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DOUGLAS STEWART FINE BOOKS

MELBOURNE • AUSTRALIA

Journeys

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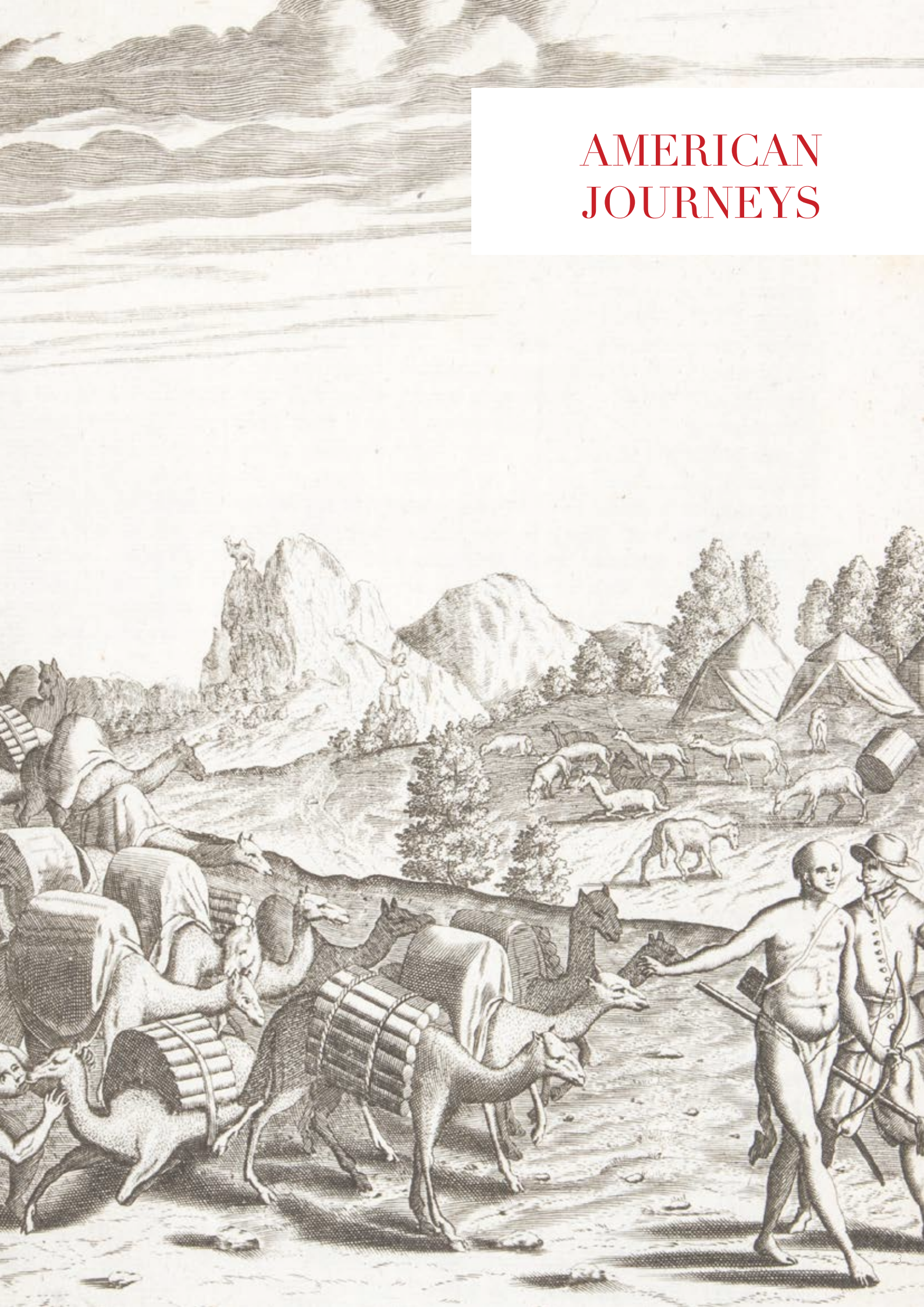


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Francisco López de Xerez, 1495-1565;
Domingo de Gaztelu

1. **Libro primo de la Conquista del Peru & provincia del Cuzco de le Indie occidentali.**

Stampato in Vinegia : per Maestro Stephano da Sabio, nel mese di marzo 1535. First Italian edition of Xeres' *Verdadera relación de la conquista del Peru*.

Small quarto, modern full black morocco with ornamental gilt tooling; [62] ff; title with large woodcut of the imperial arms of Charles V, medallion below; woodcuts of the arms of Andrew Gritti and of the translator; Domingo de Gaztelu; woodcut initials; contents clean and crisp, a fine copy.

Medina, *BHA*, 95; Sabin 105721

"Xeres, the secretary of Pizarro, left Spain with him in January, 1530. This narrative was written, by order of his master, while he was in America, and was printed directly after his return to Seville, which he reached with the first installment of gold in July 1534. As is natural with one who knew personally the actors in that drama and witnessed its sanguinary events, Xeres endeavors to extenuate their deeds of rapine, destruction and massacre. The narrative is interspersed with many anecdotes and personal reminiscences." (Church 70).

12404



Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés,
1478-1557; Francisco de Xerez, 1495-1565

2. **Coronica de las Indias. La hystoria general de las Indias agora nueuamente impressa corregida y emendada. 1547 : y con la conquista del Peru.**

Impreso en Salamanca : Por Iuan de Iunta : , acabose a cinco dias del mes de julio año del nascimiento de nuestro señor Iesu Christo, de mil [y] quinientos [y] quarenta [y] siete años. [5 July 1547]. Folio, [4], contemporary limp vellum; cxcij, xxij, [1 blank] ff; title in facsimile (printed in red and black with engraved royal arms of Charles V, ornamental border on three sides); separate engraved title for *Conquista del Peru* with vignette woodcut of an army besieging a city; woodcut illustrations in the text; woodcut initials; text in double columns; some restoration to the upper margins of the first few leaves; second work leaf viii stained and repaired, lighter staining to leaves ix to xii, small loss to upper outer corner of leaf xii; occasional contemporary marginalia in both works; else a very good copy, housed in a custom clamshell box by Aquarius of London, in red leather with gilt lettering and ornament.

The second edition of Oviedo's work, originally published as *Historia general de las Indias* at Seville in 1535. This edition has the second edition of *Verdadera relación de la conquista del Peru* by Francisco de Xerez appended, with separate foliation. Rarely offered for sale.

Sabin 57989 / 105723; Medina *BHA*, 131-13

12411



Juan de Atienza (attributed)

3. Tercero Cathecismo y Exposicion de la Doctrina Christiana, por Sermones. José de Acosta; Para que los Curas y otros ministros prediquen y enseñen a los Yndios y a las demas personas. Conforme a lo que en el sancto Concilio Provincial de Lima se proveyo Span., Quichua, Aymara.

Impresso con licencia de la Real Audiencia, en la Ciudad de los Reyes [Lima]: Por Antonio Ricardo, primero impressor en estos Reynos del Piru, Año de MDLXXXV. [1585]. Small quarto, contemporary Peruvian limp vellum (endpapers and ties expertly renewed), spine lettered in black ink; [8], 215 ff; title with vignette of the trigram of the Company of Jesus, with manuscript signature of the editor, Joseph de Acosta; woodcut initials and head-pieces; text in Spanish (in italics at the head of each page), Quechua and Aymara (in roman type in double columns below); small repaired worm tracks to the lower margins of the last 30 or so leaves (no loss of text); occasional contemporary annotations; some darkening and spotting, but a remarkably fine copy, housed in a custom clamshell box of crimson morocco, gilt.

An exceptional rarity, only the third or fourth book to be printed in South America.

Medina, Lima, 3 (title illustrated); Palau 330311; Sabin 94838

Early in 1584 Antonio Ricardo received a license to print books in Lima under the auspices of the Jesuit authorities. Ricardo's was the first printing press in South America, and the *Tercero Cathecismo* was either the third or fourth book printed by him. The parallel texts in Spanish and the two main Andean indigenous languages, Quechua (the language of the Incas) and Aymara, were prepared by José de Acosta, Alonso de Bárcena, Bartolomé de Santiago, Blas Valera and other scholars, but are sometimes attributed to Acosta and Juan de Atienza (Harvard University). Aside from its obvious historical importance as a literary artifact, the *Tercero Cathecismo* has great intrinsic value as a primary source document for the fields of Andean linguistics and ethnology.

12406

Agustin de Zárate, 1514-1577



4. Le Historie del Sig. Agostino di Zarate contatore e consigliere dell' imperatore Carlo V : Dello scoprimento et conquista del Perù, nelle quali si ha piena & particolar relatione delle cose successe in quelle bande, dal principio fino alla pacificatione delle provincie, si in quel che tocca allo scoprimento, come al successo delle guerre civili occorse fra gli Spagnuoli & capitani, che lo conquistarono. Nuovamente di lingus Castigliana tradotte dal S. Alfonso Ulloa.

In Vinegia : Appresso Gabriel Giolito de' Ferrari, 1563. Octavo, later half calf over marbled boards, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering; [16], 85, 70-71, 88-89, 74-75, 92-125, 122-123, 128-185, 187-188, 188-291, 229, 294, 294 pp; printer's device on title page and variant form on last page; head- and tail-pieces, initials; predominantly italic text with roman side notes; darkening to title, very occasional spotting, but a fine copy.

Italian edition of Zárate's *Historia del descubrimiento y conquista del Peru* (Antwerp, 1555).

12488

Diego González Holguín, 1560-1620

5. Gramatica y arte nveva dela lengva general de todo el Peru, llamada lengua Qquichua, o lengua del Inca. Añadida y cvmplida en todo lo que le faltava de tiempos, y dela Grammatica, y recogido en forma de Arte lo mas necessario en los dos primeros libros. Con mas otros dos libros postreros de addiciones al Arte para mas perficionarla, el vno para alcançar la copia de vacablos, y el otro para la elegancia y ornato.

Impressa en la Ciudad de los Reyes del Peru [Lima] por Francisco del Canto impresor. Año. M. DC. VII. [1607]. Quarto, contemporary Peruvian limp vellum; [4] preliminary leaves, 143, [1] ff; title with vignette of the trigram of the Company of Jesus (some restoration, with small loss of text at lower corner of t.p. verso); a few contemporary annotations; last leaf re-margined; else a very good copy.

First edition of Holguín's extremely rare grammar of Quechua, produced by only the second printer in Lima, Francisco del Canto. This is not only a highly important linguistic work of outstanding, meticulous scholarship, but also one of the most valuable primary source documents for the study of Inca society in the early phase of the Spanish conquest.



The Jesuit missionary Diego González Holguín arrived in Peru in 1581. His *Gramatica y arte nveva* was the culmination of a quarter of a century spent studying the Quechua language of the Cuzco region. Although Holguín's work was not the first on the Quechua language (it was preceded, for example, by Domingo de Santo Toms' *Grammatica o arte de la lengua general de los indios de los reynos del Perú*, published in Spain in 1560), it instantly became, and remained until the nineteenth century, the most authoritative work on the subject.

Only 3 copies recorded at auction: Sotheby's, London, 1950 (Harmsworth copy); Christie's, New York, 2012; Swann, 2014 (a defective copy)

Medina, *Lima*, 38; Palau 105385; Sabin 32493

12441

Diego González Holguín, 1560-1620

6. **Vocabulario de la Lengva General de todo el Perv llamada Lengva Qquichua o del Inca. Corregido y renovado conforme ala propiedad cortesana del Cuzco. Diuidido en dos libros, que son dos Vocabularios enteros en que salen a luz de nuevo las cosas q̄ faltauan al Vocabulario. Y la suma de las cosas que se aumentan se vea en la hoja siguiente.**

Impresso en la Ciudad de los Reyes [Lima], Por Francisco del Canto, Año. 1608. Quarto, contemporary Peruvian limp vellum, expertly rebaked, spine lettered in brown ink; [4] preliminary leaves, 375, 332, [4] pp; title with vignette of the trigram of the Company of Jesus; text in double columns, in Spanish and Quechua; title with two small repairs (loss of a couple of letters); water stain to upper margin of the majority of leaves, many with small restoration (no loss of text); last leaf repaired (small loss of text); else a very good copy, housed in a custom clamshell box in red morocco with gilt tooled ornament.



The first edition of Father Holguín's dictionary of Quechua, the language of the Incas, printed in 1608. Holguín's Quechua grammar, also printed by Francisco del Canto, had appeared in Lima in the preceding year. The *Vocabulario* was the largest and most ambitious work printed in South America up until this time, and, like Holguín's grammar, it bears the hallmarks of a great linguistic scholar:

Harper XIV, 11: "Of great rarity."

Medina, *Lima*, 42; Vargas Ugarte 53.

12410



7. **Garcilaso de la Vega, "El Inca", 1539-1616**
[Primera Parte de los] **Commentarios Reales, que tratan del Origen de los Yncas, reyes que fueron del Peru, de su idolatria, leyes, y gouierno en paz y en guerra ...**

En Lisboa: En la officina de Pedro Craibeck, 1609 [but 1608]. Small folio, [9] preliminary leaves, 264 ff (colophon to verso of leaf 264, with date of 1608), [1 errata] page with woodcut decorations; title with printer's device and early ownership inscription; woodcut initials; preliminaries and first 60 leaves with repaired upper margins (small loss of text); leaves 53-66 with repaired worm tracks (some loss of text); leaves 110-130 with small repairs to fore-edge margin (loss to a few letters here and there); leaf 209-250 with repairs at lower outer corners (small loss of text); leaves 246-264 with repairs to upper outer corners (some loss of text); occasional ink marks; lacking the engraved plate; else a good copy bound in later full vellum with ornate gilt tooling.

The first edition of the first part of Inca historian Garcilaso de la Vega's *Commentarios reales de los Incas*, the first work published by an Andean mestizo writer. Garcilaso, the son of a conquistador and an Indian

woman of royal blood, was born in Cuzco within a generation of the Spanish conquest, hence his description of pre-conquest Incan culture and society is near contemporary and unsurpassed in its importance as a primary source for this subject. In 1560 Garcilaso travelled to Spain, where he was to remain until his death. The second part of *Commentarios reales de los Incas*, dealing with the conquest and first phase of the colonial period, was published at Cordova in 1616.

Medina, *BHA*, 549; Palau 35478; Sabin 98757

12655

Alonso de Villegas; Ludovico Bertonio

8. Libro de la vida y milagros de Nuestro Señor Iesu Christo en dos lenguas, Aymara y Romance, traducido de el que recopiló el Licenciado Alonso de Villegas, quitadas, y añadidas algunas cosas, y acomodado ala capacidad delos Indios. Por el padre Ludouico Bertonio italiano de la Compañia de Iesus ...

Impresso en el Pueblo de Juli [i.e. Juli, Peru], de la Provincia de Chucuyto, con la emprenta de Francisco del Canto. Año M. DC. XII. [1612]. Quarto, contemporary limp vellum (detached), spine lettered in black ink; [16], 570, [i.e. 560], [8] pages; title with engraved trigram of the Company of Jesus, early ownership inscription, later library stamp; woodcut initial, tail-pieces; parallel text in Aymara and Spanish, printed in double columns; lacks pp. 389-396, 501-08 (133-140 in this section, repeated from Cap. XIII); first gathering loosening; worming to first and last hundred or so pages, mostly marginal but with some loss of letters; else clean.



"This description of the life of Jesus Christ, written in Spanish and in Aymara, is one of only four books from a Jesuit printing press in this small Indian town [Juli] near Lake Titicaca. The John Carter Brown Library is unique in having the full set." (John Carter Brown Library)

Father Bertonio, an Italian-born prelate, worked as a missionary among the Aymara Indians at Juli. The small printing press at the mission was in operation between 1610 and 1613, and would appear to have been under the guidance of the Lima printer, Francisco del Canto.

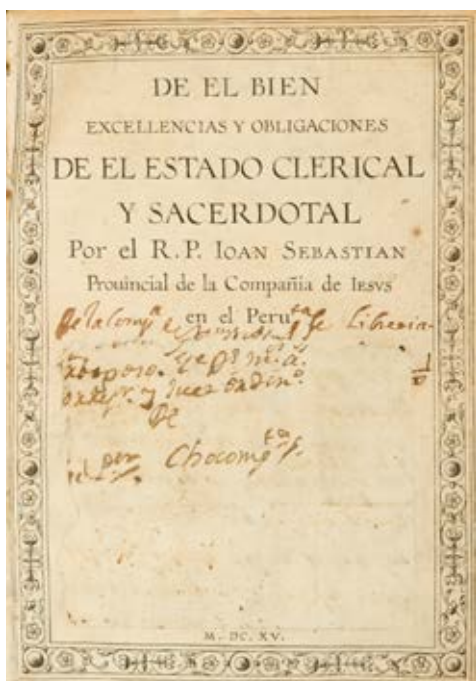
Extremely rare. Records show only two Juli imprints offered for sale at auction since 1981.

Medina, Lima, 51; Palau 28514; Sabin 5022; Leclerc 2113

12569

Juan Sebastián de la Parra

9. De el Bien Excellencias y Obligaciones de el Estado Clerical e Sacerdotal. Por el R. P. Ioan Sebastian Prouincial de la Compañia de Iesus en el Peru.

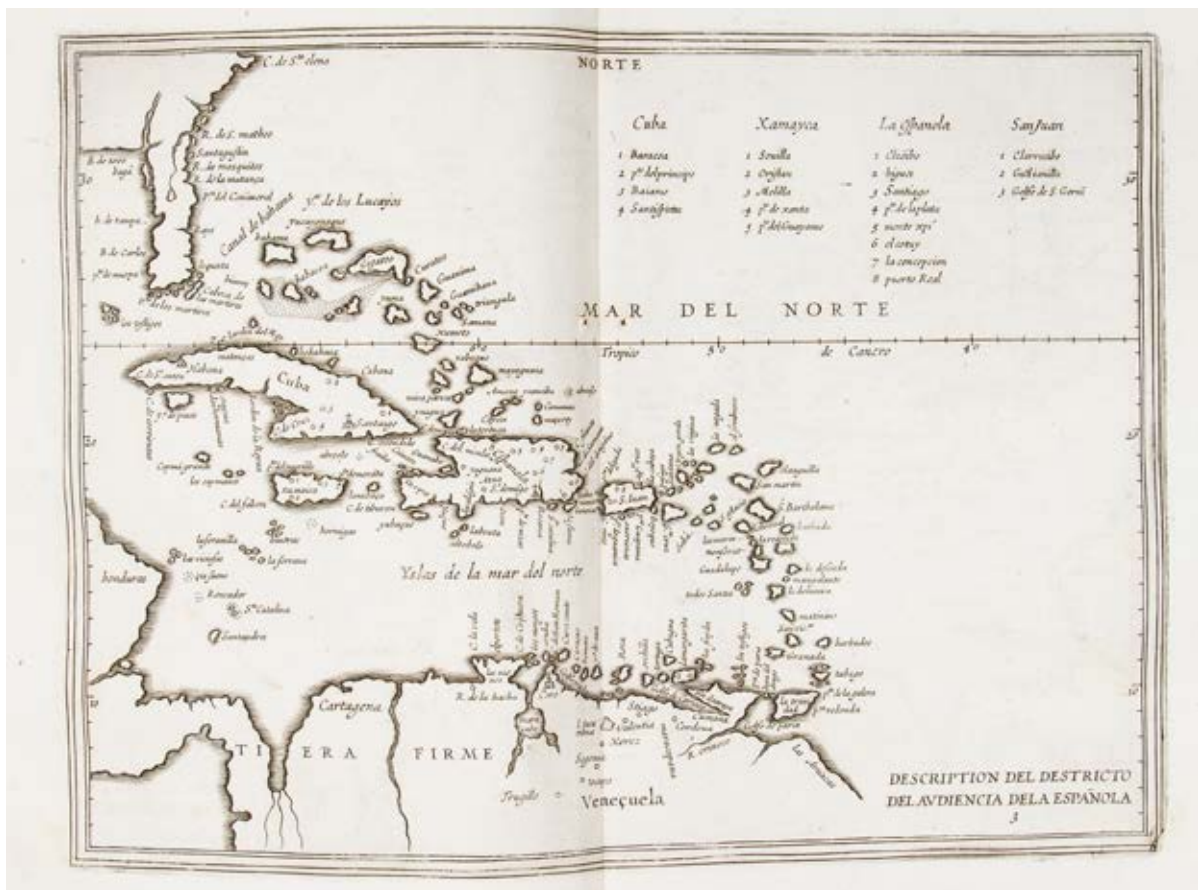


En Seuilla por Matias Clavijo 1615 (but! Impresso en Lima por [...] Año 1615 (page [818]). Small quarto, contemporary limp vellum, spine lettered in black ink, edges stained red; [13] ff, 817, [1] pp; title within decorative border, with contemporary manuscript dedication on contemporary paper onlay (covering the vignette); head-pieces, initials; lacking the plate with portraits of the Saints Ignacio of Loyola, Xavier, Peter and Paul; last leaf water stained and with numerous edge tears and some loss; occasional mild foxing.

Copies of the Seville imprint of this work by the Jesuit provincial of Peru, Juan Sebastián de la Parra, are very scarce; the present copy, however, appears to be a hitherto unrecorded Lima imprint from the same year, with a colophon on page [818]. Unfortunately this leaf is defective, with a lacuna precisely where the name of the printer would have been (presumably, that of Francisco del Canto). Some examples of the Seville edition contain a frontispiece; it is uncertain whether the Lima edition was intended to have one or not.

Not in Medina, Lima; Medina, BHA, 633; not in Sabin

12564



Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas; Petrus Bertius; Pedro Ordóñez de Cevallos

10. *Novvs orbis, sive Descriptio Indiae Occidentalis, auctore Antonio Herrera ... Metaphraste C. Barlaeo. Acc. et aliorum Indiae e Occidentalis descriptiones et navigationis nuperae Australis Jac. le Maire historia, uti et navigationum omnium per Fretum Magellanicum succincta narratio. Also titled: Descriptio Indiae Occidentalis per Antonium de Herrera Regium Indiarum et Castellae Historiographum.*

Amstelodami [Amsterdam] : Colinius [Colijn, Michiel], M. D. C. XXII [1622]. Folio, contemporary full limp vellum; [4], 81 [i.e. 82, 1], 9, 11 ff; title leaf with printer's device and early ownership signatures; second title leaf with engraved vignette illustrations; 5 copper engraved illustrations (lacking the portrait of Le Maire, present in some copies but not called for in the list of plates) and 17 double-page engraved maps; front free endpaper roughened at bottom edge and with short tear at fore-edge; occasional spotting, some browning at bottom margins of first section, mild damp staining to fore-edge margins of last few leaves; a very good copy; housed in a custom cloth covered clamshell box, the calf spine with raised bands and red morocco label in gilt.

Contents: I. Antonij de Herrera, Indiae Occidentalis descriptio.--II. Historia navigationis australis ductu & moderamine Iacobi le Maire institutae.--III. Descriptio omnium quotquot in hunc usque diem per Fretum Magellanicum institutae sunt navigationum.--IV. Itinerarium Indiae Occidentalis auctore Petro de Cevallos, presbytero, ex Hispanico latinitate donatum.--V. Descriptio Americae excerpta ex Tabulis geographicis P. Bertij.

The first edition in Latin of all three works. The Amsterdam printer, Michel Colin, published collected editions of the three works in Dutch, Latin and French in 1622. Le Maire's *Historia navigationis australis* (in Dutch, *Spiegel der Australische navigatie*) contains the first complete published account of the circumnavigation by the Le Maire-Schouten expedition in search of Terra Australis (1615-1617), which was the first to discover and round Cape Horn. Le Maire's alternative route to the East Indies managed to avoid using the Cape of Good Hope or the Straits of Magellan, and thus did not contravene the Dutch East India Company's charter which stipulated that no other Dutch trading company could use those two particular routes to reach the East Indies. Herrera's *Indiae Occidentalis descriptio* had first been published in Spanish in 1601 (*Descripcion de las Indias Occidentales*), but Colin's 1622 editions provided the public with a revised and expanded version of this important work by the official historian to the royal court of Spain. It contains numerous significant early maps of Central and South America and the Pacific Coast.

Medina, BHA 455n; Sabin 31540

12409



Gaspar de Villarroel

ii. **A nuestro mvy R. P. M. Fray Pedro Ramirez, de la Orden de nuestro Padre S. Agustin.**

[Lima], s.n., [1625]. Small quarto, later half morocco over cloth boards (upper board detached), spine lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers; [23] pp; woodcut initial; last leaf with two closed tears; else a good copy.

Not in Medina, Lima; not in OCLC; USTC suggests no known surviving copy.

Contains a fifteen page poem, *Lagrimas de America en la Ausencia del Excelentissimo senor Don Juan de Mendoza, y Luna Marques de Montesclaros, Virrey que fue del Peru* (The Tears of America at the absence of Don Juan de Mendoza, the Viceroy of Peru). Its author, the Augustine cleric Gaspar de Villarroel (ca. 1587-1665), was born in Quito. He served as bishop of Cuzco, Santiago, Arequipa and Las Charcas.

12452

Juan Pérez Bocanegra

12. **Ritval formvlario, e institucion de Cvras : para administrar a los natvrales de este reyno, los santos sacramentos del baptismo, confirmacion, eucaristia, y viatico, penitencia, extremauncion, y matrimonio, con aduertencias muy necessarias. Por el bachiller Ivan Perez Bocanegra, presbitero, en la lengua Quechua general**

Impresso en Lima : por Geronymo de Contreras, lunto al Conuento de santo Domingo, Año de 1631. Quarto, later marbled papered boards, spine with ornamental gilt tooling and morocco title label lettered in gilt; pp. [xiv]; 720, [8]; title with engraved coat of arms; tail-pieces; music notation pp 708-09; text in double columns in Spanish and Quechua; title leaf stained, the first few and final leaves strengthened or remargined, a few water stains, a near contemporary naive pencil drawing of a missionary to p. [12]; occasional contemporary annotations.



Juan Pérez de Bocanegra (d.1645), a cleric of the Third Order of St. Francis, was both a gifted musician and linguist. A fluent Quechua and Aymara speaker; he was general examiner for these languages in the Diocese of Cuzco. In his *Ritval, formvlario e institucion de curas*, Bocanegra provided a parallel text in Spanish and Quechua for the various Catholic sacraments and rites, intended for the use of missionaries. The volume also contains the first polyphonic vocal work printed in the New World, the *Hanacpachap cussicuinin*, an anonymous composition possibly attributable to a native Quechua speaker.

Medina, Lima, 151; Palau 219847; Sabin 6096

12426

Alonso Messia

13. **Catalogo de Algunos Varones Insignes en santidad, de la Provincia del Peru de la Compañia de Iesus : hecho por orden de la congregacion provincial que se celebrou en el Colegio de S. Pablo de Lima. Año del Señor, M.D.CXXX.**

En Sevilla. Lo imprimio Francisco de Lyra Barreto, Año M.D.CXXXII [1632]. Quarto, [5 blank], [1 title leaf with engraved vignette of trigram of the Company of Iesus], 32-47 ff (47 blank), [5 blank] ff; woodcut initial; tail-piece; from the great library of the Spanish general, Luis Benavides de Carrillo y Toledo, Marqués de Caracena (1608-1688), in one of his distinctive bindings of full mottled calf, boards with gilt rule and upper board with his crest in gilt, spine with raised bands with gilt rule, ornament and lettering.

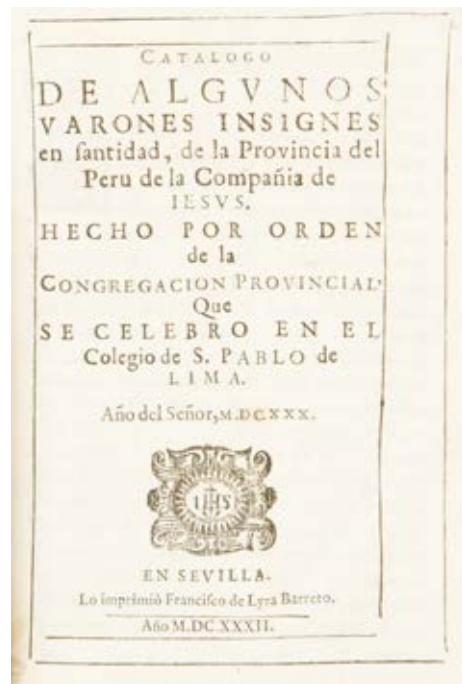
A record of acts of sanctity performed by Jesuits in Peru.

OCLC: only the 1633 edition (Biblioteca Nacional de España; Universidad de Salamanca; Bibliothèque nationale de France; Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal)

The Iberian Books Research Project, University of Dublin, also records copies held in Montserrat (Sp), Biblioteca de la Abadía Benedictina; New York, NY (USA), Hispanic Society; Roma (It), Biblioteca Casanatense; Roma (Vat), Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana.

Domínguez Guzmán, *Sevilla*, 1149; Palau, 49239; Palau, 200280; Porbase, 637290; Simón Díaz vol. 10, 3212; not in Sabin or Church.

12658



Gaspar de Escalona y Agüero

14. **Arcæ Limensis gazophilatium regium, Pervicivm. I. Administrandvm. II. Calcvandvm. III. Conservandvm. Svb præsiatiu, et ope Excellentissimi. D.D. Garciae de Haro, et Auellaneda, Comitis de Castrillo ...**

Con Privilegio en Madrid, en la Emprinta Real, [año de 1647]. Folio, contemporary full calf over wooden boards with gilt tooled ornament (rubbed, worn at corners), expertly rebacked, edges speckled blue; [1 blank leaf], [1 title leaf], [22], 199, 302, [60] pp; first blank with contemporary manuscript title; elaborately engraved title with 22 cartouche portraits representing the Indian peoples of the Viceroyalty of Peru closely trimmed at lower margin, with loss of date at the foot of the imprint, and with short closed tear at upper margin; publication date of 27 July 1647 on second page of text ("Erratas"); woodcut initials; sidenotes; text in Spanish and Latin; pp 231-32 with loss at upper outer corner and short tear to fore-edge margin; occasional spotting, else a very good copy.

The very rare first edition of this comprehensive description of the administration of Peru, compiled partly from official documents but also drawing on the author's own professional experience. Gaspar de Escalona y Agüero was born in Riobamba (now Ecuador) and was appointed judge to the Audiencia of Chile in 1630. A second edition of the *Gazophilatium* was printed in 1675, which, due to the scarcity of the 1647 edition, has sometimes been incorrectly identified as the first edition.

Medina, *BHC*, 120; Sabin 22819; Palau 80775

12657



Santiago de Tesillo

15. Epitome Chileno, ideas contra la paz. Por el Maestro de Campo Santiago de Tesillo. Dirígelo al Excelentísimo Señor Don García Sarmiento de Sotomayor ...

En Lima, Por Jorge López de Herrera, en la calle de la carcel de Corte, 1648. Quarto, later full Peruvian calf with tooled decoration to upper and lower boards, spine with raised bands, lettered in gilt; [1 blank], [14], 27 ff; title within decorative border; initials, tail-pieces; in modern slipcase.

An extremely rare work on the protracted conflict between the colonial Spaniards and the Mapuche Indians, the so-called Arauco War. The Mapuche resisted military and political domination for over three hundred years, from the mid sixteenth to the late nineteenth century.

Medina, Lima, 297

12563

Diego León Pinelo; Juan de Padilla

16. Mandó que se imprimiesse este escrito el excelent.mo señor Conde de Alva de Aliste, y de Villafior, grande de Castilla : Virrey destos Reynos del Perv. En la ivnta, que se ha formado por cedvla desc magestad, De 21. Setiembre de 1660 años. Para conferir las materias y puntos de la Carta, que con la cédula referida se remite, cerca de la enseñanza y buen tratamiento de los Indios.

[Lima], s.n. [1661]. Folio, marbled paper wrappers; [1], 69, [1] ff; sign of the cross at the head of the text; initial; latest internal date: "13 de Junio de 1661." (leaf 23 recto); also: "deste [año] de 1661." (leaf 33 recto); first blank with contemporary manuscript summary of the work; a fine copy, housed in a custom clamshell box of ornamental gilt morocco.



A reply by D. de León Pinelo to a document by Juan de Padilla complaining of the treatment of the Indians in Spanish America. It includes the text of the document itself, an unpublished letter of 20 July 1657 (*Trabajos, agravios e injusticias que padecen los indios de Peru...*)

Medina, Lima, 2353, who refers also to Padilla's published work of 1660, *Memorial del Peru* (Medina, Lima, 404)

12523

Luis Fernandez de Herrera;
Pedro de Villagómez y Vivanco

17. Nos el doctor D. Pedro de Villagomez, por la gracia de Dios, y de la Santa Sede Apostolica Arcobispo de Lima, del Consejo del Rey N. Señor, &c. A vos las Curas, Capellanes, Sacristanes, y personas Ecelesiasticas, y Religiosos desta ciudad, y Arcobispado, y a las personas a quien lo contenido en esta carta toca, atañe, tocar, y atañer puede en qualquier manera, salud, y benedicion en N. Señor Iesu Christo, que es la verdadera salud. Bien fabeis, y deueis saber, como auiendo precedido las solemnidades, y requisitos que dispone el santo Concilio de Trento, huuimos dado, y dimos la primera, carta general de censuras, por auerse presentado ante Nos la petition del tenor siguiente ... Dada en la Ciudad de los Reyes ... en dos de Agosto de m.ss y setenta Año [place and date in MS].

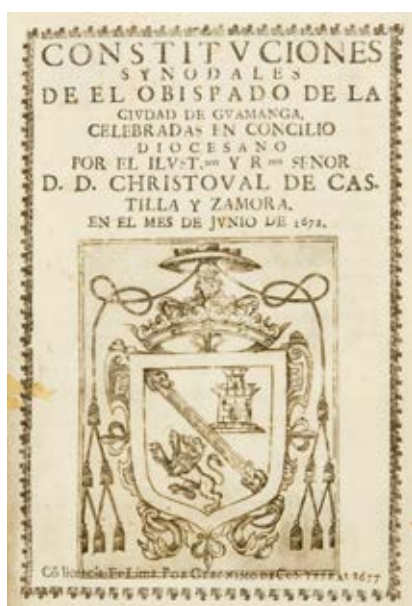


Lima : [s.n.], 1670. Broadside, 43 x 31 cm, central fold; woodcut initial; middle section in manuscript, signed by Luis Fernandez de Herrera; in manuscript at foot La Apedimento del Lzdo. Luis F. de Herrera, and with MS signature of ecclesiastical official at lower right; bound in modern marbled boards with morocco title label lettered in gilt.

Petition of Luis Fernandez de Herrera, a *lizenciado* (medical doctor) who served as an apostolic *visitador* (visitor) in the Viceroyalty of Peru. Herrera was responsible for reporting cases of witchcraft and idolatry among the Indian population.

Pedro de Villagómez y Vivanco (1589-1671) served as Bishop of Arequipa (1635-1640) and as Archbishop of Lima (1642-1671). He also held the position of rector of the Universidad de San Marcos (1655-1656).

12644



- Cristóbal de Castilla y Zamora, Bishop of Ayacucho
18. Constitvcciones synodales de el Obispado de la ciudad de Gvamanga, celebradas en Concilio Diocesano por el Ilustmo. y Rmo. Señor D.D. Christoval de Castilla y Zamora en el mes de junio de 1672.

En Lima : Por Geronimo de Contreras, 1677. Quarto, contemporary Peruvian limp vellum; [14], 158 [i.e. 157], [48] ff; title within decorative border; with engraved episcopal coat of arms; woodcut initials; tail-pieces; sidenotes; first blank leaf with loss at bottom corner; else a fine copy.

Measures adopted by the Second Synod of Huamanga (Guamanga), in the Diocese of Ayacucho. Portions of the text are in the Quechua language.

Medina, Lima, 503.

12586



19. Sermon nautico, y gratulatorio en el dia mas feliz, cumplido en los doze años de la illustrissima señora mi señora D. Elvira Augustina de Navarra, y Toralto, : Rocafull, Frezza, Yxar, Moncada, Vrsino, y Aragon. Hija de los Exc. SSES. duques de la Palata, principes de Massa, uirreyes del Peru, &c. Predicolo en la Capitana del Mar del Sur, cerca de la linea equinocial el P. Francisco Lopez de la Compañia de Iesus el dia 28. de agosto de 1681.

Con licencia, Impresso en Lima, por Luis de Lyra, año de 1681. Quarto, later plain grey wrappers; [3], 10 ff; woodcut initial and tail-piece; title leaf a little browned; a very good copy.

Sermon composed and delivered at sea by Lopez y Martinez and dedicated to Doña Elvira Agustina de Navarra, the daughter of the Viceroy of Peru, Melchor Navarra y Rocafull, duque de la Palata.

Medina, Lima, 524.

12515

Melchor de Navarra y Rocafull,
Duque de la Palata, Viceroy

20. Instruccion que han de guardar los Corregidores en la numeracion general que se ha de hacer de los Indios, cada uno en su jurisdiccion.

[Lima] : [1683 or 1684]. Folio, modern leather with ornamental gilt borders and spine; [5] ff; woodcut initial; dated at Lima, 1683.

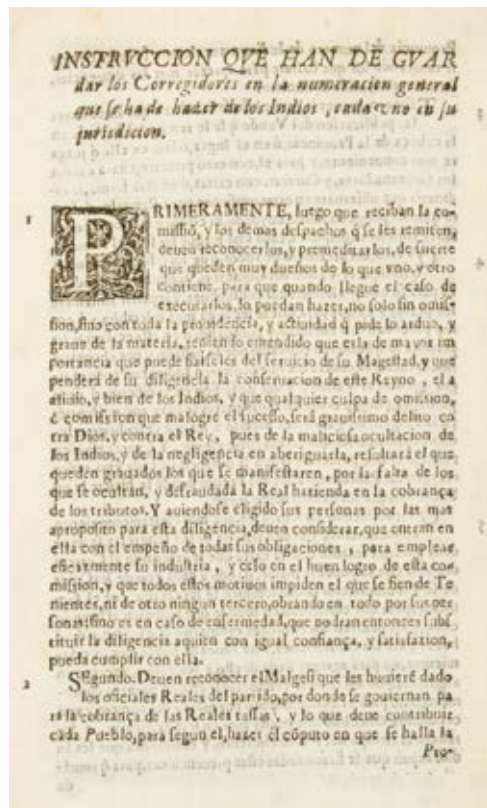
Guidelines for conducting a census of the Indian population. According to Cole (see below) this proclamation was sent to priests from Lima on 7 April 1683; according to Robinson, it was sent on 24 July 1684 (Robinson, David. *Migration in Colonial Spanish America*, C.U.P., 1990, note 10, p.341)

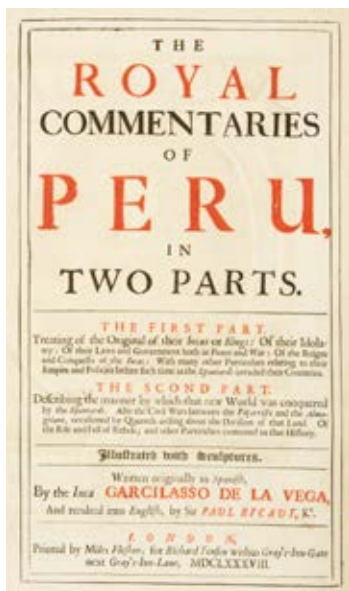
A single copy located in OCLC (The American Museum of Natural History)

Medina, Lima, 550 (noting a copy in the Biblioteca Nacional del Perú, signed and dated at Lima, 1684)

Two other copies cited by Cole: AGI, Charcas, leg. 270, no. 15 (first item); AGNA, Buenos Aires, Sala 9, lef. 14.8.10 (Jeffrey A. Cole. *Viceregal persistence versus Indian mobility*. In: *Latin American Research Review*, 19, 1984, note 15, p.52)

12496





Rycaut, Paul; Garcilaso de la Vega, "El Inca", 1539-1616

21. The royal commentaries of Peru, in two parts. The first part. Treating of the original of their Incas, or Kings ... : The second part. Describing the manner by which that new World was conquered by the Spaniards ... : illustrated with sculptures. Written originally in Spanish, by the Inca Garcilasso de la Vega, and rendred into English, by Sir Paul Rycaut, Kt.

London, Printed by Miles Flesher for Richard Tonson within Gray's-Inn-Gate next Gray's-Inn-Lane, MDCXXXVIII [1688]. Folio, contemporary calf with simple embossed design to upper and lower boards (a little scuffed), expertly rebacked, edges stained red; [11], 1019, [8] pp; 13 leaves of plates; title printed in red and black; a fine copy.

Translation of the Inca historian Garcilaso de la Vega's *Commentarios reales de los Incas* (Lisbon, 1608), the first work published by an Andean mestizo writer. Garcilaso, the son of a conquistador and an Indian woman of royal blood, was

born in Cuzco within a generation of the Spanish conquest, hence his description of pre-conquest Incan culture and society is near contemporary. He also provides an eyewitness account of the first phase of colonial rule. *Commentarios reales* is indisputably the primary authority on this period of history.

C.S. Markham (*First part of the Royal commentaries*, 1869-71, v. 1, p. xvi) notes that Rycaut's command of Spanish was imperfect, and that his translation includes only fourteen of the twenty-six chapters in the first book (first published in Lisbon in 1608), and sixteen of the twenty-six chapters in the second, first published in Cordova in 1616. (Columbia University Libraries)

Sabin 98760; Palau 354799; Hill 676

12589

Francisco de Echave y Assu

22. La estrella de Lima convertida en sol sobre sus tres coronas : el B. Toribio Alfonso Mogrobexo su segundo Arzobispo celebrado con epitalamios ... : descripcion sacropolitica de las grandezas ... de Lima y compendio historico eclesiastico de su Santa iglesia metropolitana ...

Amberes [Antwerp]. Por Juan Baptista Verdussen, 1688. Folio, later full calf with ornamental gilt borders, gilt tooled spine with raised bands and red morocco title label lettered in gilt; engraved title page, pp. [20], full-page engraved plate of Archbishop Mogrovejo, 381 [i.e. 391, the pagination duplicated at pp. 230 - 239], [2] pp, large engraved folding plan of Lima (supplied, in facsimile); pale water stain to top corner of pp 300-341 (not affecting text), else a fine copy; front paste-down with armorial bookplate *Semper idem, Todo por Aragon y para Aragon*, bookseller's label from Juan M Sanchez to rear pastedown (noting 'Rarissimo').



A record of the celebrations for the beatification of the second Archbishop of Lima, Saint Toribio Alfonso de Mogrovejo (1538-1606), which took place in 1679. This rather lavish volume contains important contemporary descriptions of Lima, and the present copy includes a high quality facsimile of the wonderful folding plan of the city (40 x 55 cm), which is lacking in every copy but one (Medina). Sabin: "This rare volume was unknown to Antonio".

Medina, BHA, 1813; Sabin 21765; Palau 78066

12590

Diego de Eguiluz

23. **Relacion de la mission apostolica de los Moxos en la provincia del Peru, de la Compañia de Jesus, que remite su provincial p. Diego de Eguiluz à n.m.r.p. Tyrso Goncalez, preposito general de la misma Compañia, año de 1696.**

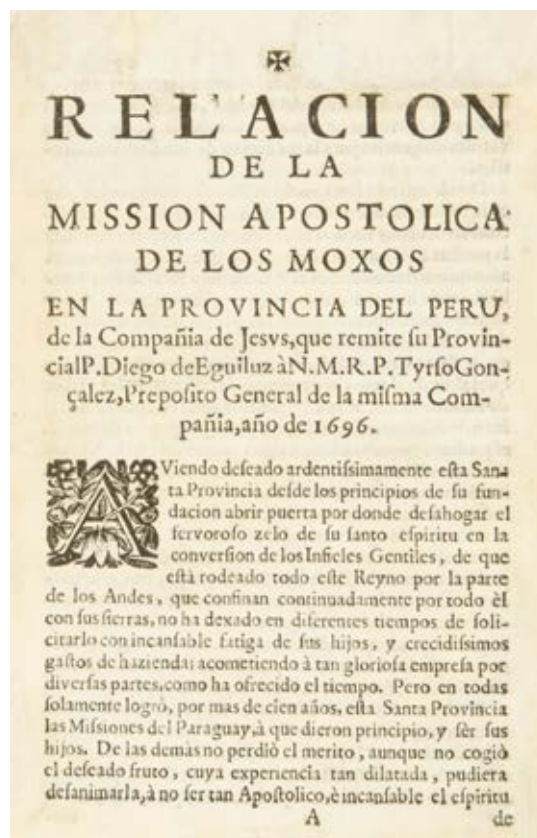
[s.n.] : [s.l.], [1696?]. Quarto, near contemporary Peruvian mottled calf ruled in double gilt, upper board with gilt armorial crest and ornament; [2 blank], 67 pp; first blank with early ownership inscription of José González Argandoña (repair at fore-edge); sign of the cross at head of text; woodcut initial, tail-piece with three stars of the Trinity and *LAVS DEO*.

Extremely rare work on the Jesuit mission to the Mojo Indians of present-day Bolivia, by the *provincial*, Diego de Eguiluz (1625-1704). Eguiluz entered the Company of Jesus in 1642. He became a professor of theology and philosophy at the university in Cuzco, and served as rector of a number of colleges before being appointed *provincial* of Lima, a position he held until 1698. *Relacion de la mission apostolica de los Moxos* was reprinted in Lima in 1884.

OCLC: University of Texas (the only other copy located)

Ternaux-Compans, *Bibl. amér.*, 1087; De Backer & Sommervogel, *Bibliothèque des écrivains de la compagnie de Jésus*, 348; not in USTC.

12659



Pedro Marbán

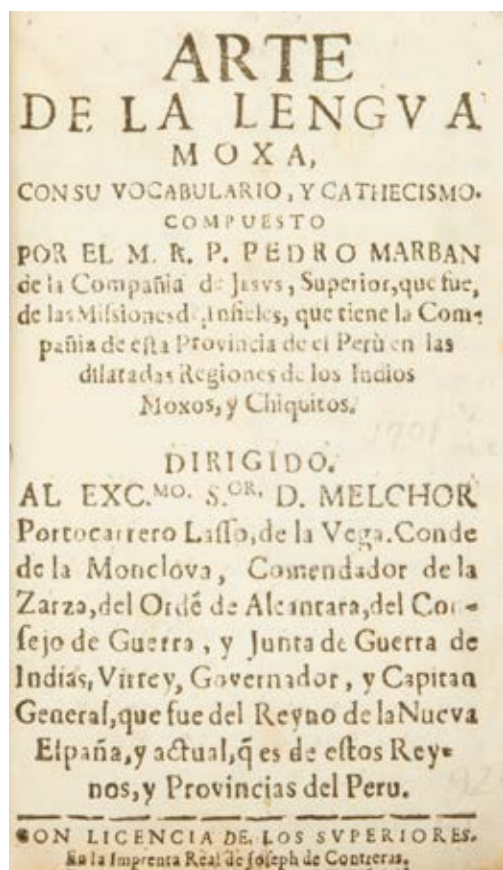
24. **Arte de la lengua Moxa, con su vocabulario, y catechismo. Compuesto por el m. r. p. Pedro Marban de la Compañia de Jesus, superior, que fue, de las misiones de infieles, que tiene la Compañia de esta provincia de el Perú en las dilatadas regiones de los Indios Moxos, y Chiquitos ; dirigido al Excmo. Sor. D. Melchor Portocarrero Lasso de la Vega ...**

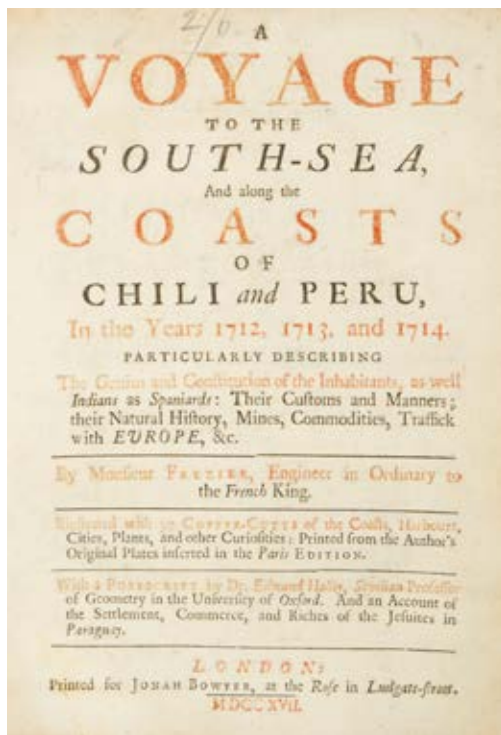
[Lima] : En la Imprenta Real de Joseph de Contreras, [1701 or 1702]. Duodecimo, contemporary Peruvian limp vellum, spine lettered in black ink; edges speckled red; [8], 664, 142, [22], 163-202, [1] pp; *Licencia* with date of 15 December 1701; separate title for *Catechismo menor en Lengua Española, y Moxa*; upper and lower margins closely trimmed throughout, resulting in occasional loss of page numbers; else a fine copy.

First edition of Marbán's vocabulary of Mojo (Moxo), the language spoken by the indigenous people of present-day Los Moxos province in Bolivia. It contains Marbán's translation of the catechism into Mojo. This highly important linguistic work was the first to record the Mojo language, and remained the only printed source for this language until the late nineteenth century. Father Marbán was a Jesuit missionary, and the first superior at the settlement of Loreto in Moxos territory.

Medina, *Lima*, 712; Sabin 44465.

12561





Frezier, Amédée François, 1682-1773

25. A voyage to the South-sea, and along the coasts of Chili and Peru in the years 1712, 1713, and 1714 : particularly describing the genius and constitution of the inhabitants, as well Indians as Spaniards ... / by Monsieur Frezier ... Illustrated with 37 copper-cutts ... Printed from the author's original plates inserted in the Paris edition. With a postscript by Dr. Edmund Halley ... And an account of the settlement, commerce, and riches of the Jesuites in Paraguay.

London : Printed for J. Bowyer, 1717. Quarto, full calf, embossed borders and decorative panels (corners bumped), spine with raised bands and black morocco title label lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers, title page printed in red and black, [14], 335, [9] pp, 37 leaves of plates including maps and plans (18 folding), complete with list of directions to binders; a fine copy.

First English edition of *Relation du voyage de la mer du Sud aux cotes du Chili, du Perou, et du Bresil, fait pendant les annees 1712, 1713 & 1714* (1716).

'Frézier, a French royal military engineer; was under contract to sail to the Spanish possessions in South America to construct forts for defence against English and Dutch attacks. The French government also ordered him to chart the western coast of South America in order that they would have some knowledge of that area for possible military operations. The first part of the book gives an interesting account of the voyage from France around Cape Horn and was used by contemporary and even by later navigators. The second part relates to the voyage along the coasts of Chile and Peru, describing the chief towns and cities. Frézier, a man of observation, brought back information of considerable geographical and scientific value. Much data is included about the native inhabitants... The first English translation contains the same engravings as the original, but is preferred to the latter because it contains a postscript by Edmund Halley ... which corrects certain geographical errors....' (Hill)

Sabin, 25926; Hill, 654.

12448

Pedro de Peralta Barnuevo Rocha y Benavides

26. *Historia de España vindicada ...*

En Lima en la officina de Francisco Sobrino, Año de MDCCXXX [1730]. Folio, contemporary full mottled calf with ornamental gilt borders, spine with ornamental gilt tooling, leather title labels lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers and edges; [37] preliminary leaves, 1644 columns; title within decorative border; finely engraved frontispiece, 24 engraved portrait plates with historiated borders; woodcut tail-pieces; text in double columns; a fine copy.

The only edition of this history of Spain and its royalty in the early Christian era, by the Peruvian polymath Pedro de Peralta Barnuevo: cosmographer, linguist and mathematician of renown. The work is one of the highpoints in the history of illustrated books printed in colonial South America, remarkable for its large and splendid portrait engravings. Although anonymous, they are of the highest calibre, and Medina and others have tentatively attributed them to Juan de Gazitúa.

Medina, Lima, 854; Palau 218086; Sabin 60849

12494





Pedro de Peralta Barnuevo Rocha y Benavides

27. Lima fundada, o, Conquista del Peru : poema heroico en que se decanta toda la historia del descubrimiento, y sugesion de sus provincias por don Francisco Pizarro, marques de los Atabillos, inlycto y primer governador de este vasto imperio. Y se contine la serie de los reyes, la historia de los virreyes y arzobispos, que ha tenido ; y la memoria de los santos, y varones ilustres, que la ciudad y reyno han producido. La qual ofrece, dedica, y consagra al excelentissimo señor don Joseph de Armendariz ... el doctor d. Pedro de Peralta Barnuevo Rocha y Benavides ...

Lima : Impr. de F. Sobrino y Bados, 1732. Two volumes, small quarto, later quarter calf over marbled papered boards, spines with raised bands and gilt lettering and rule, marbled edges; title leaf; [166], 209, [13]; [4], 210-"648" pp (erratic numbering, as issued); head- and tail-pieces; sidenotes.

Heroic poem on the discovery and history of Peru by Pedro de Peralta Barnuevo (1663-1743).

Medina, *Lima*, 869; Sabin 60852.; Palau 218087

12570

Antonio de Ulloa y de la Torre Giral, 1716-1795;
Antonio de and Jorge Juan y Santacilla, 1713-1773

28. Observaciones astronómicas, y phisicas hechas de orden de S. Mag. en los reynos del Perú. Por D. Jorge Juan ... y D. Antonio de Ulloa ... de las quales se deduce la figura, y magnitud de la tierra, y se aplica a la navegacion.

En Madrid : Impreso de orden del rey nuestro señor; por Juan de Zuñiga, Año M.D.CC.XLVIII. [1748]. First edition. Folio, contemporary full speckled calf with ornamental gilt borders and dentelles, spine with raised bands, gilt ornament and red morocco title label lettered in gilt; marbled endpapers; edges speckled red; [8 preliminary leaves], xxviii, 396, [14] pp; frontispiece engraving, title in red and black with engraved vignette; initials, head- and tail-pieces; 9 folded plates, tables; rear paste-down with armorial bookplate of eighteenth century antiquary Phillip Carteret Webb; a fine copy.

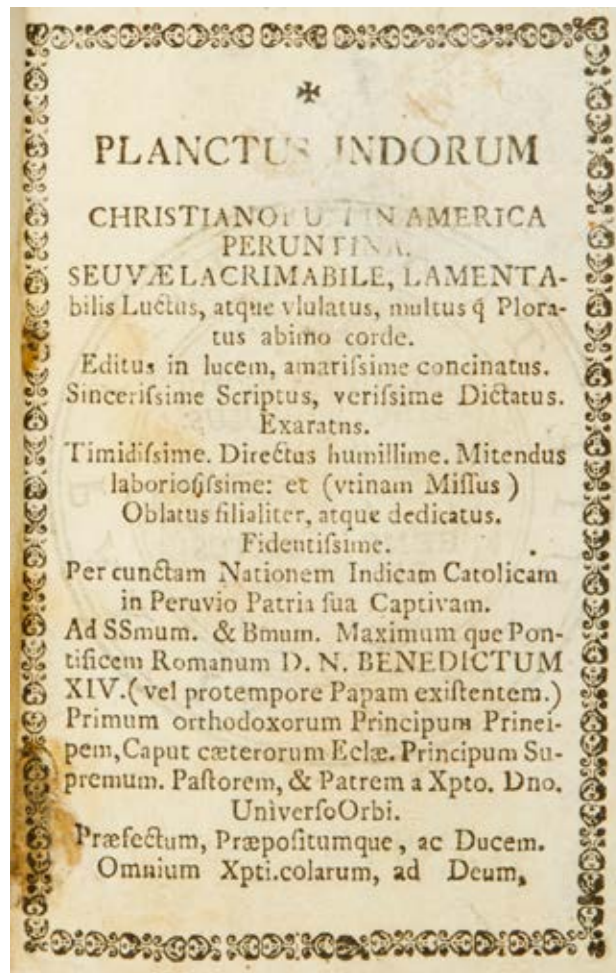
Contents: I. Observaciones sobre la maxima obliquidad de la ecliptica.--II. Observaciones de latitud.--III. Observaciones de las immersiones, y emersiones de los satelites de Jupiter, como de los eclipses du luna.--IV. Sobre la dilatacion, y compression de los metales.--V. Sobre las experiencias del barometro simple.--VI. De la velocidad del sonido.--VII. De la medida del grado de meridiano contiguo al equador.--VIII. De las experiencias del pendulo simple, y conclusion de la figura de la tierra.--IX. De la navegacion sobre la elipsoide.

A cornerstone work on South American exploration based on ten years of travel and observation by two of Europe's leading scientists, the naval officers Juan y Santacilla and Ulloa, who accompanied the French scientific expedition under the leadership of Charles-Marie de la Condamine to the equinoctial regions of Spanish South America in order to measure the dimension and shape of the earth. The work later appeared as part of Ulloa and Juan y Santacilla's 5-volume *Relacion historica*.

Sabin 36808; Palau 125472

12490





Isidoro Cala y Ortega (attributed); Calixto de San José de Túpac Inga (attributed); Antonio Garro (attributed)

29. *Planctus Indorum Christianorum in America Peruntina. : Seuvaë lacrimabile, lamentabilis Luctus, atque vlutatus, multus q[ue] Ploratus abimo corde. Editus in lucem, amarissime concinatus. Sincerissime scriptus, verissime dictatus. Exaratns. Timidissime. Directus humillime. Mitendus laboriosissime: et (vtinam missus) oblatus filialiter, atque dedicatus. Fidentissime. Per cunctam Nationem Indicam Catholicam in Peruvio Patria sua captivam.*

Lima : [s.n.], [175-?]. Octavo, contemporary Peruvian limp vellum; [2], 43, 42-106, 117-229, [1] pp; two woodcut vignettes, the first, on the verso of the title page, is a pseudo papal seal; the second, on p. [1] a pseudo papal coat of arms; verso of title page with expert repairs at top and bottom edges; leaf 205-206 with short tear (not affecting the text).

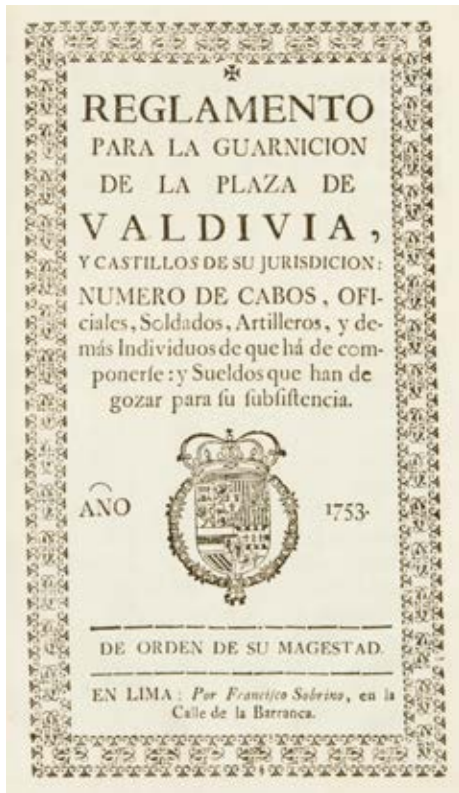
This petition in Latin, addressed to Pope Benedict XIV, is a highly important and extremely rare suppressed work that deplores the harsh treatment of Indians in Peru. The title loosely translates to "The weeping of Christian Indians in Peruvian America". The writer provides a history of the interrelations between the Spanish and the Indians in the early period, and argues that since that time the social conditions of the indigenous population have barely improved, despite the fact that the Incas have given away control of their empire in exchange for the Gospel.

"The authorship of this work, almost all copies of which were apparently confiscated by the Inquisition, has been variously attributed to Isidoro de Cala y Ortega, a Franciscan priest, Calixto de San José Túpac Inga, a Franciscan brother; and to Antonio Garro, also a Franciscan priest, of Lima." (John Carter Brown Library)

OCLC: John Carter Brown Library; Duke University Library; New York Public Library

Medina, Lima, 2566 (with a reproduction of the title page)

12492



Diego de Hesles; José A Manso de Velasco

30. Reglamento para la guarnicion de la plaza de Valdivia, y castillos de su jurisdiccion: numero de cabos, oficiales, soldados, artilleros, y demás individuos de que há de componerse: y sueldos que han de gozar para su subsistencia.

En Lima : Por F. Sobrino, en la Calle de la Barranca, año 1753. Folio, modern marbled boards with morocco title label lettered in gilt; 12 ff; title with engraved vignette of royal arms within decorative border; sign of the cross at the head of text.

Royal regulations for the garrisoning of Valdivia (Chile). Text signed by Diego de Hesles and dated at Lima 1 June 1753.

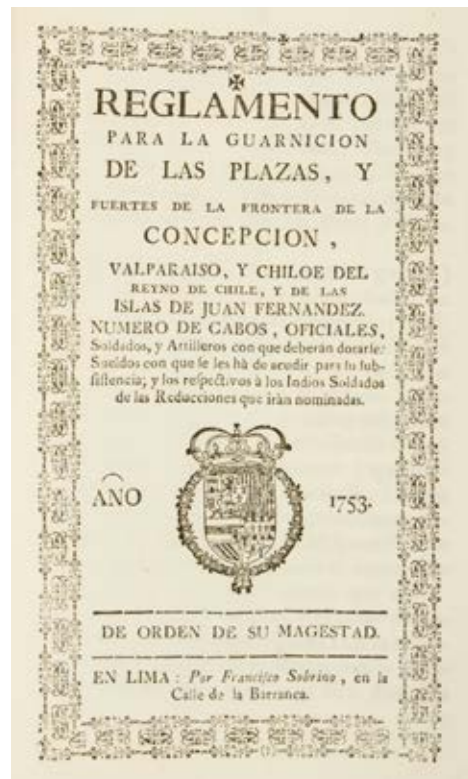
Medina, *Lima*, 1059

12630

José Antonio Manso de Velasco, Viceroy;
Diego de Hesles

31. Reglamento para la guarnicion de las plazas, y fuertes de la frontera de la Concepcion, Valparaiso, y Chiloe del reyno de Chile, y de las Islas de Juan Fernandez. Numero de cabos, oficiales, soldados, y artilleros con que deberán dotarse: sueldos con que se les hà de acudir para su subsistencia; y los respectivos à los Indios soldados de las reducciones que iràn nominadas. Año 1753. De orden de Su Magestad.

En Lima: Por Francisco Sobrino, en la Calle de Barranca, [1753]. Folio, modern marbled boards with morocco title label lettered in gilt; 11 ff; title with engraved vignette of royal coat of arms within decorative border; sign of the cross at the head; text with engraved head- and tail-pieces.



Regulations for the garrisoning of Concepción, Valparaiso and the island of Chiloé (in Chile), as well as the islands of Juan Fernandez. Text signed by Diego de Hesles and dated at Lima 1 June 1753.

Medina, *Lima*, 1058; Medina, *Bibl. Amer.*, 2166.

12534

José Antonio Manso de Velasco, Viceroy;
Diego de Hesles

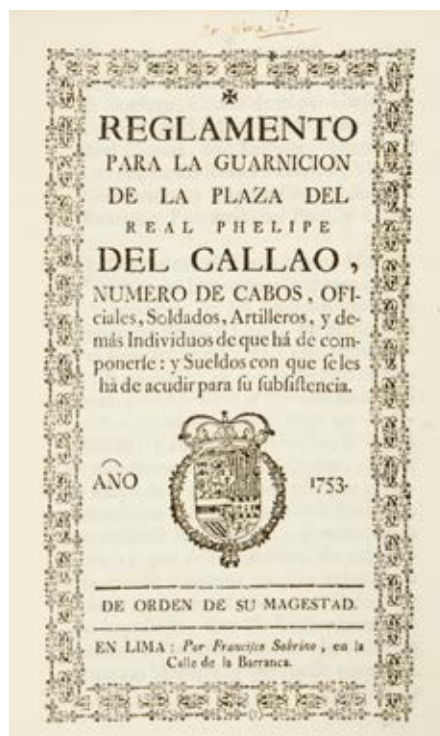
32. Reglamento para la guarnicion de la plaza del Real Phelipe del Callao, numero de cabos, oficiales, soldados, artilleros, y demás individuos de que há de componerse: y sueldos con que se les hà de acudir para su subsistencia. Año 1753. De orden de Su Magestad.

En Lima: : Por Francisco Sobrino, en la Calle de la Barranca., [1753]. Folio, modern marbled boards with morocco title label lettered in gilt, 6 ff; title with engraved vignette of royal coat of arms within decorative border and sign of the cross at head.

Regulations for the garrisoning of Callao.

Medina, Lima, 1061

12528



José Antonio Manso de Velasco, Viceroy;
Diego de Hesles

33. Reglamento para las dotaciones de los navios de la Real Armada, que internaren; y sirvieren en la Mar del Svr. Año 1753. De orden de su Magestad.

En Lima: Por Francisco Sobrino, en la Calle de Barranca, [1753], Folio, modern marbled boards with morocco title label lettered in gilt; 5 ff; title with engraved vignette of royal coat of arms within decorative border; sign of the cross at head; text with engraved head- and tail-pieces.

Royal decree concerning the manning of ships of the Real Armada in the South Sea.

Medina, Lima, 1060

12533

José Antonio Manso de Velasco y Sánchez de Samaniego, Viceroy

34. Ordenanza para la erección de diputado de el comercio de la Villa Imperial de Potosí. : Añadida a las antiguas del Tribunal del Consulado, de orden de su Magestad, por el Excmo. señor Marqués de Villa-García, virrey gobernador y capitán general de estos Reynos del Perú, Tierra-Firme, Chile &c. en 16 de noviembre de 1736.

[Lima :s.n., 1754]. Folio, later vellum with calligraphic manuscript title to spine; [2], 5 ff; title within decorative border, with engraved vignettes of the Virgin and royal coat of arms; dated at Potosí 20 April 1748; pale water stain to lower corner of the leaves (not affecting the text).

Royal decree for the appointment of a commercial delegate for the Imperial City of Potosí (present-day Bolivia).

Medina, Lima, 1072

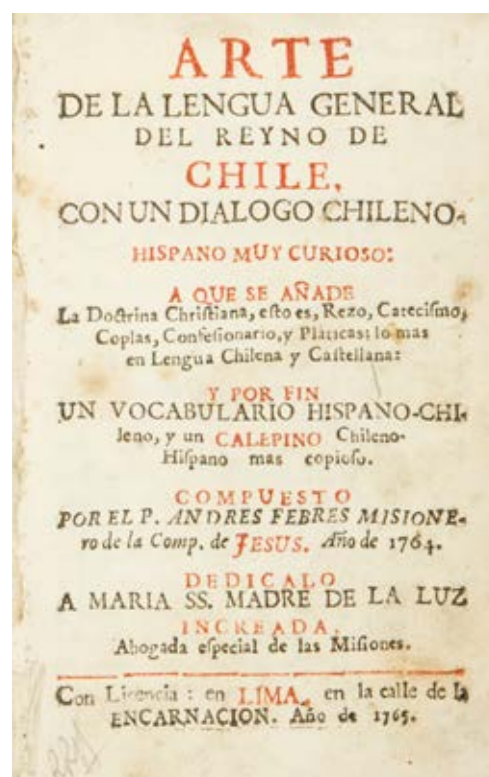
12447



Andrés Febrés

35. Arte de la lengua general del reyno de Chile, con un dialogo chileno-hispano muy curioso: a que se añade la Doctrina christiana, esto es, rezo, catecismo, coplas, confesionario, y pláticas; lo mas en lengua chilena y castellana: Y por fin un Vocabulario hispano-chileno, y un Calepino chileno-hispano mas copioso. Compuesto por el P. Andres Febres misionero de la Comp. de Jesus. Año de 1764 ...

Lima, En la calle de la Encarnación [i.e. the earliest imprint, not Incarnación], 1765. Octavo, contemporary Peruvian limp vellum (starting to loosen), spine lettered in ink; [15] ff., 682 pp., [1] f; title and dedication in red and black; Part 1: *Arte de la lengua general de Chile. Dialogo entre dos Caciques. Exemplo de un Coyaghtun. Breve diccionario de algunas palabras mas usuales.* Part 2. *Doctrina christiana en Chillu Dugu.* Part 3. *Vocabulario hispano-chileno.* Part 4. *Calepino chileno-hispano*; fore-edge of pp 681-[682] roughened, resulting in some loss of text at the end of the lines; final leaf is present, but with a short tear at fore-edge (not affecting the text); else a very good copy.



Compiled by the German Jesuit Andrés and intended for use by missionaries in the dangerous Araucanía region, this important work contains grammar, vocabularies and texts in the Mapuche (Araucanian) language.

Medina, Lima, 1228. Palau 87065; Sabin 23968

12451

José de Acosta

36. Tercero catecismo y exposicion de la doctrina Christiana por sermones : para que los curas, y otros ministros prediquen y enseñen à los Indios, y à las demás personas : conforme a lo que se proveyò en el Santo Concilio Provincial de Lima el año pasado de 1583. Mandado reimprimir por el Concilio Provincial del año de 1773.

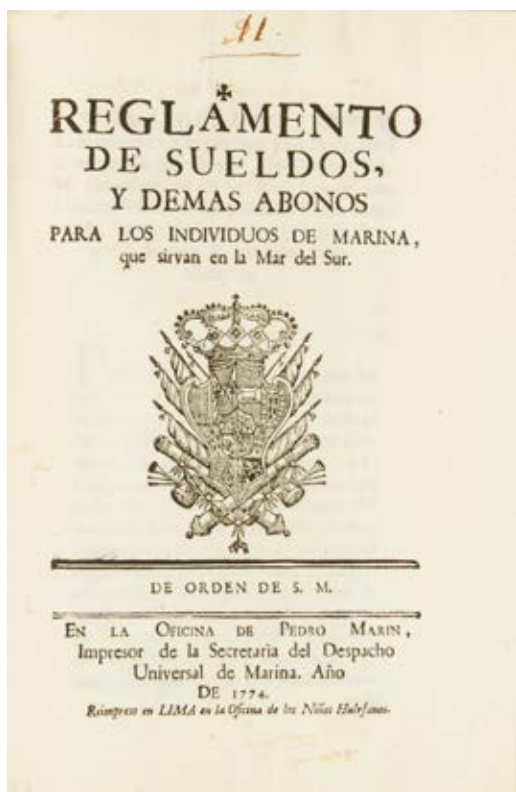
[Lima] : En la Oficina de la Calle de San Jacinto, 1773. Folio, contemporary Peruvian limp vellum; [11] ff, 515 (i.e. 485) pp (errors in paging: 430-449, 490-499 omitted); title with printer's device; tail-pieces; title leaf with small loss along bottom edge; mild damp staining to fore-edge margins in several sections (not affecting text); text in Spanish and Quechua; a very good copy.

Catechism in Spanish and Quechua for missionary use. The first edition, printed in 1585, was among the first books printed in South America.

"The original edition, published as v. 3 of the "Doctrina christiana" in 1585, contained an Aymara text also. Original text prepared by José de Acosta, Alonso de Bárcena, Bartolomé de Santiago, Blas Valera and other scholars. Sometimes attributed to Acosta and Juan de Atienza." (Harvard University)

Medina, Lima, 1356; Palau 330312.

12585



Spain. Sovereign (1759-1788 : Charles III); Peru. Manuel de Amat y Junient, Viceroy

37. Reglamento de sueldos, y demas abonos para los individuos de marina, que sirvan en la Mar del Sur. De orden de S.M.

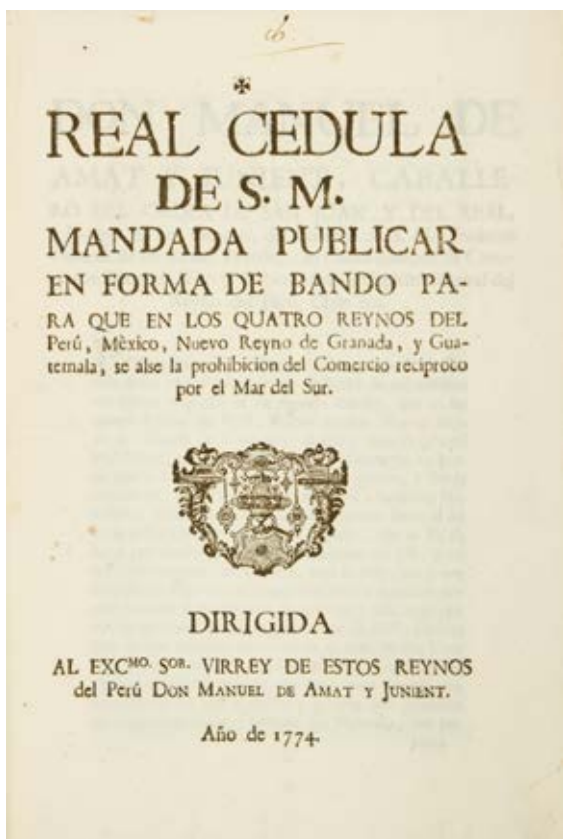
Reimpreso en Lima en la Oficina de los Niños Huérfanos, [1774]. Folio, modern marbled boards with morocco title label lettered in gilt; [4], 12 pp; title leaf with engraved vignette of royal coat of arms, sign of the cross at the head; initial.

Originally published: [Madrid]: En la Oficina de Pedro Marin, impresor de la Secretaria del Despacho Universal de Marina., año de 1774.

"Lima. Printed copy of the ordinance, issued originally in Madrid on 26 March 1774, on salaries of navy crewmen. Includes written acceptance of the ordinance by the viceroy Amat." (Yale University)

Medina, Lima, 1392

12613



Spain. Sovereign (1759-1788 : Charles III);
Peru. Manuel Amat y Junient, Viceroy

38. Real cedula de S.M. mandada publicar en forma de bando para que en los quatro reynos del Perú, Mèxico, Nuevo Reyno de Granada y Guatemala se alye la prohibicion del comercio reciproco por el Mar del Sur : dirigida al Excmo. Sor. Virrey de estos reynos del Perú Don Manuel de Amat y Junient. Año de 1774.

[Lima] : s.n., 1774. Folio, modern marbled boards with morocco title label lettered in gilt; [1 title leaf], [7] pp; title with engraved vignette, sign of the cross at head.

Royal decree on prohibition of commerce in the South Seas, signed Yo el rey. Por mandado del rey nuestro señor. Don Miguel de San Martin Cueto, dated at Madrid 20 January 1774; authorized and copied at Lima 11 August 1774.

Medina, Lima, 1389

12527

Anon.; [Manuel de Guirior, Viceroy]

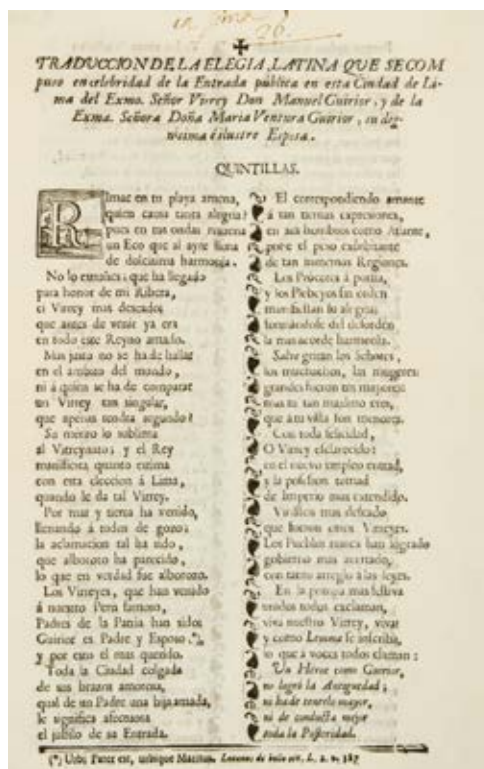
39. Traducccion De La Elegia, Latina Que Se Compuso En Celedridad De La Entrada Pública En Esta Ciudad De Lima Del Exmo. Señor Virrey Don Manuel Guirior, Y De La Exma. Señora Doña María Vantura Guirior, Su Dignísima E Ilustre Esposa. Quintillas.

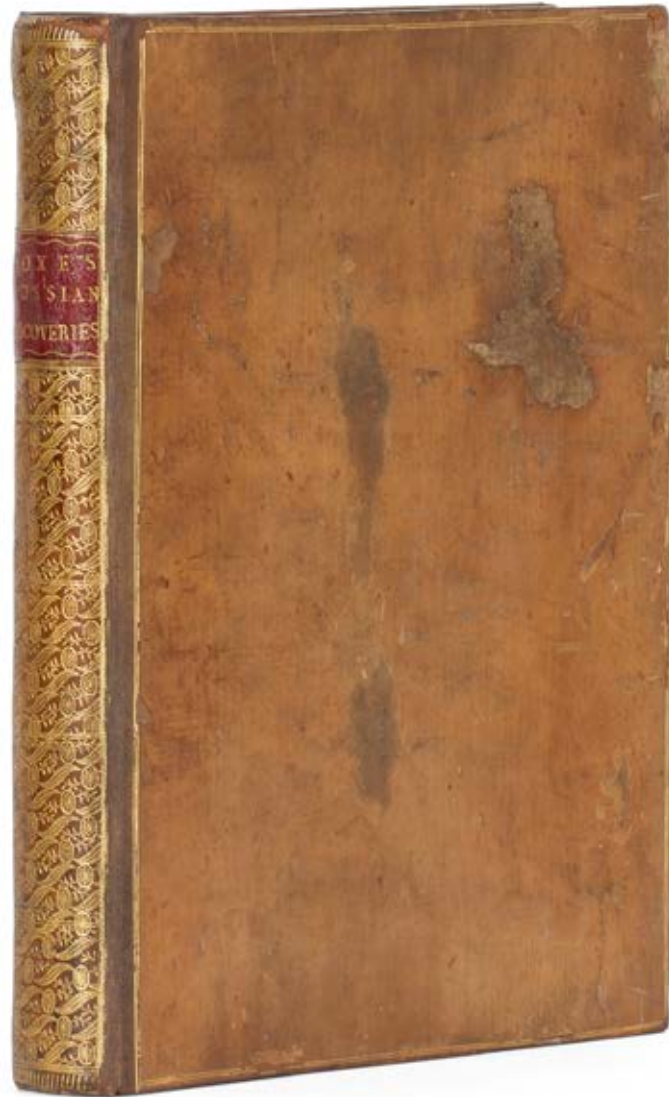
[Lima] : s.n., [1776]. Folio, modern marbled boards with morocco title label lettered in gilt; [4] pp; sign of the cross at head of text; woodcut initial; text in double columns with decorative divider.

Translation from Latin into Spanish of an anonymous poem composed to commemorate the arrival in Lima of Viceroy Amat's successor, Viceroy Guirior and his wife, on 17 July 1776.

Not in Medina, Lima; not in OCLC; only one other copy located (Universidad de Oviedo)

12529





Coxe, William (1748-1828)

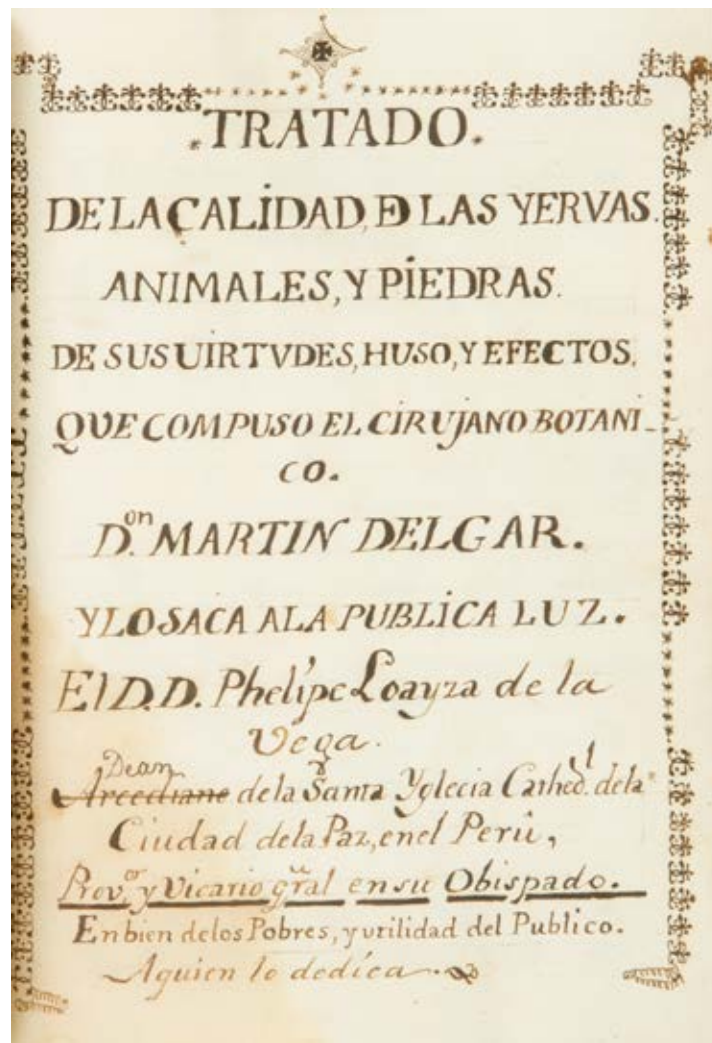
40. **Account of the Russian discoveries between Asia and America. To which are added, the conquest of Siberia, and the history of the transactions and commerce between Russia and China.**

London : J. Nichols, 1780. First edition. Quarto, full polished calf (a couple of scuffs to the boards), spine extensively decorated in gilt, contrasting morocco title label, expertly rebaced, folding frontispiece map of the Russian Empire by Thomas Kitchin, pp xxii, 344, [14, index]; folding engraved maps and plates; a couple of tiny wormholes to the extreme margins, far from the text; a fine, clean copy.

William Coxe was an English historian and clergyman who travelled widely through Europe tutoring members of the European nobility. In St. Petersburg he conducted extensive research into Russian exploration in the Pacific. The present work contains accounts of the voyages of Nevodskoff, Serebranikoff, Trapesnikoff, Tolstyk, Kulkoff, Korovin, Glotoff, Solovioff, Levasheff, and others. It focuses on exploration and trade in Kamchatka and the Aleutian Islands. Other parts of the book survey Russian exploration into Siberia and contact with China, and, significantly, explorations in Alaska.

"This work includes the main Russian discoveries and explorations made in northwestern America in their attempts to open communications with Alaska and the Aleutian Islands." (Hill)

14845



Delgar, Martin

41. Tratado de la Calidad de las Yervas Aniales y Piedras de sus Virtudes, huso, y efectos que compuso el Cirujano Botanico Don Martin Delgar, lo saca a la publica luz, el DD. Phelipe Loyaza de la Vega, Decan de la Santa Yglecia Cathed. de la Paz en el Peru ... a quien lo dedica.

[Peru : between 1780 and 1800]. Manuscript in ink on laid paper; quarto, crimson morocco, gilt, by Hering; all edges gilt; [4] preliminary leaves, 252, [17 index] pp; approximately the first half of the leaves with damp staining around the foot of the gutter (not affecting the legibility of the text); else remarkably fresh and well preserved, written in a neat, precise hand.

An important, comprehensive work on the botany and natural history of Peru by the French surgeon and botanist Martin Delgar, arranged alphabetically; with an index "de los arboles, frutos, plantas, flores, animales, aves, y de mas cosas medicinales".

Delgar worked in Peru for a number of years at the end of the eighteenth century, introducing new surgical techniques and travelling widely in the interior; where he treated the indigenous population and evidently gleaned much information about their own medical procedures and remedies. He demonstrated a particular interest in collecting and describing traditional Andean medicinal remedies that involved the use of both plants and animals. (Few, Martha & Tortorici, Zeb. *Centering Animals in Latin American History*. Durham : Duke University Press, 2013, p.129). Two other manuscripts by Delgar are known, both from around 1800 or earlier, and both with Peruvian subject matter: they are titled *Nuevo thesoro de pobres* and *Libro de medicina y cirugía para el uso de los pobres*, respectively; the latter is held in the Obadiah Rich Collection in the New York Public Library.

Provenance: from the collection of Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872), English antiquary and book collector; the front paste-down inscribed in ink in a nineteenth century hand "Phillipps MS 13943"; and in later pencil "Kingsborough MSS 644" (Kingsborough's manuscripts were offered for sale in Dublin on 1 November 1842, by the bookseller Charles Sharpe). "While Phillipps himself did not buy at this sale, he subsequently acquired a number of the Kingsborough manuscripts from other sources, including booksellers like Thomas Rodd." Toby Burrows, *Reconstructing the Phillipps Collection*.

12784

ASIAN JOURNEYS



[Khubilai Khan, Emperor Chih-yüan]

42. [CHINESE PRINTING]
**Printing block for paper money
with an original value of 100 wen**

China, Yüan dynasty, reign of Khubilai Khan, circa 1287 C.E.. Stone, 210 × 135 × 22 mm, top edges bevelled (three sections skilfully rejoined); housed in a custom made cloth box lined with lambswool.

An extraordinary item of early printing history that pre-dates by a century the earliest known instance of printing in the West, and one of only a handful of examples known from the Mongol period. From the collection of French sinologist Paul Pelliot (1878-1945).

This stone printing block relates to an issue made in 1287 which comprised six denominations, from 5 wen to 2 kuan. This is most probably the same issue described in Marco Polo's account of his journey to China. These were among the first Yüan notes, printed in the twenty-fourth year of the Chih-yüan era. Known as *Chih-yüan t'ung-hsing pao-ch'ao*, or Great Yuan General Circulation Treasure Notes, they were printed on mulberry paper and eventually became the universal currency for the entire empire, circulating not only throughout China but also in Burma, Siam and Annam. Although paper currency is known to have been issued in China at various times from the ninth century onwards, this was the first time that it had been issued and circulated on such a large scale.



Marco Polo, whose long stay in China lasted from 1275 to 1292, described paper currency issued during the very dynasty in which the present printing block was made. In fact, European travellers to the Orient were fascinated with Chinese paper money and descriptions of it appear in no fewer than eight contemporary accounts of travellers to Imperial China during the Mongol period. The use of paper money in China is thought to have had an influence on the development of the practice in European banking circles.

The text on this block (see image of the pencil rubbing taken from the upper surface) includes a warning that counterfeiters will be punished by decapitation. The first denouncer will be recompensed by five ingots of silver in addition to the property of the criminal.

This printing block is one of only very few paper currency printing blocks from the Yüan dynasty extant. The majority of the perhaps 10 known examples are held in public collections. Uncharacteristically, the material of the present example is stone, not bronze. This suggests that it was created by a forger to produce counterfeit notes; perhaps we should not preclude the possibility, either, that it is an artisan's trial piece.

In 1906-08 the eminent French Sinologist Paul Pelliot led an expedition to the Dunhuang Oasis, for centuries a strategically important centre on the Silk Road in northwest China. The thousands of manuscripts he uncovered in one of the Dunhuang caves was a find of immense archaeological and linguistic importance and now forms part of the collection of the *Bibliothèque nationale de France*. Working in Dunhuang around the same time, British archaeologist Sir Aurel Stein uncovered a fragment of what was then the world's oldest known bank note. The note was an example of paper money from the early Yüan dynasty, printed during the reign period of Zhongtong (1260-1264); it is now part of the Stein Collection held in the British Library (Kharakhoto K.K.VIII.01.a). The printing plate we offer here - also from the early Yüan dynasty - was collected by Paul Pelliot, and was very possibly excavated by him during his expedition to Central Asia during 1906-08. This hypothesis is strengthened by the existence of Stein's fragmentary bank note discovered at Dunhuang. 'The note itself is a 500 cash denomination and is a wispy greenish blue paper, and is part of a rectangular blockprinted whole measuring 24.4 × 16.9 cm. Other notes from the period have been excavated recently in China, in Xianyang, Shaanxi province and in Inner Mogolia, giving an idea of the wide circulation across vast areas of China and Central Asia of this, China's first country-wide paper currency.' (International Dunhuang Project).

Provenance: From the collection of French sinologist Paul Pelliot (1878-1945); acquired from H.P. Kraus, New York, circa 1970.

References: Carter-Goodrich: *The invention of printing in China* (1955), chapter 11; International Dunhuang Project: The Silk Road Online.

14211

[Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang
(Ming Taizu), 1328-1398]

43. A 14th century Ming Dynasty 1
kuan note : an example of the
oldest extant paper currency

[China : c.1375]. Printed during the reign (1368-1398) of the first Ming emperor; Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang (Ming Taizu), a paper note with the original cash value of a string of 1,000 copper coins, or 1 kuan.

Woodblock printed in black ink on a sheet of grey mulberry paper, 340 x 220 mm; recto with the Chinese characters *Da Ming tong xing bao chao* ("Great Ming Circulating Treasure Certificate") at head; beneath this is a wide decorative border with dragon motif; at the centre, the denomination is written in two characters, *yi guan* ("one string"), with pictorial representations of ten piles of 100 copper coins and further registers of text including instructions for use and the phrase "To circulate forever", along with warnings of the severe punishments for counterfeiters and an offer of reward for those who inform against them; two authorising seals in vermilion ink, the first of which reads "Seal of the Treasure Note of the Great Ming Dynasty", and the second "Seal of the Office of the Superintendent of the Treasury";

verso with repeated pictorial woodblock print and one of the vermilion seals; original horizontal fold; some insignificant loss at left margin and a tiny perforation in the lower section, else a fine, strongly printed example; protected in an archival portfolio and housed in a custom clamshell box with calf title label lettered in gilt.



The Chinese invention of paper money was revolutionary, and may be considered as the origin of our modern paper- and credit-based financial system. Although paper money is known to have been printed in China at various intervals from the ninth century onwards, it was not until the first reign of the Ming Dynasty - the last quarter of the fourteenth century - that an attempt was made to institute an entirely paper-based currency system. The symbolic significance of the first 1 kuan banknote that was issued around 1375 is emphasised by the fact that it featured as one of the world-changing inventions in the recent British Museum project, *A History of the World in 100 objects*, selected by the Museum's Director, Neil MacGregor (the series was broadcast by BBC 4, London, 2010). Following the disintegration of the Mongol Empire around 1350, one of the first aims of the newly established Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), under its first Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang (Ming Taizu), was to re-introduce a stable currency. The unavailability of copper to cast coinage was one of the factors that led to the decision to introduce paper currency. Furthermore, metal coinage was impractical for large transactions - a "1000 cash" strand of circular coins with square holes for suspension was 1.5 metres in length. The first notes, printed around 1375, were for the denomination of 1 kuan ("1000 cash"); later, in 1389, notes with smaller values were printed (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 cash). All notes were printed on mulberry paper, and the paper currency became known as *fei qian* - "flying money". With their abundance of textual information and instruction, the notes also reflected the Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang's ideal of a society based on the Confucian principles of education and literacy.

From around 1425, due to the high rate of inflation that had been caused by the over-printing of notes, the use and importance of paper banknotes gradually diminished, and although notes remained in circulation until the mid sixteenth century the printing of paper currency ceased. Silver bullion (much of it from the Spanish mines in South and Central America, obtained through Chinese trade with the Spanish in Manila) became the main currency for the remainder of the Ming and most of the Qing periods.

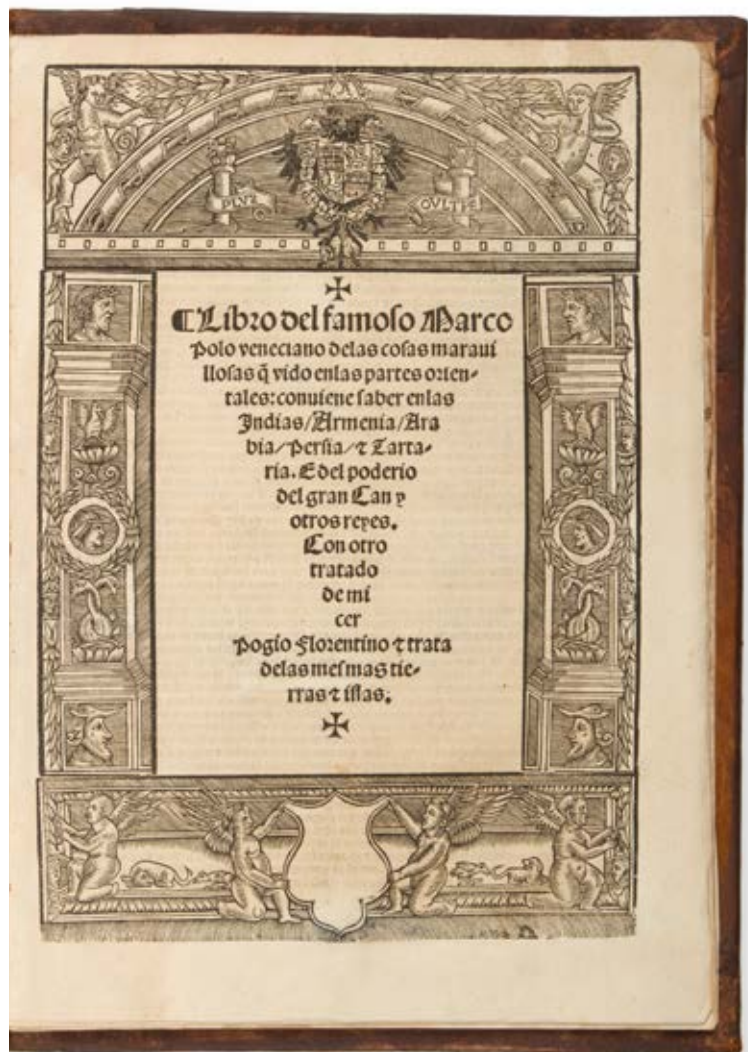
It is possible that virtually no examples of the first 1 kuan note would be extant, were it not for two serendipitous finds. The first, made during the Boxer Rebellion, was the discovery of a cache of notes in the base of an overthrown statue of Buddha; the second, and much more substantial find, was made in Peking in 1936, when a "bale" of the notes was uncovered during the demolition of one of the city walls; all of these notes were sold to curious passers-by.

13442

44. **Libro del famoso Marco Polo Veneciano de las cosas maravillosas que vido en las partes orientales: conviene saber en las Indias, Armenia, Arabia, Persia, y Tartaria. E del poderio del gran Can y otros reyes. Con otro tratado de micer Poggio Florentino y trata delas mesmas tierras y islas.**

Polo, Marco (1254-1324); Santaella, Rodrigo Fernández de (1444-1509)

Logroño, Miguel de Eguia, 3rd June 1529. Folio, ff. [4]; 32, woodcut initials, the title leaf expertly remargined along the lower and fore-edges, with a very small area of penwork to the edge of the decoration, brown staining to about half the folios, a couple of other very small marginal repairs, contemporary marginalia, contemporary paneled calf over wooden boards, blind tooled with heraldic emblems, bookplate from the famed library of Juan M. Sanchez to front pastedown.



The third Spanish edition of Marco Polo's *Travels*, translated from the Italian by Rodrigo Fernández de Santaella and first published in Seville in 1503. This edition, like the first and second, includes Santaella's *Cosmographia*, which serves as an explanatory introduction. It is a survey of the known parts of the world that contains many early references to the Americas. Crucially, Santaella was confident in positing the distinction between the West and East Indies by enumerating differences in the natural resources and environments of both regions. He concludes that 'Asia and Tarshish and Ophir and Cethim are in the East, and Antilla and Hispaniola are in the West, in very different localities and conditions', and also suggests that the name 'Antilla' is a popular corruption of 'Antindia', having the meaning of 'opposite to India' on the terrestrial globe. Santaella's hypothesis was at the very least contemporary with, and possibly even anticipated, that propounded by Vespucci.

The account of Marco Polo is followed by that of Nicolo Conti, who traveled to the East from 1419-1444. Conti's route took him through Damascus, Persia, and India to his final destination, the East Indies. On his return to Europe, Conti dictated his narrative to Giovanni Poggio Bracciolini, then a papal secretary. It is Poggio's redaction that has been translated for this work by Santaella.

Rodrigo Fernández de Santaella was one of the most renowned Spanish ecclesiastical scholars of his day. He founded a college at the University of Seville after his return from Rome, where he served at the papal court for much of his life. At the time of his death he was bishop-elect of Saragossa.

Santaella's translation is the first into Spanish of Marco Polo's account of his famous voyage. It was published first in 1503 and again in 1518, but these editions are virtually unprocurable today.

Alden-Landis 529/14; HARRISSE, Additions, 89; Medina, *BHA*, 79; Palau 151208; Cordier 1976; Vindel 1608

Provenance: Juan Manuel Sanchez, important 19th century Spanish bibliographer and bibliophile; H.P. Kraus (New York), *Americana Vetustissima*, Catalogue 185, 1990, number 34; private collection

14347



Osorio da Fonseca, Hieronymo (Jerónimo Osório, Bishop of Silves), 1506-1580

45. **De rebus Emmanuelis Regis Lusitaniae invictissimi virtute et auspicio gestis libri duodecim.**

Olyssipone. Apud Antonium Gondisaluu[m] typographum. MDLXXI. [Lisbon : Antonius Gondisalvus, 1571]. First edition.

Folio, later speckled calf (scuffed), spine with contrasting morocco title label and gilt ornament (small split at head); book label to front pastedown; pp 480, [2]; title page with woodcut cardinal arms, early ownership inscriptions; woodcut initials; a few stains (mainly to the margins) and early manuscript annotations.

A detailed chronicle of the reign of Manuel I of Portugal (1495-1521). During this critical 25 year period the Portuguese discovered the sea route to India and established the foundations of their empire in Africa, Asia and the New World. The work contains accounts of the achievements of Afonso de Albuquerque, Vasco da Gama, Magellan, Pedro Álvares Cabral, Francisco Almeida and Gaspar de Lemos.

The pioneering initiatives taken by Afonso de Albuquerque, who served as the second Governor of Goa and was known as the "Caesar of the East", were of crucial importance to the creation of the first diplomatic and commercial ties between the Portuguese and China. Albuquerque authorised the missions of Jorge Álvares and Rafael Perestrelo to southern China, which were the earliest European expeditions to reach China by sea. Although relations between the Chinese and Portuguese soured after 1521, leading to a period of hostilities and mistrust, the knowledge and experience gleaned by Portuguese visitors to China in this early phase was invaluable to those who followed in their footsteps from the 1540s on, including the first Jesuit missionaries.

Osorio was a historian revered by his contemporaries. He was known as "the Portuguese Cicero" because of his elegant Latin style (Penrose, Boies, *Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance*, 349), and was later described by Montaigne as the best Latin historian of his century.

Sabin, 57804; Borba de Moraes, II, 120; Brunet 4, 249; Samodães, 2292: "First edition, beautifully printed. Copies are very rare."

13309

Gonsalves, Gaspar, 1540-1590;
 Boccapaduli, Antonio, 1530-1593

46. *Acta consistorii publice exhibitu a S.D.N. Gregorio Papa XIII. regum Iaponiorum legatis Romae, die XXIII. Martij, M.D. LXXXV.*

Romæ : Apud Franciscum Zannettum, MDLXXXV. [Rome : Francesco Zanetti, 1585]. First edition.

Quarto, nineteenth century blue goatskin binding ruled in triple gilt and signed by Emile Rouselle de Paris (corners rubbed), spine in compartments with gilt tooling, gilt dentelles; all edges gilt; marbled endpapers; pp 15; early manuscript foliation; title with woodcut papal arms; woodcut initials and head- and tail-pieces.

The first edition of the official account of Pope Gregory XIII's reception of the first Japanese embassy to Europe, the so-called Tenshō Embassy. It includes copies of three letters, dated January 1582, addressed to the Pope from the converted rulers of Bungo, Arima and Omura, which were presented by the Japanese envoys at the public audience; the text of the "Oratio" delivered on their behalf by Gaspar Gonsalves; and Antonio Boccapaduli's response in the name of the Pope.



The embassy was an initiative of Alessandro Valignano, *Visitador* of Japan, and according to Boxer "fulfilled his double intention of attracting the attention of Christendom to the splendid progress the Jesuits were making in Japan, and of impressing the Japanese with the power and civilization of Catholic Europe."

Cordier, *Japonica*, 94; de Backer-Sommervogel, III, 1603; Streit, IV, p. 1619; Laures 156 and plate 21; Boscaro, 2a; Boxer, *Christian Century in Japan*, 73 and passim.

13328



Ciappi, Marc Antonio, active 1577-1601

47. *Compendio delle heroiche, et gloriose attioni, et santa vita di papa Greg. XIII ...*

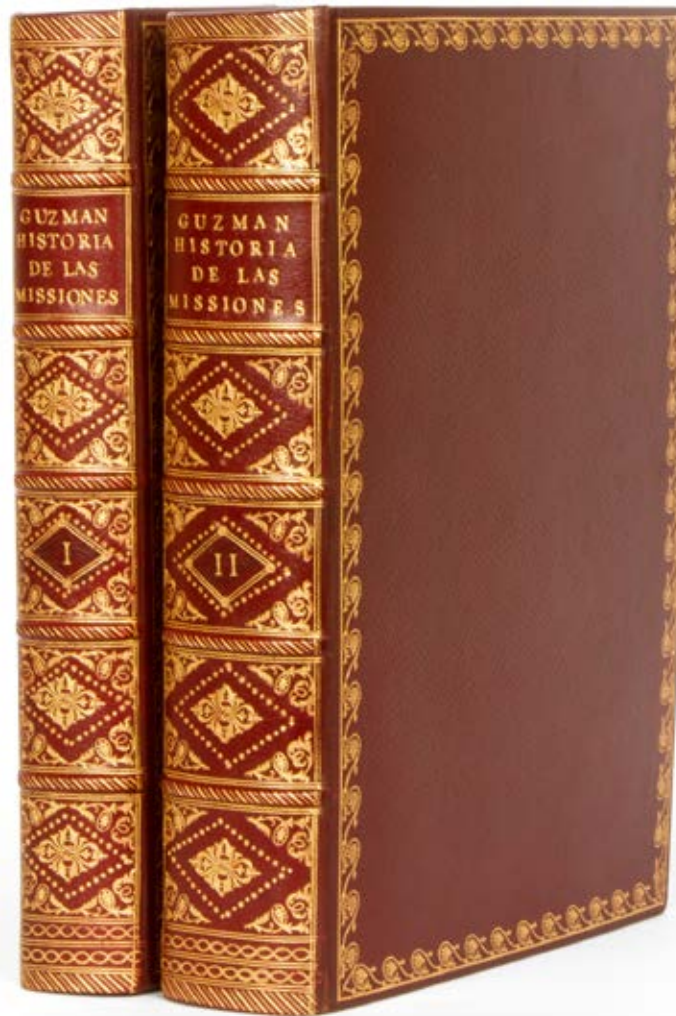
In Roma : nelle stamperia degli Accolti, MDXCVI. [Rome : Accolti, 1596]. Second edition.

Quarto, later vellum ruled in red; calligraphic lettering to spine; marbled endpapers; pp [viii], 120, [8]; light foxing; title with woodcut printer's device, portrait on verso; title with early inscriptions; numerous woodcut illustrations in the text, including the Jesuit seminaries in Japan, and the welcome of the 1585 Japanese embassy to Rome.

The second edition, greatly expanded, of a biography of Pope Gregory XIII (1502-1585), under whose papacy important ecclesiastical ties with Asia were strengthened, notably in Japan and the Philippines. The first edition was also printed in Rome, in 1591. Just prior to his death in 1585 the Pope received in

audience the young Japanese ambassadors sent to Rome by the Daimyos of Arima, Omura and Otomo. These ambassadors also attended Pope Gregory's funeral a short time later. One of the woodcuts in the present volume depicts the scene of the ambassadors' audience with the pope, while others show the Jesuit novitiate at Usuki, the college at Funai and the seminaries at Arima and Azuchi.

13327



Guzmán, Luis de, c.1544-1605

48. **Historia de las Misiones que han Hecho los Religiosos de la Compañía de Iesus, para predicar el Sancto Euangelio en la India Oriental, y en los reynos de la China y Iapon.**

En Alcalá : por la biuda de Iuan Gracian, 1601.

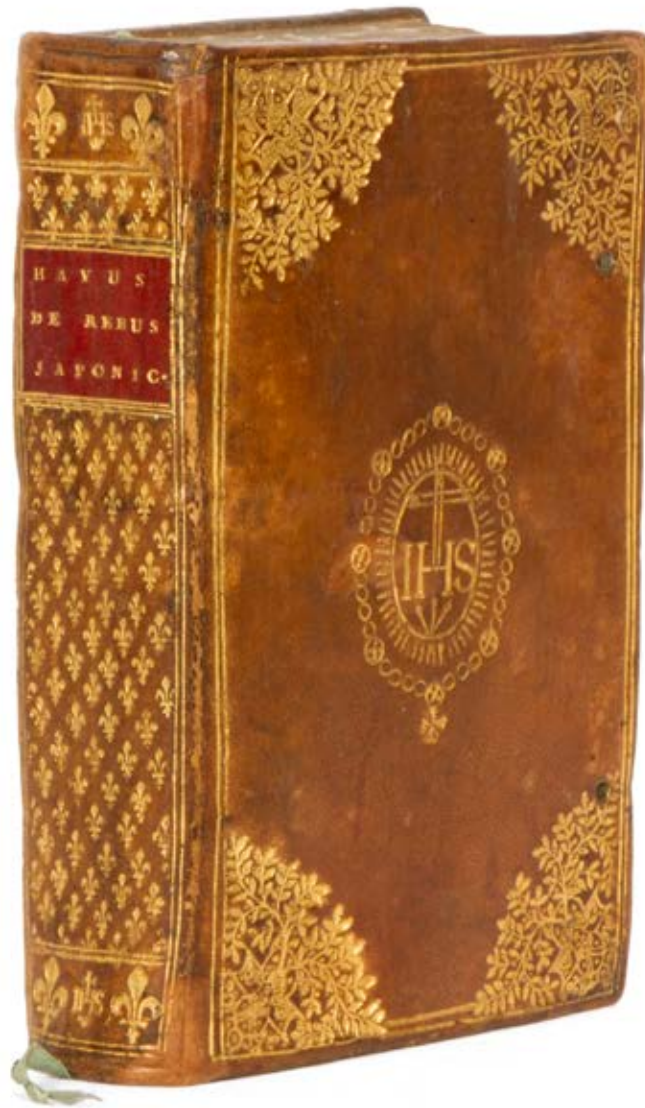
Two volumes, quarto; modern crushed burgundy morocco, gilt; spines in compartments with gilt ornament; gilt dentelles; silk endpapers; all edges stained red; vol. 1 pp [xi], 573, [1]; vol. 2 pp [xii], 729, [1]; with two full page woodcuts of the Annunciation and the two Apostles; woodcut device on both titles; expert paper repairs to title page of first volume; part 1. *En la qual se contiene seys libros, tres de la India oriental, uno de la China, y dos de Iapon*; part 2. *En la qual se contiene siete libros, con los quales se remata la historia de los reynos de Iapon hasta el año de mil y seyscientos*; the first volume with two old collection labels from the Bibliotheca Societatis Iesu, Rome, preserved loose at the front; the second volume with the blue ink stamp of the Bibliotheca Viennensi to title page; both volumes with occasional foxing; bound in at the rear of the second volume is a single leaf manuscript commentary in Spanish, probably written in the seventeenth century, citing sections in the work relating to Jesuit activities in Goa.

Commencing with a life of St. Francis Xavier; this is one of the earliest vernacular mission histories, providing an account of the Jesuit Missions to Asia (India, China, Japan, the Philippines and elsewhere). It also contains a 40-page account of the Society's missions in Brazil.

Cordier, *Sinica*, 784-785; Palau, I | 1814; Sabin, 3338; Alden, 601.39; Medina, *BHA*, 31

Rare, with no set appearing at auction since 1988.

13342



Hay, John, 1546-1607

49. **De rebus Iaponicis, Indicis et Peruanis epistolae recentiores. A Joanne Hayo Dalgattiensi Scoto Societatis Jesu in librum unum coacervatae.**

Antuerpiæ : Ex officina Martini Nutij, ad insigne duarum Ciconiarum, Anno M. DC. V. [Antwerp : Martin Nutius, 1605].

Octavo, fine Jesuit binding of full calf ruled in gilt with ornamental cornerpieces; upper board with central Jesuit device, lower board with heraldic crest; flat-panel spine tooled in gilt, contrasting red morocco title label; all edges gilt; pp 968, [46]; printer's device on title page of two storks fighting over a snake with the motto 'Pietas homini tvtissima virtus'; woodcut initials and tail-pieces; a few leaves browned; pale stain across upper section.

First edition of this compilation by Scottish Jesuit John Hay of fifty-five letters from missions in Japan, India, Peru, the East Indies and the Philippines, dated between 1577 and 1604. The section on Japan is the most substantial (the first 636 pages), and contains letters by notable Japanese Christians and by Frois, Cabral, Organtino and Valignano, including one of the earliest reports of the persecution of Christians in Japan. Approximately 200 pages are devoted to letters from missions in India ("Mogor"), the majority sent from Goa. There are also shorter sections containing letters from Peru and the Philippines.

It has been suggested that this volume was conceived as a companion to Nutius' 1605 edition of Maffei's *Historiarum Indicarum*: often bound in is Maffei's *Ignatii Loiolae vita* (also published in 1605). Its compiler, John Hay, was expelled from Scotland in 1579 and fled to France, where he became rector of the Jesuit college at Pont-à-Mousson in Lorraine.

Cordier, *Japonica*, 246; de Backer-Sommervogel, IV, 165, 12; Palau, I 12581; Alden, 605.57; Streit, V, p. 58 (with a detailed list of contents)

13336

50. **Relatio Francisci Sacrae Archiepiscopi Damasceni, Ioannis Baptistae Coccini Decani, Ioannis Baptistae Pamphili Rotae Auditorum. Facta Smo. D. N. Paulo Papae Quinto super Sanctitate, et Miraculis P. Francisci Xaverii Societatis Iesu ex processibus super illius canonizatione formatis extracta.**

Coccini, Giovanni Battista, 1570-1641;
Pamphili (Pamphili), Giovanni Battista, 1574-1655; Sacra, Francesco (Cardinal), 1567-1623



[Rome : probably 1620 or 1621]. Quarto, contemporary limp vellum (stained); manuscript in ink on laid paper; ff [87], written recto and verso of the leaves in a neat secretarial hand; ex libris of H.P. Kraus to the front pastedown, along with the mid nineteenth century armorial bookplate of the library of the Dukes of Arenberg at Nordkirchen, with the Plettenberg and Esterhazy-Galantha coats of arms, inscribed with collection number; title page with early collection inscription to lower margin; pale water staining to fore-edge, not affecting the legibility of any part of the manuscript, which is complete.

An important codex compiled as part of the informative process for the canonisation of Saint Francis Xavier (b. Navarre, 1506; d. Sancian, China, 1552), written by Giovanni Battista Coccini, Dean of the Tribunal Apostolicum Rotae Romanae (the Roman Rota), and two other auditors of the Rota: Giovanni Battista Pamphili (or Pamphili), the future Pope Innocent X, and Francesco Sacra, Archbishop of Damascus from 1612 to 1621 (later Cardinal of San Matteo). It is addressed to Pope Paul V (pope between 1605 and his death in 1621), and contains an account of Xavier's life of sanctity and the miracles performed by him, with a preamble on the validity and legality of this particular informative process. Francis Xavier, the illustrious Jesuit missionary known as the Apostle of the East, was beatified by Paul V on 25 October 1619; along with Ignatius of Loyola, he was canonised by Pope Gregory XV on 12 March 1622.

At least three other copies of this manuscript are extant. One is held in the Biblioteca nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III, Naples (ms.S.Mart.agg.57.8); another is located in the Tenri University Library, Japan (Yorozuyo Collection no. 198.2-310; see *Catalogue of special books on Christian missions*, volume II. Tenri Central Library Series no. 20. Tenri University, 1955); a third is in the collection of the Biblioteca Universitaria di Bologna.

According to von Pastor, "The Relatio Bapt. Coccini, S. Rotae decani, to Paul V. is printed in F. Contelorius, *Tract de Canonizat. Sanctorum*, Lugduni [Lyon], 1634, in the Appendix." (Pastor, Ludwig, Freiherr von. *The history of the popes from the close of the Middle Ages : drawn from the secret archives of the Vatican and other original sources*. Vol. XXV, Leo XI and Paul V, 1605-1621, 261). This appears to be a reference to the present codex; if this is indeed the case, the fact that it is part of the Appendix to Contelorius' work suggests that the manuscript is reproduced only in part.

The main author; Giovanni Battista Coccini, wrote several works on canon law. He was also one of the compilers of *De sanctitate, vitae, et miraculis Serui Dei F. Petri Regalati* (Rome, 1630), on the life and miracles of Pietro Regalati, and of *Beati Gregorii papae decimi placentini vitae, virtutum, ac miraculorum relatio*, published posthumously in Rome in 1711 and used in the informative process for the beatification of Pope Gregory X, which was granted in 1713. The Beinecke Library (Yale University) holds in its collection a manuscript written in 1625 titled *De martyrio serui dei Iosaphat Cunceuitii archiepiscopi polocensis*, compiled - like the present codex - by Coccini and two other auditors of the Roman Rota, which was used in the informative process for the canonisation of Jan Kuncewicz.

Saint Francis Xavier, the first and arguably the most influential of all Jesuit missionaries, was responsible for introducing the Christian faith to India, the East Indies, the Philippines and Japan. The present manuscript, in illuminating the informative process for his canonisation, is therefore a primary source of major significance and a document which merits an important place in the hagiographical canon.

13448

Piñeyro, Luis, 1560-1620

53. **Relacion del suceso que tuuo Nuestra Santa Fe en los reynos del Iapon desde el año de seyscientos y doze hasta el de seyscientos y quinze, imperando Cubosama ... compuesta por el padre Luys Piñeyro, de la Compañia de Iesus.**

En Madrid por la viuda de Alonso Martin de Balboa, 1617.

Folio, contemporary limp vellum; manuscript title in ink to spine; bookplate to front pastedown; title page with woodcut royal coat of arms (faint contemporary inscription, old collection stamp erased at lower right); pp [xvi], 516, [8]; woodcut initials; text in double columns with double ruled border; separate titles for each of the five parts; a very good copy.

The first edition of Piñeyro's history of the Jesuit mission in Japan in the turbulent years from 1612 to 1615. The work is divided into five parts, four of which are devoted to a lengthy account of the persecution of the Christians in Japan and the consequences of Shogun Ieyasu's Expulsion Edict of 1614. Piñeyro provides descriptions of the martyrdoms that took place and details of Jesuit property that was either seized or abandoned. Ieyasu, the first Tokugawa shogun, issued his edict in January, 1614. It not only enforced the expulsion of Christians and foreigners; it also proscribed the practice of the Christian religion by the Japanese converts, known as Kirishitans. Portuguese Macau and Spanish Manila became the safe havens sought by both Europeans and Kirishitans alike. The situation of the Jesuit missionaries in Japan had been tenuous throughout the last phase of the Warring States period, particularly from the second half of the 1580s, but the Jesuits - largely through the foresight and guidance of Alessandro Valignano - had managed not only to remain in Japan and practise their religion, but also to convert significant numbers of Japanese to Christianity through the establishment of schools and the dissemination of scriptural material and other proselytizing works printed by their mission press in Nagasaki.

Cordier, *Japonica*, 290; Palau, 226932: "Very rare."

13449



Andrade, Antonio de (1580 - 1634)

54. **Nvevo descvbrimiento del gran Cathayo, ò Reynos de Tibet, por el Padre Antonio de Andrade, de la Compañia de IESVS, Portugues, en el ano 1624.**

Madrid : Luis Sanchez, 1627. First Spanish edition. Small quarto, modern gilt-ruled half-calf over cloth, gilt-lettered spine, ff. 12; a very good copy.

Antonio de Andrade, Portuguese member of the Society of Jesus, was dispatched to India in 1600 where he would spend over twenty years in sevice, including as head of the Jesuit Mission in Agra. In 1624, along with brother Manuel Marques, he disguised himself as a Hindu and joined a group of pilgrims to travel to Srinigar and cross the Mana Pass into Tibet. Andrade and Marques were the first Europeans to set foot in the Himalayan kingdom. Andrade returned to Tibet in 1625 to establish a Jesuit mission at Tsaparang in the kingdom of Guge. He succeeded in building a church but the mission was short-lived: a Ladakhi invasion toppled the Jesuit-friendly king and by 1640 the mission was abandoned.

The first edition of *Nvevo descvbrimiento* was published in Portuguese in Lisbon in 1626; later the same year an edition in Spanish also appeared in Lisbon. The Madrid edition we offer here is the first Spanish imprint and the second Spanish language edition. Andrade's letter would go on to be translated into many European languages and become a lasting and influential work in the field of Tibetan Studies

Cordier, *BS* 2899; *Streit* V, 279

14836



Borri, Cristoforo, 1583-1632

55. **Relatione della Nuova Missione PP. della Comp. di Giesu, al Regno della Cocincina.**

In Roma : per Francesco Corbelletti, 1631.

Octavo, later vellum over boards ruled in red, with ornate calligraphic title to spine; pp 231; title with vignette woodcut of the Jesuit device; dedication with woodcut papal coat of arms of Urban VIII; woodcut historiated initials; side notes.

"In 1616 Borri was sent to Indochina from Macau, accompanied by another Jesuit, Father Marquez. There he stayed until 1621... Borri's important account of the Cochin China missions, published in 1631, is considered one of the best sources of information for the region, describing the physical, political, and ecclesiastical conditions of the country. However, it is the observations that Borri made on the magnetic variation of the compass which many regard as more important. According to Kircher he drew the first isogon chart for the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, showing the locations where the magnetic needle makes the same angles with the meridian. In this he is sometimes regarded as the forerunner of Halley." (Howgego, *Encyclopedia of Exploration*, B136)



A variant edition of 218 pages was published in the same year by Francesco Catanio (Rome and Bologna). Cordier, Streit, de Backer-Sommervogel and Matsuda list only the Corbeletti edition; they do not mention the Catanio edition. It is likely that the Corbelletti printing is the primary one.

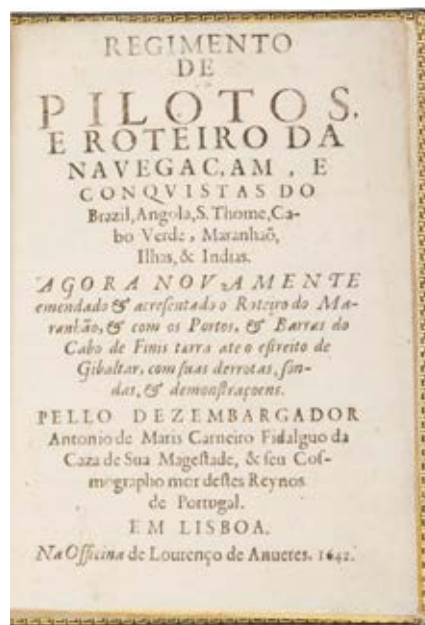
13315

Mariz Carneiro, António de, d. 1642

56. **Regimento de pilotos, e roteiro da navegação, e conquistas do Brazil, Angola, S. Thome, Cabo Verde, Maranhão, Ilhas, et Indias Occidentaes.**

Em Lisboa : Na officina de Lourenço de Anueres, 1642.

Small quarto, full straight-grained morocco, gilt; spine with gilt lettering and ornament; pp [viii], 108; page 31 misnumbered 13; pp 81-108 misnumbered 51-78; decorative woodcut initials; trimmed by the binder along the top margin, shaving the top from a few letters; bound in at the rear, as in other copies, are 8 (of 11) folding woodcut maps or plans with explanatory letterpress on verso of each, being Carneiro's *Estampas, e demarcaçãoens da costa de Espanha, do Cabo de Finis Terra, tẽ o Estreito de Gibraltar, com a Arrumação dos rumos baixos, sondas, & alturas, compostas pello Doutor Antonio de Mariz Carneiro, cosmographomor dos Reynos de Portugal*; the plates are generally very good, some awkwardly folded and a couple strengthened with paper.



António de Mariz Carneiro, the compiler of these works, was the official cosmographer to the Portuguese crown. The *Regimento de pilotos* is a navigational guide with sailing directions and plans of landfall from Gibraltar to Mozambique, Goa, Malacca and Ternate. This is complemented by the small group of plans of various ports at the rear, the *Estampas*, usually found bound in with the *Regimento de pilotos*.

Sabin, 44607

We can trace no copy offered for sale at auction in the last 100 years; there are only two sale records for a later edition of 1655 (Sotheby's, London, 1952; Maggs Bros, 1928)

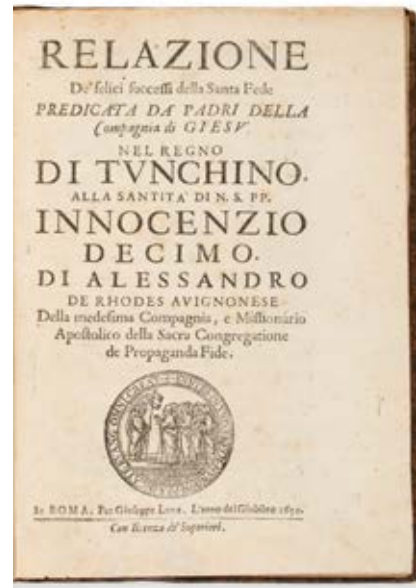
13313

Rhodes, Alexandre de, S.J. (1593-1660)

57. **Relazione de' felici successi della Santa Fede predicata da padri della Compagnia di Giesu nel regno di Tynchino, all' santita di N.S. PP. Innocenzio Decimo. Di Alessandro de Rhodes Avignonese della medesima Compagnia, e Missionario Apostolico della Sacra Congregatione de Propaganda Fide.**

In Roma : Per Giuseppe Luna. L'anno del Giubileo, 1650. Small quarto, contemporary full calf, spine with raised bands, gilt tooling and contrasting red leather label lettered in gilt, edges speckled red, pp [16], folding engraved map, 326, [2 errata]; woodcut device on title page, woodcut head-piece and initial letter at start of first and second parts; a very good, fully contemporary copy on wide-margined paper.

The first edition of the first Western description of Vietnam. It contains the earliest independent detailed map of the northern part of Vietnam, which includes the southern coast of China as far east as Macao.



The French Jesuit Alexandre de Rhodes served as a missionary in Tonking, Cochinchina and Annam from 1624 to 1630. The Jesuit mission was highly successful and thousands converted to Christianity, but because the missionaries preached against polygamy Rhodes was expelled by the eunuch officials in 1630. He stayed for 10 years in Macao teaching and subsequently returned to Vietnam before his ultimate banishment in 1645. Rhodes travelled back to Europe via India, Persia and Turkey. He later obtained permission to establish a new mission in Persia, and died at Isfahan in 1660.

Divided into two parts, Rhodes' work presents a first-hand account of missionary activity in Tonking, and of the work of the missions in the greater region up until 1646. It also provides detailed notes on the manners and customs of the native inhabitants, politics and government, natural resources and commerce.

14449

Bartoli, Daniello, 1608-1685

58. **Dell' Historia della Compagnia di Giesu : l'Asia**

In Roma, M.DC.LIII. Nella Stamperia d'Ignatio de' Lazzeri. [Rome : Ignazio de' Lazzeri, 1653]

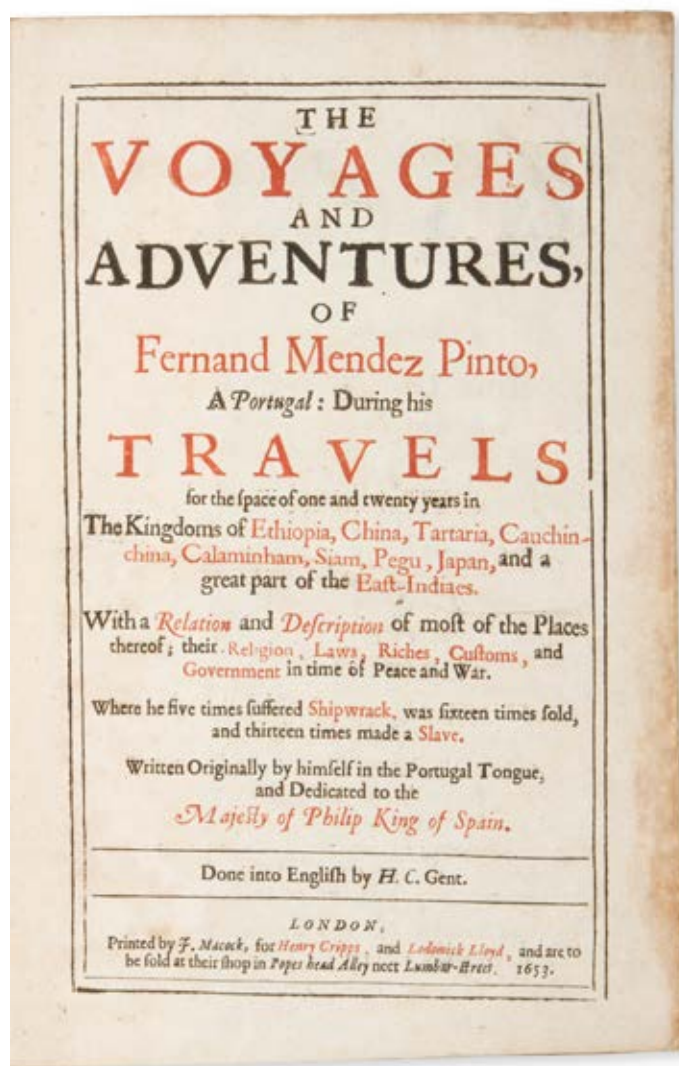
Folio, contemporary vellum over boards, spine with raised bands, manuscript title in ink and manuscript label with collection number "1692"; front pastedown with nineteenth century label of the Fürstlich Auerspergische Fideikommissbibliothek, Laibach; pp [iv], 904, [8]; engraved frontispiece by Bloemaert after a drawing by Miele, depicting figures representing the nations of Asia showing a map of China to Francis Xavier (front cover illustration to this catalogue), early ownership inscriptions at upper and lower margins dated 1655; title page with engraved printer's device incorporating the Jesuit trigram; head-pieces; side notes; small amount of worming to margins, touching on a few letters; a good copy with wide margins in a contemporary binding.



The first edition of the first part of this three-part work on Jesuit missionary activities in Asia by the Ferrarese Daniello Bartoli, printed by the Jesuit press of Ignazio de' Lazzeri. The work is regarded as the most comprehensive seventeenth century survey of its kind and was printed in three parts by Lazzeri and Varese in Rome between 1653 and 1663 (the third part has the imprint of Varese, 1663). This first part of Bartoli's magnum opus deals with Asia in general, and is divided into eight books; the subsequent volumes covered Japan and China, respectively, in greater detail.

Cordier, *Japonica*, 373-374, *Sinica*, 785-786; de Backer-Sommervogel, I, 970

13447



Mendes Pinto, Fernão, d. 1583;
Cogan, Henry (translator)

59. The voyages and adventures of Fernand Mendez Pinto, a Portugal, during his travels for the space of one and twenty years in the Kingdoms of Ethiopia, China, Tartaria, Cauchinchina, Calaminham, Siam, Pegu ...

London : Printed by J. Macock, for Henry Cripps and Lodowick Lloyd, 1653. First English edition.

Folio, full contemporary sheep (some wear), spine ornately gilt; front pastedown with armorial bookplate of Bolton House; pp [xiv], 326; M2 and M3 transposed; title page printed in red and black; a couple of ink stains; contemporary manuscript notes on rear endpapers.

A translation of the *Peregrinação*, originally published in Lisbon in 1614. Pinto's work - a narrative of his two-decade voyage which commenced in Portugal in 1537 in a fleet under the command of the son of Vasco da Gama, and ended with his return in 1558 - contains some of the earliest eyewitness accounts by a Westerner of the Malay Peninsula, Siam, Cochin-China, China and Japan. Pinto was admitted to the Society of Jesus in 1554. A close acquaintance of Francis Xavier, he contributed to various missions in Japan, a country which he visited four times during his travels. The *Peregrinação* was enormously successful, and by 1700 had been published in nineteen editions in six languages. According to Catz, it rivalled Cervantes' *Don Quixote* in popularity: "It is, in fact, an exotic and imaginative composite of fact and fiction, at once a picaresque prose epic and an authentic picture of sixteenth-century Asia." (Rebecca D. Catz, *The Travels of Mendes Pinto*, 15).

Hill, 1146; Cordier, *Japonica*, 40, *Sinica*, 2068; Lust, 346

13314



Tanner, Matthias, 1630-1692

60. **Societas Jesu usque ad sanguinis et vitæ profusionem militans in Europa, Africa, Asia et America contra gentiles, Mahometanos, Judaeos, Haereticos, impios, pro deo, fide, Ecclesia, pietate, sive, Vita et mors eorum qui ex Societate Jesu in causa fidei & virtutis propugnatae, violenta morte toto orbe sublati sunt.**

Pragae, typis Universitatis Carolo-Ferdinandæ in collegio Societatis Jesu ad S. Clementem : per Nicolaum Hempel factorem, MDCLXXV. [Prague : Charles-Ferdinand University, 1675].

Folio, contemporary vellum over boards, manuscript title to spine; pastedown with early bookplate of Johannes Filser of the Universa Schola Nassovica Sigenensis (Nassau-Siegen); engraved title page; printed title page; pp [xiv], 548, [4]; a full page engraved allegorical illustration preceding each of the four chapters, and 169 smaller engravings depicting martyrdoms of Jesuits in Europe, Africa, Asia and the Americas, by Melchior Küsel after Karel Skreta; some browning and water staining; a little worming to endpapers.

First edition of a collection of accounts of Jesuit martyrdoms, including many that occurred in China and Japan, by the Jesuit theologian Matthias Tanner: A native of Pilsen in Bohemia, Tanner entered the Society of Jesus in 1646. He spent most of his life in Prague, where he taught both theology and philosophy, among other subjects in the humanities. He was ultimately appointed rector of the Charles University.

Palau, 327222; Sabin, 94332; Borba de Moraes, II, 845; Streit, I, p. 652; de Backer-Sommervogel, VII, 1860

13308



Gouvea, Antonio de (attributed), 1592-1677

61. **Innocentia Victrix sive Sententia Comitiorum Imperij Sinici pro innocentia Christianæ religionis lata juridicè per annum 1669. & Ivssv R.P. Antonij de Gouvea Soc. Iesu, ibidem V. Provincialis Sinico-Latinè exposita in Quam Cheu metropoli provinciæ Quam tum in Regno Sinarum. Anno Salvts Hvmnanæ MDCLXXI.**

Quam tum [Canton] : Jesuit Press, 1671. First Edition.

Small folio, contemporary Chinese wrappers (detached); woodblock title page featuring the Holy Initials and the instruments of the Passion within a sunburst; ff [ii], 43; printed xylographically on one side of the sheet only, on double rice paper folded at the fore-edge in the Chinese style; text in Latin and Chinese; a fine copy housed in a custom-made clamshell box of full crushed morocco lettered in gilt.

Although the Jesuits had brought a printing press with movable types to Macau as early as 1588, only a few works were printed on it prior to the press being transferred to Nagasaki in 1590. From this date the Jesuit missionaries in China reverted to the use of xylographic (woodblock) printing. Between 1662 and 1718 a total of eleven books were printed using xylographic blocks in various locations in China under the auspices of the Jesuit missionaries. *Innocentia Victrix* was the third such book to be printed in this period. It contains, in three Chinese scripts (old, modern and cursive) with phonetic transcription and Latin translation, the copy of the imperial edict of the young Emperor Kangxi recording official tolerance of the Christian religion, as well as astronomical observations and calculations made by the Jesuit fathers at their observatory in Peking. During this period there was much opposition to the presence of the Jesuits in China, as it was commonly feared that the missionaries would create a foothold for an attempted takeover by the Portuguese. It was not only their religion that was treated with suspicion, but also their scientific knowledge (in particular, of astronomy), which frequently challenged calculations made by court scholars. In a very real sense, possession of a copy of *Innocentia Victrix* would have provided a missionary with the hope of diplomatic immunity, as well as impressing upon prospective converts the idea that imperial protection might be extended to those deciding to adopt the Christian religion.

Although the compilation of *Innocentia Victrix* is generally attributed to Antonio de Gouvea, the Portuguese vice-provincial, it is also possible that either a Flemish missionary, de Rougement, or an Italian, Lubelli, was responsible. Only a handful of extant examples are known.

Cordier, *Sinica*, 822-5; Boxer, *Some Sino-European xylographic works*, 3; de Backer-Sommervogel, III, 1637: "Ouvrage excessivement rare."

13416

- [Thomas, Antoine, 1644-1709]
62. Brevis relatio eorū, quae spectant ad declarationem Sinarū Imperatoris Kam Hi circa coeli, Cumfucij, et auorū cultū, datam anno 1700 : accedunt primatū, doctissimorūque virorū, et antiquissimae Traditionis testimonia. Opera PP. Societ. Jesu Pekini pro Evangelij propagatione laborantium.



Pekini : [Society of Jesus], 29 Juij ano ni 1701.

Small quarto, contemporary vellum over boards, spine with manuscript title in black ink; part of original wrappers bound in; ff [61], printed xylographically on one side of the sheet only, on double rice paper folded at the fore-edge in the Chinese style; includes passages in Chinese and Manchu; the personal copy of C.R. Boxer; with his Chinese seal in red ink to the title and a pencilled note in his hand (dated 1946) explaining why this particular copy is definitely one of the first edition printed at Peking (not the later, more common Canton variant which was printed in the following year), and that it is a presentation copy from the Jesuit missionaries in Peking for Father Sarmento, Procurator of the Jesuit Missions at Lisbon; signed in the block by the missionaries "Anthonius Thomas, Phillippe Grimaldi, Thomas Pereyra, John Francis Gerbillon, Joseph Suares, Joachim Bouvet, Kilianus Stumpf, Baptista Regy, Lewis Perneti, Dominick Paremn"; housed in a custom clamshell box, calf lettered in gilt.

An account of the response of the Emperor Kangxi (1654-1722) to the letter signed by the Jesuits Thomas, Pereira, Gerbillon and others, which had expounded the Jesuits' liberal interpretation of the Chinese Rites. In his declaration, Kangxi approved of the Jesuits' tolerant position on Confucian worship of the heavens and ancestors, stating that these were true and unalterable principles.

Antoine Thomas, a Belgian Jesuit, was an outstanding scholar in the fields of mathematics and astronomy. He acted as an advisor at the royal court, being both highly regarded and trusted by the Emperor Kangxi.

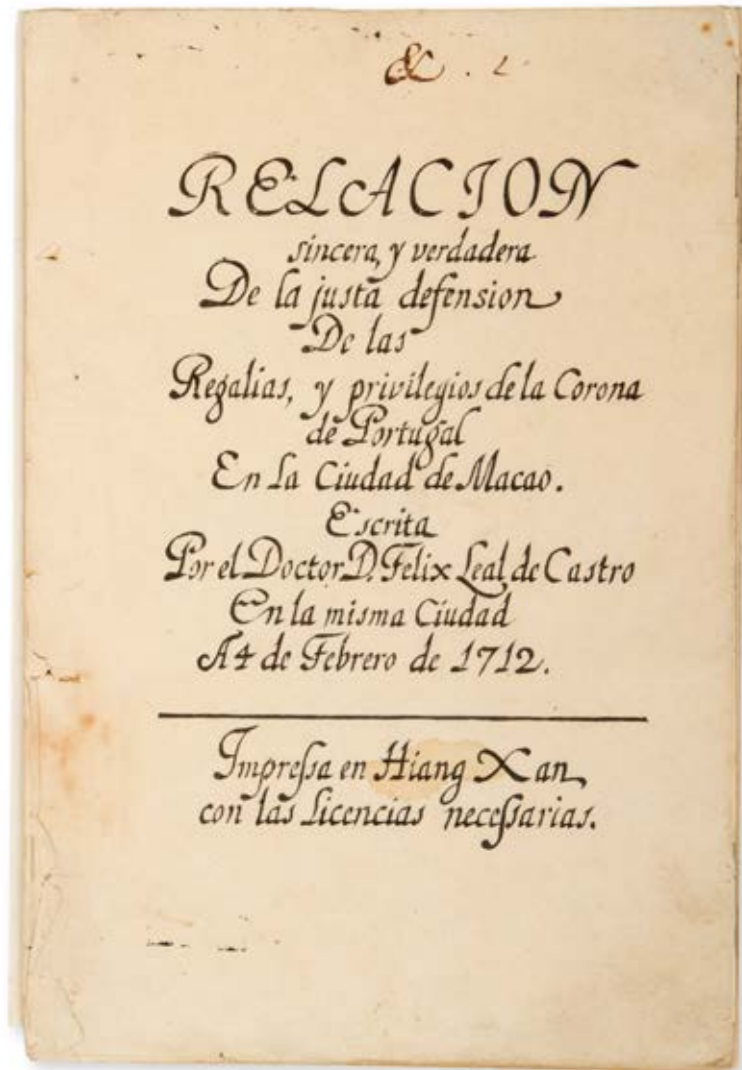
"First edition of the most famous production of the Jesuits' Sino-European xylographic press. It contains the text (in Chinese, Manchu and Latin) of a declaration by the Emperor K'ang-hsi that the Confucian rites were not incompatible with those of Christianity - a viewpoint only adopted by the Vatican in 1939. The second edition was printed (in all probability) at Canton in 1702. According to Prof. C. R. Boxer, "Some Sino-European Xylographic Works, 1662-1718", published in the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society" for December, 1947, at least 18 or 19 copies of this work are recorded, thus making it the least rare, though not the least interesting or the least important, of these Sino-European xylographic productions: Presentation copy from the Jesuits of Peking to Padre Francisco Sarmento, Procurator of the Jesuit Missions at Lisbon and later at Rome." (Sotheby's, London, 1955)

Cordier, *Sinica*, 892-893; Boxer, *Some Sino-European xylographic works*, 6; Streit, VII, p. 2204

Provenance: Sotheby's, London, 1955; C.R. Boxer; Maggs Bros., London

The present copy of the 1701 *Brevis relatio* is the only copy traced at auction in the last 100 years.

13348



Castro, Felix Leal de (pseud.?)

63. *Relacion sincera, y verdadera de la justa defension de las regalias, y privilegios de la Corona de Portugal en la Ciudad de Macao.*

Hiang Xan [Heungshan] : [s.n.], [1712?].

Small quarto, plain wrappers with manuscript title (detached and with early repair); title page; pp 49; printed xylographically on one side of the sheet only, on double rice paper folded at the fore-edge in the Chinese style; housed in a folding clamshell box with the ex libris of H.P. Kraus.

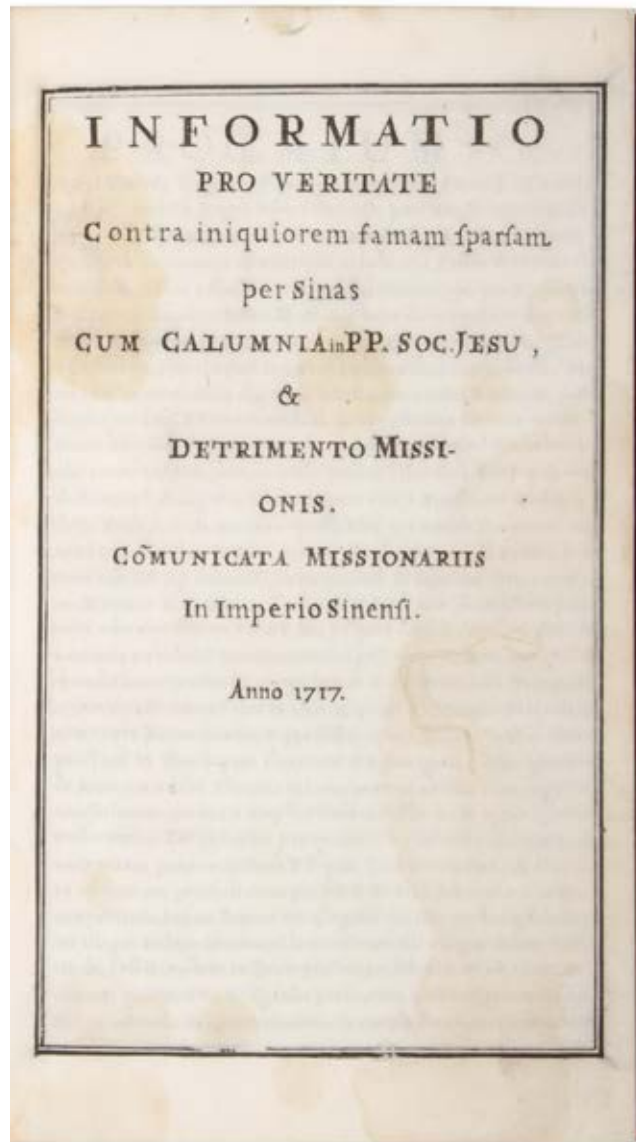
This publication, a refutation of the *Breve relacion de las violencias* of the same year, constitutes an assertion of the right of the Portuguese crown to overrule Papal authority in Macau. C.R. Boxer (*Some Sino-European Xylographic Works*) opines: "The great rarity of this pamphlet is probably due to the fact that ... it dealt with the thorny topics of the Padroado and the Chinese Rites and maintained a viewpoint which was subsequently repudiated by the Vatican."

For a lengthy discussion, see: Chan, Albert. *Chinese Materials in the Jesuit Archives in Rome, 14th-20th Centuries: A descriptive catalogue*. New York : Sharpe, 2002, 465-68.

Boxer, *Some Sino-European xylographic works*, 9; Streit, VII, p. 184.

The only copy traced at auction in the last 100 years is the Harmsworth copy (Sotheby's, London, 1949, and again in 1988: "One of only four copies recorded.")

13343



Stumpf, Kilian, 1655-1720

64. **Informatio Pro Veritate Contra iniquiorem famam sparsam per Sinas cum Calumnia in PP. Soc. Jesu, & Detrimento Missionis. Comūnicata Missionariis In Imperio Sinensi. Anno 1717.**

[Peking] : [Society of Jesus], 1717 [i.e. 1718].

Small folio, early plain wrappers (stained and detached); title leaf, ff 94; printed xylographically on one side of the sheet only, on double rice paper folded at the fore-edge in the Chinese style; f. 39 folded inside-out, presenting the text in reverse; pale staining to first and last few leaves; the first few leaves with expert repairs to worm tracks; housed in a gilt decorated morocco clamshell box with fitted casing.

One of the last printings in the Sino-European series, this is a collection of documents relating to the Chinese Rites Controversy. The documents, translated into Latin from Chinese and various European vernacular languages, were published as part of the Jesuits' defence following the arrival in China of Pope Clement XI's "Ex illa die" letter of reprimand. The work was suppressed by the Inquisition in January 1720. According to C.R. Boxer, who could locate only 10 copies, the *Informatio Pro Veritate* was edited by Father Kilian Stumpf.

Cordier, *Sino-Européene*, 393; Boxer, *Some Sino-European xylographic works*, 10; Streit, VII, p. 2866

Only two copies have been offered for sale at auction in the last 100 years (none since 1988).

13349



Tavares de Velles Guerreiro, João, active 1718

65. **Jornada que o senhor Antonio de Albuquerque Coelho governador, e capitam geral da ciudad do Nome de Deos de Macao na China, fes de Goa athe chegar a ditta cidé. : divida em duas partes.**

[Macao] : [s.n.], [1718].

Folio, near contemporary calf, rebacked; Chinese patterned paper wrappers; title page with contemporary inscription to bottom margin, a name roughly erased and paper restored; pp 185, [blank]; printed xylographically on one side of the sheet only, on double rice paper folded at the fore-edge in the Chinese style; ex libris of H.P. Kraus; housed in a custom clamshell box of quarter red calf over cloth, morocco title label lettered in gilt.

One of the last xylographic printings made by the Jesuits. The only secular work printed by the Jesuits in China, it is the first-hand account by Tavares de Velles Guerreiro of the gruelling year-long voyage of António de Albuquerque Coelho (1682-1745) from Goa to the "City of the Name of God", Macau, after he had been deliberately stranded in Goa. Albuquerque Coelho served as Governor of Macau from 1718-1719 and later as Governor of Timor. Tavares was Albuquerque's aide-de-campe and made the voyage with his superior from Goa that commenced in May 1717 and included an eventful six month sojourn at Johore, during which Albuquerque became a participant in a coup-d'etat by the Sumatran Raja Kecil. Further editions of this account were published in Lisbon in 1721 and 1732.

Cordier; *Sinica*, 2319; Boxer; *Some Sino-European xylographic works*, 11

There are only five auction records for this, the first edition, in the last 100 years, the most recent being Sotheby's, London, 1986, and Sotheby's, London, 1977 (Boxer's copy; "Four other copies known").

13350



Du Halde, Jean Baptiste, 1674-1743

66. **A description of the empire of China and Chinese-Tartary, together with the kingdoms of Korea and Tibet: containing the geography and history (natural as well as civil) of those countries ...**

London :T. Gardner for Edward Cave, 1738-41. First complete English edition.

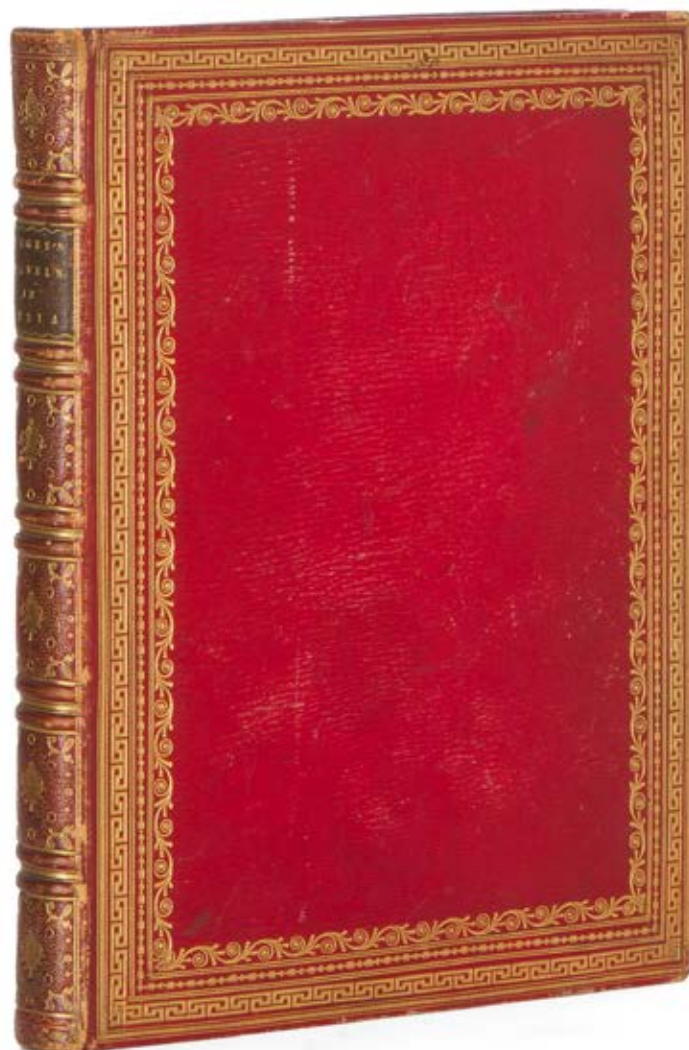
Two volumes, folio; contemporary full calf ruled in gilt, expertly rebacked preserving the original labels; spines with raised bands and gilt rule; vol. 1 frontispiece portrait of Confucius, pp [4], xii, [1], xii, 678; vol. 2 pp [4], 388, [8]; with 51 engraved maps and plans (42 folding; map of China miscreased) and 13 plates; originally the personal copy of Thomas Percy (1729-1811), clergyman at Easton Maudit, Northamptonshire, later Bishop of Dromore, presented to him by the bookseller and writer Robert Dodsley (1704-1764), and inscribed on the front free-endpaper of the first volume "The Gift of Mr. Dodsley to Th. Percy"; bound in at the rear of the second volume is Percy's own 8-page manuscript index, with a note at the foot, dated at Easton Maudit, 1762, expressing his frustration at the inadequacy of the error-riddled printed index; both pastedowns with the engraved armorial bookplate of Du Pre Alexander, second Earl of Caledon (1777-1839), politician and colonial administrator, and his blind library stamps on the title pages; [accompanied by] a signed autograph letter by Jean Baptiste Du Halde, dated 11 October 1729; [1] page, small quarto, with attached blank leaf; addressed to an unnamed correspondent; in the note, Du Halde mentions a gift and apologises for not being able to present it in person.

The French Jesuit geographer and historian Du Halde's encyclopaedic work on China is considered the most comprehensive of any printed in Europe in the eighteenth century. Its scope covers Chinese religion and customs, language, science and medicine, political institutions and antiquities. In the opinion of Tooley, the maps which appeared for the first time in this English edition - drawn by d'Anville from recent surveys by Jesuit missionaries in China and engraved by Emanuel Bowen - constitute "the principal cartographic authority on China during the 18th century." The work also contains the first published separate map of Korea, accompanied by an account of Korea by Jean-Baptiste Régis. The translation (possibly by William Guthrie, according to Löwendahl) contributed significantly to the standardisation of Chinese orthography in English.

A much shorter earlier English edition, with only 15 plates and 4 maps, was published in 1736.

Cordier, *Sinica*, 50; Lust, 15; Löwendahl, 409

13352



Hodges, William (1744-1797)

67. *Travels in India, during the years 1780, 1781, 1782, & 1783.* (Marian Hastings' copy)

London : Printed for the author, and sold by J. Edwards, Pall-Mall, MDCCXCIII. [1793]. Large quarto, contemporary straight-grain red morocco (rubbed), richly gilt, spine with raised bands and gilt ornament, contrasting leather title label lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt; title page with ownership inscription of Marian Hastings, wife of Warren Hastings, the patron of William Hodges and the first Governor of the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal), the head of the Supreme Council of Bengal, and thereby the first de facto Governor-General of India from 1773 to 1785; pp vi, 156, [2 table of plates and advertisements], [15] leaves of plates engraved by Medland et al. (tissue guards intact), folding map of part of Bengal and Bahar (445 x 595 mm on sheet 540 x 610 mm) engraved by J. Cary; some mild foxing to the preliminaries, tissue guards and most plates, otherwise very good; an important association copy in a handsome contemporary presentation binding.

The artist William Hodges, perhaps best known for the sketches and paintings of locations he visited on Cook's second voyage (1772-75), travelled to India in 1778 under the patronage of Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of India. Hodges was one of the first British professional landscape painters to visit India, where he remained for six years.

Marian Hastings, the wife of Hodges' patron, became something of a symbol of the wealth of British India in the eighteenth century. Regarded as having virtual regal status in India, her vanity was legendary: throughout her time in India, and after her return to England in 1784, she was renowned for her penchant for wearing exotic dress, perfumes, precious jewels and gold.

14584



Pereira Crespo, Lúcio Albino

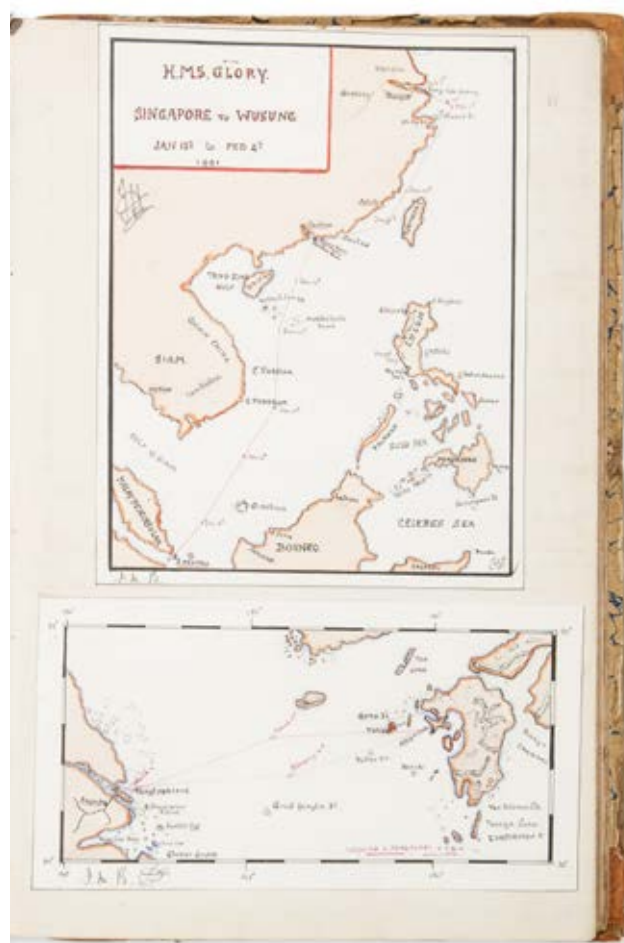
68. Abstract of the log of the “Mondego”, kept on the voyage of the Portuguese ambassador to Siam, 1859

Manuscript journal. Octavo (195 x 120 mm), original marbled papered card covers, first page with calligraphic title: *Brigue “Mondego” de S. M. F. – Viagens: de Macáo a Siam. – de Siam a Singapore e de Singapore a Macáo. – De Janeiro a Maio – 1859. Lúcio Albino P[ereira] Crespo 2º Tenente da Armada; ff [37]; the last page is a colophon dated June 1859, with the full name and rank of the author Pereira Crespo, and an accompanying paragraph stating that the purpose of the Mondego's voyage was to deliver the Portuguese ambassador to his post in Siam; the manuscript is written in a small, neat cursive hand, and includes tables and diagrams; small water stain to bottom edge of last few leaves, not affecting legibility; else in fine condition.*

This manuscript, written by the Portuguese naval second lieutenant Pereira Crespo of the war ship *Mondego*, appears to be an abstract of the logbook of the *Mondego*'s round voyage from Macau to Siam, made between January and May 1859. The paper size, layout and impeccable presentation point to it having been compiled from the original ship's log shortly after the voyage's completion, a fact that is confirmed by the date on the colophon. It was on this voyage that the *Mondego* carried the special embassy sent by King Pedro V to the King of Siam, Rama IV, better known as Mongkut (1804-1868). The manuscript chiefly records meteorological and nautical observations, but also contains some commentary on noteworthy events during the voyage.

During his reign (1851-1868), King Mongkut embraced Western ideas and technology. Keen to 'modernize' Siam, he sought to open relations with the European powers. Following the signing of the so-called Bowring Treaty with Britain - a trade agreement which had begun to prove one-sided in favour of the British - Mongkut was eager to sign a treaty with Portugal in order to re-establish lost diplomatic and commercial relations between the two kingdoms. Pedro V appointed Isidoro Francisco Guimarães, the Governor of Macau, as ambassador to Siam, and his embassy was welcomed in Ayutthaya in a ceremony held on January 27 1859, at which Mongkut spoke of the history of the long relationship between Siam and Portugal. A treaty was duly signed which outlined the mutual commercial and military responsibilities of both parties.

14448



Norcock, Charles Vernon Lowcay, Commander, R.N.

69. Log book of HMS *Glory*, flagship of the China Station, November 1900 - January 1902

Naval log book. London : printed by Waterlow & Sons Limited for H.M. Stationery Office, 1899. Folio, half calf over marbled boards (rubbed), spine with contrasting red morocco title label lettered in gilt and manuscript initials of the owner; C.V.L.N.; marbled endpapers; manuscript in ink on feint-ruled paper; pp [1-59] (log of HMS Hannibal, British Isles, May to November 1900); [60-61] (blank); [62-211] (log of HMS Glory, flagship of the China Station, November 1900 to January 1902, and HMS Aurora, return passage to England, January-February 1902); the left hand pages with daily entries giving latitude and longitude bearings and locations in tabular form, the facing pages with more detailed entries recording all daily routines and significant events, such as Vice Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge coming on board at Yokohama on 10 June 1901; throughout the journal there are many finely executed pen and ink and watercolour maps, charts and sketches by Charles Norcock, including maps of Wusung Harbour, Weihaiwei harbour, Hong Kong harbour, Mirs Bay, Kobe harbour, Yokohama Bay, Nagasaki harbour and Singapore; track charts of Glory and Aurora; and a sketch of the hole in the side of HMS Centurion, caused in the famous collision with Glory off Wusung on April 17 1901, which is accompanied by a minute by minute account of the incident; the journal is in very good condition, clean and legible throughout.

HMS Glory was a Canopus class battleship commissioned in 1900 as the new flagship of the China Station. She arrived at Hong Kong in mid January 1901, and was to remain in the China fleet until 1905. Although stationed chiefly at Hong Kong, Glory frequently called at Japanese ports (Nagasaki, Yokohama and Kobe). She also visited Korea (Chemulpho). Her main task during 1901, however, was to provide a strong British naval presence for extended periods off Wusung at the mouth of the Yangtze River. The Boxer Rebellion had only recently been suppressed (in September of 1900), and Norcock's log records much international naval activity in the area, with numerous American, German, Austrian, Italian and Russian battleships mentioned. Weihaiwei, a treaty port in northeast China which at the time was leased by the British from the Chinese, was used by the battleships of the China Station as a summer anchorage. Glory spent several weeks there during 1901. Early in 1902 Charles Norcock returned to England in the Aurora; the last section of the journal is a log of the return passage as far as Aden.

13849

Perreira, A. Marques

70. *Ephemerides commemorativas da historia de Macau e das relacoes da China com os povos Christaos*

Macau : Jose da Silva, 1868. Octavo, quarter cloth over printed papered boards, speckled pink endpapers, pp viii, [4], 140; a fine example.

A rare Macao imprint documenting the history of the city.

14353



Boxer, C.R. (Charles Ralph), 1904-2000

71. *Macau na época da restauração (Macau three hundred years ago)*

Macau : Imprensa Nacional, 1942. First edition, limited to 500 copies; this is one of 25 numbered copies on Dutch Cream Woven paper (copy no. 1). Folio, original embossed cloth lettered in gilt, with coat of arms of Macau to upper board; pp 231; illustrated with 29 full page plates, some folding; a fine copy. Text in Portuguese and English.

An important gathering of primary source material relating to Macau in the period of the Restoration of the Portuguese monarchy under King John IV, which ended the Iberian Union (1580-1640) and the domination of Portugal and its dominions by the Spanish Habsburgs.

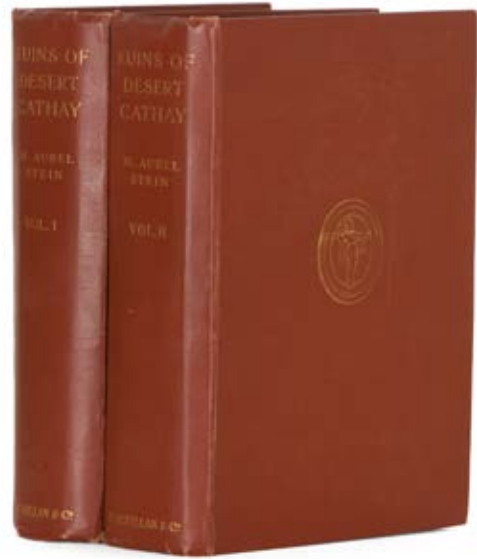
"The accounts which follow comprise all the material of importance, whether in manuscript or in print, which is available for a study of the circumstances under which the Restoration was carried out in Macau. The majority have been printed before, but only in Portuguese works of limited circulation, and more often than not without any notes or critical apparatus." (Introduction)

Included are several key documents written by the Jesuit missionary and historian Father António Francisco Cardim, author of *Fasciculus e Japponicis floribus* (no. 28).

Number 1 of the deluxe edition, in all likelihood the author's own copy.

13305



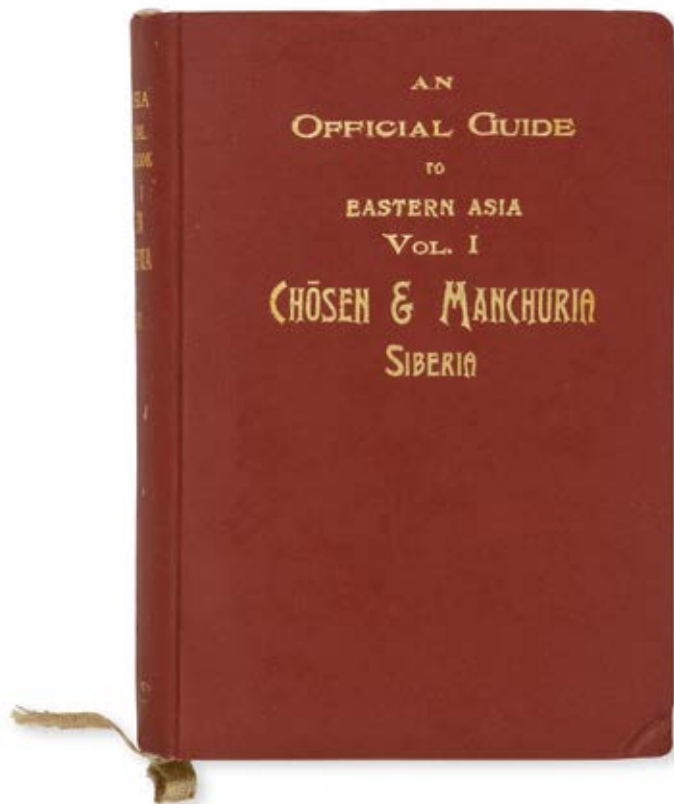


Stein, M. Aurel (1862-1943)

72. **Ruins of desert Cathay. Personal narrative of explorations in central Asia and westernmost China**

London : Macmillan, 1912. Two volumes, thick octavo, gilt-lettered cloth (edges a little rubbed but a very good set), top edges gilt, pp xxxviii, 546; xxi, 492; extensively illustrated with photographic plates, panoramas, three folding maps (two detached with reinforcement to the folds); light foxing to preliminaries, overall clean, a very good set. A substantial travel narrative of Stein's second expedition into Turkestan and Western China.

14595



73. **An official guide to Eastern Asia. Trans-continental connections between Europe and Asia.**

Vol. I : Chōsen & Manchuria Siberia (1920); Vol. II : South-Western Japan (1914); Vol. III : North-Eastern Japan (1914); Vol. IV : China (1915); Vol. V : East Indies including Phillippine Islands, French Indo-China, Siam, Malay Peninsula, and Dutch East Indies (1920).

Tokyo : Department of Railways, 1914 - 1920. Five volumes, duodecimo, gilt-lettered cloth (a few marks to spines else a bright set), top edges gilt, each volume in the original card slipcase with title labels, the fifth volume with original printed dustjacket loosely enclosed. Vol. I pp. cviii; 338; Vol. II pp. cciv; 370; vol. III pp. x; 488; vol. IV pp. cxxiv; 414; vol. V pp. xxx; 519, extensively illustrated with numerous maps (many folding and in colour, including to the endpapers and two in pockets in the last two volumes).

A complete set of this monumental traveller's guide to Asia (a separate volume was issued in 1922 on the Hot Springs of Japan). A mixed set of the first and second editions, each with the small wet stamp of Tyrrell's booksellers, Sydney.

14666

THE NATIONAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

“THE SOUTH POLAR TIMES.”

DURING the Antarctic winter of 1902 and 1903, the officers of the National Antarctic Expedition on board the *Discovery*, among other diversions wherewith to lighten the long and dreary darkness, brought out at monthly intervals a periodical to which they gave the name of “The South Polar Times.”

The contents of “The South Polar Times” range over a wide field, grave and gay, scientific and humorous, prose and poetry. It contains a diary of the events of each month, a local Debating Society, a monthly articles of a more solid nature, as well as kinds, and poems of a standard consistency.

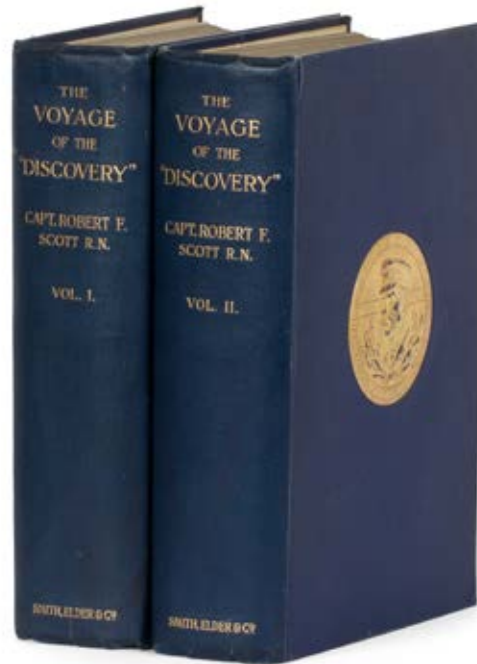
But perhaps the most striking feature of “The South Polar Times” is the numerous artistic productions in the volumes, both in colour and in black and white. The coloured sketches by Dr. Wilson, of the animal life in this remote part of the Antarctic region, in artistic quality and in faithfulness to Nature would be difficult to surpass. The coloured sketches of penguin life in the text are of exquisite delicacy, while many of the black and white sketches are masterpieces in their way, not only in drawing but often in humour. Another striking feature is the silhouettes of different members of the staff, while the coloured caricatures of the officers and scientific members of the Expedition, by the youngest officer on board, would do credit to the artists of “Vanity Fair.”

But no amount of description could convey anything like an adequate idea of the many features which characterise this unique production. The eight volumes cover something like 500 quarto pages, scarcely one of which is without its illustration, coloured or uncoloured, in the text or as a separate plate, illustrating life on board, portraits, caricatures, interiors, scenery, animal life, plant life, instruments, flags, coats-of-arms, sledging, sport, and many other things. “The South Polar Times” is beautifully type-written on one side of the page.

If there are subscribers sufficient to cover the expense, it is proposed to issue a limited number of copies in special binding in two, three, or four handsome quarto volumes (as is found most convenient), reproducing the original, typewriting and illustrations, both coloured and black and white, in absolute facsimile. The price will be five guineas.

For full prospectus, with table of contents and three specimen plates, one coloured, apply to THE SECRETARY, “South Polar Times,” 1 Savile

ANTARCTIC JOURNEYS



Scott, Captain Robert F. (1868 - 1912)

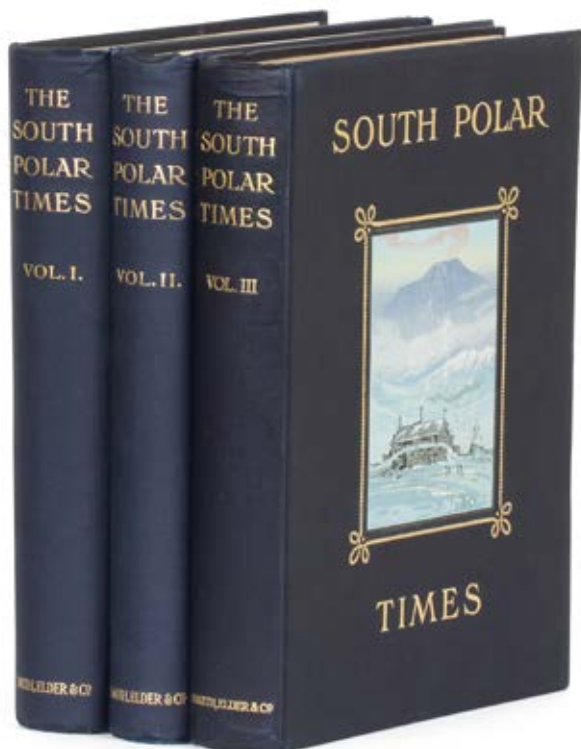
74. The voyage of the 'Discovery'

London : Smith, Elder & Co., 1905. Two volumes, octavo, gilt lettered cloth with gilt medallions on upper boards (very light edge wear), top edges gilt, pp xx, 556; xii, 508; photogravure frontispieces, numerous plates, folding maps in endpockets. Housed in custom made felt-lined slipcases. A bright and attractive set, in fine condition, of one of the classic accounts of Antarctic exploration.

14783

Shackleton, E.H.; Bernacchi, Louis;
Cherry-Garrard, Apsley; et al.

75. The South Polar Times (3 volumes with subscribers' broadside)



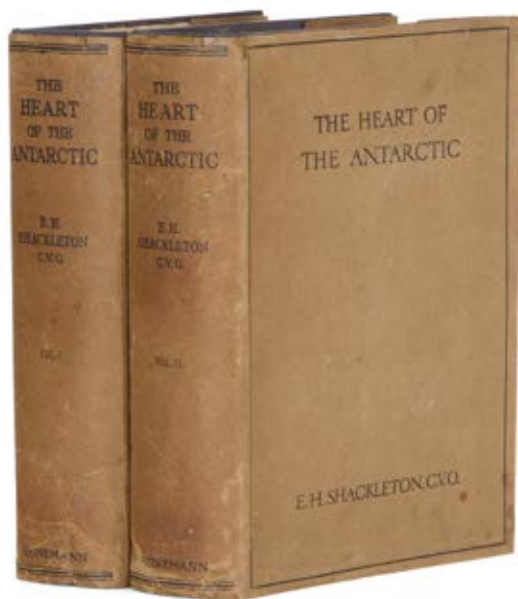
London : Smith, Elder & Co., 1907-14. Three volumes, quarto, original gilt-lettered blue cloth with pictorial inlay; various paginations, extensively illustrated with chromolithographs, all edges gilt, foxing to preliminaries but the text clean and bright, the bindings tight; the first two volumes limited to 250 copies, the third volume limited to 350 copies; housed in stunning custom made felt-lined slipcases, the gilt lettering reproducing the cover designs. Accompanied by the original letterpress broadside advertising for subscribers, single sheet printed recto, 235 x 155mm, drop title *The National Antarctic Expedition "The South Polar Times"*, announcing a proposal to issue a facsimile of the original newspaper: "If there are subscribers sufficient to cover the expense, it is proposed to issue a limited number of copies in special binding in two, three, or four handsome quarto volumes (as is found most convenient), reproducing the original typewriting and illustrations, both coloured and black and white, in absolute facsimile. The price will be five guineas'. A spectacular set with the utterly rare subscribers' broadside.

The South Polar Times reproduces the unique hand made newspaper created monthly by members of the British National Antarctic Expedition in 1902-03, edited by Sir Ernest Shackleton and Louis Bernacchi, with literary and artistic contributions by members of the Expedition. At least three variants of the illustrated prospectus are recorded (Spence); however; this plain broadside, issued to gauge interest in subscriptions, appears to be unique. An exceptional set.

14863

Shackleton, Ernest Henry, Sir, 1874-1922

76. **The heart of the Antarctic : being the story of the British Antarctic Expedition 1907-1909**



London : William Heinemann, 1909. Two volumes, quarto, gilt- and silver-lettered blue cloth (very faint flecking to edges but a superior set), silver blocked pictorial inlay, IN THE RARE PRINTED DUST JACKETS, without the printed prices (a few short tears with paper repairs verso), top edges gilt, others uncut; illustrated with both monochrome and colour plates; maps in rear pocket of second volume; complete as called for; light occasional foxing, a fine set.

The British Antarctic Expedition of 1907-09, also known as the Nimrod Expedition, was the first of three Antarctic expeditions to be led by Ernest Shackleton. It received no financial support from the British Government and was funded entirely by private sponsors. Although the expedition's primary objective was to reach the South Pole, it failed to achieve this goal. It did, however, reach a point farthest south of 88° 23' S, a mere 97.5 nautical miles from the pole, which at the time was the closest any expedition had come to accomplishing this elusive feat. The expedition's other purpose was to conduct scientific research on the Antarctic continent. To this end, it included a team of scientists in various fields. The main members of the expedition's shore party, with its base - like Scott's before them

- on the shores of McMurdo Sound at the edge of the Ross Sea, were: Ernest Shackleton (expedition leader); Jameson Boyd Adams (second in command and meteorologist); Tannat William Edgeworth David (head of scientific staff, geologist); Philip Lee Brocklehurst (assistant geologist); Raymond Priestley (geologist); Douglas Mawson (physicist); James Murray (biologist); George Marston (artist); Eric Marshall (surgeon, cartographer); Alistair Forbes Mackay (assistant surgeon); Ernest Joyce (storeman, dogs, sledges, zoological collections); Bernard Day (electrician, motor mechanic), and Frank Wild (in charge of provisions). Employing a combination of ponies, motor traction, and sled dogs to transport its equipment and provisions, the expedition became the first to ascend Mount Erebus, the second highest volcano in Antarctica, and its scientists were able to make important contributions to the study of the geology, zoology and meteorology of the continent. Upon the expedition's return to England, Shackleton was feted as a hero by the public.

Copies of Shackleton's great account in the dust jackets are rare.

14681

Shackleton, Ernest Henry, Sir, 1874-1922

77. **The heart of the Antarctic : being the story of the British Antarctic Expedition 1907-1909**

London : William Heinemann, 1909. Two volumes, quarto, gilt-lettered full vellum replicating the design of the trade edition (as distinct from the three volume deluxe edition), a little marked and stained, top edges gilt, others uncut, illustrated with both monochrome and colour plates; maps in rear pocket of second volume; two tipped-in sheets containing the signatures of the 16 members of the shore party (including Shackleton and Mawson) on the letterhead of The British Antarctic Expedition 1907 - 1909; complete as called for; occasional light foxing, a fine set.

A rare example of the trade edition in presentation vellum binding, containing the sheets of explorers' signatures usually only found in the deluxe edition.



It would appear that in addition to the 300 sets of the deluxe edition (in the separately designed binding with a penguin motif on the upper boards) a small number of presentation sets of the trade edition were created, without the limited edition colophon. These had vellum bindings replicating the design of the trade binding, but included the sheets with the explorers' signatures. One such example, with a presentation inscription from Raymond E. Priestley, was sold recently, a fact which supports this hypothesis.

14781



[Shackleton, Ernest Henry, Sir 1874-1922]

79. Sailor's cap tally, S.Y. Endurance, Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914-17

Black silk ribbon embroidered with gold thread, 550 x 30 mm (the regulation width, 1 1/8 inches), trimmed at the left edge, with a short tear above the initial letter "S", the lettering somewhat darkened with age, a few light marks along the ribbon's length, otherwise in a very good state of preservation.

A significant piece of realia from Shackleton's epic expedition in the *Endurance*, one of the last of the great expeditions of the Heroic Age of Antarctic exploration. This cap tally belonged to an unidentified member of the crew of the *Endurance*. In the Royal Navy, cap tallies were worn by lower ratings - petty officers, seamen and boys - and identified the ship to which they belonged. The original owner of this cap tally might have been any one of ten men among the *Endurance*'s full complement of 28: William Bakewell (Able Seaman); Thomas McLeod (Able Seaman); John Vincent (Able Seaman); Timothy McCarthy (Able Seaman); Walter How (Able Seaman); Harry "Chippy" McNish (carpenter); William Stephenson (Fireman/Stoker); Ernest Holness (Fireman/Stoker); Charles Green (Cook), or Perce Blackborow (Steward). Neither the ship's officers, including Shackleton, Wild, Worsley, Greenstreet, Crean and Cheatham, nor the engineers, surgeons, expedition scientists, or those men with specialist positions such as Orde-Rees (store-keeper/mechanic), Hurley (photographer) and Marston (artist), would have had a cap tally.

10759

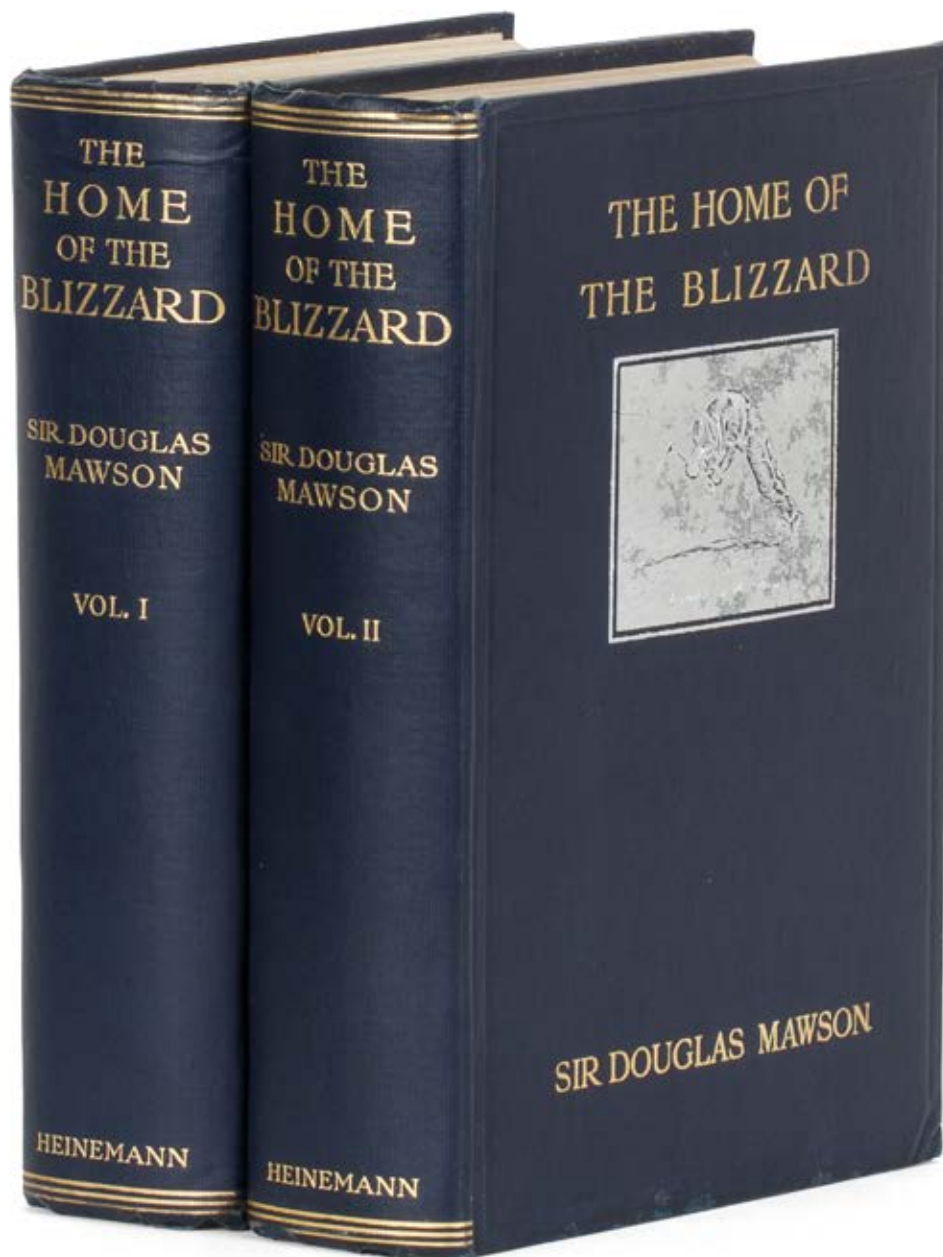
Hurley, James Francis (Frank), 1885-1962;
Mawson, Douglas, Sir, 1882-1958

78. Mawson Antarctic Expedition Pictures. His Majesty's Theatre, Hobart ... 25th June, 1912. Programme.

Hobart : His Majesty's Theatre, 1912. Small quarto, 250 x 160 mm, original stiff wrappers with photographic portrait of Douglas Mawson to upper wrapper (lightly marked, pencilled annotations to lower wrapper), staple bound, inside wrappers with 4 reproductions of photographs taken by Frank Hurley during the first season of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition of 1911-1914; pp [4], comprising a programme with order of events for the evening, which featured an address by the Bishop of Tasmania, Rev. Dr. Mercer, illustrated by magic lantern slides, on 'The Work of the Mawson Expedition', and a complete list of the 20 lantern slides of Hurley's photographs used in the lecture, with short descriptive text for each; internally fine.

14513



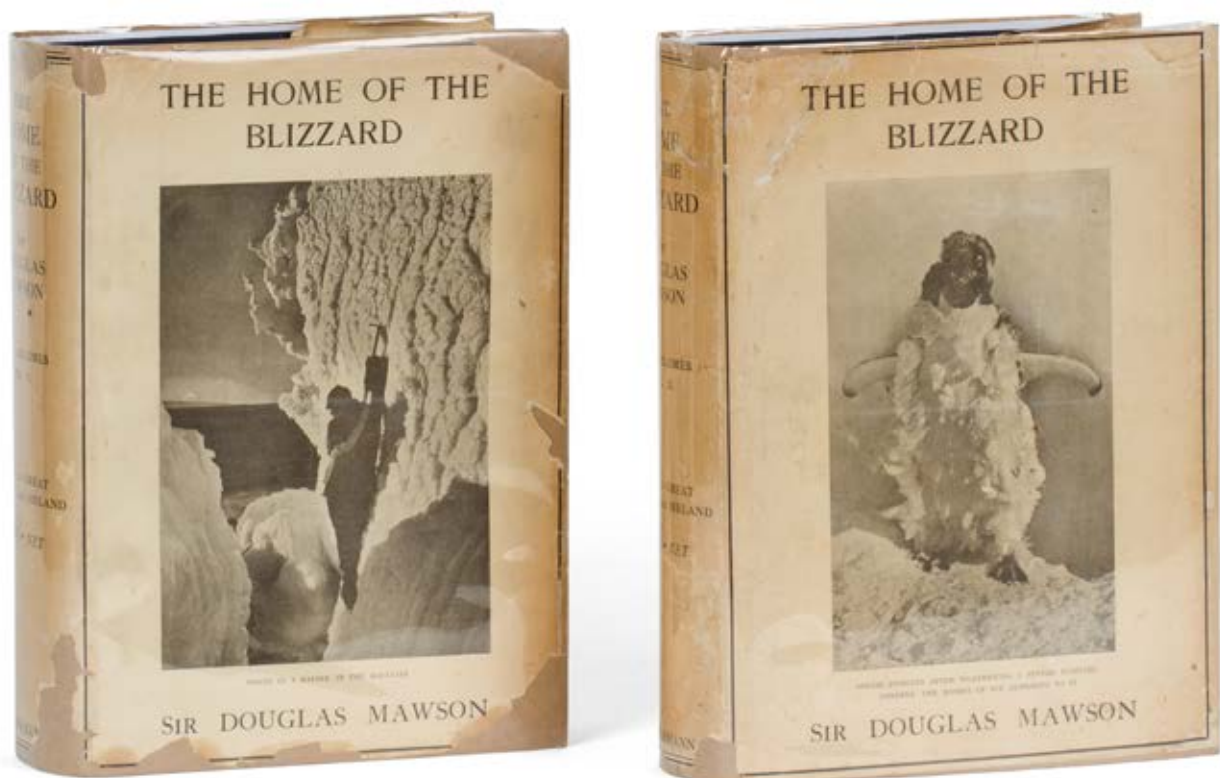


MAWSON, Douglas, Sir (1882-1958)

80. **The home of the blizzard. Being the story of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911 - 1914. Illustrated in colour and black and white also with maps.**

London :William Heinemann, 1915. Two volumes, thick octavo, original gilt-lettered cloth with pictorial inlay (a little wear at edges but a crisp and bright set), top edges gilt, pp xxx, 349; xiii, 338; extensively illustrated with colour and black and white plates, three folding maps contained in a pocket at rear of volume 2. Housed in custom made felt-lined slipcases. A fine set of one of the great Antarctic journeys.

14782



MAWSON, Douglas, Sir (1882-1958)

81. **The home of the blizzard. Being the story of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911 - 1914. Illustrated in colour and black and white also with maps.**

London :William Heinemann, 1915. Two volumes, thick octavo, original gilt-lettered cloth with pictorial inlay (a little wear at edges but a crisp and bright set), IN THE RARE ILLUSTRATED DUST JACKETS (edges chipped with loss, paper repairs), top edges gilt, pp xxx, 349; xiii, 338; extensively illustrated with colour and black and white plates; three folding maps contained in a pocket at rear of volume two. A fine set of one of the great Antarctic journeys.

"Mawson charted more than 2000 miles of coastline and nearly lost his life in a wild sledge journey. In the process, he developed a detailed scientific analysis of George V Land and Macquarie Island, and produced this classic account of 'heroic age' exploits, which includes stunning photography from the camera of Frank Hurley" (Taurus Collection).

The dust jackets for Mawson's *The home of the blizzard* are of great rarity. There are perhaps only two other examples known. Both were contained in the collection of Franklin Brooke-Hitching, auctioned in 2015.

14861



HOLLANDIË
TROPICQUE DE

PACIFIC
JOURNEYS

NOVA

detecta 1644.

landt van P. Nuys, opgedaan met het gulden verpacrdt van middelburgh
16. January Anno 1627.



Suárez de Figueroa, Cristóbal (1571-after 1644)

82. [QUIROS] Hechos de Don Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza, marques de Cañete : A don Ivan Andres Hurtado de Mendoza su hijo, marques de Cañete, Señor de las Villas de Argete y su partido, Montero mayor del Rey nuestro señor, Guarda mayor de la ciudad de Cuenca, etta / por el doctor Christoval Suarez de Figueroa.

En Madrid : en la Imprenta Real, Año 1616. Second issue of the first edition, the much rarer issue with elaborately engraved title page and revised dedication to Juan Andrés Hurtado de Mendoza. Small quarto, later half calf (late eighteenth or early nineteenth century) over marbled papered boards, spine with gilt ornament and contrasting red leather title label lettered in gilt (slight loss at head and tail), marbled endpapers, [8] preliminary leaves, comprising engraved title leaf signed *Corn. Boel* (Cornelis Bol), with portrait of Mendoza and coat of arms, armour and weaponry, old inscription erased, inserted on stub (as issued); leaf [2] Tassa, Suma del Privilegio,



Erratas, Aprobacion signed by F. Alonso Remon, Aprobacion signed by Anonio de Herrera; leaf [3] dedication by the author to Juan Andrés Hurtado de Mendoza and first part of address to the reader by Don Gabriel Caruajal de Ulloa, inserted on stub (as issued); leaf [4] last part of Ulloa's address and statement of Andres de Prada; leaves [5-8] Prologo; pp 248, 245-324 (mispaginated, as in other copies of both the 1613 and 1616 issues, which are bound from the same sheets; the collation of the present copy accords with that of the copy in the Alessandrina Library, Rome, digitized in December 2015); engraved initials, head- and tail-pieces; occasional light foxing and some mild staining to the margins of a few leaves, otherwise clean and fresh throughout.

The rare second issue of the first edition of this account of the deeds of Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza (1535-1609), Captain General of Peru and from 1590-1596 Viceroy of Peru, which contains important narratives of Mendaña's discovery of the Solomons in 1568 (pp 228-37), and of his second voyage in 1595, with Quiros as chief pilot, to colonize the Solomons and to continue the search for Terra Australis Incognita (pp 238-90). Suárez de Figueroa's account of the latter expedition is based - probably with Quiros' permission - on Quiros' own voyage report; along with Morga's *Sucesos de las Mas Filipinas* (Mexico, 1609), which is based on the same report, it is the most significant contemporary source for one of the most important of all early Pacific voyages. The expedition discovered the Marquesas (named *Las Marquesas de Mendoza*) and, following the death of Mendaña and having failed to locate the Solomons, was eventually able to safely reach the Philippines due to the navigational skill of Quiros.

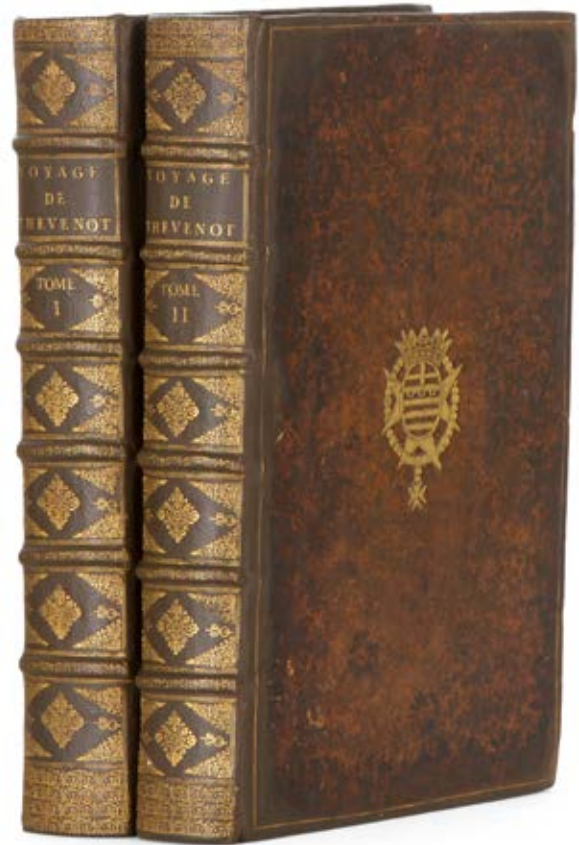
Figueroa's work was commissioned by the family of Hurtado de Mendoza in an attempt to ameliorate the damage to his character caused by the publication of Ercilla's epic poem *La Araucana*, which had exposed Hurtado de Mendoza's culpability in the brutal wars against the Araucana Indians in Chile. The first three of the work's seven books are devoted to events in Chile. The remaining books not only contain the accounts of the Pacific voyages of Mendaña and Quiros; they also provide important source material on the piratical expeditions of Drake, Cavendish and Hawkins.

With the notable exceptions of the title and the second preliminary leaves, the 1616 issue was compiled from the same sheets as the edition of 1613. According to the University of Salamanca's collation (CCPB000040859-X), the 1616 issue should have [8] preliminary leaves (as the present copy), including the dedication to Mendoza's son and Figueroa's patron, Juan Andrés Hurtado de Mendoza (rather than to the Duque de Lerma, Marques de Denia, the powerful aristocrat who had by 1616 fallen out of favour with the Spanish court). However, the University of Salamanca notes that a few copies of the first issue are known with the dedication to Juan Andrés Hurtado de Mendoza ("... al menos en algunos ejemplares, la ded. de [calderón] l r está dirigida a Juan Andrés Hurtado de Mendoza").

Examples of the 1616 issue seldom appear in the market, and are significantly rarer than the original issue of 1613. Although it alludes to the existence of the 1616 issue, Kroepelien's *Bibliotheca Polynesiiana* catalogue includes only the 1613 issue, the rarity and importance of which is stressed: "This is apparently the earliest book in the Collection, and also one of the most expensive. It is now very rare." There follows a quote from a letter written by Rex Nan Kivell to Kropelien in 1948: "I was ... delighted to get your list of books and am very envious of some of them, particularly ... your Suárez de Figueroa, Madrid 1613. These are three I have been hunting for twenty years."

Sabin 93312 (citing the JCB copy which has 9 preliminary leaves, containing two dedications, i.e. to both Juan Andrés Hurtado de Mendoza and to the Duque de Lerma); Kroepelien 1260 (the first issue)

14844



Thévenot, Melchisédec (1620-1692)

83. Relations de divers voyages curieux, qui n'ont point esté publiées, et qu'on a traduit ou tiré des Iriginaux des Voyageurs François, Espagnols, Allemands, Portugais, Anglois, Hollandois, Persans, Arabes & autres Orientaux, données au public par les soins de feu M. Melchisedec Thevenot. Le tout enrichi de figures, de plantes non décrites, d'Animaux inconnus à l'Europe, et de Cartes Geographiques, qui n'ont point encore été publiées. Nouvelle edition, augmentée de plusieurs Relations curieuses.

Paris : Thomas Moette, 1696. Two volumes, folio, contemporary calf, boards with gilt fillet and heraldic crest at centre, neatly and tastefully rebaked to style, with raised bands, tooled and lettered in gilt; pastedowns with armorial bookplates of the Bibliotheca Lindesiana; title pages with original ownership signature of Charles de Lorraine, Prince de Commercy (11 July 1661 – 15 August 1702); mild foxing and toning throughout; folding maps generally in excellent condition but with a few tears here and there; the collation of this work is notoriously complex (see note below), but the present copy is more complete than most, and has a distinguished provenance, being from the famed library of James Lindsay, 26th Earl of Crawford (1847-1913)

Amongst travel collections, Thévenot's occupies a distinguished place, being one of the most complete and lavishly produced. Its scope includes Africa, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Americas, Australia and other regions. The narrative of Abel Tasman on Australia is certainly one of the most significant and primary sources of information on the island continent. The collection is also of great American interest, containing Palafox's study on the natives, Acarette du Biscay's relation of La Plata and Gage's narrative, which includes an important passage on Mexico, and is profusely illustrated. Asia and Africa are also well represented, with over half of the first volume being dedicated to these regions.

The work is illustrated with maps and views. The maps include the Tasman map of Australia in its second issue, with rhumb lines (detail on previous page). The importance of this map can hardly be overstated: it is a cornerstone of Australian cartography, both as the earliest obtainable map of the region as well as the predominant depiction by which the West would know the island for about a century. Amongst the numerous other maps are charts of the Indies, China, Hindustan, and East Africa; the plates include depictions of costumes, plants, and architecture.

Thévenot's work is an exceedingly difficult book to collate: "Bibliographers have expended great pains on the collation of the Thévenot collection" (Catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library, vol. III, 102); "Collection interessante, dont il est difficile de trouver des exemplaires complets" (Brunet). Thévenot's collection was published in parts and over roughly 10 years, thus there are virtually no two copies alike. The first part went to the printer in 1663, the second and third in 1666 and the fourth in 1672; a fifth part was being prepared at the time of Thévenot's death, leaving the work uncompleted. Sabin's note is very enlightening regarding this issue: "It will be understood from this that there really was only one edition of Thévenot, and as that edition was completed only in 1696, the issue bearing that year on its general title-page is ordinarily regarded as the standard for collation." This collection has been collated against Brunet, for it appears the most comprehensive bibliography: "The standard authority on the work as a whole is still the *Mémoire sur la Collection des grands et petits Voyages, et sur la Collection des Voyages de Melchisédech Thévenot*, by A. G. Camus, Paris, 1802. Brunet gave a collation in which he added two pieces not recorded by Camus." (JCBL).

Bibliotheca Lindesiana IV, 8830- 8840; Brunet, *Manuel du Libraire et de L' Amateur de Livres*, V, pp. 810-13; Palau, 331563.

14588

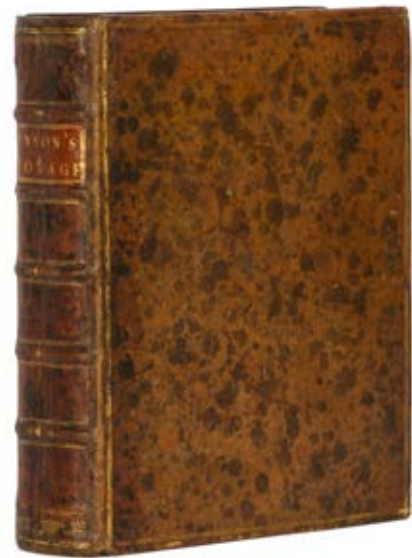
Anson, George, Baron (1696-1762); Walter, Richard

84. **A voyage round the world in the years MDCCXL, I, II, III, IV. [Subscriber's copy]**

By George Andon Esq; Commander in Chief of a squadron of His Majesty's ships, sent upon an expedition to the South-Seas. Compiled from the papers and other materials of the Right Honourable George Lord Anson, and published under his direction, by Richard Walter, M.A. Chaplain of his Majesty's ship the *Centurion*, in that expedition. Illustrated with forty-two copper-plates. London : printed for the author by John and Paul Knapton, in Ludgate-Street, MDCCXLVIII [1748].

Quarto, contemporary speckled calf, gilt-rules, spine in compartments with contrasting morocco title label, marbled endpapers. Title page; [blank]; pp. 3 (dedication); [blank]; 12 (list of subscribers); 4 (contents); 11 (introduction); [blank]; 417 (without the terminal 'directions to the binder'); 42 folding copperplate maps, charts and plates, some miscreasing, housed in a buckram box. A royal paper copy, of larger margins than usual, issued in a deluxe edition of 350 copies to the subscribers listed at the beginning. With page 319 misnumbered, thus, according to Cox, a 'genuine first'. Ownership inscription of Rev. John Wright Linton B.A., who is mentioned in the list of subscribers.

13354



Anson, George, Baron (1696-1762); Walter, Richard

85. **Voyage autour du monde, fait dans les années MDCCXL, I, II, III, IV, tiré des journaux & autres papiers de ce seigneur, & publié par Richard Walter ... ; orné de cartes & de figures en taille douce ; traduit de l'anglois.**

A Geneve : Chez Barrillot et fils, 1750. Second French translation. Quarto, full vellum, spine lettered in black with sepia wash, all edges stained red, title page in red and black with vignette engraving, pp xxiv (preface and table of contents); 363, [1] (directions to the binder), 34 folding engraved plates, many of them maps (a couple with old tape repairs), a very good, crisp copy in a continental vellum binding.

12191



Anson, George, Baron (1696-1762); Walter, Richard

86. **Reize rondsom de werreld, gedaan in de Jaaren 1740 tot 1744, ...**

Amsterdam : Johannes Le Mair, Stephanus Jacobus Baalde, Cornelis van Hooegeveen, Junior; 1765. Third Dutch edition. Quarto, contemporary vellum over boards; original endpapers; half title with small early twentieth century ownership stamp; title page in red and black with vignette engraving; pp XXVIII, 384; with 34 copperplate plates and maps (folding); a fine, unsophisticated copy.

The third edition of the Dutch translation of the official account of one of the most significant maritime voyages of the eighteenth century, *A voyage round the world in the years MDCCXL, I, II, III, IV* (1748), compiled from Anson's journals by Walter, the chaplain on board the *Centurion*, and revised by Benjamin Robins.

14676





Parkinson, Sydney (c.1745-1771)

87. **A Journal of a voyage to the South Seas, in His Majesty's ship the Endeavour. Faithfully transcribed from the papers of the late Sydney Parkinson, draughtsman to Joseph Banks, Esq. on his late Expedition with Dr. Solander, round the world. Embellished with views and designs, delineated by the author, and engraved by capital artists.**

London : printed for Stanfield Parkinson, the editor, 1773. Quarto, contemporary full calf, recased with modern spine, tastefully bound to style, a tall copy 358 mm high, engraved frontispiece, pp xxiii, 212, [2, errata], wide margins, 27 copper engraved plates (offsetting as usual), engraved map of New Zealand, a couple of worm holes to margins and ink marks to preliminaries, a fine copy.

The unofficial account of Cook's first voyage.

The gifted natural history artist Sydney Parkinson was invited by Sir Joseph Banks to serve as botanical draughtsman on Cook's voyage to the South Seas in the Endeavour, 1768-1771. The main objectives of the expedition were to observe the Transit of Venus (successfully accomplished in Tahiti in June, 1769) and to confirm the existence of Terra Australis Incognita. Following the death of the topographical draughtsman, Alexander Buchan, in Tahiti, Parkinson assumed the role of the expedition's principal artist. Parkinson produced over 1300 drawings and sketches on the voyage, before succumbing to dysentery at Batavia. He died at sea in late January, 1771. On returning to England, Parkinson's drawings and papers were acquired by Banks from Parkinson's brother, Stanfield, for a sum of £500. Banks was generous enough to lend the papers and a number of drawings to Stanfield Parkinson, who secretly prepared them for his unauthorised publication, *A Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas*, without the consent of Banks. The book became the subject of a legal injunction, and was prevented from being published until after Hawkesworth's official account had appeared in print, in 1773. *A Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas* was finally published later in the same year, and an enlarged edition appeared in 1784. Although Parkinson's notes and a selection of his drawings were used by Hawkesworth in compiling the official account, Hawkesworth purposely failed to acknowledge any of Parkinson's work. Parkinson was the first European artist to make drawings of the indigenous peoples of New Zealand and Australia from direct observation. *A journal of a voyage to the South Seas* contains his depictions of Māori and of Aborigines opposing Cook's landing at Botany Bay, and the book made these important images available to a European audience for the first time. In a very real sense it is a foundation work in Polynesian and Australian ethnography.

14846



Cook, James (1728-1779)
and King, James.

88. *A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean.*

Undertaken, by the command of His Majesty, for making discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere. Performed under the direction of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore, in his majesty's ships the Resolution and Discovery; in the years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780.

London, H. Hughs for G. Nicol and T. Cadell, 1785. Three volumes, quarto and atlas folio, the quarto volumes uniformly bound in full period calf with contrasting morocco labels to spines (a few scuff marks), the atlas in early half-calf over marbled boards (scuffed), all

four volumes with the engraved bookplate of George Spurrell and early signature of W. Sewell, a total of 87 engraved plates and maps across the four volumes, a couple with old creases in the atlas. Third edition, typographically superior to the first, enhanced by the engraved medals on the title pages. A very good set.

The official account of Cook's third voyage, "one of the most important English books published in the last quarter of the eighteenth century" (Forbes). The third edition contains an essay by astronomer William Wales with a heated defence against Monnier's comments in the French translation challenging the connections of Cape Circumcision to the Southern Continent. It is included in the final Appendix to volume III, and did not appear in the two earlier editions.

Forbes 86; Beddie 1553

14688

Tench, Captain Watkin (1758-1833)

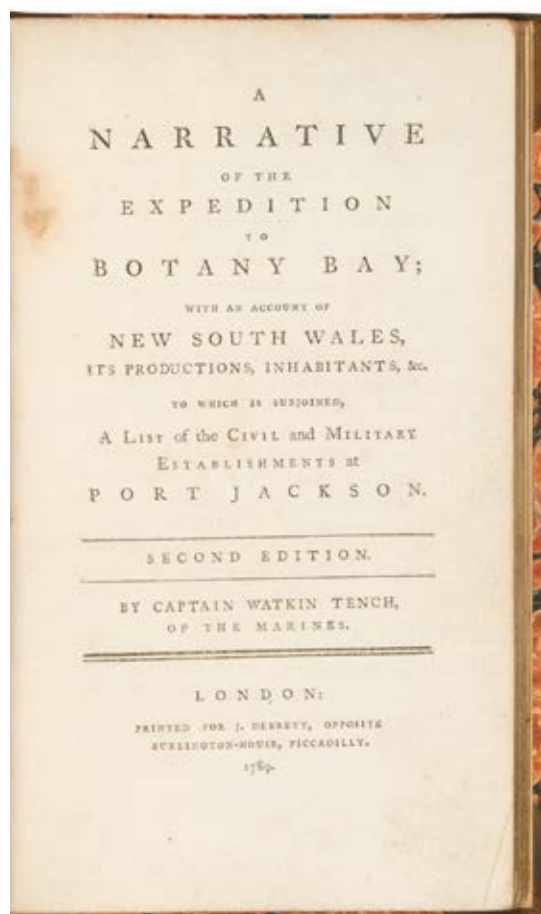
89. *A narrative of the expedition to Botany Bay; with an account of New south Wales, its production, inhabitants, &c. To which is subjoined, a list of the civil and military establishments at Port Jackson.*

London : J. Debrett, 1789. Second edition. Octavo, half-calf over marbled boards, spine in compartments with gilt fleurons, gilt lettered morocco title label, pp [xii, including the half-title], 146, without the final leaf of advertisements (not mentioned in Ferguson); a fine copy.

Tench's account of the voyage of the First Fleet to Australia is the earliest such journal published. The first edition appeared in print in April 1789, only a couple of weeks after the Fleet had returned to England. An 'eminently readable book [which] is regarded by many authorities as the most accurate, orderly, vivacious, and valuable description of life in the colony in its first years' (Hill). Three London editions as well as a slew of European imprints appeared in the year 1789 alone. The second edition is almost identical to the first, and was printed almost immediately after it.

Ferguson 49; Hill 1685.

14834



- Phillip, Arthur (1738-1814)
90. **The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay with an account of the establishment of the Colonies of Port Jackson & Norfolk Island; compiled from authentic papers, which have been obtained from the several departments, to which are added, the journals of Lieuts. Shortland, Watts, Ball, & Capt. Marshall; with an account of their new discoveries.**



London : John Stockdale, 1789. Quarto, finely bound by Aquarius in full tree calf, gilt border; spine with gilt ornament and red morocco label lettered in gilt; frontispiece portrait, engraved title (in the first state) and 54 engraved plates & charts (31 hand coloured), pp 6, [errata; blank], viii, [8 - list of subscribers], [3 - list of plates; blank], x, 298, lxxiv, bound without advertisements; a fine copy.

THE DELUXE HAND COLOURED EDITION OF THE RAREST AND MOST DESIRABLE FIRST FLEET BOOK.

Published in London the year following the successful arrival of the First Fleet in New Holland, Stockdale's work is the most detailed early account of the arduous voyage and is considered the foundation book of Australian settlement. Compiled, with an editor's literary flourish, from Phillip's official reports, as well as the journals of other officers in the First Fleet, this account describes the voyage from England and the first months at Port Jackson, a period extending from March 1787 to September 1788. It captures the administrative and functional challenges facing the fledgling colony, which were rendered all the more difficult by its remoteness and its spectacularly alien natural environment. The work describes the initial exploration of the Sydney region, its indigenous inhabitants, natural history and landscape. It includes the plan of Sydney Cove made by Dawes and Hunter, which is the earliest plan of the settlement of Sydney. It also includes the first published account of La Perouse's expedition - it was due to Phillip that the documentation of the latter half of the expedition was saved.

The appendix contains a list of the convicts transported with the First Fleet, and is a major source for Australian genealogy. The list of subscribers attests to the anticipation surrounding the publication of this work: Thomas Pennant, John Latham, Joseph Banks, Alexander Dalrymple and George Staunton to name but a few.

The account is illustrated with several dozen plates, mostly after drawings and specimens sent back to London by Surgeon General John White. The work was published in two states, one with the plates uncoloured, and another in deluxe format, "the rare coloured issue of this classic, only a very few copies were produced in this form" (Hill). In deluxe copies the natural history plates were printed on laid paper, as here, and expertly coloured with watercolours.

"Any copy with contemporary handcolouring is a rarity." (Davidson)

"Phillip's writing was like the man himself: honest, direct and unaffected ... It offers a full record of events both on land and on sea in the first months of the settlement, detailing the early expeditions of Phillip and the other officers into the interior around Botany Bay and Port Jackson ... The importance of Stockdale's Phillip must not be underestimated ... [it is] a key work and essential to any serious collection of Australian books." (Wantrup)

Ferguson 47; Wantrup 5; Hill 1347; Nissen ZBI, 3158

14512



White, John (1756-1832)

91. **Journal of a voyage to New South Wales with sixty-five plates of non descript animals, birds, lizards, serpents, curious cones of trees and other natural productions by John White Esqre., Surgeon General to the settlement.**

London : J. Debrett, 1790. Quarto, half-diced russia over marbled boards, expertly rebacked with new spine by Aquarius, marbled endpapers with the plain engraved bookplate from Fasquel House of John Gladstone (important British merchant and father of statesman William Gladstone), pp [xviii], 299, [36], 65, fine hand coloured plates by Sarah Stone on Whatman paper of Australian flora, fauna and tribal artefacts; a fine, clean copy.

The desirable hand coloured edition of White's important account of the voyage of the First Fleet and their settlement at Sydney Cove. As Surgeon General on the voyage, White's scientifically trained eye was well suited to the recording of new species discovered on the island continent. His account includes much scientific detail and descriptions of the voyage and settlement not to be found in other accounts such as Phillip's. The fine plates were engraved by Sarah Stone from live and taxidermied specimens sent to England, as well as White's own drawings and those of Thomas Watling.

Ferguson 97; Hill 1858; Wantrup 17

14848

Bligh, William (1754-1817)

92. **A narrative of the mutiny on board His Majesty's ship *Bounty*; and the subsequent voyage of part of the crew, in the ship's boat, from Tofoa, one of the Friendly Islands, to Timor, a Dutch settlement in the East Indies. Illustrated with charts.**

London : George Nicol, 1790. Quarto, quarter-calf over marbled boards, expertly rebacked, new spine and corners, contrasting morocco title label, folding engraved frontispiece of the draught of the *Bounty*, pp iv, folding chart of the voyage of Bligh in the open boat, 88; two further engraved plates (one folding), some offsetting, a fine copy.

The first edition of Bligh's own account of one of the most famous events in maritime history, and of what is generally acknowledged as one of the great feats of navigation.

Bligh's *Narrative* "was not ... a hastily written account but Bligh's full and characteristically meticulous narrative of the latter part of his voyage, illustrated with a plan of the *Bounty*'s launch and three charts, including the chart of his discoveries on the north-east coast and Torres Strait - indeed, this was the most substantial achievement in Australian coastal discovery before the voyages of Matthew Flinders and George Bass at the end of the 1790s. The substance of the *Narrative*, together with its plates and charts, was incorporated with only slight alterations into the full 'official' account of the voyage published in 1792." (Wantrup)

Ferguson 71; Hill 132; Kroepelien 87; Wantrup 61

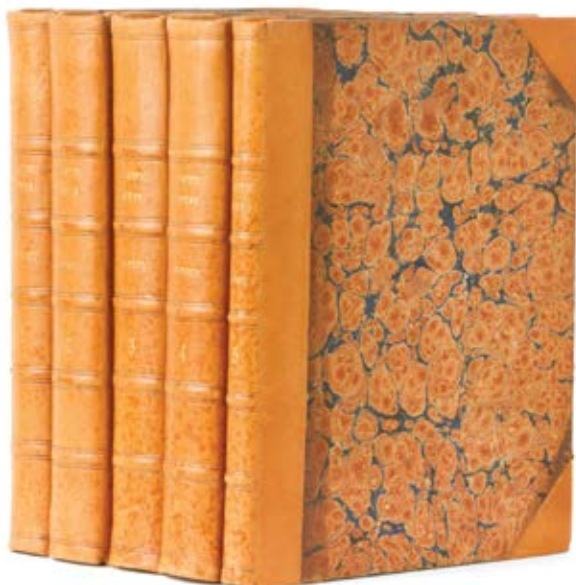
14849



Burney, James (1750-1821)

93. **A chronological history of the voyages and discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean**

London : Printed by Luke Hansard, ... and sold by G. and W. Nicol ... 1803-17. Five volumes, quarto, recased using the original marbled papered boards, spines with raised bands, lettered in gilt *Pacific Ocean / Burney* and with volume numbers also stamped in gilt, each volume with the original marbled endpapers preserved, and discreet stamps of the King's Inn Library, Dublin; [2], xii, [8], 391 pp plus five folding maps; v, [11], 482 pp, plus six maps (five folding) and four plates; [10], 437 pp, plus ten maps (two folding) and nine plates; xviii, 580 pp plus four maps (three folding); vii, [1], 178, [2], 179-237 pp plus two maps (one folding) and folding plate; 6 woodcuts in text; a small amount of scattered foxing across the five volumes, but a very good set of a rare work, which Hill describes as "the most important general history of early South Sea discoveries containing practically everything of importance on the subject."



Burney sailed on the second and third voyages of Cook, and his ability to undertake the task of writing this monumental work was to a large extent enabled by Sir Joseph Banks, who granted him access to his personal library. The history spans two and a half centuries of Pacific exploration, from Magellan to Bougainville, and includes accounts of the voyages made by navigators of all the European maritime powers.

Ferguson 372; Sabin 9387; Hill 221.

11862



Tuckey, James Kingston (1776-1816)

94. **An account of a voyage to establish a colony at Port Philip in Bass's Strait, on the South Coast of New South Wales : in His Majesty's Ship Calcutta, in the years 1802-3-4 / by J. H. Tuckey, Esq. First Lieutenant of the Calcutta.**

London : Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme; and J.C. Mottley, 1805. First edition. Octavo, original polished calf, gilt-decoration, expertly recased with new spine to style by Aquarius, pp xv (including the half-title), [1], 239, [1] publisher's advertisements; a fine copy. Ferguson, 418.

The rare contemporary account of the first, unsuccessful attempt to establish a settlement on the shores of Port Phillip. The expedition, under the command of Lieutenant-Governor Collins, comprised a small force of marines in charge of over 300 convicts, and some 15 families of free settlers. A settlement was initially attempted on the western arm of Corio Bay, but due to the hostility of the Aborigines this was quickly abandoned and the colonists moved across the bay to what is now Sorrento. The settlement was a dismal failure due to a combination of reasons, mainly lack of fresh water, desertion of convicts, and poor morale.

Remarkably, the expedition did not explore the Yarra River nor the region around it on which the city of Melbourne was to eventually grow. However, the failure of the Port Phillip settlement is of paramount significance for the history of the colonisation of Van Diemen's Land, as Collins' party sailed south from Port Phillip across Bass Strait, eventually choosing the site of Hobart Town as the second place of European settlement in Tasmania (after Risdon Cove), in February 1804.

14833

Barrington, George (1755-1804)

95. **An account of a voyage to New South Wales**

London : M. Jones, 1810. Octavo, early black calf, gilt-rule and lettering to spine, engraved frontispiece plate ('Courtship'), engraved title page with hand colouring, pp. [iv]; engraved portrait; 472; [4 - index], folding map (a plan of New South Wales); eleven additional hand coloured plates. Bound without some of the preliminary text. Garvey AB48.

[TOGETHER WITH]

The history of New South Wales

London : M. Jones & Sherwood, Neely & Jones, 1810. Octavo, early black calf, gilt-rule and lettering to spine, engraved frontispiece plate (a male and female native); engraved title page, pp. 544; [4 - index, heavily browned]; twelve additional hand coloured plates from the 1802 and 1803 editions. Bound without preliminaries. Garvey AB47 (with plates from Garvey AB29 a-b)

A fine set of both of Barrington's allonymous narratives of New South Wales, finely bound in matching period flame calf, the plates distributed through both volumes, the binder ignoring his directions and binding them in at the back of each volume, a practice commonly encountered by Garvey in his authoritative census of these works, and the *History* in a blended edition, as issued by the publisher and documented in Garvey.

12461



Flinders, Matthew (1774-1814)

96. *A Voyage to Terra Australis, undertaken for the purpose of completing the discovery of that vast country, and prosecuted in the years 1801, 1802, and 1803, in His Majesty's ship the Investigator and subsequently in the armed vessel Porpoise and Cumberland Schooner. With an account of the shipwreck of the Porpoise, arrival of the Cumberland at Mauritius, and imprisonment of the commander during six years and a half in that island.*

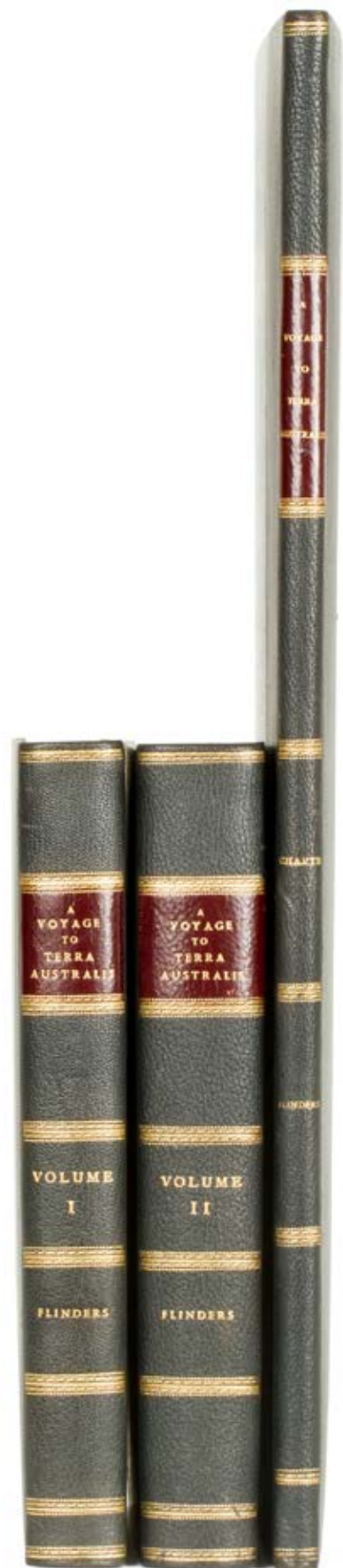
London :W. Bulmer and Co. for G. and W. Nicol, 1814. Two text volumes, quarto, and one atlas volume, large folio, uniformly bound in half blue morocco over marbled boards, spines gilt and with contrasting leather title labels; volume 1: title page, pp ix (Preface), x (Contents, List of plates), cciv (Introduction), 269; volume 2: pp 613, with nine full page steel engraved plates after William Westall; Atlas volume: 16 engraved maps (9 folding), 4 double page plates of coastal profiles after Westall, ten folding botanical plates after Ferdinand Bauer illustrating Robert Brown's botanical appendix; a small amount of foxing and some offsetting from the engraved plates; a very good set of the first edition, bound without the half-titles.

The official account of the first circumnavigation of the Australian continent, a landmark work recording in great detail one of the most important voyages in the history of Pacific exploration. The reason for the delay in its publication was due to the fact that on his return voyage to England in late 1803, Flinders was detained in Mauritius by the French authorities and was not released until June, 1810. *A Voyage to Terra Australis* was eventually published the day before Flinders' death in July, 1814.

Having first served on Bligh's second expedition to Tahiti in 1791, Flinders had built an impressive reputation for himself as a talented navigator and hydrographer. He had first visited Port Jackson in 1795, carrying out exploration of Botany Bay, the George's River and the Illawarra coast. On his second visit to Australia he made the first circumnavigation of Van Diemen's Land in company with Bass, and explored the southern Queensland coast. In 1801, the Admiralty promoted the ambitious Flinders to commander, and selected him to undertake an expedition to chart as much of Australia's unknown coastline as possible, in particular the great stretch of the southern coast to the east of Cape Leeuwin. He was given command of the *Investigator* and sailed from England in July, 1801. The *Investigator* reached the southwest tip of the continent early in December, 1801, and began its survey of the southern coastline. On 8 April, 1802 Flinders famously met the French expedition under Captain Nicolas Baudin at Encounter Bay. Having completed the charting of the unknown part of the southern coastline, Flinders then sailed to Port Jackson where the *Investigator* was overhauled. Sailing north, Flinders then surveyed the Queensland coast and the Gulf of Carpentaria. However, despite its overhaul the *Investigator* was fast becoming unseaworthy, and Flinders was forced to abandon his survey in the Torres Strait and continued on to Port Jackson via the western and southern coasts of the continent. He arrived back in Sydney in June, 1803. Flinders then set out on HMS *Porpoise* with the intention of returning to England to find a replacement ship for the *Investigator*, but the *Porpoise* struck a reef and was lost, some 1000 km from Port Jackson. Flinders, in a great feat of seamanship, successfully navigated the *Porpoise's* cutter back to Sydney. He then embarked on the *Cumberland* to make the return voyage to England, but his ill fortune continued when this ship, too, proved unseaworthy, and he was forced to seek assistance at Mauritius, where, due to several factors (the outbreak of war between France and England; the fact that Flinders' passport was for the *Investigator*, and not the *Cumberland*; and the hostile attitude of the French Governor, who perhaps regarded Flinders as a spy), he was detained until 1810.

Ferguson 576; Hill (2004) 614; Kroepelien 438; Wantrup 67a 'Such is the historical importance of this monumental work that no general collection of Australian books could be considered complete without it.'

14042





VIANA, Francisco Javier de (1764-1820)

97. **Diario del viaje explorador de las corbetas españolas “Descubierta” y “Atrevida”, en los años de 1789 á 1794**

Cerrito de la Victoria [Uruguay] : Imprenta del ejército, 1849. Octavo, Uruguayan quarter-calf over pebbled boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers, with the two variant title pages as issued, second title 'Diario del teniente de navio D. Francisco Xavier de Viana, trabajado en el viage de las corbetas de S.M.C. "Descubierta" y "Atrevida" en los años de 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792 y 1793', pp 360, all text printed within a decorative border; pale foxing to first title, pale ownership inscription of José Pedro Varela, a very good copy of a rare book, the first published account of Malaspina's expedition of 1789-93.

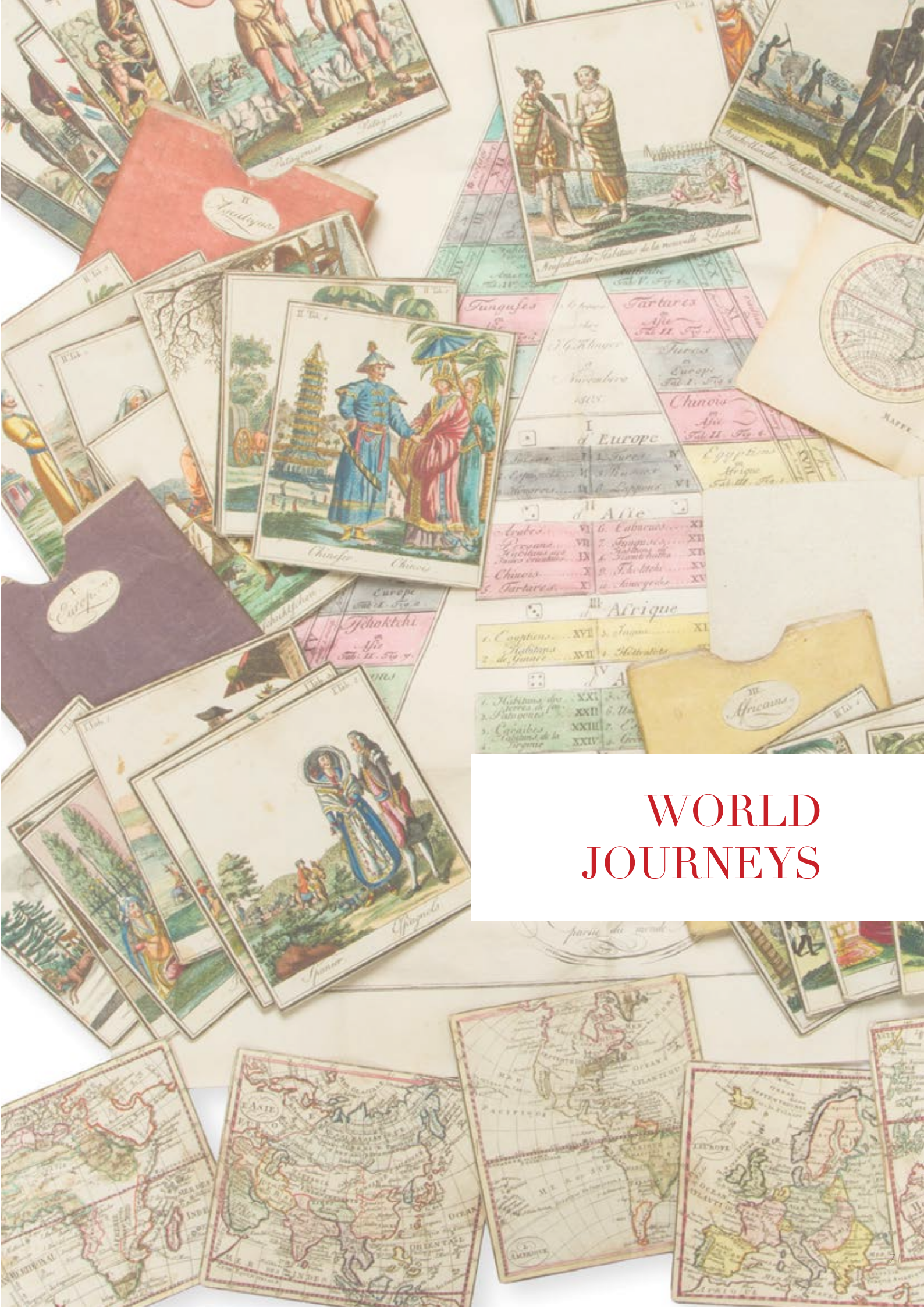
Francisco Javier de Viana was an ensign on Alessandro Malaspina's scientific expedition to the Pacific, undertaken for the Spanish crown during the years 1789-93. This was to be the first Spanish expedition to visit New Holland and New Zealand, and it sought to emulate the grand voyages of earlier explorers, in particular those of Cook and Bougainville. Malaspina, an Italian nobleman who served most of his career as an officer in the Spanish navy, named his two ships in honour of Cook's *Discovery* and *Resolution*, and in its first three years his expedition carried out important research on the eastern Pacific rim, accurately mapping the western coasts of South and North America. In 1792, Malaspina's hydrographer, Galiano, under orders to search for a northwest passage, encountered the English expedition of George Vancouver, near present-day Vancouver.

Setting out from Mexico, Malaspina next sailed across the Pacific to Guam and the Philippines, then down to the South Island of New Zealand, before arriving at Port Jackson in March, 1793. Viana's narrative includes an important early account of Port Jackson, where Malaspina's scientists collected natural history specimens and his artists sketched some of the earliest known scenes and views of Sydney, during March and April 1793. The Spanish government had specifically requested Malaspina to visit and report on Port Jackson, as it was apprehensive of British activities in New Holland, where bases might be established which could pose a potential threat to her own maritime empire and trade. Viana provides us with an outsider's impressions of the fledgling settlement.

Until the publication of his diary, which was printed at a military press in Uruguay by his sons half a century later (Viana had settled in Montevideo after leaving the expedition in 1794), information about the expedition's findings had remained suppressed by the Spanish authorities, recorded only in Malaspina's confidential report written on his return to Cadiz. In 1796 Malaspina was imprisoned for treason, and in 1802 was permanently exiled, after being implicated in a plot to overthrow the Prime Minister; his seven-volume account of the 1789-94 expedition remained unpublished until 1885.

Ferguson 5100; Lada-Mocarski 134; Palau 36188

13300



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Alvares, Francisco, 1465-c.1541; Corsali, Andrea, 1487-?

98. Warhafftiger Bericht von den Landen, ...

Gedruckt zü Eisslebē : Durch M. Joachim Heller, 1566. Folio, bound in ornately tooled modern calf with brass clasps; all edges stained red; pp [x], 444 [i.e. 436]; title with a couple of closed tears and repairs at edges; pale damp stain at upper outer corner of approximately first and last 40 leaves; illustrated with the important woodcut diagram of the Southern Cross constellation; plan of the Church of Golgotha; plan of the Church of Saint Salvator; plan of the Church of Our Lady; plan of the Church of St. Emanuel; elevations of the Church of St. Emanuel; plan of the Church of St. George; map of Africa from the Mediterranean to the Tropic of Capricorn; decorative initials and tail-pieces.

The first edition in German of this important Renaissance travel work. Father Francisco Alvares' account of the Portuguese embassy to Ethiopia between 1520 and 1527 remained the most detailed and reliable source of information on that region of Africa for over a century. Part of Alvares' work was originally published in Portuguese, in Lisbon in 1540, as *Verdadera informaçam das terras do Preste ioam*; the first separate French edition, *Historiale description de l'Ethiopie ...*, was published in Antwerp in 1558. Significantly, the German edition (like the French edition of 1558) also contains copies of letters from Helena, Queen of Abyssinia, to Manuel I of Portugal; Negus David II of Ethiopia to King John I of Portugal; and from the Italian explorer, Andrea Corsali, to his Florentine patron, Giuliano de Medici.

The inclusion of the two letters of Andrea Corsali is due to the fact that the explorer had spent the last period of his life in Ethiopia. In 1514-1515 he had travelled on board a Portuguese merchant ship on a voyage that made its way around Africa, across the Indian Ocean to Goa, then on to Cochin and the East Indies. Corsali was the first Westerner to identify the Southern Cross, and his description and illustration of this constellation (reproduced on page 6 in the present work), which he had carefully observed while crossing the Indian Ocean, were originally published in his *Lettera* (Florence, 1516). The letter is dated January 6, 1515 and was sent to his patron, Giuliano de Medici, from Cochin in India. Only three known copies of the 1516 edition survive; a second edition was printed in 1517, also an extreme rarity. The cruciform analogy used by Corsali to describe the constellation was adopted by navigators very early on, and by the early seventeenth century the terminology had become fixed in the various languages of the European maritime powers.

Along with the 1558 French edition of Alvares, the German edition of 1566 remains the most realistically obtainable of the earliest editions to include Corsali's *Lettera* and diagram of the Southern Cross.

13440

Hakluyt, Richard (1552?-1616)

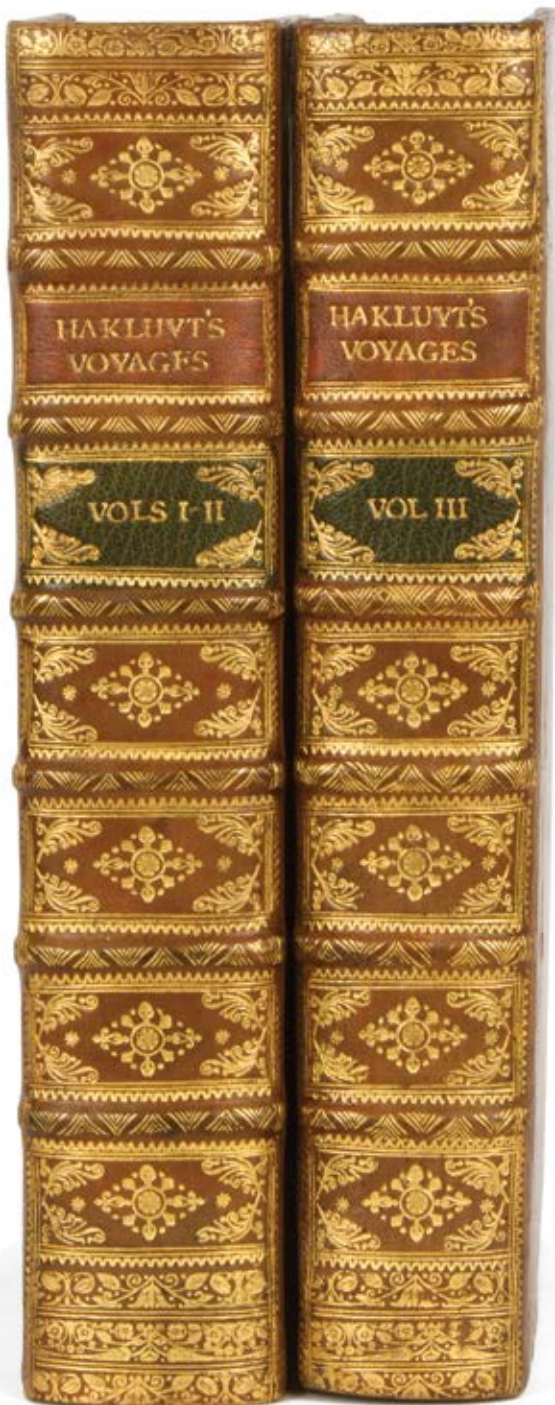
99. The principal navigations, voiages, traffiqves and discoueries of the English nation, made by sea or ouer-land... And lastly, the memorable defeate of the Spanish huge Armada, anno 1588, and the famous victorie atchieued at the citie of Cadiz, 1596, are described.

Imprinted at London : by George Bishop, Ralph Newberie and Robert Barker; 1598-1600. Three volumes bound in two (the standard arrangement), folio, period full speckled calf with gilt rule, expertly rebaced, spines in compartments with ornamental gilt tooling and contrasting leather title labels lettered in gilt, [24], 619; [16], 312, 204; [16], 868 pp; woodcut initials and ornaments throughout; second volume with title *The second volvme of the principal navigations ... to the south and south-east parts of the world, at any time within the compasse of these 1600 yeres ...*; third volume with title *The third and last volvme of the voyages ... of the English nation, and in some few places, where they have not been, of strangers, performed within and before the time of these hundred yeeeres, to all parts of ... America ... Together with the two ... voyages of Sir Francis Drake and M. Thomas Candish round about the circumference of the whole earth, and diuers other voyages intended and set forth for that course ...*; a fine set of the second and most desirable edition of Hakluyt's collection of voyages, the first volume having the rare first state title page which includes mention of the *victorie atchieued at the citie of Cadiz, 1596*, and the account (pp 607-619) *A briefe and true report of the honourable voyage vnto Cadiz, 1596* (the so-called "Cadiz leaves"), both suppressed by order of Queen Elizabeth after the disgrace of Essex (the subsequent second state title page had slight alterations and the date 1599, and the account of the voyage to Cadiz was excised from most copies); lacking the world map, which is only known in a few copies. *Printing and the Mind of Man*, 105; Sabin, 29595, 29597, 29598; Hill, 743; Church, 322.

Hakluyt had published the first edition of *The principal navigations* in 1589, but it is the monumental second edition of this work, greatly revised and expanded and published in three volumes between 1598 and 1600, which is the definitive version. Estimated to contain more than 1.7 million words, Hakluyt's work is a vast and comprehensive history of English maritime ventures and colonial enterprise, an epic account whose eloquence places it at the forefront of Elizabethan letters. A patentee and director of the Virginia Company, Hakluyt was a promoter of English colonization in the New World, and the third volume treats almost exclusively English exploration, colonization and commercial activity in the Americas. *The principal navigations, voiages, traffiqves and discoueries of the English nation* is among the earliest works printed in English that deals with American subject matter in significant depth. The third volume also contains accounts of the first English voyagers to round Cape Horn and enter the Pacific, including Drake and Cavendish (1586, as well as the failed voyage of 1591).

"An invaluable treasure of nautical information which has affixed to Hakluyt's name a brilliancy of reputation which time can never efface or obscure." (Church)

12308





Purchas, Samuel (1577? - 1626)

100. Pvrchas his Pilgrimes.

In five bookes. The first, contayning the voyages and peregrinations made by ancient kings, patriarkes, apostles, philosophers, and others, to and thorow the remoter parts of the knowne world: enquires also of languages and religions, especially of the moderne diuersified professions of Christianitie. The second, a description of all the circum-navigations of the globes. The third, nauigations and voyages of English-men, alongst the coasts of Africa, to the Cape of Good Hope, and from thence to the Red Sea, the Abassine, Arabian, Persian, Indian, shoares, continents, and ilands. The fourth, English voyages beyond the East Indies, to the ilands of Iapan, China, Cauchinchina, the Phillipinae with others, and the Indian nauigations further prosecutes: their iust commerce, nobly vindicated against Turkish treacherie; victoriously defended against Portugall hostilitie; gloriously advanced against Moorish and ethnike perfidie; hopefully recovering from Dutch malignite, iustly maintayned against ignorant and malicious calumnie. The fifth, nauigations, voyages, traffiques, discoveries, of the English nation in the Easterne parts of the World : continuing the English-Indian occurrents, and contayning the English affaires with the Great Samorine, in the Persian and Arabian Gulfes, and in other places of the continent, and ilands of and beyond the Indies : the Portugall attempts, and Dutch disasters, diuers sea-fights with both; and many other remarkable relations. [Together with] Pvrchas his Pilgrimage. Or relations of the world and the religions observed in all ages and places discovered, from the Creation unto this present. In four parts Fourth edition (as issued to complete the Pilgrimes).

London : printed by William Stansby for Henrie Fetherstone, 1625-26. Five volumes, folio, the first four volumes in blind ruled contemporary calf, edges stained red, each measuring 350 mm tall; the fifth volume in contemporary panelled calf and measuring 330 mm tall, all five volumes rebacked with matching spines, contrasting morocco title label gilt-lettered *Purchas's Pilgrimage*; all five volumes with the armorial bookplate of The Right Honorable George Rose (1744-1818); occasional pale stains and paper flaws to the margins, a couple of leaves remargined, overall a very good complete set.

"One of the fullest and most important collections of early voyages and travels in the English language." (Sabin)

"This great geographical collection is a continuation and enlargement of Hakluyt's *The Principal Navigations*. At the death of Hakluyt [in 1616] there was left a large collection of voyages in manuscript which came into the hands of Purchas, who added to them many more voyages and travels ... This fine collection includes the accounts of Cortes and Pizarro, Drake, Cavendish, John and Richard Hawkins, Quiros, Magellan, van Noort, Spillbergen, and Barents, as well as the categories of Portuguese voyages to the East Indies, Jesuit voyages to China and Japan, East India Company voyages, and the expeditions of the Muscovy Company." (Hill)

Sabin 66682-66686; Church 401A; Hill p 243; Borba de Moraes II, pp 692-693

Provenance: The fifth volume: Thomas Tinkerson, his signature, dated 1714, to title page; The five volumes: The Right Honorable George Rose, Treasurer of the Navy, his armorial bookplate to each pastedown; Maggs Bros., London, acquired 1980; private collection.

13410



Gobien, Charles le (compiler), 1653-1708; Querbeuf, Y.M.M.T. de (editor)

101. Lettres édifiantes et curieuses, écrites des missions étrangères par quelques missionnaires de la Compagnie de Jésus.

Paris, Chez J.G. Merigot, 1780-1783.

Twenty-six volumes, small octavo; full contemporary speckled calf, spines in compartments with gilt tooling and contrasting morocco labels; edges stained red; marbled endpapers; armorial bookplates to pastedowns; 56 plates including maps, *hors texte*, many folding; a fine set in period binding.

Volumes 1-5 : Mémoires du Levant; 6-9 : Mémoires d'Amérique; 10-15 : Mémoires des Indes; 16-24 : Mémoires de la Chine, &c.; 25-26 : Mémoires des Indes et de la Chine.

A collection of letters written by Jesuit missionaries from missions around the globe. Second French edition, originally published in Paris in 34 volumes between 1702 and 1776. This new edition of the rearrangement was edited by Y.M.M. Querbeuf. "This set is the most important French edition of the Jesuit letters. It was reprinted in French as well as in various other languages. The *Lettres* are the most valuable 18th century source on Jesuit activities in frontier regions throughout the world. The second edition is generally preferred to the original, because it has the advantage of being systematically arranged. The last two volumes, forming a supplement, appear here for the first time." (Hill)

Cordier, *Sinica*, 930; Sabin, 40698; Hill, 460; de Backer-Sommervogel, VI, 1335

13310

Henry, Casimir (1814 - 1900)

102. Album pittoresque d'un voyage autour du monde exécuté par ordre du Gouvernement Français

Paris : Charles Noblet, [1883]. Oblong quarto, red patterned cloth with embossed and gilt pictorial design, spine with gilt lettering (expertly rebaked, endpaper replaced), all edges gilt, pp 1-8 [text] and 25 leaves with engravings by de Laplante from drawings by Paris, scattered foxing.



The circumnavigation by Admiral Paris in the *Artémis* took place between 1837 and 1840. The engravings from the original drawings include a chillingly grim view of the penal colony at Port Arthur (Van Diemen's Land); the *Artémis* run aground at Papeete (Tahiti); and a view of Honolulu. The introductory text by Henry places each engraving in the context of the route taken by the *Artémis*, which visited Sydney as well as Hobart.

A luxurious large format reissue of the finely engraved illustrations originally published in the Laplace edition of 1841. Forbes writes: "This is a deluxe limited edition evidently assembled with the aid of Edmond Paris, who had become a distinguished admiral. Some authorities consider the plates better printed in this edition than in the Laplace text. It has always been a very difficult work to obtain and is found in surprisingly few collections of Pacific voyages'.

Forbes 3535; not in Ferguson.

14457



[Mills, Alfred]

103. People of all nations

A useful toy for girl or boy. London : Darton and Harvey, 1806. Miniature book, 57 x 43 mm, original papered boards, 128 pp., with copperplate illustrations of people of the world: a very good copy.

First published in 1800, this charming and popular miniature ran into several English and American editions in the 1800s and 1810s. Presented as an alphabet with descriptions of the different races, the studies include descriptions of the Jew, the Gypsy, the Hottentot, the Virginian and the Florida Indian. An image of Maori with spear, or 'Zealander', is described as living in the South Pacific Ocean 'where there are plenty of fish in the rivers, and birds in the woods. But the only quadrupeds seen by Capt. Cook were dogs and rats'. It is explained inhabitants of Otaheite 'have mild features, with pleasing countenances', but perhaps most quaint is the description of the Ourang-Outang, or 'Wild Man of the East Indies, who cannot speak, but when the natives make a fire in the woods, he will come out to warm himself'. While not stated, the designer for this book was probably Alfred Mills. A rare and delightful miniature book.

Welsh 5504; Gumuchian 4404; Bondy p. 69; Bromer and Edison, *Miniature Books*, New York : Abrams, 2007, p. 129 (illustrated).

2456

Basset, Paul-André (active 1785-1815)

104. Jeu instructif des peuples et costumes des quatre parties du monde et des Terres Australes

Paris : Chez Basset ... rue St. Jacques ... 1815. Copper engraving on thick laid paper; 490 x 650 mm, a game board in the form of a spiral track comprising 63 numbered cartouches with vignette illustrations of inhabitants of all regions of the globe, including representations of the native peoples of New Holland, Tahiti, New Guinea, the Moluccas, Sumatra, Java, and New Zealand, as well as of the Americas (Tierra del Fuego, Brazil, Chile, Guiana, Peru, Mexico, California, Iroquois, Nootka, Greenland ...), Asia (Tibet, Siam, China, Japan ...), Africa and Europe; the final space depicts a statue of Henry IV of France (dating the game to after the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy); the rules of the game are printed across the centre of the board; at the four corners are larger cartouches with motifs of Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas; the game is of a type derived from the traditional *jeu de l'oie* (= game of the goose), a dice game with penalties and bonuses similar in concept to Snakes and ladders; some minor tears at the edges, a few closed with tape on the verso; else a clean, well preserved example.



A rare example of this early nineteenth century board game published by the Parisian engraver Paul-André Basset. The game is of particular significance for its depictions of Australian Aborigines, Māori and Tahitians, indigenous peoples of regions only relatively recently discovered and colonised by Europeans.

13972



Klinger, Johann Georg; Muller, Johann Wolfgang

105. Jeu de voyage des cinq parties du monde

Also titled: *Description de differens peuples remarquables des cinq parties du monde.*

Nürnberg : J. G. Klinger, 1805-1807. Second edition. Original box of red paper over card, 114 x 100 x 105 mm, with gilt embossed decoration, the lid lettered in gilt *Jeu de voyage des cinq parties du monde* (corners bumped); the box in three compartments: the first contains five original slipcasses of different coloured card, each 105 x 95 mm, with original printed title labels: I. *Européens*; II. *Asiatiques*; III. *Africains*; IV. *Américains*; V. *Habitans des terres Australes*; with their complete sets of hand coloured copperplate engravings, 99 x 90 mm, on grey card backing, ranging in number from 5 to 10 per set; captions in German and French, with sequence numbers at upper right corners; the final card in each set is an engraved map; the second compartment houses a booklet which provides descriptions (on average 4 pages in length) of the peoples depicted on each card (hence we can ascertain that no cards are lacking), *Description de differens peuples remarquables des cinq parties du monde avec des figures représentant leur costume national. Par Jean Wolfgang Muller et Jean George Klinger. Avec 32 planches et 6 petites cartes géographiques. Seconde édition. à Nuremberg, chez Jean George Klinger, 1807.* Sextodecimo, original blue wrappers with embossed decoration, pp xvi, 127; an engraved *mappe-monde*, supplied in facsimile; the third compartment contains a facsimile of the original rules sheet, *Voyages aux cinq parties du monde ou Jeu de Nations de trois manières: I) Jeu de Commerce. II) Jeu pédagogique. III) Divertissement à gages et à punitions plaisantes*, with imprint identical to the booklet, 172 x 105 mm, [4] pp, folding; and an engraved playing chart, also supplied in facsimile, *Table contenant les parties spéciales et les nations de chaque partie du monde*, in the form of a schematic pyramid and relating to the instructions contained in the rules, with the imprint dated 1805.

A rare and beautifully illustrated early nineteenth century pedagogical game produced in Nürnberg by Johann Georg Klinger. Klinger's ingenious design concept meant that the game could be played in three entirely different ways, as set out in the rules sheet. Its appeal was therefore broad and spanned different age groups, with more advanced children being able to play the most sophisticated game, one that demanded strategic planning of trade and commerce around the globe. The box and slipcase labels, booklet with text by Johann Wolfgang Muller; rules sheet and chart were printed in separate French and German versions to cater for both markets; but because the engraved cards were expensive to produce, they were designed with bilingual captions so that they were able to be used in both language versions of each edition.

Klinger's game is discussed in Thomas Stauss' *Frühe Spielwelten : Zur Belehrung und Unterhaltung. Die Spielwarenkataloge von Peter Friedrich Catel (1747-1791) und Georg Hieronimus Bestelmeier (1764-1829)*. Hochwald : Librum, 2014, pp 360-65; and also in Buijnsters, P.J. & Buijnsters-Smets, Leontine. *Papertoys. Speelprenten en papieren speelgoed in Nederland (1640-1920)*. Zwolle : Waanders, 2005, pp 137-8, illustrated p 176.

13747



Walker, John

106. Walker's geographical pastime exhibiting a complete voyage round the world in two hemispheres.

London :William Darton, 1816. Engraved map of the world on two sheets laid on linen, each dissected onto 12 panels and measuring 520 x 485 mm, original hand colouring, housed in the original marbled paper box (edges worn, small loss on one side), with engraved title label depicting an Englishman demonstrating the use of a globe to a native; with the two printed booklets which accompany the game being the *Key to Walker's Geographical Tour though the Eastern Hemisphere with directions for making the tour* (46 pp plus advertisements), and *Key to Walker's Geographical Tour though the Western Hemisphere with directions for making the tour* (66 pp plus advertisements), the booklets with some edge wear and stains, but in their original 'played' states. First edition.

'Of all the old map games this one must occupy a high place; hours of enjoyment are derived from the examination of the place names and by following the voyages of several of the early navigators, e.g. Captain Cook, Captain Vancouver, Captain Gore, M. de la Perouse, all of which are shown in detail and the game published within 40 years of the actual voyages, the dates of which are given.' (Whitehouse, *Table Games of Georgian and Victorian days*, 1971, pp 13-14).

This exceptional early geographical game is filled with references to the voyages of the great explorers, especially those in the Pacific. The accompanying booklets are rich in detail on exotic lands, including lengthy entries for New South Wales ("the well-known receptacle for British convicts"), Port Jackson, Van Diemen's Land etc. A dense half page is devoted to "The Natives of New South Wales ... the most miserable and savage race of men in the world", with a vicious assessment of their hygiene, as well as descriptions of various customs and practices. Staunchly British, Walker's game focuses heavily on the achievements of Captain Cook in some detail at various points throughout the hundred or so pages of text. The entry for the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) opens: "These cannot be mentioned without arousing melancholy ideas; for in one of them, as we shall find, the amiable, the enterprising, the ingenious and excellent Captain Cook was murdered!"; this is followed by a description of his final moments which occupies no fewer than six full pages. Further entries on locations in America, Africa, and Asia contain similarly detailed information on early exploration and colonial history. As they travel across the two hemispheres, discovering and learning about these exotic places, the players may rest a turn as part of the game: should a player land at Botany Bay he/she must "Stop here two turns to botanize", while at Cape Stephens "Here stop two turns, and join noses with the New Zealanders, to take your leave".

Engaging and visually striking, *Walker's Geographical Pastime* is a delightful voyage for the armchair traveller of the Georgian age.

7879



Dower, John Crane

107. **A new chart of the world on Mercator's projection with the tracks of the most celebrated & recent navigators.**

London : Henry Teesdale & Co., 1845 Engraved map of the world, dissected into panels and laid on two linen sheets, entire measurements 1295 x 1955 mm, original hand colouring, a few unobtrusive stamps to the margins, in a contemporary gilt-lettered calf folder (rubbed).

A fine large format library map of the world, with attractive original hand colouring, which shows the tracks of numerous explorers including La Perouse, Vancouver; Furneaux, Flinders, Tasman, Biscoe, Wallis, Byron, Bougainville, Bligh, Biscoe, Carteret, Dampier and the three voyages of Cook. The colony of South Australia is clearly delineated within the continent of Australia; notes on Australia's discovery and settlement are complemented by further historical details of the Bounty mutiny, the disappearance of La Perouse and settlement in New Zealand. Recent discoveries in Antarctica by d'Urville, Kemp and Ross are marked, and there are many notes across the entire map relating to exploration. Texas is depicted as an independent republic.

The publisher Teesdale and engraver John Crane Dower first issued this map in 1836; further editions were issued in the 1840s and 1850s. All examples are uncommon.

Provenance: Brierley Hill Library (U.K.), with a few stamps, letter explaining deaccession from later owner included.

13614

Muller, Elisabeth

108. *Le monde en estampes, Types et costumes des principaux peuples de l'univers.* (deluxe coloured edition)

Paris : Bedelet, [c. 1858]. Oblong quarto, polychrome cloth gilt (expertly rebacked), all edges gilt, 52 pp, with 24 hand coloured tinted lithographed plates; light foxing, but a very good copy.

12393



Borget, Auguste (1808-1877)

109. *Fragments d'un voyage autour du monde.*

Moulins [France] : P.A. Desrosiers Imprimeur Editeur, [1850]. Oblong quarto, original illustrated full vellum (both front and back with an acceptable amount of marking and staining), pp [12], [12] leaves of lithographic plates in two tints, the leaves with occasional and very mild foxing, otherwise a clean, firmly bound and desirable copy of this seldom seen work. Not in Sabin; Forbes, 1766.

'This is a very rare album of handsome and romantic views ...' Forbes.

The French travelling artist Auguste Borget had been a pupil of Gudin, the official artist of the Marine Nationale. In the 1840s he undertook a voyage that led him to North America, Latin America, the Near East, the Far East and Oceania. This album contains lithographs after his own drawings made during this voyage, and includes a lithographed title page and twelve full-page plates designed and lithographed in two different tints by Borget himself. Each plate is accompanied by a page of letterpress describing the scene in the artist's words. The subjects are as follows: 1. Windmill on the banks of the Hudson River; opposite New York. 2. Notre Dame de Gloire, Rio de Janeiro. 3. A street in Buenos Aires. 4. Ravine in the Sierra de Cordova, South America. 5. A street in Lima, Peru. 6. Chileans on the plain of Santiago. 7. Watering place at Arequipa, Peru. 8. Street and market in Canton, China. 9. Honolulu waterfront, Oahu, Sandwich Islands. 10. Fishing craft on the Bolivian coast. 11. Bridge and village of Passig, 6 leagues from Manilla, Philippines. 12. Clive Street, Calcutta.

Worthy of note is the fact that the explanatory leaf for plate 10 is present. Forbes, having only been able to view two copies of this work, both of which lacked this leaf, expressed doubt as to its existence: 'Neither copy appears ever to have had this sheet, and it may well be that it was never issued.' Yet here it is, making the copy we offer here all the more exceptional for its completeness.

3754



Newton Family

no. [COOK] Newton's new & improved terrestrial globe & improved pocket celestial globe

London : Newton Son & Berry, 66 Chancery Lane, c.1830. Terrestrial pocket globe, 3 inches in diameter, engraved gores with original hand colour over papier-mâché and plaster sphere, some old patination, the surface in fine order with a recent wax applied for protection, two metal pins resting the globe in the original publisher's shagreen case titled *Newton's Improved Pocket Celestial Globe*, showing the constellations of the heavens, the lips coloured red, original metal hinge and two hook and eye clasps. A fine example of a rare pocket globe, sitting cleanly within its case.

[Accompanied by] *Newton's improved pocket celestial globe*. London : Newton Son & Berry, c.1830. Celestial pocket globe, 3 inches in diameter, engraved gores with original hand colour over papier-mâché and plaster sphere, some old patination, the surface in fine order with a recent wax applied for protection, two metal pins designed for resting the globe in the original publisher's shagreen case (not present here). A fine example of a rare pocket globe, intended to accompany the terrestrial globe.

John Newton (1759-1844) was the founder of a firm of globe makers in London, established in the 1780s and continuing, with the involvement of Newton's sons, throughout the nineteenth century. The small terrestrial globe shows the track of Cook's second voyage of 1772-1775 and third voyage of 1776-80, with its return to England under the commands of Clerke and Gore. New Holland is shown separated from Van Diemen's Land; Port Jackson and Botany Bay are also marked.

A rare and attractive matching pair of pocket terrestrial and celestial globes.

14866



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