

THE GREAT SOUTH LAND

Searching for the antipodes,
from classical scholars to Quiros & Dampier

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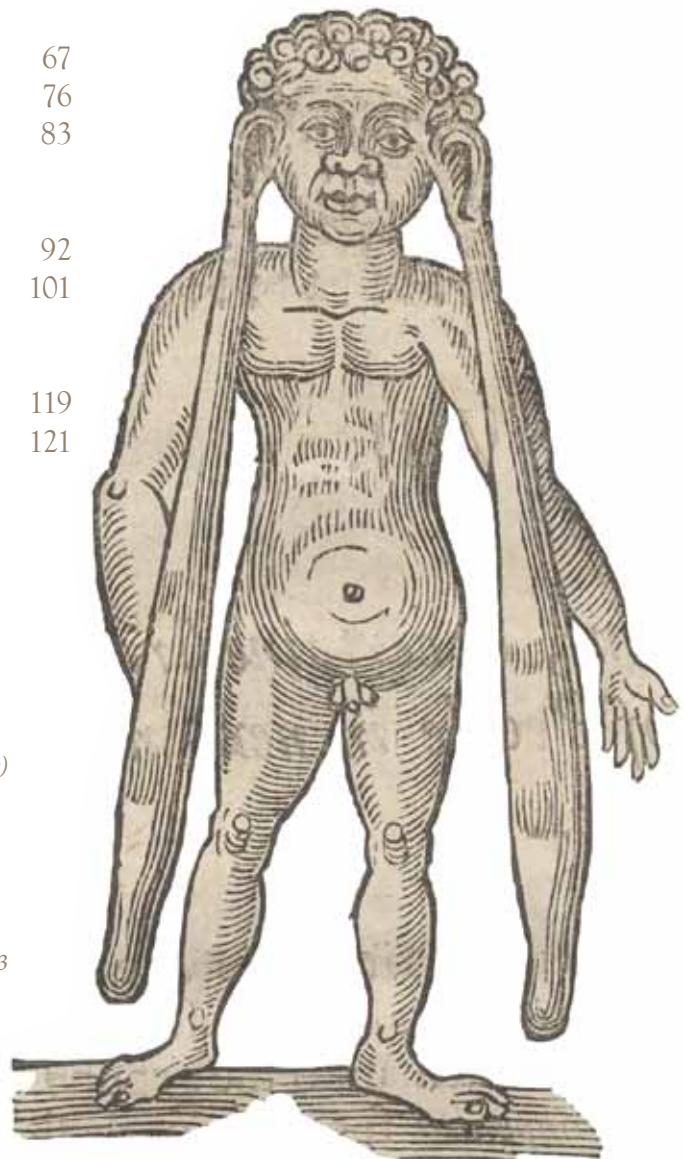
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*Across the ocean, beyond the three known continents,
is a fourth, unknown to us because of its great heat, at
whose edges the Antipodes of fable are said to dwell.*

St. Isidore of Seville (6th century)

*And of the Cannibals that each other eat,
The Anthropophagi and men whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders. This to hear
Would Desdemona seriously incline...*

Shakespeare: Othello, I: 3





INTRODUCTION

This is a catalogue of early books and maps relating to the “Great South Land”, beginning with the speculations of early geographers and continuing to the voyages of discovery in the seventeenth century. Much of the material offered here is from a single important private collection.

The catalogue tells the story of a New World. Unlike the American discoveries to which that phrase is usually taken to refer, this New World is the result of a push to the east and the south. The story of its development from theory to actuality is also the story of the exploration, exploitation, and occupation of the East Indies, South East Asia, and the Pacific as the competing national interests played out their grand battle for hearts and minds, and more pressingly for spices and goods. Sometimes regulated by papal rulings or diplomatic negotiations, disputes often culminated in out-and-out warfare.

These early modern voyages have a fascinating pre-history which stretches back to the classical geographers, whose works survived in manuscript through the Dark Ages to become some of the most important early printed books of the late 1400s and 1500s. As this catalogue attests, the earliest imaginings seem esoteric, puzzlingly strange, but they are indisputably the building blocks for the great edifice to follow. Strabo and the other classical geographers argue about water and land, heat and cold, and invent places where the anthropophagi and men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders might flourish, along with the monsters who live on the edges of the map, or in the inconceivably hot or cold zones to the south of a partly-imagined sphere.

Notions of the extent of the world certainly stretched a 1st-century imagination, and a 15th-century imagination too for that matter. But what might Cook or Shackleton have made of space exploration? This is the sort of analogue we need to have in mind before we deride Cosmas Indicopleustes (“Cosmas, the Indian Traveller”) for his insistence that the world was likely shaped as an oblong tabernacle. An illustration shown at catalogue number 9, printed in 1707 but developed from an image in an early manuscript, shows his horror at contemporary ideas of the antipodes: how could we possibly imagine the people down-under hanging on when they’re so obviously going to be upside-down?

Gradually these terrifying ideas became replaced by the belief that a vast Southern Continent could contain riches and exotica: the Ophir of King Solomon, the lands reported by Marco Polo and golden islands, reputed to have been known to the Incas, lying somewhere in the South Pacific. When Quirós thought he had found it he grandly named it *Austrialia del Spiritu Santo* in his petitions for a new colony there, the earliest serious manifestation of European interest in Terra Australis (catalogue number 103).

The historian and cartographer Gunter Schilder speaks of ‘the early notion of a fifth continent and that notion’s important historical development as an intermingling of fact and fiction. The phantom of Terra Australis, an unknown south-land, haunted the minds and maps of cosmographers for more than two millennia... The landmasses of the northern hemisphere needed a counter-balance in the south. These speculations... were still influential in the eighteenth century until the time of James Cook. It was felt that an undiscovered southern continent had to exist because the known land masses of the southern hemisphere were not sufficient to balance those of the northern half of the globe...’ (*Australia Unveiled*, pp. 7-8).

The notion of such balance is enshrined in the Macrobian world map, first envisioned in the 5th century and first appearing in print in 1483 (catalogue number 5). For a thousand years it formed the basis of world geography, until Renaissance exploration replaced it with discovered fact; and all pre-discovery mapping was to some extent based on it, as were all ideas of a southern hemisphere, a southern continent, or an antipodes.

Between these classical guessers and the colonial era comes, of course, the Age of Discovery. As far as the New World of the east and south is concerned, the Age of Discovery is the story of endless deliberate searching, accompanied by occasional accidental discovery, of what was expected to be the great southern continent.

This continent became the stuff of both fact and fable. The English geographer Heylyn’s *Cosmography* (catalogue number 56), a wide-ranging description of the known world, has an appendix which appears in just some of the later editions of the book: “An Appendix to the Former Work, Endeavouring a Discovery of the unknown Parts of the World: especially of Terra Australis Incognita, or the Southern Continent”. Heylyn begins: ‘And here we are upon a new and strange Adventure, which no Knight Errant ever undertook before...’. His tongue-in-cheek serious approach to the inventions of imaginary voyages and utopias exemplifies this mixture of discovery and invention, while the anticipated discoveries promise immense potential: ‘The country being so large, so free from the Incumbrances of Frost and Ice, and endless Winters; I have oft marvelled with my self that no further hath been made in Discovery of it...’.

This catalogue is arranged in sections that will approximately tell the story of the theory and practice of discovering the New World in the south. There are separate sections for the major exploring nations – the Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese and English. The list of individuals of note makes a splendid roll-call: Marco Polo, Mandeville, Varthema, the first Dutch trading fleets chronicled by Lodewijcksz and Spilbergen, Jansz and the *Duyfken*, Quiros, Mendaña and Torres; Schouten and Le Maire showing another way across the Pacific; Tasman; Pelsaert’s Batavia and the first noteworthy – and hair-raising – events in west Australia; King Manuel and Pope Leo X, Drake’s great voyage, and finally William Dampier, the first English landing on the Australian continent at the cusp of the eighteenth century.

In the past year we have published catalogues of 18th-century voyages, and of 18th-century Australia: this catalogue forms a rather different prequel, telling the story to the beginning of the century.

1ST CENTURY: STRABO, THE “TORRID ZONE”, AND THE ANTIPODES

1. STRABO. *Strabonis rerum Geographicarum Libri XVII* [with] *Isaaci Casauboni Commentarius et Castigationes...* [17 books about Geographical matters by Strabo, with commentary and notes by Isaac Casaubon].

Two works in one volume, folio, folding map in fine condition, two engraved title-pages, parallel text in Greek and Latin in double columns; 17th-century ownership inscription in ink (cancelled) on title-page; first title-page dusted; contemporary vellum, rubbing to spine with head and tail compartments of spine worn away. Geneva, Eustace Vignon, 1587.

The important first Casaubon edition of Strabo's *Geography*, his “*kolossourgia*” or colossal work as he described it himself, with the first appearance of Rumold Mercator's famous double-hemisphere world map.

The influential Greek geographer Strabo of Amasia, who travelled widely, studied under both Aristotelian and Stoic teachers, and spent decades in Rome, completing his work early in the first century. Along with the less-known geographers Aratus and Geminus, Strabo promulgated the idea that the torrid zone of the spherical globe was divided by an ocean that ran its length from another antipodal continent in the southern hemisphere.

Strabo's work represented ‘by far the most important source for ancient geography, a priceless document of the Augustan age, and a compendium of important material derived from lost authors’ (OCD). It is the classical world's most significant contribution to the science of geography.

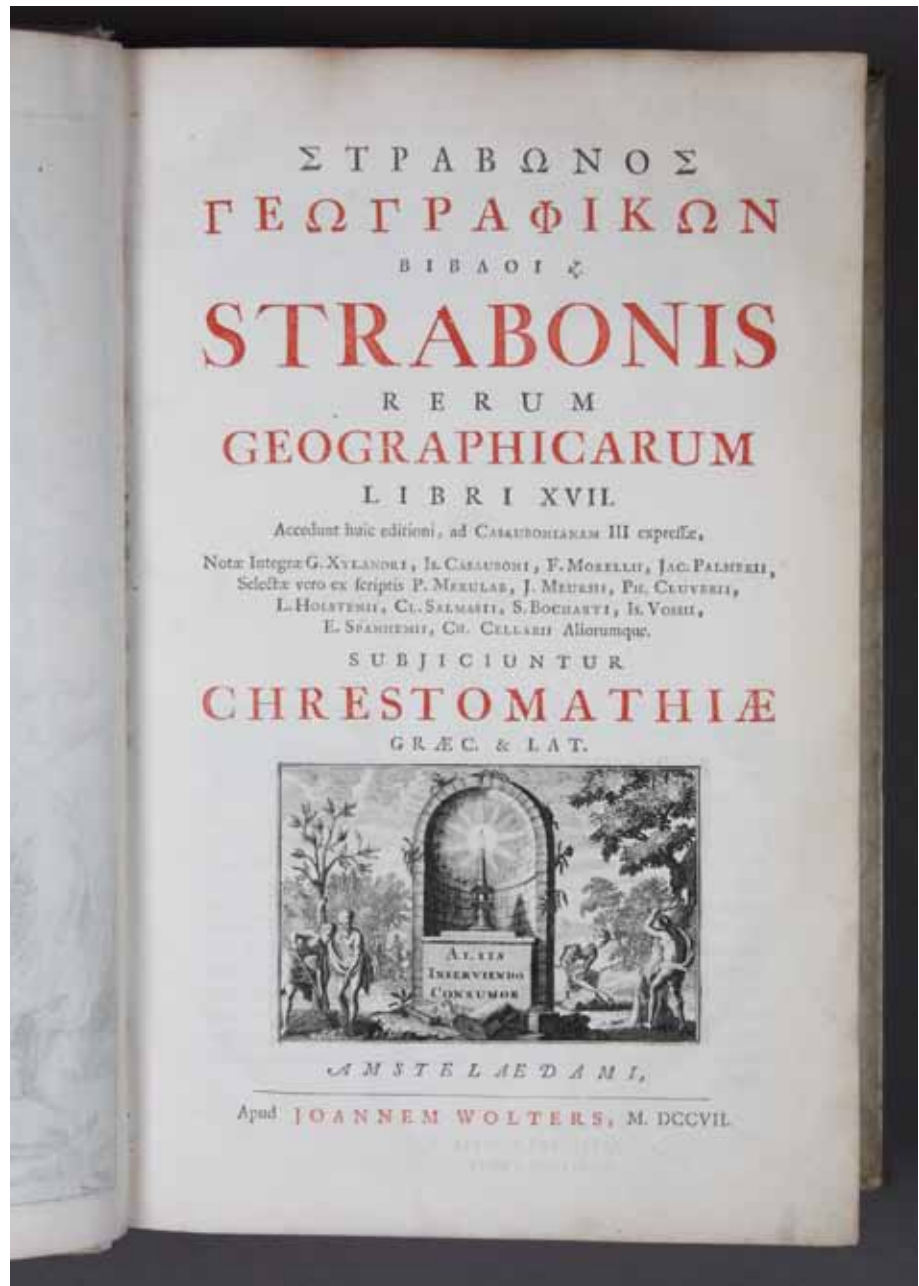
The first surviving attempt to collect all geographical knowledge that existed and to compose a general treatise on the subject, it was mainly based on ancient Greek sources. It survived in various manuscripts into the age of printing; however earlier printed editions of the text, including the Aldine edition of 1516, were based on corrupt manuscripts and it was not until this edition in 1587 that the great classical scholar Casaubon was able to significantly improve the text based on his access to manuscripts owned by his father-in-law the publisher and humanist Henri Estienne. He would revise it again in 1620 (see below). Casaubon's Strabo remained the basis of all subsequent editions until the nineteenth century.

For this important edition the publisher commissioned a map from Rumold Mercator, who produced the elegant double-hemisphere world map present here. One of few maps that Mercator the younger made, it was partly based on his father Gerard Mercator's great wall map of 1569. It was of course presented on what we know today as the Mercator projection, which could be shown as either a wide oval, or – as here – as a double hemisphere. This was the form in which most world maps would appear for a long time to come; the projection itself quickly gained acceptance and is still the form in which we are most comfortable to see our maps today.

Rumold Mercator incorporated this world map into editions of the long-lived and influential Mercator Atlas from 1595 onwards in several editions, until after Mercator's death ownership of the plates passed to the Amsterdam mapmaker Hondius who issued it numerous times until the 1630s. ‘The engraving is a model of clarity and neatness, with typical cursive flourishes to the lettering of the sea names. Surrounding the hemispheres is a strapwork border: between them at the top is an armillary sphere and at the bottom an elaborate compass rose...’ (Shirley). New Guinea is shown as an island, though with a caption stating that it is not certain whether it may in fact be part of a continent. An extensive southern continent fills the bottom of both hemispheres, ‘with an indentation reminiscent of the Gulf of Carpentaria’ (Schilder) and showing various named regions of the continent including Lucach, Beach, Maletur, and the Kingdom of Parrots.

For a very full modern analysis of Strabo's work see Daniela Dueck, Hugh Lindsay and Sarah Potheary, *Strabo's cultural geography: the making of a kolossourgia* (Cambridge, 2005).

Adams, S1908; Koeman, 'Atlantes Neerlandici', II, 281-3, 291 (Me12); Nebenzahl, K., 'The Compass', 29, 4; Schilder, map 11; Shirley, 'Mapping of the World', 157; Wagner, 'Northwest Coast', 146.



THE BEST EDITION OF THE TEXT

2. STRABO. Strabonis rerum Geographicarum Libri XVII.

Folio, with a fine engraved title-page, parallel text in Greek and Latin in double columns; small blind-embossed library stamp on preliminaries; a handsome copy in contemporary vellum, a little wear to hinges which are strong; spine decorated in gilt between raised bands, leather label, covers ornately gilt with complex central emblematic device. Amsterdam, Joannes Wolters, 1707.

The best textual edition of Strabo's *Geography*, based on Casaubon's critical edition of 1587 (see previous item), and further edited with the addition of extensive notes from the best commentators, as well as the addition of text that had been omitted from the manuscript sources originally available to Casaubon. 'The annotations of preceding learned men are arranged with skill in their respective places, by the care and diligence of [this edition's editor] Almeloveen' (Dibdin).

Dibdin, II 433; Moss, II 621.



1ST CENTURY: THEORIES OF TERRA AUSTRALIS

3. MELA, Pomponius. *Cosmographia, sive De situ orbis*.

Small quarto, 48 leaves, printed in red and black in roman letter, early marginalia, some small inoffensive holes; a handsome large copy in full brown morocco by Rivière, spine banded and sides panelled in blind and gilt. Venice, Franciscus Renner, de Heilbronn, 1478.

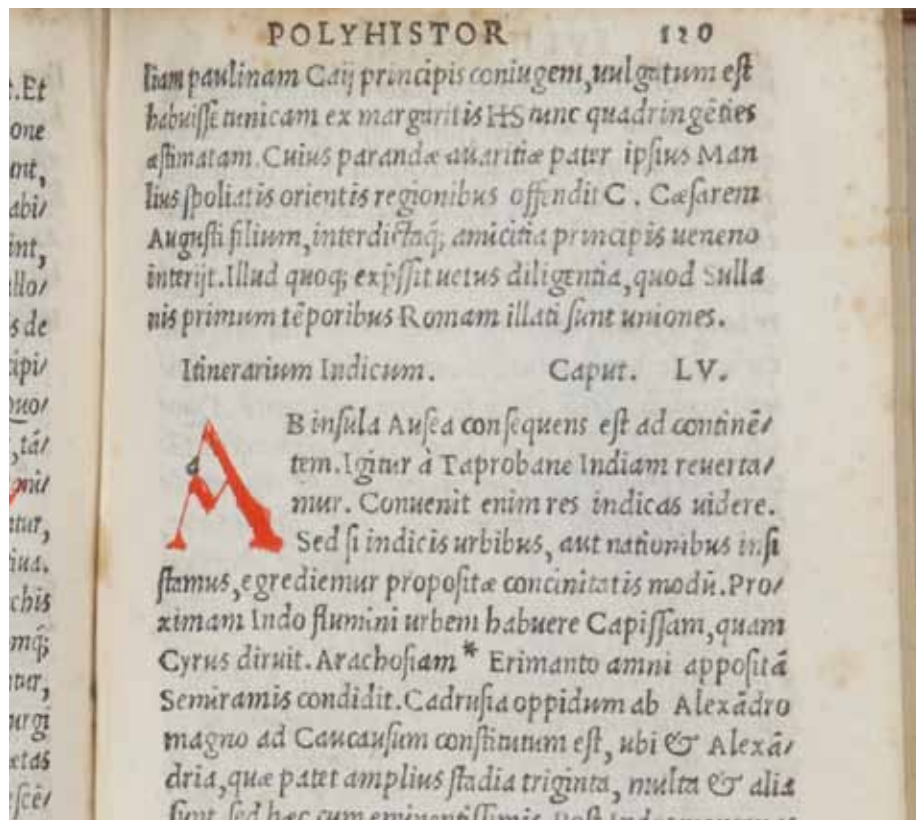
One of the earliest editions of the classic exposition of the argument for an antipodal continent. This handsome Venetian edition of Pomponius Mela's *De situ orbis*, one of two that appeared in Venice in the same year, is just the fourth edition overall of a book that would be very frequently reprinted. It is the earliest surviving Latin work on geography and the only Roman treatise devoted exclusively to that subject. In the transmission of geographical knowledge from classical times the text exerted a considerable influence on subsequent authors who would become influential in the age of discovery, partly through the extensive citations made by Pliny.

Writing in the first century, and unlike any other classical writer, Pomponius divides the earth into five zones, only two of which can support life. The “antichthones” of the southern temperate zone are inaccessible to those in the northern regions on account of the terrible heat of the torrid belt that divides them; the shape of the world incorporates a huge land mass surrounding the south pole.

Pomponius' text, as published in editions like this early in the Renaissance, is often taken to represent an accurate sum of European geographical knowledge before the spread of discovery that coincided so neatly with the age of printing. The publications of both Pomponius and Ptolemy were direct stimulations to New World exploration, and in particular Pomponius' descriptions of Africa as found here, were used by the Portuguese navigators.

This fine copy of a rare book belonged to the noted scholar Boies Penrose, and has his 'Old East India House' bookplate.

BMC, V 195 (1A. 19867); CIBN, M-282; Goff, M450; Hain, 11017; Harvard/Walsh, 1614-15; JCB, (3) 1:9; Klebs, 675.4; Penrose sale, 196.



EARLY GEOGRAPHICAL COMPENDIUM

4. MELA, Pomponius, and others. Pomponius Mela. Julius Solinus. Itinerarium Antonini Aug. Vibius Sequester. P. Victor De regionibus urbi Romae. Dionysius Afer de Situ orbis...

Small octavo, italic letter, capital letters neatly rubricated; numerous annotations of differing vintage; an excellent copy in contemporary Italian vellum, flat spine lettered and banded in gilt. Florence, the heirs of Filippo Giunta, 1519.

Scarce edition of this important collection of classical geographical texts, closely based on the Aldine edition published a year earlier, and including the especially famous works by Pomponius Mela and Julius Solinus. Pomponius Mela's work (see previous item) is the classic early exposition of the argument that the known landmasses in the northern hemisphere must have antipodean counterparts to balance them. Solinus was a legendary Roman geographer whose *Polyhistor* survived in manuscript until the age of printing, first appearing in print in Venice in 1473. His text, much of it based on Pomponius Mela, also incorporated material from Pliny's *Natural History*, as well as remarks on a number of historical, social, religious and natural history questions. Other material in this edition includes a translation into Latin of the *Periegesis* of Dionysius Afer, a 1st-century Greek world geography.

Adams, M1054.

5TH CENTURY:
THE MACROBIAN WORLD MAP IN PRINT

5. MACROBIUS, Ambrosius Theodosius. In somnium
Scipionis expositio. Saturnalia.

Folio (300 x 200 mm.), 191 leaves (initial blank leaf discarded); seven diagrams and a map; capital spaces blank; a few wormholes and a little light staining; a handsome copy with large margins in eighteenth-century dark calf, gilt arms on sides; very well rebacked to style. Brescia, Boninus de Boninis, 1483.

A superb copy of this great book, which contains the first appearance in print of the Macrobian world map. Arguably the most influential of all pre-Renaissance views of the world, the map presents an antipodean, southern continent.

This is the first edition of Macrobius's *Commentary on the Dream of Scipio* to print the scientific diagrams and the world map. Since these had not been included in the only earlier printing of the text (Venice 1472, an edition which was therefore less than complete, as the map and diagrams are specifically referred to by Macrobius to illustrate ideas discussed in the text), this is very much the preferred early edition.

The influence of this 1483 map is neatly confirmed by its later reproduction in Beaglehole's study of the history of the "Southern Continent" in his introduction to Cook's journal of the *Endeavour* voyage: 'Macrobius... hit the popular taste, the maps founded upon him appear to have been influential, and the first printed version (Brescia, 1483) is an excellent summary interpretation' (Beaglehole, vol. 1, p. xxv).

Writing in the early fifth century, Macrobius was one of the select band of encyclopaedists who preserved and transmitted classical philosophy and science to the medieval world and whose works were to be central to the intellectual development of the West for many centuries. 'To the mere persistence, through a few compendia, of the knowledge that the earth is a globe, Europe owed the discovery of the New World. The astronomical and geographical science in Macrobius alone was sufficient to furnish a basis for Columbus when the passion for exploration had been reawakened, as it was in the fifteenth century' (Thomas Whittaker, *Macrobius*, 1923, p. 83).

The famous map figures a massive antipodal southern continent. One of the very earliest of all maps of the world, this woodcut shows a globe split into two – Europe and the balancing Antipodes – and surrounded by ocean at the edges. This remarkable image, which survived by manuscript transmission from the fifth century into the age of printing, had a strong and lingering effect on post-Renaissance and pre-discovery geography. It is also the first printed map to show the currents of the oceans. Its large southern continent carries the legend 'Pervsta / Temperata, antipodum / nobis incognita'.





There is an immense literature on the Macrobian world view: Carlos Sanz (*El primer mapa del mundo...*, Real Sociedad Geográfica, B 455, Madrid, 1966) has studied the significance of the maps with regard to Quirós and subsequent voyages of discovery into the southern hemisphere, while Beaglehole in his great edition of the journals of Cook has neatly written of 'the circular maps of another cycle, that of Macrobius... [who] goes rather further than Cicero or St. Isidore; for whereas Cicero thought the southern zone habitable, and St. Isidore noted that there 'the Antipodes are fabulously said to dwell', Macrobius considered that the heat of the torrid zone would forever keep men from providing any proof. There however is the neatly balanced round of the Macrobian map: in the middle the broad Bath of Ocean, bounded on either side by the wavy coastline of an insular continent, northern and southern, snugly fitted into the waters of its half-circle. Each is divided into three bands: the first, rather narrow, facing on the *Alveus Oceani* and labelled *Perusta* – 'burnt up'...

'So seductive, in the field of science, was harmony, symmetry, balance, the fitness of things; so difficult has it been for the geographer, as for other men, to wait on facts. So little, one is tempted cynically to add, has it mattered in the long run... ' (Beaglehole, *Journals*, I, pp. xxv-vi).

This splendid copy is from the library of the Earl of Sunderland, with the gilt arms of the Duke of Marlborough on the covers (lot 7792, a 'rare edition', in the Sunderland sale 26 July 1882, sold for £2 4s; subsequently acquired by W. H. Crawford, of Lakelands, County Cork, with his armorial book-plate (lot 1981 in the Lakelands Library sale, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, March 1891). The magnificent Sunderland or Blenheim Library, which was particularly strong in early printed books, was formed by Charles Spencer, third earl of Sunderland, 1674-1722. It was inherited and added to by his third son (also Charles Spencer), who became fifth earl of Sunderland in 1729 and, in 1733, third duke of Marlborough. The library was moved in 1749 to Blenheim Palace, the seat of the dukes of Marlborough, where it remained until its dispersal in a series of auctions beginning in 1881.

Beaglehole, *Journals of Captain James Cook* I, p. xxv (and fig. 2); BMC, VII 968; Goff, M9; Hain, *10427; Sander, *Le Livre A Figures Italien*, #4072; Shirley, 13 (Block I, plate 21); Stahl, p. 61. Campbell, *Earliest Printed Maps*, 87 (and fig. 20); Wroth, 'Early Cartography of the Pacific', 16 (and plate III).

THE POCKET MACROBIUS

6. MACROBIUS, Ambrosius Theodosius. *Hoc Volumine Continentur...* [Opera, edited by Nicolaus Angelius].

Octavo, ff. [xii], 280, italic letter, woodcut printer's device on last leaf, with six woodcuts; contemporary vellum, a bit stained, but a good copy. Florence, Juntae, 1515.

This was the first popular pocket edition of Macrobius's influential text, printed by the Giunta family in Florence; such smaller format publications were a feature of publishing in the early sixteenth century and must have looked as startlingly modern then as Allen Lane's first Penguins looked in the 1930s or '40s.

This printing includes a slightly developed form of the famous Macrobian world map with its massive southern continent (see previous item).

Adams, M59.





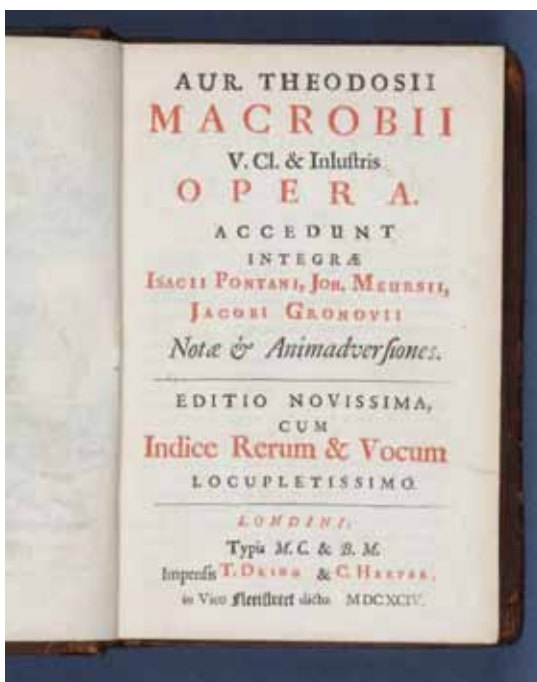
THE VESALIENSIS EDITION WITH REFIGURED WORLD MAP

7. MACROBIUS, Ambrosius Theodosius. In somnium Scipionis Libri duo: et septem eiusdem libri Saturnaliorum.

Folio, title within an ornate woodcut border; fine woodcut map of the world and several woodcut diagrams, woodcut initials; first 30 and last two leaves with a single small wormhole; an attractive copy in a nineteenth-century continental binding of half calf, flat spine gilt in compartments.. Cologne, Eucharius Cervicornus, 1521.

An important early edition of Macrobius, the first to be edited by Arnoldus Vesaliensis (the classicist Arnold Haldrein of Wesel). This is a handsome edition, folio in size with an illustrated title-page and with many fine woodcuts and initials throughout, including another, yet further developed, version of the famous Macrobian world map.

Adams, M60; Shirley, 13n.



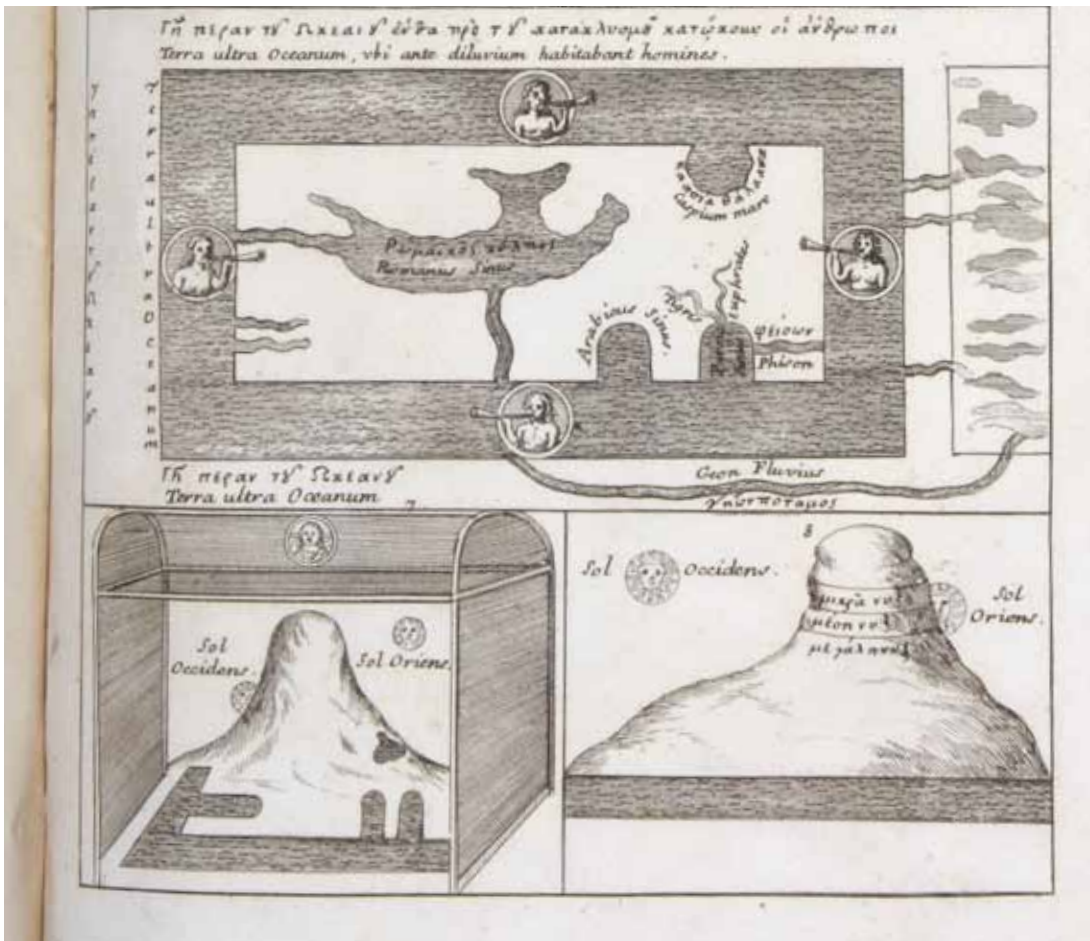
FIRST APPEARANCE OF MACROBIUS IN ENGLAND

8. MACROBIUS, Ambrosius Theodosius. Opera... editio novissima...

Octavo, with an additional engraved allegorical title, letterpress title printed in red & black, complete with the often missing imprimatur leaf at start; with a map and other figures in the text; faint marginal stain; early eighteenth-century calf with contemporary armorial bookplate, spine slightly aged, front joint splitting but firm. London, T. Dring & C. Harper, 1694.

The first edition of Macrobius to be printed in England, a fully-indexed "modern" critical version with notes by Pontanus, Meursius and Gronovius, and illustrated with numerous figures including the famous world map (p. 106) showing a massive antipodal southern continent. By the time of this edition, some two centuries after its first appearance in print, the map has become somewhat simplified. Its large southern continent now carries the legend "Perusta inhabitabilis / Temperata".

ESTC, R036883; Schweiger, II, 587; Shirley, 'Mapping of the World', 13 (for the early versions of the map); Wing, M229; Wroth, 'Early Cartography of the Pacific', 16 (and plate III).



6TH CENTURY: THE EARLIEST CHRISTIAN MAPS OF THE WORLD

9. [COSMAS INDICOPLEUSTES] MONTFAUCON, Bernard de, editor. *Collectio nova patrum et scriptorum Graecorum, Eusebii Caesariensis, Athanasii, & Cosmae Aegyptii...*

Two volumes, large folio; double-column text and translation printed in Greek and Roman letter; four full-page engravings and two woodcuts in the text illustrating the Cosmas section; some light browning of text but in sound condition in a modern library binding of quarter calf lettered in gilt, speckled paper sides, red edges. Paris, Cl. Rigaud, 1707.

A rare and important travel book, not much noticed in the literature. The account of his sixth century travels by Cosmas Indicopleustes appears here in print for the first time, accompanied by what have been described as – in all probability – the earliest Christian maps.

The great palaeographer Montfaucon's eighteenth-century collection of Greek patristic (early Christian) writings prints for the first time newly discovered works by Athanasius and Eusebius of Caesarea, but is of most interest now for publishing for the first time the *Topographia Christiana* of the sixth-century traveller Cosmas – known as Indicopleustes, or the Indian Traveller – from the tenth-century manuscript in the Vatican, illustrated with four full-page engravings and several woodcuts in the text.

A merchant from Alexandria, around the year 530 Cosmas sailed in the Red Sea and visited Ethiopia. 'He definitely visited Adulis (= Zula), where he found an inscribed marble seat, and described the Persian Gulf, Socotra, India and Ceylon, although there is no proof that he travelled that far. In fact he is quite honest about the places he visited and it can be assumed unlikely that he sailed far beyond the coasts of the Red Sea and South Arabia. His description of Ethiopia documents some of the large expeditions sent by the Kings of Aksum to the coast of Sasu, thought to be southern Somalia.

'In about 548 Cosmas became a monk and retired to Sinai where he wrote his *Topographia Christiana*. It is for this, probably the first work of Christian geography and containing the first

Christian maps, that he is best known. He regarded the Earth as a rectangular plane covered by the vaulted roof of the firmament, with heaven above. He recognized Ceylon as an entrepot in the trade between India and the Far East, and was aware that to reach China (he calls it 'Tzinitza') one had to sail east then turn north...' (Howgego, I, C200).

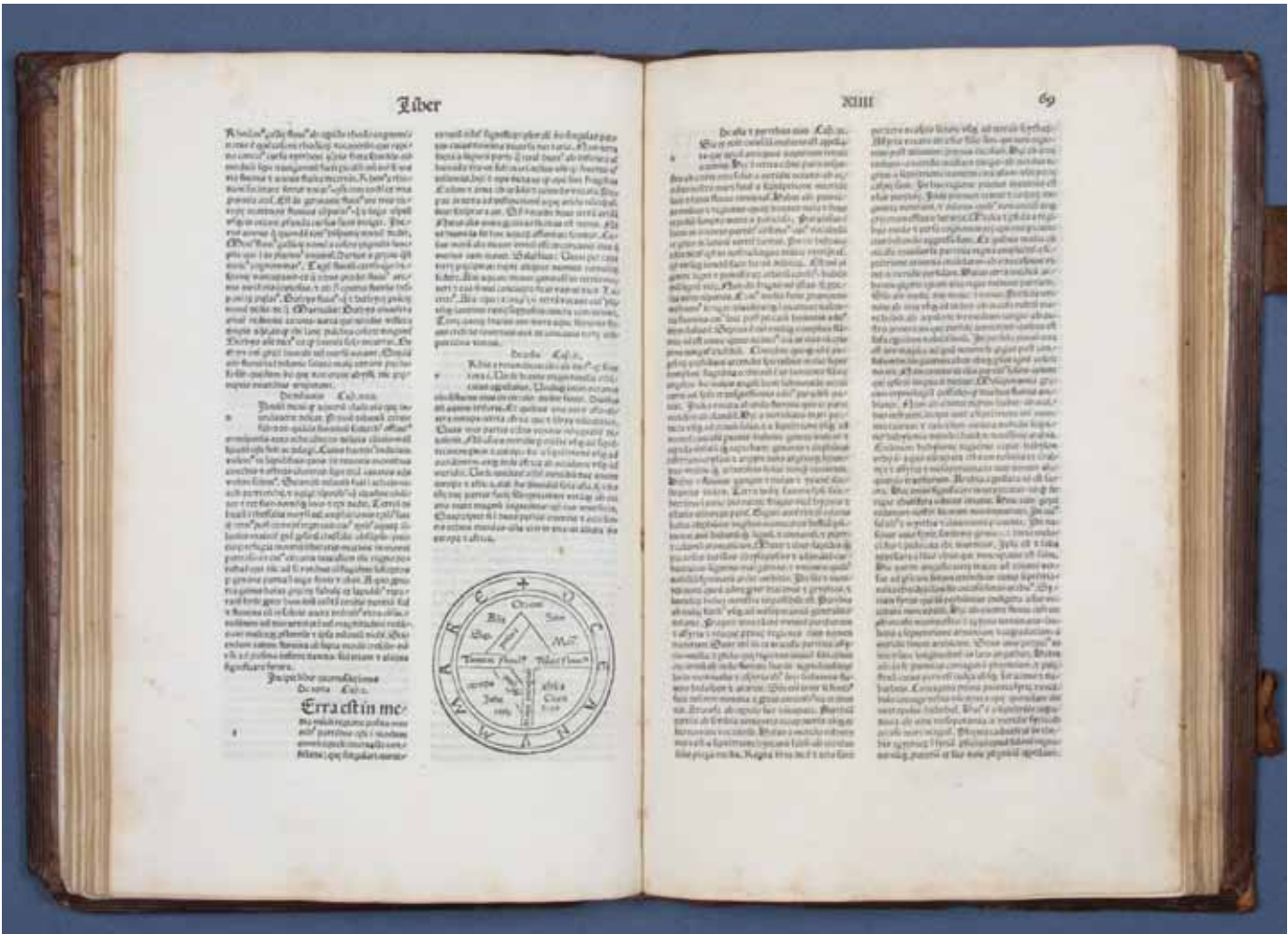
Cosmas was a flat-earthier, who scoffed at the idea of an antipodes on the basis that people there would have to hang on upside down: the illustration reproduced by Montfaucon from the early manuscript that he examined shows how absurd Cosmas found the idea of a globe with antipodeans thus disadvantaged. The chief object of his "Topography" was 'to denounce the false and heathen doctrine of the rotundity of the earth, and to vindicate the scriptural account of the world. According to Cosmas our terrestrial home is a tabernacle or tent: the earth is a rectangular plane, covered by the vaulted roof of the firmament, above which lies heaven. In the centre of the plane is the inhabited earth, surrounded by ocean, beyond which lies the paradise of Adam. The sun revolves round a conical mountain to the north – round the summit in summer, round the base in winter, which accounts for the difference in the length of the day.

'The best known and most celebrated part of the "Topography" is the description, in the ninth book, of Ceylon and of the plants and animals of India... The work also contains in all probability the oldest Christian maps, either made by Cosmas himself or prepared under his direction... He attacked the theory that the earth was a sphere, both on the grounds of its pagan origin and common sense, and he was particularly anxious to discredit the existence of the Antipodes. How can rain fall up in the southern hemisphere? How could people hang upside down by their toes? Beazley notes that 'he carried the popular tradition to the furthest extreme. His vituperation against Greek science is a sign of its continuing vitality in Alexandria on the eve of the Arab invasion...' (Evelyn Edson, *Mapping Time and Space: How Medieval Mapmakers Viewed Their World*, The British Library, 1997, pp. 145-148).

There are evidently two issues of the book, dated 1706 or 1707 but otherwise without difference.

A very substantial article on Cosmas and the significance of his mapping can be found at www.henry-davis.com/MAPS/EMwebpages/202mono.html.

Beazley, C., The Dawn of Modern Geography, I, pp. 273-303; Brown, L.A., The Story of Maps, pp.91-102; Harley, J.B., The History of Cartography, I, pp. 261-63, 319, 348, figs 15.1, 15.2; Kapsner, 8264; Tassin, Histoire litt. de la Congrégation de Saint-Maur, Bruxelles, 1770.



7TH CENTURY: ISIDORE'S T-O MAP, THE FIRST MAP TO BE PRINTED, IN ORIGINAL VENETIAN BLIND-STAMPED BINDING

10. ISIDORE OF SEVILLE (ISIDORUS HISPALENSIS), *Sainti. Etymologiae*. Add: de summo bono... [Colophon:] *Impressus Venetiis per Petru[m] loslein de Langencen[ensis]. M.cccc.lxxxiii.*

Folio, 310 x 205mm., 136 leaves (ff. [5] 101 [2] 280); gothic letter, initial spaces with guide letters; with a full-page woodcut on f. 48v and woodcut diagrams on 6 other leaves; a few stains or wormholes in margins, some occasional light foxing; old owner's stamp erased from first leaf of text; contemporary Italian blind stamped calf over wooden boards, the sides panelled with roll stamps and single tools, diaper ruled spine with 3 raised bands, brass clasps and catches; old repairs to extremities, some chips or abrasions, one clasp replaced and the other missing; these defects consistent with use and age; generally a superb copy, large and fresh in its original binding. Venice, Peter Löslein, 1483.

'A small circular woodcut, diagrammatically representing the whole world, is the first map ever printed...' (Shirley, *The Mapping of the World*).

This is a splendid copy, in its original fifteenth-century Venetian blind-stamped binding, of Isidore of Seville's great medieval Encyclopedia, with its illustrations including the extraordinary world map, the very first world map to have appeared in a printed book.

Known as a "T-O" type from its shape, the map (f 68v) represents a medieval view of a spherical world and shows all that was known or could be imagined of the world. The map shows the top half of the sphere, everything else being unimaginably hot and obviously uninhabitable. In his text he says that 'Across the ocean, beyond the three known continents, is a fourth, unknown to us because of its great heat, at whose edges the Antipodes of fable are said to dwell...' The ocean surrounds the three known continents in the T-O map: although the earth is imagined



to be spherical, to go to the antipodes would still involve sailing off the edge.

The book made its first appearance in print in Strasburg in 1472. This Venetian edition published a decade later was the first edition to be printed in Italy, and the first to include the text of *De summo bono*. It was one of only two books printed by Peter Loslein alone after finishing his partnership with the printers Maler and Ratdolt. It is one of altogether eight editions published in the fifteenth century: all are very rare today.

The medieval Encyclopedia is a text that dates back to the seventh century. It is one of the first of all encyclopaedias, covering a range of subjects including geography, architecture, shipbuilding, astronomy, medicine and anatomy, and all sorts of wonders of the natural world. In manuscript form it was the most popular compendium in medieval libraries, and its survival from the Middle Ages through to the age of printing was of great significance as it is ensured the successful transmission of much of the knowledge of the ancients into modern times.

Surviving with it therefore through to the beginning of the oceanic discoveries was the map itself, with all its underlying theory: 'even at the beginning of the sixteenth century, the most common mappamundi were the old Macrobian zone-maps and, above all, Isidore of Seville's T-O maps, which reached the status of print as early as 1472. Here were traditional representations with which the common reader felt comfortable, and which printers clearly felt most appropriate for the texts of hallowed antiquity which they normally accompanied' (John Larner, *Marco Polo and the Discovery of the World*, 1999, p.147).

An indicator to the contemporary significance of Isidore's book is how crucial it proved to the construction of Martin Behaim's famous globe of 1492, for which Behaim needed to incorporate recent Portuguese discoveries beyond the equator. Isidore's hypothesis that another continent – a fourth part of the world – lay in the south provided the essential cosmographical framework which enabled Behaim to reconcile traditional geographical thought with the latest reports of lands hitherto unknown to Europe. Isidore's *Etymologiae* was thus a key source in the creation of one of the outstanding achievements of Renaissance geography on the eve of the great age of discovery.

Significantly this was the first edition to include another important text by Isidore, his *Sententiarum* or *De summo bono*, another information-gathering work which concentrates on maxims and opinions generally deriving from the early Church Fathers, especially Gregory the Great and St Augustine.

For the relevance of Isidore's book in a Southern Continent context, see further Alfred Hiatt, *Terra Incognita: Mapping the Antipodes before 1600* (2008), pp. 78-89. As the greatest early disseminator of organised information, St Isidore has been anointed as the patron saint of the Internet. His book also contains a fine woodcut of the tree of knowledge (f 48v), a good emblem for his proto-googlian approach to data.

Bagrow, Essay of a Catalogue of Map-Incunabula, fig 1 (1472); BMC, V, 379; Campbell, Earliest Printed Maps, 80; DSB, 7:27; Goff, I 184; Hain/Copinger, 9279; Klebs, 536.4; Sarton, I, pp. 417-2; Shirley, I (1472).

16TH-CENTURY FOLIO EDITION: PATRON SAINT OF THE INTERNET

11. ISIDORE OF SEVILLE (ISIDORUS HISPALENSIS), Saint. *Isidori Etymologiarum opus; Idem de summo bono.*

Folio, 316 x 211 mm, 99 leaves (Etymologiae: 75 [in fact 77 as two numerals are repeated] +1; De summo bono: 21), bound without the final blank leaf d4; gothic letter in double column, woodcut diagrams (one full-page), decorative woodcut initials throughout; some light marginal staining; early ink marginalia and underlining of text; a good copy in a modern binding of limp vellum. Venice, [Bonetus Locatellus for the heirs of Octavianus Scotus], n.d. but 1500-1510.

A very handsome early sixteenth-century version of Isidore of Seville's great encyclopedia. It is similar in appearance to the fifteenth-century Venetian printing described above, with a full-page tree of consanguinity and with the important world map, the first to have appeared in print in 1472, little changed from the earlier version.

The dating of this edition is uncertain but it is usually nowadays approximated to shortly after 1500, and certainly belongs to the first decade of the sixteenth century. Proctor assigns the book to the 16th century; the catalogue of incunabula in the Bibliothèque Nationale de France dates it after 1500; Goff identified it as having been printed by Bonetus Locatellus for Octavianus Scotus, but the British Museum Catalogue points out that the bookseller Scotus died on Christmas Eve 1498 after which time Locatellus worked for his heirs (as well as other patrons), and his press remained active until around 1510.

*BMC, V, p. 435; Goff, I 188; Hain, *9277.*

ANCIENT GREEK GEOGRAPHERS

12. GOSSELLIN, Pascal François Joseph. *Géographie des Grecs analysée; ou les systèmes d'Ératosthenes, de Strabon et de Ptolémée comparés entre eux et avec nos connoissances modernes.*

Quarto, with ten folding engraved maps; a very good copy in later half red grained morocco. Paris, Didot l'aîné, 1790.

An analysis of the geographical knowledge of the ancient Greeks undertaken by Gossellin for a contest set by the French Academie Royale des Inscriptions. The ten folding maps are particularly interesting for comparing and contrasting the geographical ideas of the major ancient geographers including especially Eratosthenes, Strabo and Ptolemy. They figure the Mediterranean and the classical world but extend as far east as the Indian sub-continent and the Indian Ocean, with the final map showing the East Indies as far south as the Nicobar Islands.

On the basis of this work Gossellin was admitted into the Academie Royale des Inscriptions in 1791; in 1795 it was renamed and subsumed along with the other learned societies, including the main French Academy itself, into the Institut de France. Over subsequent decades the academies would reconstitute themselves but remained under the umbrella of the Institut de France. Gossellin was thus at an early age a member of the most august body in his subject, and in the full French Institute itself.

His first work was followed by a wider-ranging four-volume study (see below); the two together constitute his major contribution to the subject.





GREEK AND ROMAN GEOGRAPHERS

13. **GOSSELLIN, Pascal François Joseph.** *Recherches sur la géographie systématique et positive des anciens; pour servir de base à l'histoire de la géographie ancienne.*

Four volumes, quarto, with 53 maps on 28 folding plates and an engraved compass rose; contemporary half calf and marbled boards, joints repaired with old spines laid back down, double leather labels; sides a bit worn and a few stains but a good set. Paris, Imprimerie de la République An VI [1798] – Imprimerie Impériale, 1813.

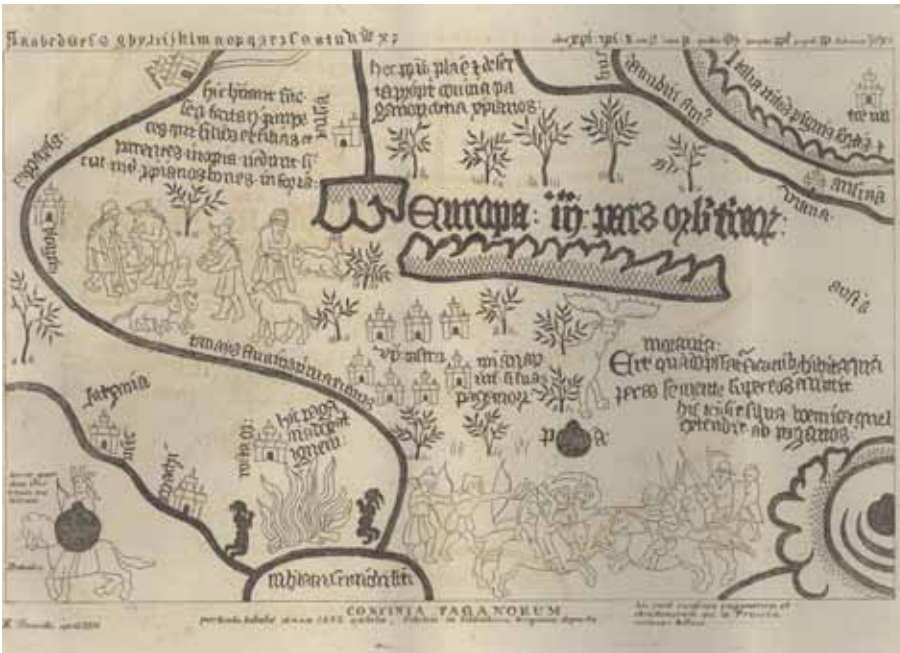
Only edition of this substantial study of the geography of the ancients, analysing their understanding and mapping from Europe and Africa to as far afield as India and the Indian Ocean. Various maps show the knowledge or imagination of early geographers such as Ptolemy, Strabo, Pomponius Mela, Herodotus and Isidore of Seville, while the text deals exhaustively with the history of geography and geographers, however obscure. As a test for example it is interesting to see that Cosmas Indicopleustes is discussed at some length.

Pascal-François Gosselin (1751-1830) travelled widely through Europe as a young man, while his parents encouraged him to learn the ways of business. He joined the Royal Council of Commerce in 1784, and later the central administration under Louis XVI. He continued to travel, and developed friendships with Necker and Voltaire, both then in Switzerland.

However he was always pulled towards the world of learning and especially the study of ancient geography. In 1790 he won a competition set by the Academie Royale des Inscriptions (see above) and the following year he was elected to membership.

When the Revolution came he devoted himself to research for this book, analysing all the texts to which he had access. The book was published in two halves, fifteen years apart, with the second half appearing just before the restoration of the monarchy. His involvement with the world of learning included his appointment as President du conservatoire at the Bibliothèque Nationale in 1803.

Brunet, II, 1673.



RARE COMPLETE SET WITH THE FULL COMPLEMENT OF MAPS

14. LELEWEL, Joachim. *Géographie du moyen Age, étudiée par Joachim Lelewel.*

Four parts text bound in one volume, with epilogue and atlas volumes, the latter oblong folio; 18 plates (some folding) in the text volumes, 50 plates (see note) in the atlas volume, excellent impressions of all the plates; the three volumes differently bound: recent quarter morocco with green boards (text); early crimson pebbled cloth, a little frayed at spine (epilogue); modern half green morocco over marbled boards (atlas). Bruxelles, Pilliet, 1852-1854-1857.

First edition, with the full suite of lithographic plates, depicting any number of famous and important early maps, by a 'pioneer writer on cartography' (Tooley). This is one of the most important – and eccentric – early studies of the geography of the Middle Ages and early Renaissance, and is only rarely seen complete with its folio atlas and the particularly uncommon epilogue volume of 1857.

Lelewel's comprehensive intensive study of classical Greek, Latin and Arab sources, with each of the intricately engraved plates prepared by the author himself, includes the accounts of navigators, pilots and voyagers, and his scholarship makes it a significant source for cartography and the history of travel. The work is wide in scope, and whether Lelewel is discussing the foundations of modern Ptolemaic geography, the peregrinations of the Jewish scholar Benjamin of Tudela, or the great fourteenth-century Arab expeditions of Ibn Battuta, his synthesis of the field is magisterial.

Lelewel was a Polish historian, educated at the Imperial University of Vilna. Although of Prussian descent, he became an ardent nationalist and his lectures on Polish history galvanised the country. One of the rebels of the November Uprising against the Russian authorities in 1830, he went into exile in Paris soon after the rebellion was suppressed, and was soon after forced to leave France for Brussels at the explicit request of the Russian Ambassador. A friend of Marx and Engels, he was a political agitator throughout his life.

The plate count is complex, but the present example has the full complement. The folio atlas has 50 plates, as required: 49 are full page lithographs, while the remaining map (plate 47) is tipped on to the title-page, as instructed in the plate listing (this has caused some confusion among bibliographers; Howes, for example, lists "49" plates only). The question of the smaller plates for the text volumes has also been confused: Graesse calls for 12 plates, but the listing does not include the epilogue volume; Leclerc, who does notice the epilogue, calls for only 14 plates in total; Sabin does not list the smaller plates; and lastly, Howes lists 18 plates. This example with 18 & 50 plates, then, corresponds to the largest number of plates recorded by any of the bibliographers.

Die New welt, der landschaf- ten vnnnd Insulen, so

bis hie her allen Altweltbeschrybern vnbeckant/

Jungst aber von den Portugalesern vnnnd Hispaniern im Nider-
ginglichen Meer befunden. Samt den sitten vnnnd gebreuchen der Inwonenden
völkcr. Auch was Gütter oder Waren man bey ihnen funden / vnd zu
unsere Landt bracht hat. Do bey findet man auch hie den vrsprung vnd
altkertummen der Färnemstcn Swaltigsten Völkcr der Alt-
bekanten Welt, als do seind die Tartern / Moscouiten /
Kussen / Preussen / Hungern / Eschlasen, etc.
nach anzeygung vnd inhalt dises vnd
gewenten blatts.



Bedruckt zu Strassburg durch Georgen Vlischer
von Andla/ am vierzehenden tag des Meyens.

An. M. D. XXXIII.



EARLY VOYAGE COLLECTION

15. HUTTICH, Johann. Die new welt, der Landschaften unnd Insulen... jungst aber von den Portugalertern unnd Hispaniern im Nidergenglichen Meer Herfunden...

Small folio, [6], 252 leaves, printed in double columns; title-page and final leaf of text expertly repaired; later half vellum and marbled boards, gilt leather label; slightly rubbed. Strassburg, Georg Ulricher, 1534.

First edition in German, translated and edited by Michael Herr, of this early and large collection of important voyages, including those of Varthema and Marco Polo. Many of the voyages cited relate to America; especially interesting among these are the first three voyages of Columbus, the voyages of Pinzon, and of Vespucci. The book also includes a full translation of Peter Martyr's *Decades*, of which only a portion appeared in the earlier Latin 1532 edition, and Martyr's *De Legatione Babylonica*. There are also accounts of the voyages and travels of Cabral, Cadamosto, and others. Translated from the Latin and expanded by Michael Herr from the 1532 Basel printing called *Novus Orbis*, this edition has often been attributed to Simon Grynaeus, who wrote the preface to the 1532 edition, though this volume's preface is by Herr.

'An invaluable collection, which reflects credit upon John Huttich, who alone compiled it' – HARRISSE (of the 1532 edition); 'less known and much rarer than the original' (Sabin).

Alden, *European Americana*, 534/20; Arents Additions, 2; BM STC (German), p.713; Borba de Moraes, I, 377; HARRISSE, 188; JCB, I:113; Rich, 9; Sabin, 34106; Stevens, *Historical Nuggets*, 2018; Streit, *Bibliotheca Missionum*, I:33.



RENAISSANCE COSMOGRAPHY

16. APIANUS, Petrus. *Cosmographia introductio: cum quibusdam geometriae ac astronomiae principis ad eam rem necessariis.*

Small octavo, with a large woodcut on title-page of an astrolabe enclosing the world, full-page astronomical woodcut on the verso, numerous illustrations and diagrams in the text, printer's device on last leaf; a few stains but a very good copy in old half red calf. Venice, Io. Antonius da Sabbio & others, July, 1533.

Essential cosmographical text of the renaissance, with a particularly interesting discussion of the different zones of the world. The German humanist Apian, better known by the latinised form of his name as Apianus, produced a book in 1524 that became one of the most popular of all scientific works, an early geographical text with numerous woodcuts of the earth, the Zodiac, and examples of determining longitude and latitude. Its popularity was quite extraordinary by comparison with other popular books of the period: over nearly a century Apianus' text went through more than forty-five editions, in four languages, published in seven cities, by at least eighteen publishers.

This rare early edition is an example of the popular shortened format of this widely-studied work on cosmography. It neatly summarises the Renaissance world view, and includes several references to Vespucci's discovery of America. The book is notable for 'the division of the earth into climatic zones, the uses of parallels and meridians, the determination of latitude, several methods for determining longitude including that of lunar distance, the use of trigonometry to determine distances, several types of map projections, and many other topics...' (Karrow).

Apianus' work in its full-length form was first published in 1524; it first appeared in this popular format in Antwerp in 1532 or 1533. This is the second edition in this form, and the first of at least seven such editions produced in Italy in the sixteenth century.

Alden, *'European Americana'*, 533/3; HARRISSE (BAV), Add 100; JCB, I, 107; Van Ortroij, 84.





DIEPPE SCHOOL: THE ROTZ ATLAS

17. [ROTZ] WALLIS, Helen, ed. *The Maps and Text of the Boke of Idrography presented by Jean Rotz to Henry VIII now in the British Library*. Edited by Helen Wallis with a Foreword by Viscount Eccles.

Large folio, with a coloured illustration on the title, 16 double-page coloured plates, and 11 illustrations in the text; original brown half-morocco, top edges gilt; a fine copy. Oxford, Roxburghe Club, 1981.

First edition: one of only 200 copies for sale, and long out of print. This was the first publication of the Roxburghe Club to be offered for general sale outside the club's very exclusive membership.

This is a magnificent production, reproducing in full colour Rotz's superb atlas of 1542, now in the British Library, with its celebrated charts of the coastlines of the world. Rotz's *Boke* is the earliest surviving work of Dieppe hydrography to show "the Londe of Java", called by later Dieppe hydrographers "Java-la-Grande", and provides some of the strongest evidence in favour of an early Portuguese discovery of Australia, discussed by Helen Wallis in the Introduction ("Java-la-Grande: the first sight of Australia"). Rotz's life, times and works are also examined in detail and the plates are preceded by a transcription of the *Boke*.

Wallis's approach to the Dieppe maps and specifically to the issue of Java-la-Grande has been challenged, notably by W.A.R. Richardson in *Was Australia Charted before 1606? The Jave La Grande Inscriptions* (National Library of Australia, 2006). Wallis provides one of the more sober approaches to a topic that has been a flypaper for crackpots; Trickett, one of many writers who have enthusiastically embraced the notion of an early discovery of the Australian coasts, even claimed in *Beyond Capricorn* (Adelaide, 2007) that the Vallard map (see following item) showed Botany Bay so precisely that the Mascot runways could be drawn on it.



DIEPPE SCHOOL: THE VALLARD MAP

18. VALLARD, Nicholas. The First Map of Australia, from Nicolas Vallard's Atlas, 1547, in the Library of Sir Thomas Phillipps at Middle Hill.

435 x 585 mm., colour lithograph printed on card, mounted; in excellent condition. Chester, McGachey, printer, for the Middle Hill Press of Sir Thomas Phillipps, 1856.

The only early printing of any of the so called Dieppe maps, depicting the 'Jave la Grande' mapping often taken to represent parts of the Australian east coast. This map by the cartographer Nicholas Vallard was reproduced from his celebrated manuscript sea atlas of 1547; now one of the treasures of the Huntington Library in California, the atlas – one of altogether eleven surviving Dieppe School manuscript atlases all of which are held by major libraries in Europe and America – was owned in the 19th century by Sir Thomas Phillipps, the extraordinary collector of manuscripts and books. He had this facsimile printed for his Middle Hill Press, the imprint that he used for printing catalogues of his books, manuscripts and paintings, as well as all sorts of exotica including a fair quotient of anti-catholic polemic. The printing was probably limited to about sixty copies.

The map has an important place in the cartographic history of the Pacific as it is often taken to point to an early unidentified voyage of discovery, perhaps Portuguese, along the north-east coast of Australia. It was Phillipps himself who entitled it "The first Map of Australia". Together with the reproduction of Rotz's *Boke of Idrography* (see previous item), this is one of the few available specimens of the Dieppe School of cartography, whose surviving maps all display a far more extensive 16th-century knowledge of the Pacific and Australia than had otherwise been supposed.



THE WATER AND THE LAND

19. PICCOLOMINI, Alessandro. Della Grandezza della Terra et Dell'acqua.

Small quarto, with woodcut diagrams in the text; minor staining to last (colophon) leaf and a few margins towards end; a very good copy in later patterned boards. Venice, Giordano Ziletti, 1561.

A treatise on the globe and a survey of contemporary cosmographical knowledge and methodology by a well-known Italian astronomer and cosmographer. A senior figure in the church, a poet, and a writer on philosophy and science, Piccolomini (1508-1578) was appointed archbishop of Patrasco in 1557 and later archbishop of Siena.

Piccolomini's *Trattato* is of interest to the history of antipodean theories: it was in this book that he most strongly argued his views about the make-up of the earth, contradicting the views associated with Aristotle and Ptolemy that there must be more water than land. His belief that the land mass must be greater than the oceans was more than just a disagreement with the classical writers, as it became a controversy played out in print between Piccolomini and his contemporaries Antonio Berga and Giambattista Bennedetti. Several of the 14 chapters here are devoted to the debate (the last, for example, is headed 'Digressione contra una vana imaginatione d'uno scrittore moderno, con laquale si pensa salvare la terra minore dell'acqua...').

The work contains several substantial references to newly-discovered lands, mentioning the Straits of Magellan along with several other references to the Americas, and discusses the Southern Ocean.

Alden notes the 1558 edition of this work, but does not mention this one which has an identical collation.

Alden, 'European Americana', 558/36 (another edition); not in Sabin.



BALBOA'S SIGHTING OF THE PACIFIC

20. MARTYR, Peter, d'Anghiera. *De Rebus Oceanicis et novo orbe, decades tres... et item de rebus Æthiopicis, Indicis, Lusitanicis & Hispanicis...* Damiani a Goes...

Thick small octavo; small title-page repair, some minor scattered foxing, but a good copy in old vellum, spine neatly repaired; bookplate on front pastedown. Cologne, G. Calenius & heirs of J. Quentel, 1574.

Cortes, Balboa, Cabot and others: a good sixteenth-century edition of the earliest history of the discovery and conquest of the New World. Martyr's *De rebus oceanicis* contains the first account of Balboa's sighting of the Pacific Ocean, as well as the earliest account of Cabot's discoveries along the northeast coast of America (*Decade III, Book 6*).

Peter Martyr (1457-1526) was the foremost chronicler of the New World in its earliest period, and the first writer to preach the importance of the discovery of America by his countryman Columbus. An Italian scholar, from 1487 living in Spain, he was for several years tutor to the children of Ferdinand and Isabella, and was a friend and contemporary of Columbus, Cabot, Vespucci, Magellan, Vasco de Gama, and Cortes.

Through personal correspondence with the navigators, and from examination of documents to which he had access as an official of the Council for the Indies, Martyr was able to record the major events surrounding the discovery of the New World.

The first edition of the first decade of *De rebus oceanicis* was published in 1511. Two more decades were added in the Alcala edition of 1516. The first complete edition of all eight decades, recording events up to 1526, was published in Alcala in 1530. The work was translated into English in 1555, and used by Hakluyt, who himself produced an edition of the complete book (*De orbo novo... decades octo*) in Paris in 1587.

The present edition contains the first three decades, covering the years 1492 to 1516, together with the *De insulis nuper inventis*, relating Cortes' expedition to Mexico, and the three books of the *De Babylonica legatione*, describing Martyr's diplomatic mission to Egypt in 1501-1502. Also included are miscellaneous writings by Portuguese historian and statesman Damião de Goes, among them a description of Lapland and an account of the religion and customs of the Ethiopians.

Adams, M755; Borba de Moraes, II p 31; JCB, I, 253; Medina (BHA), 235; Palau, 12595; Parker, pp. 208-9.

**RUSCELLI'S PTOLEMY, FROM THE LIBRARY
OF GEORGE COLLINGRIDGE**

21. PTOLEMAEUS, Claudio. *La Geografia di Claudio Tolomeo Alessandrino...*

Three parts in one volume, small thick quarto, with 65 double-page maps; the maps in crisp condition but some with grey toning (perhaps late impressions from the plates?), numerous woodcut illustrations including idealised portraits of Ptolemy; a few gatherings browned and some marks, one page repaired at lower corner; contemporary half vellum over green papered boards, spine lettered in an early hand, worn particularly at the rear joint, bumped. Venice, Giordano Ziletti, 1574.

A handsome sixteenth-century Italian edition of Ptolemy, this compendium of important maps and treatises on cartography was at one stage in the library of renowned amateur historian George Collingridge, with the front endpaper signed and dated 1867. Collingridge was one of the most interesting and eccentric Australian cosmographers, famous for his controversial work on *The Discovery of Australia* (see catalogue no. 115), which challenged accepted views on the maritime exploration of the east coast of Australia and the Pacific Ocean.

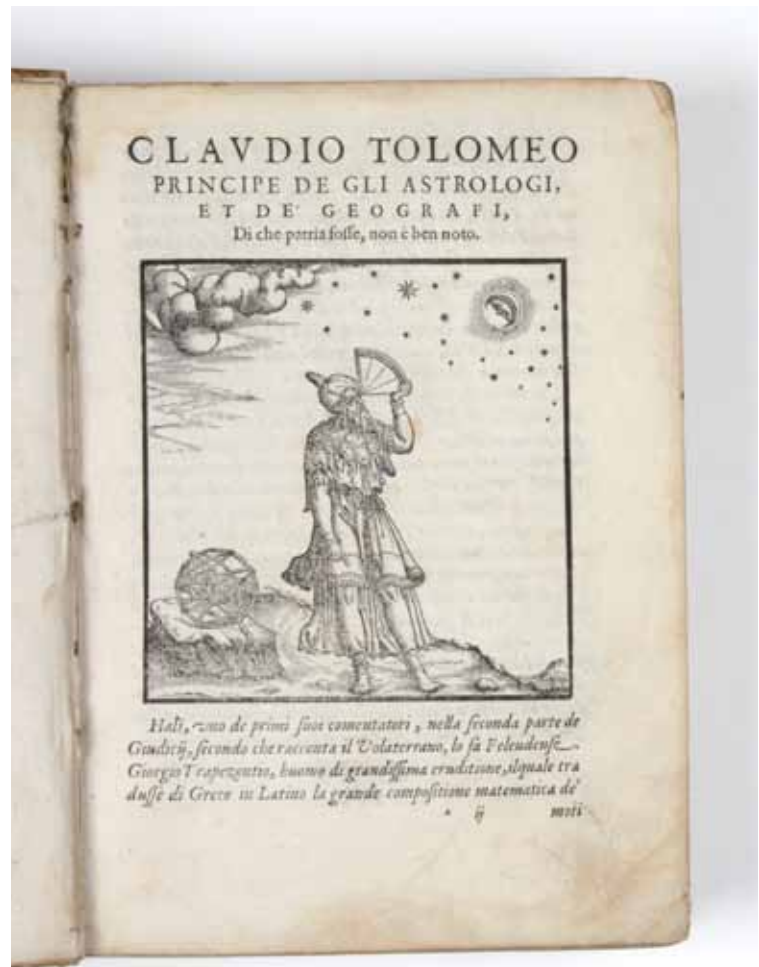
Ptolemy, the Greek astronomer, geographer and mathematician working in Alexandria, assembled prevailing geographic theory to produce his manuscript work in about 150 CE. The text survived the dark ages in Europe, and survived also through its powerful influence on Islamic thought: Arabic versions of Ptolemy were available from about 500 CE onwards (curiously, the two large woodcut illustrations of Ptolemy in this book depict him in oriental dress). In Europe the initial awakening of interest in geography arose from the revival of Ptolemy's work early in the fifteenth century.

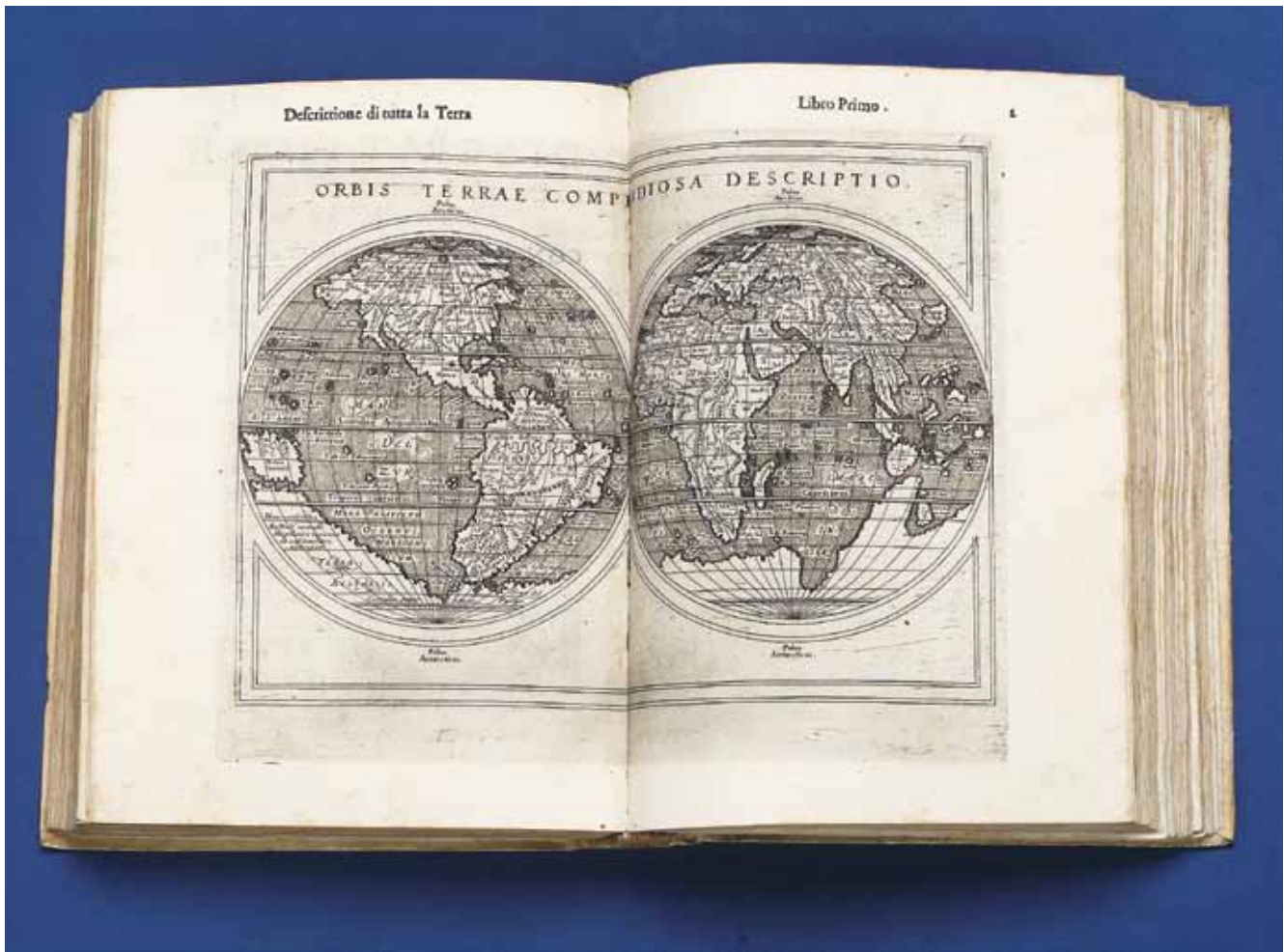
This Venetian edition was printed in 1574 and features 65 remarkable double-page copperplate maps, of which 27 are derived from the classical writings of Ptolemy and 38 are modern. The work includes ten depictions of the Americas. There are also two maps of the world in its entirety which reflect the extent of mid-sixteenth century knowledge. The first, "Orbis Descriptio", is significant for the innovation of dividing the world into two hemispheres, visually separating the Americas from the old world, although long stretches of the western coast of the Americas are still marked "Littus ignotum". The only hints of discoveries in the Pacific are the sprinkling of islands in the regions of modern New Guinea and Indonesia, and a very incomplete suggestion of land under the Straits of Magellan. The second world map, the "Carta Marina Nuova Tavola", features a much grander amorphous landmass marked Tierra del Fuego, and also the well-known error in which early cartographers truncated the breadth of the Pacific, here showing Mexico and China as closely connected.

This edition was prepared by the Renaissance humanist, publisher, and cartographer Girolamo Ruscelli (c. 1504-1566). Generally speaking, Tooley credits Italian publishers with the revival of interest in classical geography and particularly in the work of Ptolemy, noting that their maps 'are beautiful examples of copper-plate engraving, superb testimonials of Italian craftsmanship without the picturesque but unscientific monsters of the medieval maps or the addition of adventitious decoration of later work, relying for their beauty on the sole delicacy of their execution and the finesse of the material employed' (*Maps and Map-Makers*, p. 19).

This is the third edition of Ruscelli's Ptolemy, the first to incorporate the corrections of Giovanni Malombra.

Alden, *'European Americana'*, 574/46; Sabin, 66505; Tooley *'Maps and Map-Makers'*, editions of Ptolemy p.7.





RUSCELLI'S WORLD MAP WITH THE SOUTHERN CONTINENT

22. **PTOLEMAEUS, Claudio.** *Geografia di Claudio Tolomeo Alessandrino, Tradotta di Greco nell'Idioma Volgare Italiano da Girolamo Ruscelli, et hora nuovamente ampliata da Gioseffo Rosaccio...*

Three parts in one volume, quarto, with 69 double-page engraved maps, and several woodcut diagrams, early owner's name at foot of title-page; a couple of small wormholes in lower margins clear of text, some occasional light toning and spotting; contemporary limp vellum, titled in ink on the spine, a good copy with generous margins. Venice, heirs of Melchior Sessa, 1598-1599.

Classic sixteenth-century edition of the great work of the classical geographer Ptolemy, updated with “modern” maps showing Renaissance discoveries and new geographical concepts. The atlas is notable for its detailed mapping of the Americas, but also for four maps which demonstrate in some detail contemporary perceptions of a southern continent, and which are notable for the enormous, if largely spurious, advances that had been made from the 1574 edition of the same work (see previous item).

The double-hemisphere world map which begins the second, “modern”, part of the Atlas was, when Ruscelli first produced it in 1561, the first such map to appear in an Atlas (Shirley, 110). However it showed no southern continent at all, whereas by the time of its revision for this edition a massive continent has been added, with the legend “Hanc continentem Australem nonnulli Magellanica regionem ab eius inventore noncupant... Terra Australis”. A large New Guinea is shown at the extreme left while at the right there are islands of the East Indies that did not appear in the earlier version. Another double-page map shows the islands of the East Indies in some detail, while the large map of the Americas and the map of Asia both contain detailed references to a southern continent. These two maps also appear in Anania's *L'Universale fabrica del mondo*, Venice, 1582 (see following item).

As the Renaissance voyages of discovery continued through the sixteenth century, knowledge

of the geography of the world began to change profoundly, and the world of geography began gradually to abandon the Ptolemaic ideas which appeared in the early printed versions of Ptolemy's work. Publication of the "Ptolemy" maps continued through the sixteenth century, but with a series of modern maps gradually replacing the classical originals.

Adams, P2237; Alden, 'European Americana', 599/64; JCB, II, 376; Phillips, 'Atlases', 409; Sabin, 66507; Stevens, 'Ptolemy's Geography', 56.

WITH THE RUSCELLI WORLD MAP: ASIA & THE SOUTH LAND

23. ANANIA, Giovanni Lorenzo d'. *L'Universale fabrica del mondo, overo cosmografia...*

Small quarto, with five folding engraved maps; a few leaves slightly embrowned, a few stains; early ink ownership inscriptions on title (one crossed out causing tear), ink stamp erased from title; some interesting early ink marginalia, endpapers renewed but overall a good copy in contemporary flexible vellum, manuscript spine label. Venice, A. Muschio, for A. San Vito at Naples, 1582.

Best edition of this important sixteenth-century summary of geographical knowledge, containing for the first time the suite of engraved maps. First published in Naples in 1573, this is one of two subsequent editions of the book printed in Venice for distribution in Naples and the first to include the fine double hemisphere world map, and a double-page map for each of the four sections that divide the book: Asia, Africa, Europe and America.

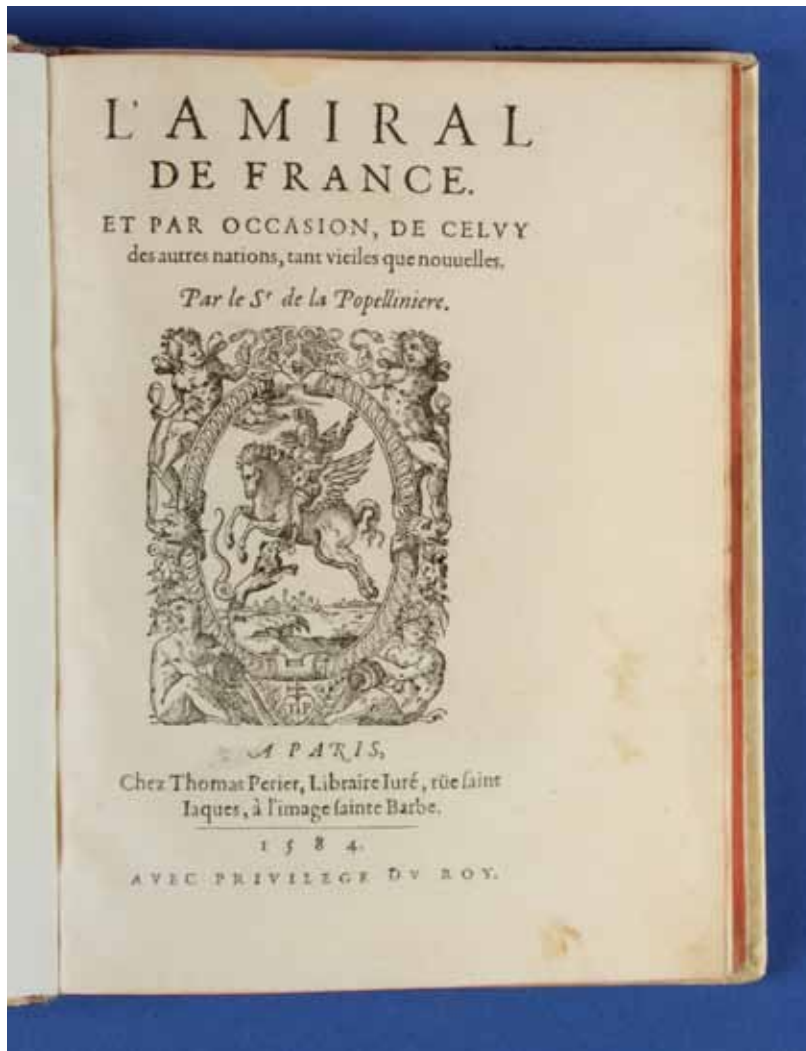
The world map is based on Ruscelli's, which was the first double hemisphere world map to appear in an Atlas (Ruscelli's version of Ptolemy's *Geografia*, Venice, 1561), and which had in turn been based on Gastaldi's world map of 1548. No southern continent appears in this version, while the mass of land joining Asia and America is described as *Terra Incognita*. Subsequent versions of the map appeared in various editions of Ruscelli's Ptolemy (1562, 1564 and 1574), but not until the end of the century was a southern continent added (see previous item). The appearance here in Anania's work is actually its last appearance before it was revised to show a south land.

On the other hand both the Asia and the America maps included here (also based on those used by Ruscelli for his edition of Ptolemy) show significant parts of a southern continent: in the Asia map Nova Guinea is shown at the south-east with below it, separated by a narrow strait, a section of a southern land 'Terre incognitae Australia pars'. To the left are Java major and Java minor, Bataban, Terralia and Timor. In the America map the large land mass to the south-west is captioned 'Nova Guinea Andrea Corsalus Florent: videtur eam sub nomine Terrae Piccinacoli designare': the reference is to Andrea Corsali's letter first published in 1516 in which he recorded (in Eden's 1555 translation) 'navigating towards the east, they say there lies the land of Piccinacoli, and many believe that this land is connected towards the east in the south with the coast of Bresil or Verzino, because, on account of the size of this land of Verzino, it is not as yet on all sides discovered'.

Lach discusses Anania's work at some length, and emphasises its importance for its lengthy treatment of Asia; he describes the four treatises which comprise the work as 'far more sophisticated and integrated views of the overseas world than contemporaries could obtain from the brief references in the annalistic histories. Each treatise deals with the contemporary state of knowledge on each of the four geographical regions into which he divides the world...'

Index Aurelensis, 105.088; Lach, 'Asia in the Making of Europe', II, pp. 230-32; STC Italian, p. 26.





**COLONISING THE "INCOGNEU"
SOUTHERN LAND**

24. LA POPELINIERE, Henri Lancelot-Voisin de. L'Amiral de France. Et par occasion, de celuy des autres nations, tant vieilles que nouvelles.

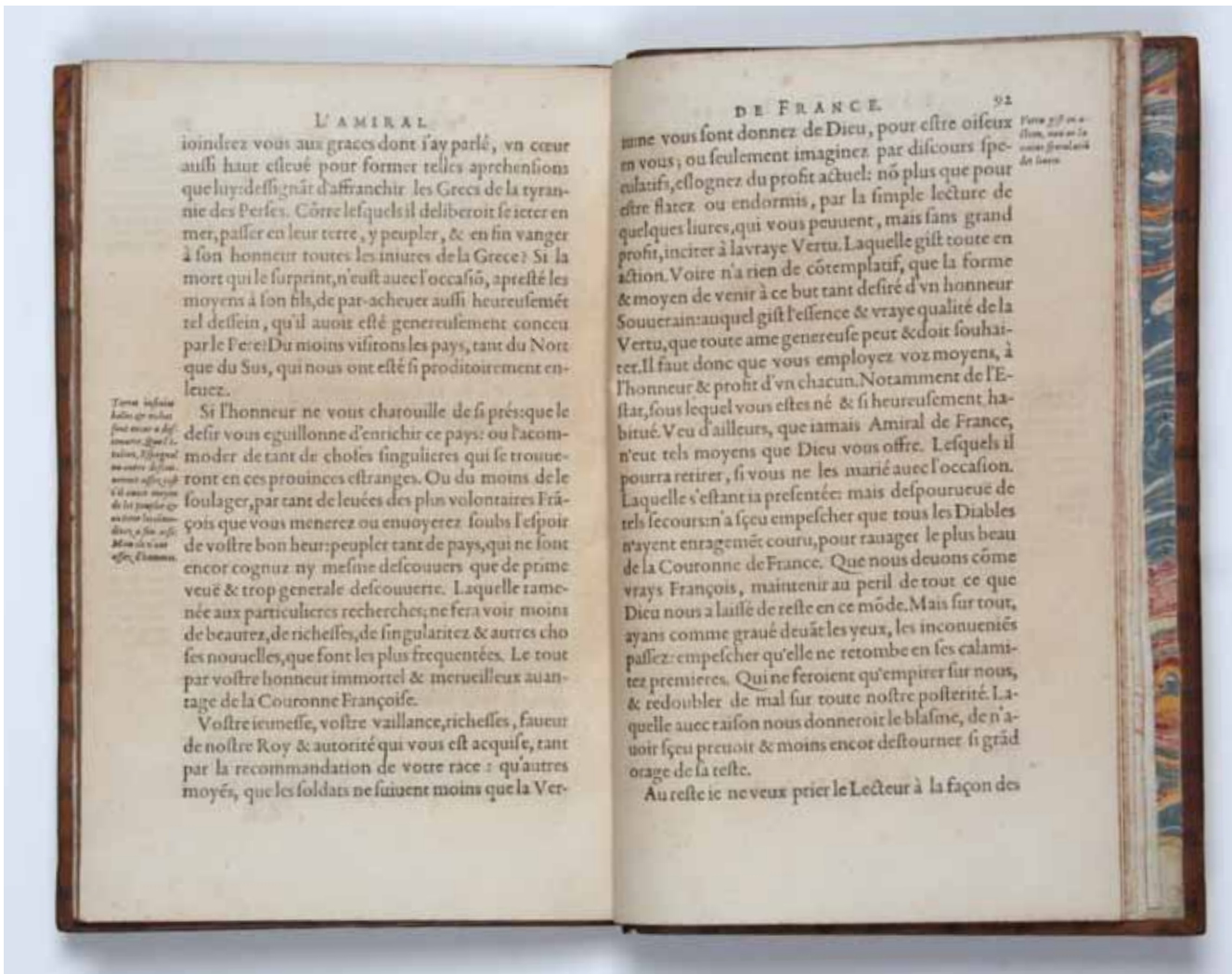
Tall octavo, title-page vignette, with the 10 pp. index and 2 pp. errata, several leaves marked at the lower left corner but generally very crisp; an excellent tall copy in later vellum, spine label renewed. Paris, Chez Thomas Perier, 1584.

Very rare, first edition: a sixteenth-century proposal for French voyaging which reiterates the author's petition for the founding of a colony in the unknown "australe" land.

The work was written during the period, as Frank Lestringant has shown, that most French cosmographers had decided to leave the northern confines of the New World to the ambitions of the English; instead 'the myth of a southern continent would in France nourish, for another generation and beyond, dreams of empire and revenge' (*Mapping the Renaissance World*, p. 118).

Voisin de la Popelinière (1541-1608) was a speculative geographer known for his interest in the "incogneu" world, and particularly for his proposal that the French should not simply explore these regions, but should also colonise them. His utopian project for French expansion in the only vaguely theorised unknown worlds of the southern hemisphere marks him out as a significant and very early precursor not only to the published account by Gonneville (1663), but as one of the foundation writers of the long French interest in the region, interest that would culminate in the voyages of Bougainville and his successors.

Even more extraordinarily, La Popelinière is thought to have mounted the first genuine attempt to found just such a colony, sailing from La Rochelle in May 1589 with three tiny ships. John Dunmore writes that they 'got no further than Cap Blanc in West Africa, where dissensions and dispondency made him abandon the expedition and return to France. The captains of the two other ships, Richardiere and Trepagne, decided to continue to South America, but only succeeded in reaching the coast of Brazil. A century and a half was to elapse before another attempt was made.' (*French Explorers in the Pacific*, I, p. 196) Despite its inglorious end, it thus remains possible that he was the first French explorer to search explicitly for the Terre Australe. La Popelinière's account dates from 75 years before Gonneville published his account of the 1503 voyage of the *Espoir*.

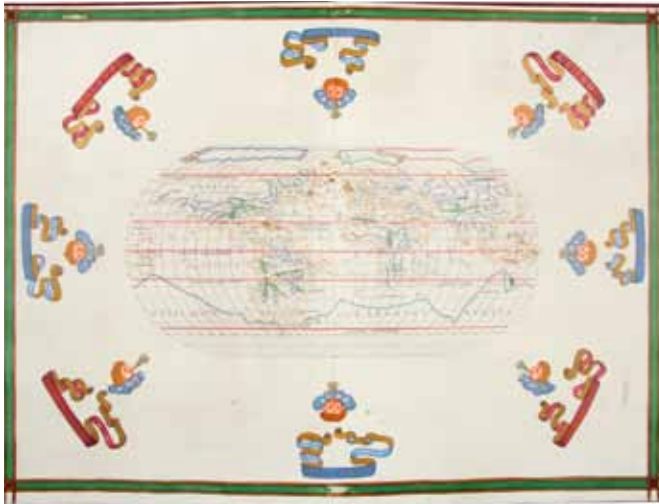


The jury is still out on the exact details of his attempted voyage, but what is known is that in 1582 he published a book called *Les Trois Mondes* which energetically discussed the so-called three worlds of Renaissance geography, a model which had been developed from the work of Mercator. The three worlds, then, were simply the 'vieil', the 'neuf', and the 'incogneu'. Basing his work on the writings of Guillaume Postel, Thevet's *Cosmographie universelle* (1575) and Jean de Léry's *Histoire d'un voyage fait en la terre du Bresil* (1578), in *Les Trois Mondes* he discussed ancient and modern discoveries, concluding with an open petition to the French government to colonise the australe lands, having shown that the Americas were too politically fraught to allow French expansion there. Colonisation, he argued, would provide an answer to the grave religious, political and economic crisis in France (in 1627, nonetheless, the French embarked on their American colonies).

In 1584, he returned to the fray with this work, *L'Amiral de France*. Taking the even more direct form of a petition for French naval expansion, he once again returned to his belief that France must undertake a colonising expedition, simply because '*Terres infinies belles & riches sont encor a desconrir*.' Virtue, he concludes gloriously, lies in action, not in idle books, and *L'Amiral de France* finishes with his endorsement for an actual expedition.

There is very little published on the early speculations of this important geographer and explorer, but see the excellent introduction to his thought in the recent scholarly edition of *Les Trois Mondes de La Popelinière* (Geneva, 1997).

Not in Brunet; not in Graesse; Polak, 5311.



**THE MAJORCAN AND DUTCH
PORTOLAN TRADITIONS**

25. MARTINES, Joan. Atlas de Joan Martines 1587.

Large folio, with 19 large portolan charts in colour facsimile; original imitation red morocco binding, slipcase. Seville, Graficas Alonso, 1973.

Splendid colour facsimile of this famous atlas. Joan Martines, cartographer, lived and worked in Messina, Sicily, in the late sixteenth century, and acted as cosmographer to Philip II of Spain, also then the ruler of Sicily. Martines' superb atlas, which survives in the Spanish National Library, dates from 1587 and 'represents the symbiosis of the two cartographical trends that existed at the time of its production: the traditional trend of the Majorcan school, specialised in highly decorated portolan charts but obsolete in terms of information, and the school of the Netherlands that applied

Renaissance principles, using new forms of cartographical representation and incorporating new knowledge of astronomy, mathematics and geography'. The obvious contrast to the Dieppe school of maps is Martines' very much simpler and smaller "Iava Maior".

The 19 maps have an obvious concentration on Europe but those that venture further afield include two magnificent world maps which reflect late-sixteenth-century knowledge. The world map shows a promontory of a huge southern continent, with Marco Polo's "Beach", "Lucach" and "Maletur" figuring, while a large and highly-detailed portolan chart of the East Indies has at bottom centre the same "Beach" and at right a substantial New Guinea.

THE FIRST PRINTED MAP DEVOTED TO THE PACIFIC

26. ORTELIUS, Abraham. Maris Pacifici (quod vulgo Mar del Zur)...

Engraved map, 435 x 560 mm., original hand-colouring, small tear with old paper repair to original central fold, some toning, a few marks and stains, but in very good condition; mounted. Antwerp, Plantin, 1589.

A very good copy, with original hand-colouring, of the first printed map to be devoted solely to the Pacific. The map includes a vast southern continent, which stretches from a peak right below New Guinea all the way to connect with the southern shores of the Straits of Magellan.

The map has many firsts: it is the first to name North and South America separately, and the first to shift the islands of New Guinea and Japan away from the American coast, thus stretching the Pacific into a more realistic shape. The map is also particularly good regarding Spanish America, with interesting details of the entire west coast of South America, Central America, California, and stretching north towards what is now Alaska. The width of America has been considerably corrected, so that it is now quite narrow across the Tropic of Capricorn; as Wagner points out, this has the effect of moving the peninsula of California, correctly, to the east.

Ortelius used Spanish and Portuguese manuscript maps to correct many contemporary misconceptions about the Americas, although it remains unclear what his sources were for some of the other corrections. The absence of inland detail such as topographic features and the names of towns may reflect the Flemish cartographer's reliance upon portolan charts for inspiration. Yet it is rich in coastal detail, and especially the treatment of the west coast of the Americas and the islands of east Asia.

The southern continent that fills the lower portion of the map incorporates Tierra del Fuego, but otherwise remains vast and mysterious. Ortelius celebrates the circumnavigation of Magellan with a beautiful and highly detailed engraving of his galleon *Victoria* situated off the coast of Peru, and the hypothetical southern land is named for the great circumnavigator but noted as still unexplored, "*Terra Australis sive Magellanica nondum detecta*".

See also catalogue number 100 for Ortelius' map of South-east Asia.

Burden, 'Mapping of North America', 74; Clancy, 'Mapping of Terra Australis', 5.16 (1570 edition); Suarez, Shedding the Veil, 35; Van den Broecke, Ortelius Atlas Maps, 12.

MARIS PACIFICI,

(quod vulgò Mar del Zur)
cum regionibus circumiacentibus, insulisque in eodem
passim sparsis, novissima descriptio.

SEPTENTRIONIS
PARS.

PACIFICI
QUOD VULGO

NOMINE

MAR DEL

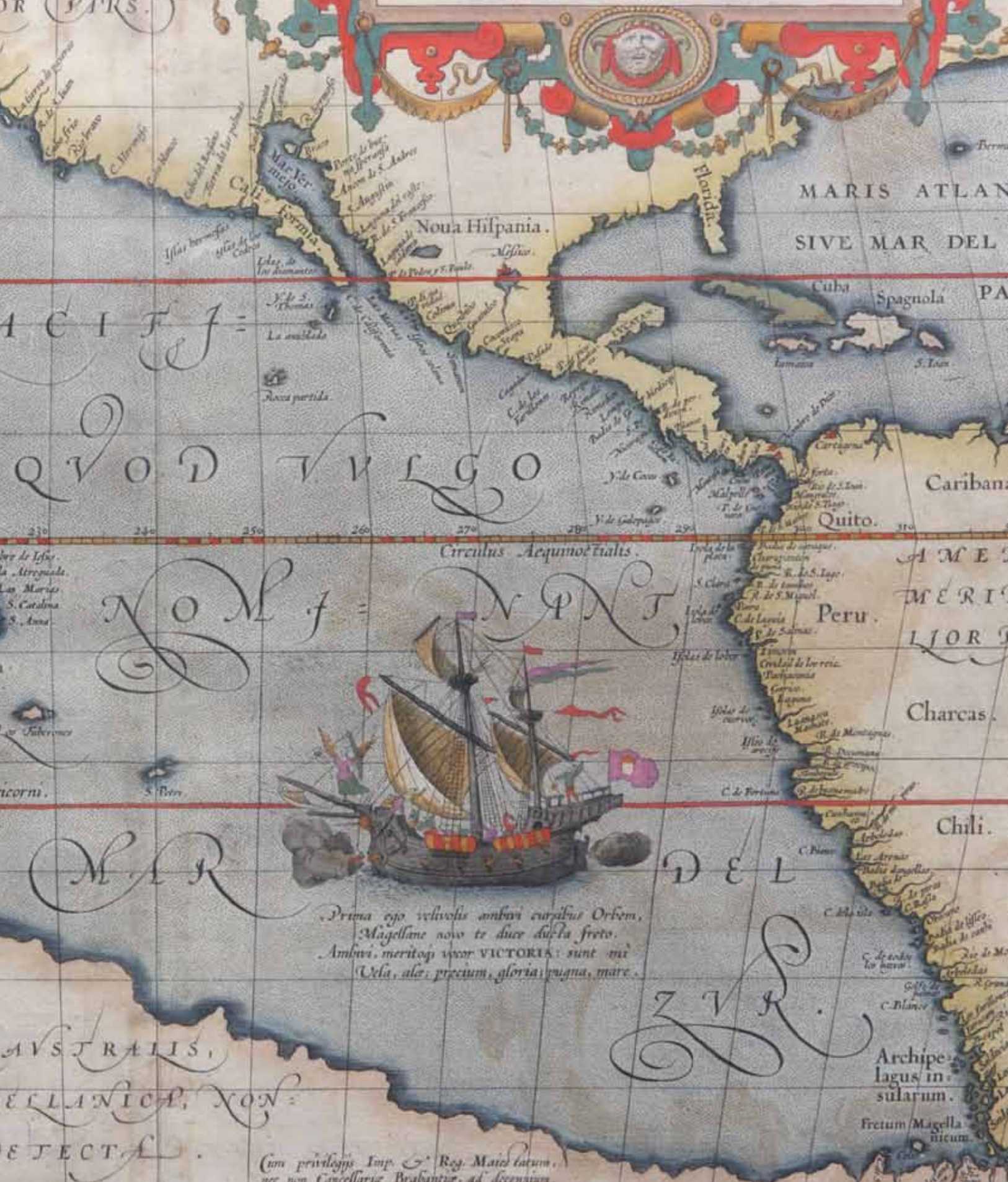
AUSTRALIS,
ELLANICIS, NON
EJECTA.

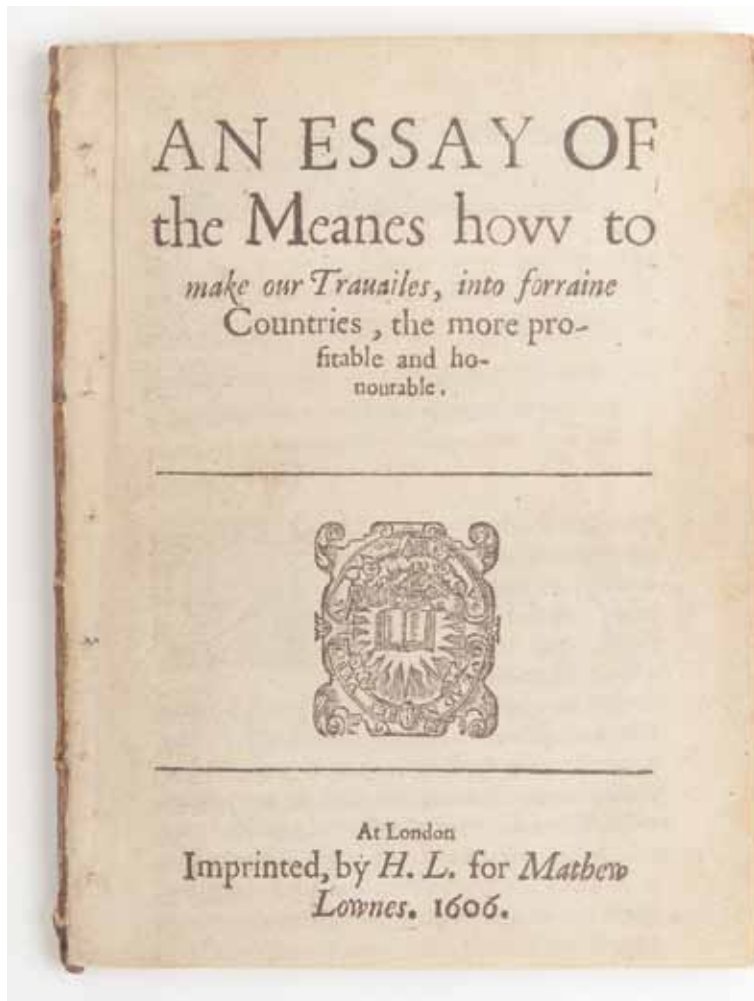
Cum privilegio Imp. & Reg. Maiestatum,
ut non Cancellarius Prestantur, ad dispensationem



Prima ego velivolis ambivi cursum Orbem,
Magellane novo te duce lapsa freto.
Ambivi, meritoq; vocor VICTORIS, sunt mihi
Vela, alae, praecum, gloria; pugna, mare.

ZUR.





**HOW TO MAKE OUR TRAVELS: THE
BENEFITS OF FOREIGN TRAVEL**

27. [PALMER, Thomas] *An Essay of the Meanes how to make our Travailes, into forraine Countries, the more profitable and honourable.*

Small quarto, [8], 13 pp., engraved title vignette and headpieces, four folding tables; some margins cut close affecting some text, headlines, or catchwords, but a very good copy, disbound, in cloth chemise with half morocco box. London, H.L. for Mathew Lownes, 1606.

First edition of the first English guide to foreign travel. Thomas Palmer, "the Travailer", was appointed High Sheriff of Kent in 1595. The following year he accompanied the Allied expedition to Cadiz under Lord Howard, and was knighted. Very much a product of his times, Palmer published his *Essay* at the end of

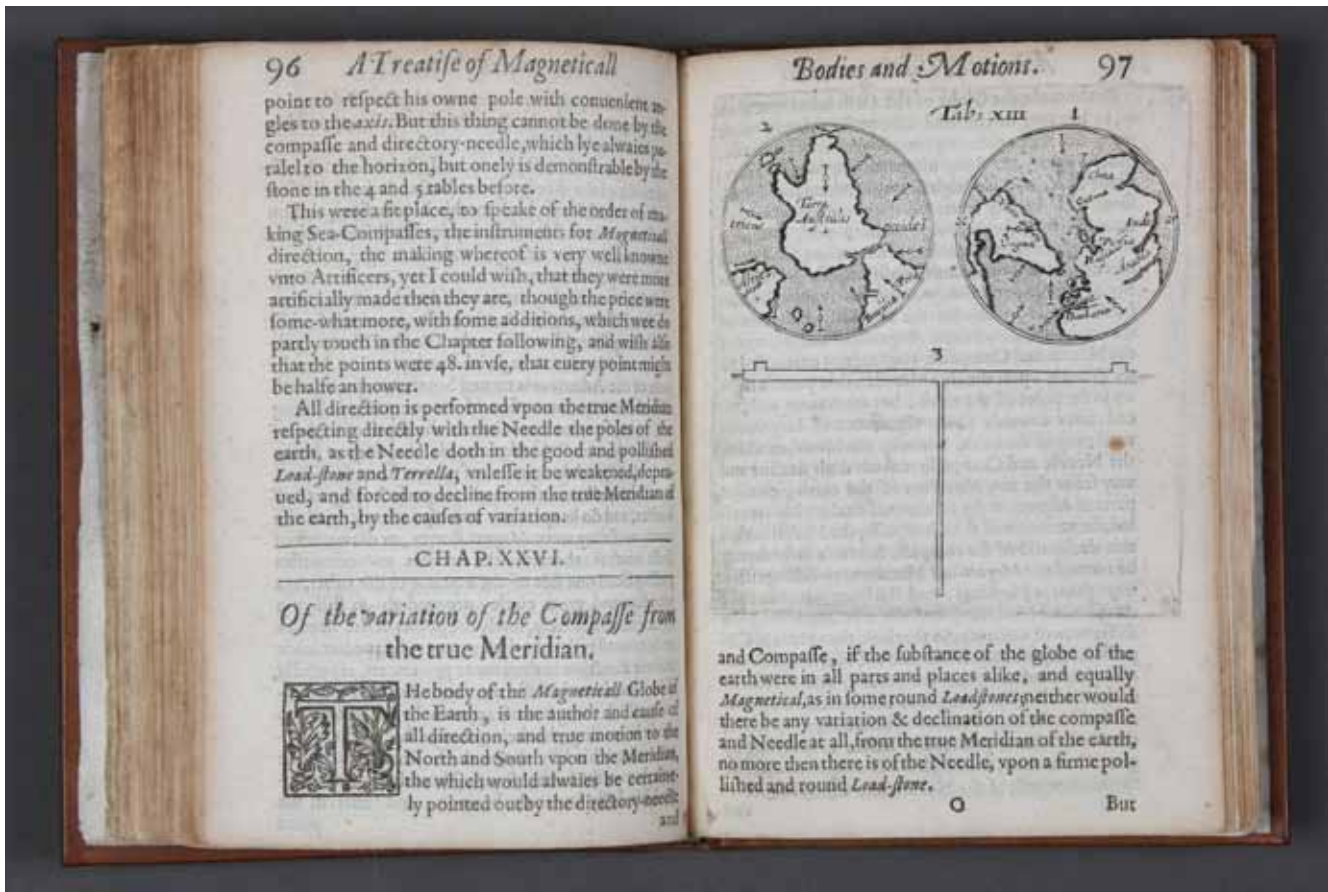
the Elizabethan period, when it was widely accepted throughout all ranks of society – from the courtier to the common sailor – that foreign travel was a duty to the State. Palmer's work on the benefits to both state and individual of distant travel reflected the increasing fashion for travel among men of rank as a way of learning European languages and modern history, and acquiring the necessary physical accomplishments and social graces for a young man to make his way at Court. In this sense, Elizabethan and Jacobean travel was the origin of the Grand Tour.

There were also economic and political imperatives to foreign travel further afield, and Palmer discusses these benefits, which were appreciable at this time of colonial and mercantile expansion. While private ventures sought to challenge or emulate Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese successes, this was the time too of English expansionism in America, where the first settlers had been sent to open the way for a great colonial empire. Indeed Palmer makes several references to America, with notes on the customs and manners of the native inhabitants.

Palmer's elaborate tables outlining the reasons for travel, the type of person who undertakes travel (from tourists to spies and exiles), and sensible travel advice, are borrowed directly from Theodor Zwinger's *Methodus apodemia*, which was published in 1577. Palmer evidently translated this lengthy thesis and liberally drew from it to formulate his own *Essay*.

Palmer's *Essay* was noted by the great American bookseller Rosenbach as 'exceedingly rare'. This is the Marquis of Lothian's copy, sold at Anderson Galleries in 1932.

Cox, II, p. 322; DNB, XV, pp.161-62; JCB, (2)III:41; STC, 19156.



WITH A RARE EARLY MAP OF THE SOUTHERN CONTINENT

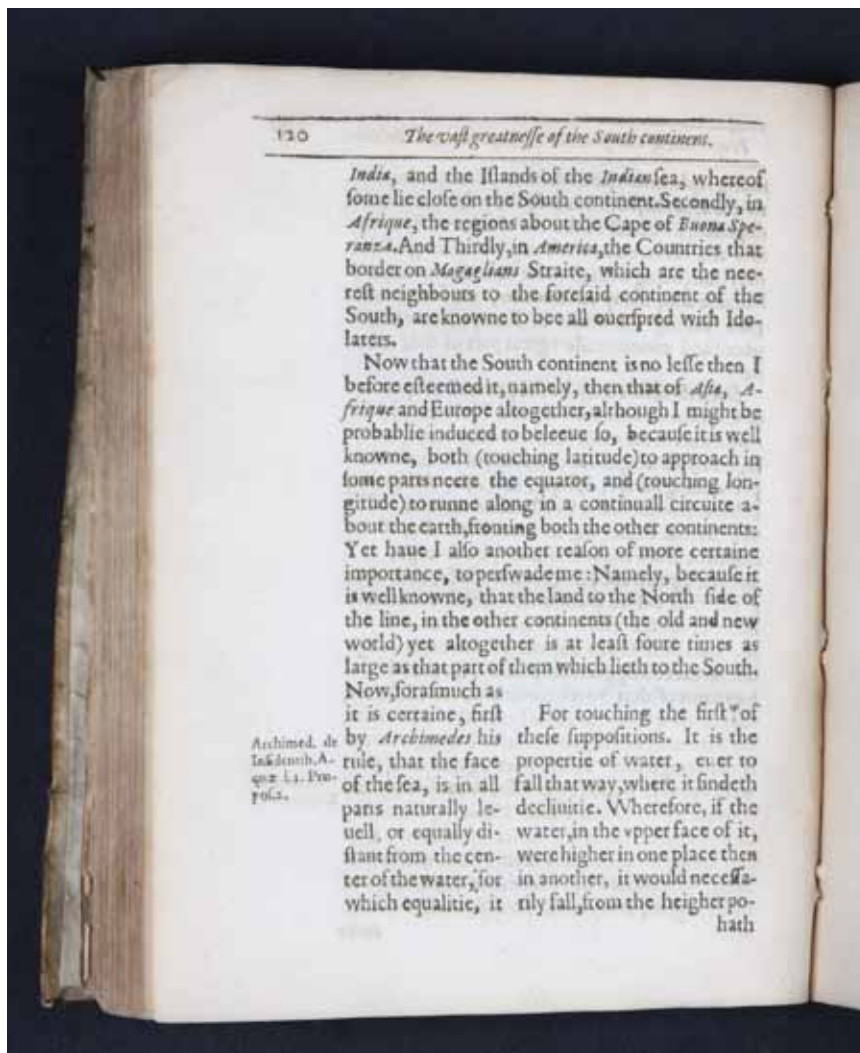
28. RIDLEY, Marke. A Short Treatise of Magneticall Bodies and Motions.

Small quarto, engraved title-page by Renold Elstrak, with full-page portrait of the author in contemporary handcolouring, 21 engravings in the text (one with two small maps showing New England, Virginia, and Terra Australis); the engraving on leaf T1 with its movable quadrant present; colophon device on last leaf; a few leaves cut close without loss, good margins on the fore-edges with the exception of the title-page which is just touched at the outer edge; faint ownership inscription of Susanna Smalwel (1742?) on initial blank; a very good copy in a period-style calf binding by Aquarius. London, Nicholas Okes, 1613.

First edition, first issue (before the printing of errata on the final leaf) of the most important Renaissance treatise on magnetism after the works of Peregrinus and Gilbert and an early sequel to William Gilbert's classic *De magnete* of 1600. Gilbert had identified the magnetic nature of the Earth, thus identifying a new field for research and experiment which would involve direction-finding, polarity, longitude, and many other subjects of great interest to the mariner. A considerable literature would follow, with Ridley's book an early and pioneering example.

The engravings in Ridley's book include a fine portrait of the author, a rare example of an engraving with a moving part or "volvelle", and most interestingly a map of Terra Australis. Any seventeenth-century maps of a Southern Continent are of course of immediate interest; this example, approximately on the Mercator/Finé pattern, seems to have escaped the notice of writers on the subject, and it appears to be held in Australian libraries only in microfilm or electronic formats. Ridley's chapter "Of the variation of the Compasse from the true Meridian" is in fact illustrated with two maps (p. 97), one from the perspective of each pole; the southern hemisphere is marked with Africa, Brazil and Terra Australis, the northern with China, Russia and Virginia.

Adams & Waters, 2976; Crone, 127; Honeyman Collection, 2649; Johnson, 'Astronomical Thought in Renaissance England', pp. 235-8; Mottelay, 97; STC, 21045; Taylor, 'Mathematical Practitioners', 126; Wheeler Gift, 86.



“INHABITANTS OF THAT SOUTH CONTINENT, ARE IDOLATERS”

29. BREREWOOD, Edward. *Enquiries touching the Diversity of Languages, and Religions through the cheife Parts of the World...*

Small quarto, a few stains and slight scorchmark to the spine, a little loose at the front hinge, but in excellent original condition; bound with another work (see below) in contemporary limp vellum; boxed. London, Printed for John Bill, 1614.

First edition: containing a little noticed discussion of the Southern Continent and its likely inhabitants.

Brerewood, Professor of Astronomy and scholar in many fields, explores the spread of ancient, eastern and modern languages, discusses the tongues in which the liturgy is celebrated, and identifies the parts of the world where Christians live, and the other parts where ‘idolaters’ flourish. Along the way there are digressions on the height of mountains, the depth of the sea, and the dimensions of whales and elephants. “Besides presenting the

religions of the world and the areas dominated by them, Brerewood discusses the size and populations of little-known regions and even speculates on the size of the Great Southern Continent...” (James Ford Bell).

Of great interest is the extended reference to “Beach”, the supposed Australia of Marco Polo, the “southern continent not yet discovered”. (“Beach” is an old corruption, perpetuated by Mercator, stemming from a misprint of “Locach” in the 1532 edition of Grynaeus): “But if the South or Antarctique continent, be so large, as I am verily perswaded it is (even no lesse, than that of the East before mentioned, which containeth Europe, Afrique, and Asia together) then will the Idolaters be found to surpass all the other religions, in exceeding great proportion, for that the Inhabitants of that South continent, are Idolaters, there is no question at all (as I take it) to bee made, both because in the parts hitherto known, as namely in the region of Beach, over against Java, they were found to be so: And also, because they are knowne to be no other than Idolaters, that inhabite all those parts of the other continents, that neighbour most towards them...” (p. 119). This is followed by quite a long discussion of antipodal weights and other arguments about the Southern Continent.

There are also a number of references to America, including reports on the religious practices encountered by Spanish and Portuguese explorers, a report of converts “above the Bay of *California*, of whom as yet, histories make so little report, that of their number I can make no estimate”, and an attempt to prove that the indigenous Americans were descended from Tartar stock. This attractive volume, in its contemporary limp vellum binding in original condition, once belonged to Matthew Hutton (1639-1711; his signature is on the front endpaper) who like Brerewood was a graduate of Brasenose College, Oxford, and was a well-known antiquarian and the Rector of Aynhoe.

THE "JACOBEOAN GEOGRAPHY"

30. HEYLYN, Peter. *Microcosmos, or a Little Description of the Great World. A Treatise Historicall, Geographicall, Politicall, Theologicall.*

Square octavo, fine wide margins, occasional contemporary manuscript marginalia including owners' names on the front and rear endpapers; some toning but a handsome copy in contemporary limp vellum, a few marks but very good, inked manuscript title to spine, a few ink notes to covers (becoming indistinct); remnant of black wax seal (?) to front. Oxford, John Lichfield and James Short, 1621.

First edition of Heylyn's first work, the standard geography of the period: sometimes referred to as the Jacobean Geography, it was frequently reissued and became the basis for his *Cosmographie* of 1657, some later editions of which are notable for his appendix on real and imaginary voyages to Terra Australis Incognita (see catalogue number 56).

Heylyn had lectured on geography at Oxford at only eighteen, and although his initially stellar career was interrupted by the political troubles of the mid-seventeenth century, he remained an active and prolific writer. This is a substantial work of historical geography, around two-thirds of which gives a detailed and still interesting account of Britain and Europe. Asia is well-represented, and 40 pages are devoted to Africa. There is also a substantial section 'Of America' (pp. 400-418), 'this great tract of Land is most aptly called the New World, *New* for the late discovery; and *World*, for the vast spaciousnesse of it.'

The work ends with a single page 'Of the Unknowne Parts of the World', a poem in Latin and English introduced with the brief note that 'the Unknowne Parts of the World, or rather such of which we have but little, and that no certaine relation; are either the Northerne or the Southerne.' The poem itself is a charming production, a well-visualised description of a small vessel returning to safe harbour to shelter from harsh weather, but hoping that fair weather 'shall once recall againe / Thee from thy harbour to the foaming mayne / And wee with all our power will surely try / What of these Unknowne Lands we may discie.'

Sabin, 31656; STC, 13276.





**"LATELY FOUND OUT, AND BY OUR
LATEST COSMOGRAPHERS"**

31. BOTERO, Giovanni. *Relations of the most famous kingdomes and Common-wealths thorowout the World...*

Small quarto, a good copy but bound without the map mentioned on the title-page; contemporary calf, spine and joints wearing, label chipped. London, John Haviland, 1630.

Early English edition of Botero's famous chronicle. Translated into several languages from the original Italian, it was widely read not only by travellers but also by 'the growing number of politicians who believed that geographical knowledge was essential to them' (Robert Shackleton, *Modern Language Review*, July 1948).

This English edition in particular was one of the early compendia of geography to have real social and political impact, and was recognised as a vade mecum of early modern thought on the subject which included practical advice for travellers: to exercise but to avoid tennis, to dance if young, to take water with wine, and to carry few books – or preferably none – so as to avoid trouble with the Inquisition.

First published in English as *The travellers Breviat* in 1601, a succession of later editions incorporated the newest information and revisions. The information relating to America is in the "Sixth Booke. Of America, commonly called West India" (pp. 625-36), and has notes on Columbus, Vespucci and Magellan. There are descriptions of some ten specific regions, including Mexico, Virginia, and "Nova Francia."

The last book, entitled "The Seventh Booke. America Magellanica, or Peruana", features a description of South America including the lands beyond the Straits of Darien, and is positively envious of the gold and other minerals being gathered there by the Spanish. This section also includes a significant paragraph on *Terra Australis*, the land that 'was lately found out, and by our latest Cosmographers... as comprehending many large regions (viz.) Psitacorum regio, Terra del feugo (sic), Beac, Lucach, and Maletur... But what people inhabit them, what fashions they use, or what profitable commodity fit for the life of man they afford, it hath not yett beene by any man discovered'.

Unfortunately, as is often the case with early printed works, the map called for on the title page is missing. STC lists some 10 copies but can confirm the presence of the map in only 3; it would seem to have been avidly pursued by map-collectors. Where present, the map is a later state of that issued in *The World Encompassed by Sir F. Drake* (London, 1628; see following item and catalogue number 120).



WITH THE RARE DRAKE MAP

32. BOTERO, Giovanni. Relations of the most famous kingdomes and Common-wealths thorowout the World...

Small quarto, double-page world map restored in facsimile to upper right (mostly affecting the decorated borders), a few pages chipped or worn, early manuscript notes and erasure to endpapers and title-page; an attractive copy in contemporary calf initialled "R.F." to front board, rebacked retaining original spine, a few bumps. London, John Haviland, 1630.

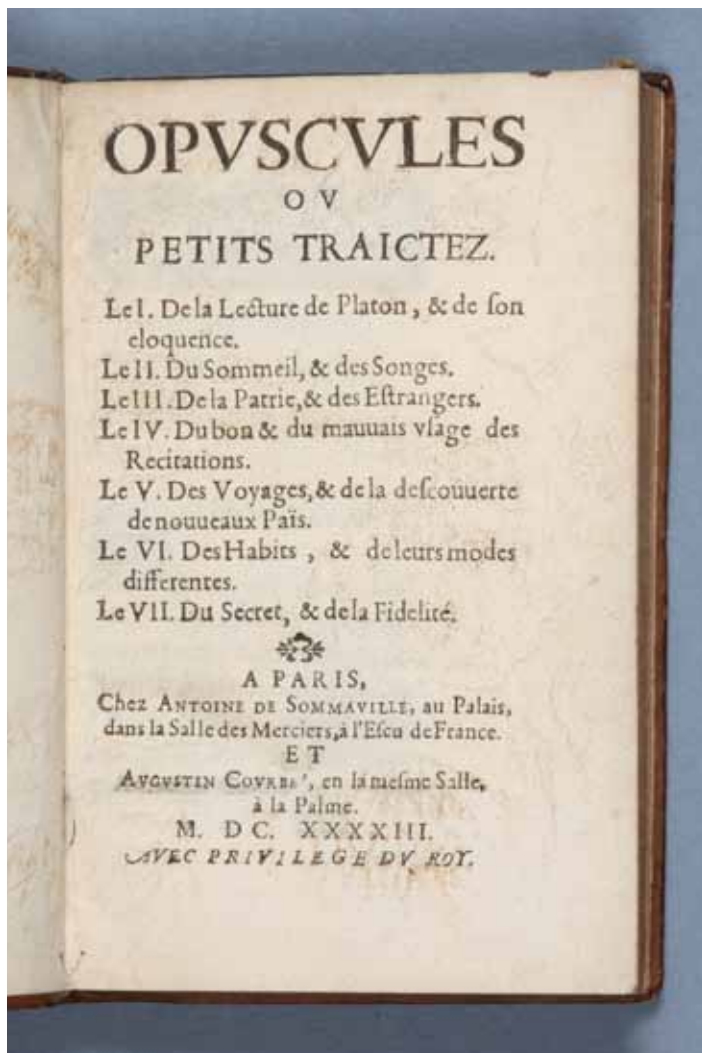
Another copy of Botero's chronicle, this copy complete with the rare double-hemisphere map of the world by Robert Vaughan.

This 1630 edition was the first to include the map, which interestingly is the same as that issued in *The World Encompassed by Sir F. Drake* (London, 1628; see catalogue number 120). The map is of great significance as an early English acknowledgment of Drake and Cavendish; hence the boast that "Twice in our age" Englishmen have passed through the Strait of Magellan. California is shown as an island, while parts of the Tonga group are shown, after the mapping of Le Maire and Schouten in 1616.

There are two issues of the map, one with the engraved caption "Fol. 61" in the upper left corner, the other without; the present copy is the former issue.

The top right corner of the map is supplied in well-executed pen facsimile, the original defect affecting only the large decorative border, but not the map itself nor the portraits of famous voyagers.

STC, 3404.



**THE HEIR TO MONTAIGNE'S LIBRARY ON
TRANSPORTING FRENCH CONVICTS TO THE
SOUTH LAND**

33. LA MOTHE LE VAYER, François de. *Opuscules ou Petits Traictez...* [a list of seven essays including:] *Des Voyages, & de la descouuerte de nouveaux Païs...*

Small octavo, [xii], 288 pp. (last page errata), a few spots, marginal stain to last few leaves; contemporary tan calf, spine banded and gilt in five compartments, some wear and staining to covers but attractive nonetheless. Paris, Antoine de Sommaville and Augustin Courbé, 1643.

Rare collection of essays by Louis XIV's tutor, with an often overlooked discussion of the utility of voyaging, the discovery of "new" countries, and the possibility of transporting criminals to the southern continent.

François de La Mothe Le Vayer (1588-1672), French writer and member of the Academy, came to the notice of Richelieu with a published work on the education of the Dauphin; he was appointed tutor to the future Louis XIV. In the 1650s he wrote a

series of important treatises on the education of the Prince, with separate works on, for instance, geography and politics. In his later life he was appointed the official historiographer of France. Most appropriately, he inherited the library of Marie de Gournay, who had in turn inherited the books of the greatest French essayist Michel de Montaigne.

His essays in this volume are as follows: 1. *De la Lecture de Platon, & de son eloquence*; 2. *Du Sommeil, & des Songes*; 3. *De la Patrie, & des Estrangers*; 4. *Du bon & du mauuais usage des Recitations*; 5. *Des Voyages, & de la descouuerte de nouveaux Païs*; 6. *Des Habits, & de leurs modes differentes*; 7. *Du Secret, & de la Fidelité*.

The fifth essay (pp.175-207) begins by extolling the virtues of voyaging and of geographical knowledge, from the ancients to the present day. The most interesting aspect is his discussion of the "Terre Australe", with mentions of Le Maire's voyage, the coast of New Guinea, and mentioning "Beach" (one of the names used following Marco Polo's descriptions of kingdoms on the coast of the southern land). France would be capable of mounting a company of Merchants, as other countries have, for long distance voyages. Why, one way to do it would be to use the huge population ("*une infinité de personnes*") of sentenced criminals. According to the appropriate severity of punishment they could be sent to the milder or the harsher places, the worst of them to live among the native peoples who are sometimes very cruel, even cannibal ("*parmy des Sauvages qui sont souvent tres-inhumains, & mesmes par fois Antropophages*"). If the transported convicts make it, all to the good: that can mark the beginnings of colonisation and help to create a system for future transportation and development.

Tchemerzine, note on p. 967 (but not seen).

COLOSSAL SNOB AND FERVENT
VENETIAN PATRIOT

34. TERRA ROSSA, Vitale. *Riflessioni geografiche circa le terre incognite* [Geographical Reflections on the Unknown Lands]... Si pruova, che i patrizi di venezia prima d'ogni altro hanno all'Italia, & all'Europa, scoperte tutte le terre anticamente incognite, anco l'America, e la Terra Australe...

Quarto, with a portrait of the author; a few light stains, a small wormhole and repaired tear in the half-title, but an excellent copy in 19th-century marbled boards, rebacked, bookplate of "Bibliotheca Veneta Car. Frid. Guilelm Brose MDCCCLXXII". Padua, per il Cadorino, 1686.

Rare, important and little-known early work on the southern continent, summarising early geographical knowledge and drawing on Marco Polo and others to sing the praises of Italian, and specifically Venetian explorers: Terrarossa 'attempted to prove that Venetians had discovered all lands unknown to the ancients, including America and *Terra Australis*...' (Hiatt, *Terra Incognita*, p. 261).

This is the first issue of the first edition of this rare work, identified by the imprint with the privilege "del serenissimo principe" and dated 1686 (the same sheets were also issued with the imprint date altered to 1687 and the privilege "del serenissimo senato").

Terra Rossa concentrates extensively on *Terra Australis* (which he proposes calling *Terra Australe Magallanica*, in honour of Magellan), mostly with reference to Marco Polo, and considerable importance is attached to Marco Polo's "Beach, provincia aurifera" (Beach, the gold-bearing province), a promontory of the hypothetical *Terra Australis Incognita*, which became an important feature in maps of the period after Mercator first featured it on his sixteenth-century maps (specifically citing Marco Polo as his source). By the mid-seventeenth century, it had become a regular (if moveable) part of attempts to reconcile it with the fragments of coastline known from the Dutch voyages. Despite its frequent occurrence on maps there seems to be a surprisingly small canon of textual references to it.

Terra Rossa himself describes his work as a friendly dispute with Michel Antoine Baudrand, whose *Geographia ordine litterarum disposita* (1682) had questioned the truth of geographical accounts by such 'gentlemen of Adria' as Marco Polo and the Zeno brothers. The 'colossal snob and fervent Venetian patriot by adoption, Vitale Terrarossa... in the 1680s was to argue that it was Marco "a Venetian patrician" who had discovered Australia – just as, he says, "the Venetian patricians", the Zeni brothers had discovered America in the fourteenth century and had by their writings inspired Columbus to get there. One stresses the "patrician" aspect here in conformity with the fervour of Terrarossa's own sentiments...' (Larner, *Marco Polo and the discovery of the world*, p. 170).

Corin Braga has written extensively on this text in *Derniers refuges terrestres des utopies classiques: le Continent Austral Inconnu et les pôles géographiques* (online resource), setting the work into a context of invented worlds and utopias such as those by Neville, Vairasse, De Foigny, Restif de la Bretonne, Hall, Seriman, Bowman and others.

BL Italian, p. 900; Cicogna, 2535; JCB (1973), p. 172.





UNUSUAL 18TH-CENTURY MAPS OF “NOVA HOLLANDIA”

35. SCHLICK, Franz Heinrich, Graf von Bassano und Weiskirchen. *Mundus Physico-Mathematicis Quaestionibus Elucidatus...*

Folio, with three engraved map plates; rather dusted, especially at beginning and end, some wear to lower margins at start and a few pages waterstained; recent quarter dark calf and marbled boards. Salzburg, Johann Joseph Mayr, 1713.

Rare: with little-known and unusual cartographic depictions of New Holland. This is an unusually lavish presentation of a thesis, presented at Salzburg University by the exotically titled Count Schlick. Two of his complex and interesting maps encompass the discoveries of the previous century both of Australia and the Pacific in general, while a third plate has three different projections of the world map. A copy of the book handled by us a few years ago had a frontispiece which is not present here.

The maps are curious but finely executed, set within detailed and highly stylised plates. “Nova Hollandia”, in particular, has a distinctive and rather unusual shape, which might be thought to borrow from the classic designs of the late-seventeenth century. They are unusual for a work of this date because they evidently have not taken into account, for example, the Thevenot map (see catalogue number 77). At the same time, a case could be made for relating the map more closely with the more imaginative depictions of the great southern continent in the sixteenth century, with their depictions of “Beach” and “Terra Australis Incognita”. There is a curiously outdated depiction here of California as an island (although not confirmed as a peninsula until the mid-eighteenth century, the theory was gaining wider acceptance at the time Schlick’s book was published).

This is a surprisingly scarce book; we have traced just four German and two other library holdings, and only the State Library of New South Wales copy in Australia. None of Schlick’s maps is recorded by Tooley.

MAN'S GROWING ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE FORM AND DISPOSITION OF THE GLOBE

36. **NORDENSKIÖLD, Adolf Erik, Baron.** *Facsimile-Atlas to the Early History of Cartography with reproductions of the most important maps printed in the XV and XVI centuries.* Translated from the Swedish Original by Johan Adolf Ekelof and Clements R. Markham.

Large folio, 510 x 340 mm, with 170 maps on 51 plates, many of them double-page, and a further 84 illustrations in the text; neat library stamps of Forbes Library (Massachusetts); a very good copy in half red cloth over the original brown cloth boards. Stockholm, Norstedt, 1889.

Original edition of an extraordinary resource: this tremendous book was the first really systematic approach to the study of cartographic history. Altogether 169 of the most important maps printed before 1600 are reproduced here, including the complete contents of the 1490 edition of Ptolemy and finishing with the Flemish and Dutch cartographers of the Age of Discovery.

It is an absolutely essential reference work. As Bernard Quaritch pointed out in 1899, offering this and the *Periplus* (see following item) for ten guineas, it brings together 'all the rare and remarkable maps which have recorded man's growing acquaintance with the form and disposition of the globe. It is a treasury of important maps, many of them so rare as to be practically inaccessible to most students of the subject; as no collector, and no museum however rich and old, could boast possession of all the originals...'

Nordenskiöld was himself a great explorer; among other achievements, it was under his command that the *Vega* made the first complete crossing of the Northeast Passage.

Penrose, p.353 ("indispensable"); Phillips, 257; Wright and Platt, 178 ("a monumental contribution to the history of cartography").



MANUSCRIPT MAPS FROM ANCIENT TIMES TO 1650

37. **NORDENSKIÖLD, Adolf Erik, Baron.** *Periplus, an Essay on the early History of Charts and Sailing Directions, translated from the Swedish original by Francis A. Bather...*

Large folio, with 60 large maps, mostly double-page, two of them coloured, and a further 100 maps of smaller size in the text; marginal tear to one map, a very good copy in later half calf preserving original calf spine (rubbed) over the original brown cloth sides lettered and decorated in gilt on the front cover. Stockholm, 1897.

Original edition: separately published but a deliberate continuation to the *Facsimile-Atlas* (previous item), this is a detailed study of manuscript maps from ancient times to about 1650. This is a most important reference for medieval mappae-mundi as well as portolan charts and similar early forms of mapping sometimes difficult for the modern eye. "The scholar who has long desired to get a clear general notion concerning the wide field of maps only existent in MS. designs, but ranging from the early centuries of our era down to the sixteenth or even seventeenth century, may assuredly congratulate himself on the good luck which has thrown the work into the hands of Nordenskiöld... As contrasted with the results of Nordenskiöld's labour, the Atlases of Jomard and Santarem fade into comparative insignificance..." (Bernard Quaritch in 1899).

Penrose, p.353; Phillips, 258; Ristow and LeGear, 44.





TRAVELLERS AND STORY-TELLERS

MARCO POLO VENETIANO.

IN CUI SI TRATTA LE MERAVI-
glose cose del mondo per lui uedute, del costu-
me di uarij paesi, dello strano uiuere di
quelli; della descrizione de diuersi
animali, e del trouar dell'oro
dell'argento, e delle pie-
tre preziose, cosa
non men utile,
che bel-
la.

SENZA DI ME L'HVOM



FASSI A DIO RIBELLO

IN VENETIA.

EARLY ITALIAN EDITION OF MARCO POLO

38. **POLO, Marco.** *In cui si trata le meravigliose cose del mondo per lui vedute, del costume di varii paesi, dello stranio vivere di quelli; della descrizione de diversi animali, e del trovar dell'oro dell'argento, e delli pietre preziose, cosa non men utile, che bella.*

Small octavo, 56 unnumbered leaves; printed in italic letter, the printer Pagano's woodcut device on title-page; in good condition in 17th-century Italian vellum, leather label. Venice, Mathio Pagan, 1555.

Rare edition of Marco Polo's great travel account, one of surprisingly few early versions published in his native tongue and in his native city. All early editions are rare and sought-after.

The most famous of all travellers, Marco Polo was the inspiration for every explorer towards the east. His reports of his travels were the foundation of late-medieval and renaissance mytho-geographical speculation about the existence of a great continent to the south: the promontory "Beach" that appears on the earliest maps in the vicinity of northern Australia, and the identification of "Jave-la-Grande" derive directly from his account.

Whether a genuine narrative of travels actually made in the 13th century, or a collection of travellers' tales bound together as a narrative, or more probably something in between the two, Marco Polo's book is without doubt the single greatest travel account of the medieval world. Its descriptions governed the majority of the Western world's perceptions of the Middle East and Asia until quite modern times, while so much that is familiar to us derives from it, so many details on maps and in travel narratives, that its influence lives on today.

The most famous of all visitors to both Near and Far East, earliest and most consequential reporter on China, Tibet, and the court of Kublai Khan, Marco Polo was also and most importantly a notably early visitor to the southern hemisphere – far from the first as sometimes claimed, but perhaps the first to popularise its further reaches. He brought into the general consciousness notions of Spice Islands, exotic peoples and customs, creations and resources, as well as fabulous places like Ophir that appear on the edges of maps; an obvious legacy is the trio of curious names that all derive from him and that are interwoven with early imaginings and later exploration of the edges of a southern continent: Beach, Lucach and Maletur, the names which can be seen mentioned on maps and in books throughout this catalogue.

Perhaps of most consequence to the southern hemisphere, and to ideas of a Great South Land, was that Marco Polo breaks with the classical geographers by awarding more than half of the globe to the "Antichthonos" or inhabitants of an antipodean hemisphere. In this he singlehandedly changed the world picture to insist that the entire world was habitable, its unknown as much as its known areas.

Christopher Columbus carried, and heavily annotated, a copy of a printed Marco Polo (the actual book survives in Seville today); its text is said to have inspired his attempt to reach Asia by sea; Fra Mauro's great world map incorporated all the named places.

Already famous and popular in the 14th century (there were so many manuscript versions that something over one hundred survive today) its transmission into print ensured a yet wider audience. The first printed edition of the classic travel book appeared in German in 1477; not until 1496 was there an edition in Italian; the Italian text was reprinted (with minor changes to prefatory matter only) in Venice in 1500 and 1508, and then after a gap of nearly fifty years once again in this Venice edition of 1555. This is one of two issues or editions printed by Mathio Pagan, this one undated while the other has the date 1555 in the colophon. Yule Cordier and Brunet note this undated issue from copies in the Grenville, Pinelli and Marciana Libraries. The two issues also differ slightly in the laying out of the text on the title-page.

Brunet, III, 1405; Cordier, Bibliotheca Sinica, 1970; JCB (3), 1:189; Sabin, 44498; Yule-Cordier, 18.



EARLY 17TH-CENTURY VENETIAN EDITION

39. POLO, Marco. *Delle Meraviglie del Mondo per lui vedute. Del costume di varii paesi, &dello stranio viver di quelli. Della descrizione de diversi Animali. Del trovar dell'Oro, & dell'Argento. Delle pietre preziose. Cosa non meno utile, che bella. Di nouo Ristmapato, & osservato l'ordine sup vero nel dire.*

Small octavo, 128 pp., italic letter, woodcut device on the title-page; worming affecting a few lines of text in last 55 pp., some water-staining to text; original soft boards, spine lettered in ink. Venice, Paulo Ugolino, 1602.

Marco Polo in his own language: the larger of two editions published by Ugolino in Venice in the same year (the other edition running to 104 pp.).

Cordier, Bibliotheca Sinica, 1971; Yule-Cordier, 24.

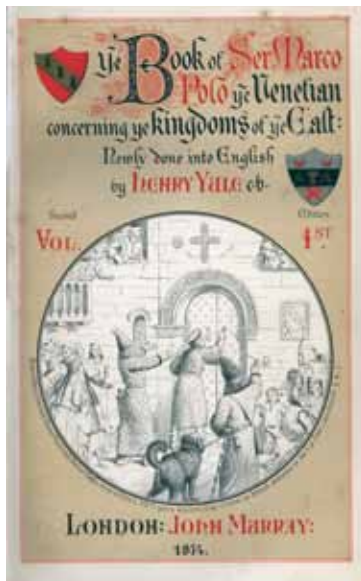
THE GREAT CRITICAL EDITION

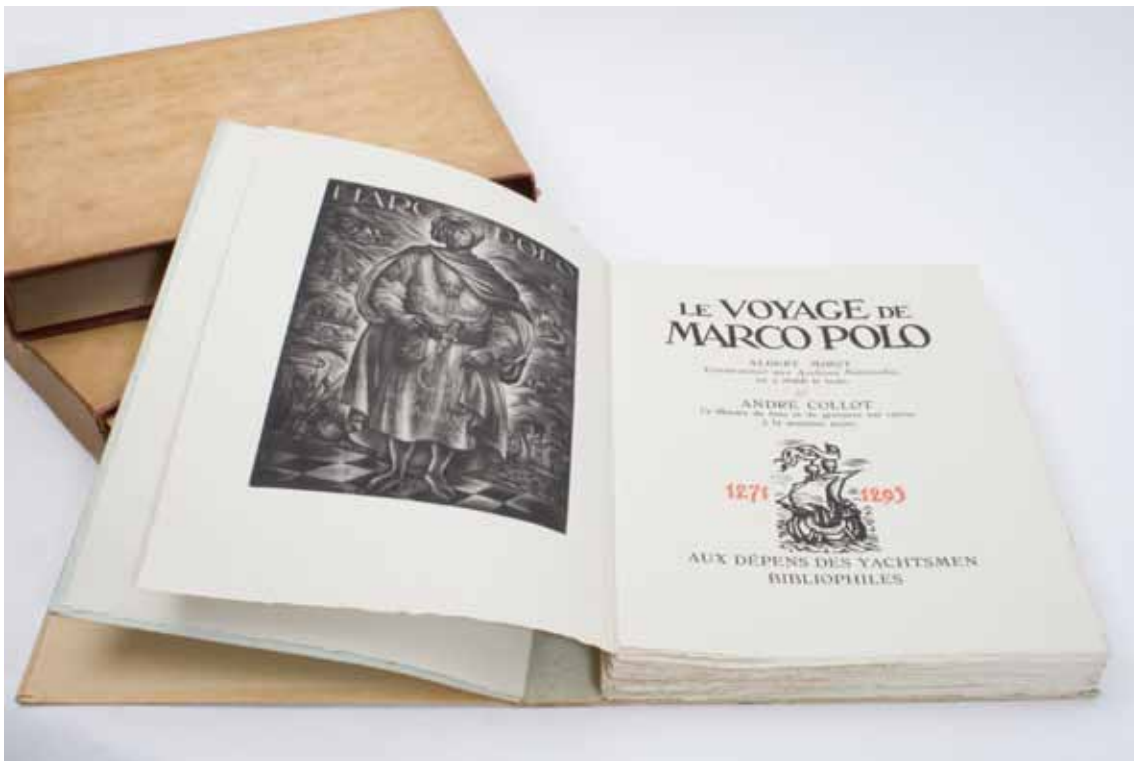
40. POLO, Marco. YULE, Colonel Henry, editor. *The Book of Ser Marco Polo, the Venetian.*

Two volumes, octavo, chromolithograph title-pages, plates and folding maps; original cloth, slightly shelf worn but an excellent copy. London, Murray, 1875.

Second revised edition: Yule's 'monumental edition provides a treasure-trove of supplementary information'. 'Yule's famous edition of 'Marco Polo' appeared in 1871... The book is a storehouse of curious and profound research, and placed the editor by common consent in the first rank of geographers. A remarkable feature in Yule's work is the skill with which he unravels the most confused narratives of uncritical and credulous medieval writers, and the satisfaction he feels in rehabilitating, when possible, their character for accuracy' (DNB).

Howgego, P124-6.





LAVISH FRENCH EDITION

41. MIROT, Albert and Andre COLLOT. *Le Voyage de Marco Polo*.

Two volumes, quarto, engraved title in red and black, wove paper, 30 copper plate engravings including two frontispieces, many lino-cut tail-pieces, one map; unbound, uncut sheets in stiff printed paper wrappers, parchment folders and slipcase, some minor wear, some foxing to paper wrappers but very good. Paris, Aux Depens des Yachtsmen Bibliophiles, 1951.

An attractive private press edition of the voyages of Marco Polo: one of 224 copies published, with 30 copper plate engravings by the French artist André Collot (he illustrated other works as various as *Lady Chatterley's Lover*). The historian Albert Mirot (1902-1984) came from a family of archivists and is best known for his collaboration with his father in writing *The Historical Guide of the Streets of Paris* (1979).

THE BEST-SELLING OF ALL TRAVELLERS' TALES

42. MANDEVILLE, Sir John. *Itinerarius [in Italian] Tractato delle piu maravegliose cosse.*

Small quarto (198 x 130 mm.), 80 leaves, text printed in roman letter in double columns; woodcut on title of a group of riders meeting Mandeville (with book in hand) by the entrance to a wood; 3 woodcut printer's marks; lightly washed, traces of dust-soiling to title, one minute wormhole, a few marginal tears repaired, but an excellent copy, in red morocco, by Bedford. Florence, [Lorenzo Morgiani], c.1496-1499.

An Italian vernacular edition of the *Travels* of Sir John Mandeville, the fundamental travel book, first best-seller in the genre, and a text which greatly influenced the course of subsequent exploration. One of the most popular texts of the late Middle Ages and the Renaissance, taking the reader to the Holy Land, Egypt, Turkey, Persia, Tartary, India and Cathay, its influence was profound and persisted well into the era of printing and the age that saw the Western discoveries of the New World and the sea routes to Asia. In 1625 Samuel Purchas thought Mandeville 'was the greatest Asian Traveller that ever the World had', next – 'if next' – to Marco Polo (*Pilgrimes* III/i p. 65). Even if we can doubt the absolute truth of Mandeville's narrative today – and there are arguments for and against – it has never been out of print in one form or another, and together with Marco Polo's narrative it encapsulates for us a medieval world-view finally succumbing to a "modern" traveller.

'When Leonardo da Vinci moved from Milan in 1499, the inventory of his books included a number on natural history, the sphere, the heavens – indicators of some of the prime interests of that unparalleled mind. But out of the multitude of travel accounts that Leonardo could have had, in MS or from the new printing presses, there is only the one: Mandeville's *Travels*. At about the same time... Columbus was perusing Mandeville for information on China preparatory to his voyage; and in 1576 a copy of the *Travels* was with Frobisher as he lay off Baffin Bay. The huge number of people who relied on the *Travels* for hard, practical geographical information in the two centuries after the book first appeared demands that we give it serious attention if we want to understand the mental picture of the world of the late Middle Ages and the Renaissance' (C. Moseley, ed., *The Travels of Sir John Mandeville*, 1983, p. 9).

Of great significance is the book's discussion of the notion that the globe can be circumnavigated (it is often said that the reading of Mandeville gave Columbus the idea of sailing to the west to reach the east). Although Mandeville continues to present the east as exotically different, and continues the exciting myth of distant realms populated by monsters and strange human forms, his discussion of the physical and geographical "proof" of the size and shape of the earth also serves to bring the east – together with the Antipodes – into the discoverable and real world.

Originally written in French (quite possibly the Anglo-Norman still current in English court circles) the book first began to circulate in Europe between 1356 and 1366. By 1400 it was available in every major European language and by 1500 the number of manuscript copies was vast – indeed over 300 have survived, compared to only about 100 of Marco Polo. The early printed editions testify at once to the importance attached to the *Travels* and to its commercial appeal. All early editions are now of great rarity on the market, especially those, such as this, in the vernacular languages.

This is one of seven editions in Italian from incunable presses (first, Milan 1480). It has the extra attraction of a Florentine woodcut on the title-page depicting Mandeville himself, book in hand. The exceptional popularity of the Italian editions in the late fifteenth century is particularly striking 'when we remember that not only was Columbus himself an Italian, but that north Italy was at that time the main centre of discussion of the western and eastern voyages. Mandeville's information on Cathay was of importance to Columbus and probably Toscanelli before him; Cabot, Vespucci, and Behain all had connections with north Italy... It is notable that the decline of Italian maritime and commercial supremacy in the mid sixteenth century exactly coincides with the cessation of [Italian] editions' (C. Moseley, 'The availability of Mandeville's *Travels*', *The Library* XXX, 1975, p. 132). Other fifteenth-century editions were in Latin, English, French and German, the earliest apparently being in Dutch, circa 1470-77. 'The listing of early editions of the *Travels* is very difficult, both because of the number of these editions in every major language of Europe, and because the surviving copies of this very popular little book are so very rare and widely scattered' (Bennett p. 335).

Tractato bellissimo delle piu marauigliose cose & piu
notabile che si trouino nelle parte del mondo scripte &
racolte dallo strenuissimo Caualiere asperondoro Gio/
uanni Mandauilla Franzese che uisito quasi tutte le par/
ti del mondo habitabili ridocto in lingua Thoscana.

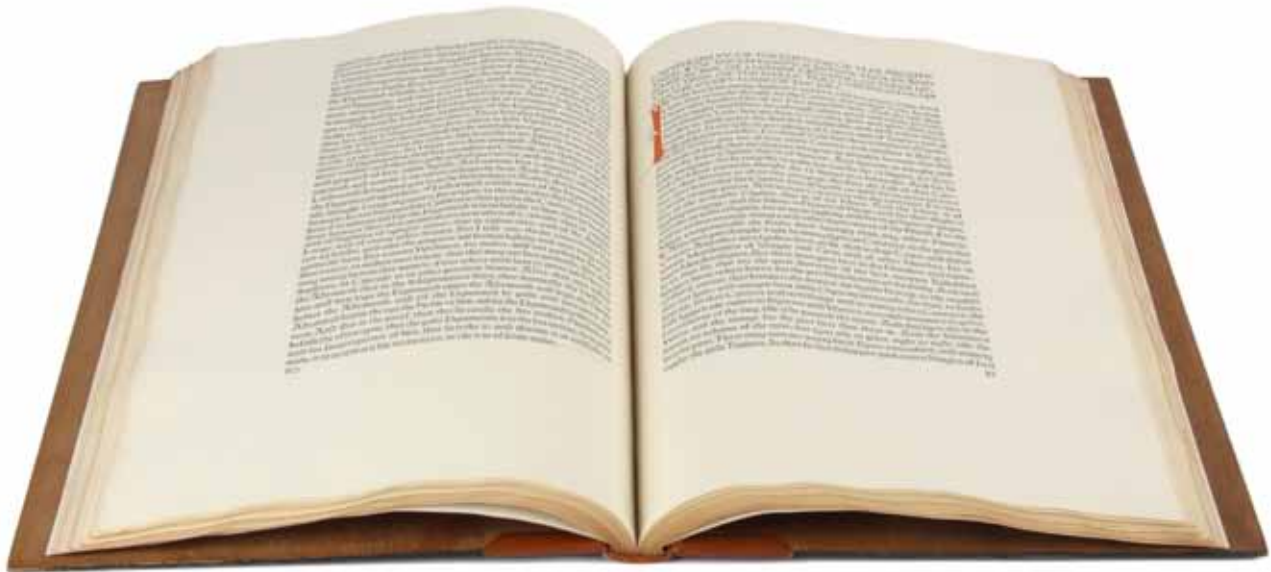


Little is known of Sir John Mandeville himself. He tells us that he was an English knight, that he travelled from 1322 to 1356, and he served with the Sultan of Egypt and the Great Khan. Although very unusual, a journey at this time as far as China is not in itself improbable: the Franciscans, like Odoric of Pordenone or John of Plano de Carpini, and a few merchants, like the Polos and Balduci Pegolotti, reached the Far East during the period of Tartar hegemony (roughly the century after 1220) and lived to write their memoirs.

Mandeville may pose problems of authenticity for the modern historian, but there is no doubting the effect that his book had while it circulated in manuscript, once it was disseminated more widely in print, and indeed until the present day. It is a work that fired the global imagination. It helped to create a demand for a route to China and the Indies, and so served as both imaginative preparation and motive force for the explorations and discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

ISTC (im00176500) records just four copies, three in Italy – Florence (2) and Perugia (imperfect) – and another in the British Library. There is also a copy in Paris. Opinions have varied both as to the identity of the printer and the date; but it now seems most likely that it was printed by Lorenzo Morgiani between 1496 and 1499. On this subject a full report by Dr. Martin Davies, whose help in identifying the printer and dating the edition we gratefully acknowledge, is available on request.

GW, M20444; IGI, 6109; Kristeller, 256b (title-page woodcut); not in Goff; Reichling, 1260; Howgego, 'Encyclopedia of Exploration 1800 to 1850', M39; Lach, 'Asia in the Making of Europe', I, pp. 77-80 and passim.



HANDSOME PRIVATE PRESS EDITION

43. MANDEVILLE, Sir John. *The voiage and travaile of Sir John Maundevice, Kt. Which treateth of the way to Hierusalem, and of Marvayles of Inde, with other Islands and Countryes.*

Small folio, with 34 decorative initials in blue red and gold, and 31 woodcut illustrations by Valenti Angelo; original quarter brown morocco over Filipino mahogany sides, spine with raised bands, lettered in blind; folding case. New York, Grabhorn Press, 1928.

A remarkably handsome edition of the "Travels" by the great American press. Considered one of the three or four greatest books produced at the Grabhorn Press, it was based on a late English edition of 1725. 'The type [Koch Bibel Gotisch], designed and cut by Rudolph Koch, was used in America for the first time in this book. The "Travels of Mandeville" was an ideal subject for this type and for the simple medieval illustrations of Valenti Angelo that accompany it. The press intended to issue the book for direct sale, but Mr. Bennett Cerf of Random House, while in San Francisco, saw proofs and immediately bought the entire edition for publication under his firm's imprint' (Heller & Magee).

Heller & Magee, Grabhorn Bibliography, 107.

**ANTHROPOPHAGI AND OTHER WONDERS,
IN TERZA RIMA**

44. UBERTI, Fazio degli. *Ditta mundi*.

Quarto, 268 leaves including the final blank; the Giunta press woodcut device on title, capital spaces with guide-letters, a few wormholes (some filled) in the gutter of six central sections (no loss of text), leaves of three sections lightly browned, paper repair to outer margin of leaf 8, a few letters strengthened in manuscript; but a very sound copy in early 19th-century morocco-backed marbled paper boards; flat spine fully gilt, gilt edges; 18th-century library stamp of the Capuchins of Naples. Venice, Christophoro di Pensa, 4 September, 1501.

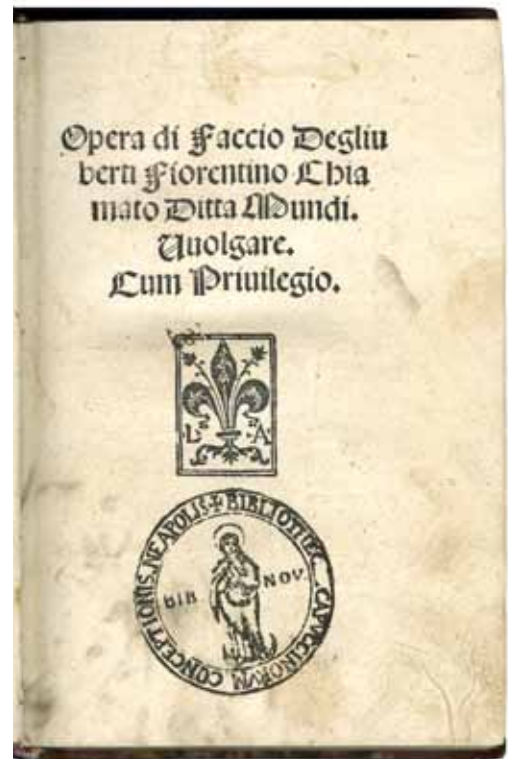
Second edition (first, Vicenza 1474) of this rare armchair travelogue in which the poet explores the known world with the Roman geographer Solinus as his guide. Solinus (see catalogue number 4) was the 1st-century Roman, geographer, one of those who joined with Pomponius Mela in their belief in an antipodal continent. The poem deliberately echoes Dante, though Solinus as guide is the “modern” replacement appropriate to the Age of Discovery for Dante’s poet guide, Virgil.

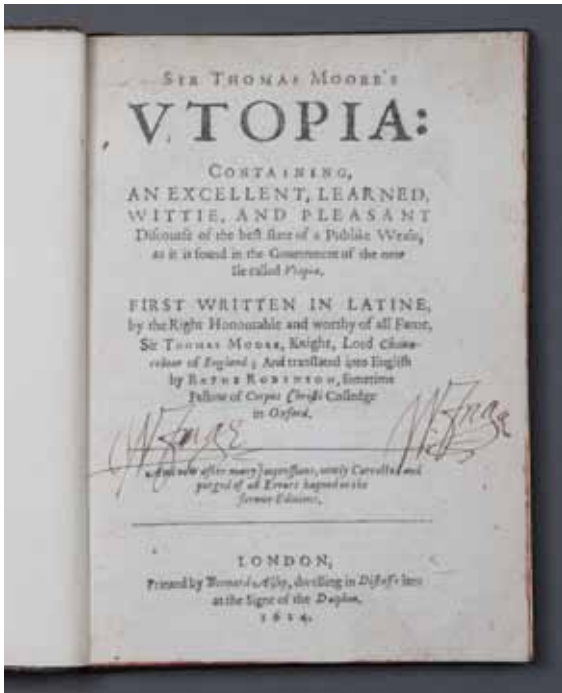
‘The *Dittamondo* (the title is adapted from the Latin “*Dicta mundi*”) turns Dantesque ideas and techniques to different ends. It recounts, in *terza rima*, a journey of the protagonist-poet through the continents of Europe, Africa and Asia that made up the known world, guided not by Virgil but by the ancient geographer Solinus, and with the aim of discovering not divine truth but geographical, historical, and environmental facts about the places visited’ (*Oxford Companion to Italian Literature*). Uberti (?1302-?1367) came from a once-powerful Florentine family but, like Dante, spent his life in exile in Northern Italy.

Much here is the fanciful stuff of medieval travellers’ tales or bestiaries, with accounts, for instance, of anthropophagi and the mancopods of Ethiopia. But such excitements are sandwiched by less startling fact: for example, England is characterized by its pastures, rivers, beautiful castles, rich cities and strong justice system, but Uberti also mentions a small islet where people are born with short tails like those of a stag. After a discussion of Brutus, the Trojans and St. Augustine, there is a brief chronicle of the kings of England from Uther Pendragon to Edward III. Scotland is described in terms of its strange and mountainous terrain and the fierceness of its inhabitants, while Ireland is noted for the quality of its cloth.

Most of Uberti’s account of the Middle East takes the form of a dialogue between the author and ‘Frate Ricoldo’, i.e. Ricoldus de Monte Crucis (or Riccoldo da Montecroce, 1243-1320), a Dominican friar who spent much of his life in the East before returning to Florence (by 1301) and whose best-known work is *Contra legem Sarracenorum*. Ricoldus recounts the life of Muhammad and then explains why wine and pork is denied to Muslims and what Muhammad says about Christ. He also discusses the Qur’an and refers to the *Liber scalae Machometi*, a translation of an Islamic eschatological work describing a visionary journey by Muhammad to heaven and hell.

Adams, U10; BM STC (Italian), p.703; Isaac, 12528.





EARLY EDITION OF MORE'S GREAT INVENTED WORLD

45. MORE, Sir Thomas. Sir Thomas Moore's *Utopia*: containing an excellent, learned, wittie, and pleasant Discourse of the best state of a Publike Weale... translated into English by Raphe Robynson...

Small quarto, very small hole to leaf E3 (affecting two letters of text), attractive contemporary owner's signature to titlepage; a handsome copy in nineteenth-century blue morocco by Riviere, neatly rebacked in matching style, an elegant copy. London, Bernard Alsop, 1624.

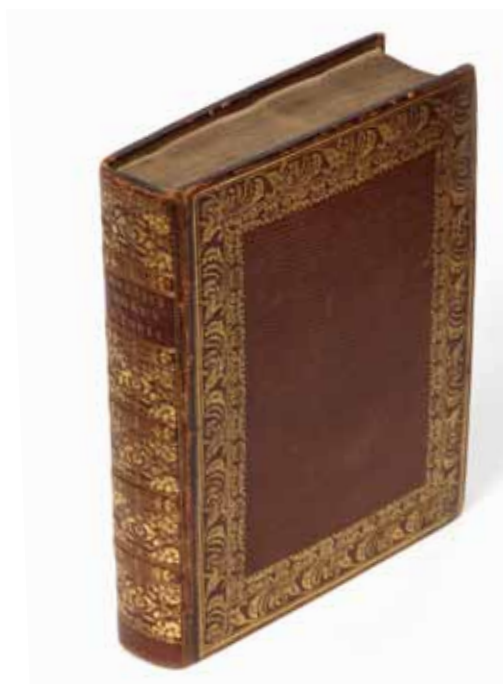
Thomas More's landmark fable in English, the fourth edition of the humanist Ralph Robynson's translation, here "newly corrected" by Bernard Alsop. It is also the first edition to carry the new dedication to Cresacre More, great grandson of the author.

This is the classic English translation of *Utopia* from the original Latin, and 'has not been displaced in popular esteem by the subsequent efforts of Gilbert Burnet (1684) and Arthur Cayley (1808)' (DNB). More's work is the landmark of a genre that has had a far-reaching effect on the world of letters and of the imagination. The notion of an ideal society had been canvassed before, notably by Plato, but it was More who fully developed the concept of an imagined ideal world, and who also gave the familiar name to the concept, with his famous pun on "good place" (eutopos) and "nowhere" (outopos).

More's invention relied heavily on the voyage accounts of his day: *Utopia* is a New World discovery made by More's hero, Hythlodaye, during one of his three voyages with Amerigo Vespucci. The work owes a considerable debt to 'the sense of discovery and possibility afforded by the Renaissance voyages of exploration' (Susan Bruce, *Three Modern Utopias*).

With the early ownership signature of W. Inge in two places on the title page.

European Americana, 624/93; Gibson, 'St. Thomas More... with a Bibliography of Utopiana', 28; *Printing and the Mind of Man*, 47 (citing the first 1516 Latin edition); *STC*, 18097.



LARGE PAPER ISSUE

46. MORE, Sir Thomas. A most pleasant, fruitful, and witty work of the best state of a public weal, and of the new isle called Utopia; Written in Latin by the Right Worthy and Famous Sir Thomas More, Knight, and translated into English by Raphe Robynson, A.D. 1551.

Quarto, engraved frontispiece and one plate; contemporary straight-grain brown morocco, elaborately gilt. London, William Miller, 1808.

Large paper issue: a fine copy of this attractive scholarly edition of Robynson's translation of More's *Utopia*, with notes, a biographical introduction, and an informative bibliography of earlier editions by Thomas Dibdin. Dibdin's introduction was widely influential, not least because it is in this edition that 'the portraits of More are critically discussed' (Lowndes).

Jackson, 12a; *Lewis*, p. 132.



EXOTICA, REAL AND IMAGINARY

47. BELON DU MANS, Pierre. *Les observations de plusieurs singularitez et choses memorables, trouvees en Grece, Asie, Indée, Egypte, Arabie & autres pays estranges...*

Small octavo, three maps including double-page plan of Mt. Sinai, finely executed woodblock illustrations; first few gatherings mildly water-stained with minute worming, small localised loss to the bottom edge of six gatherings (s-z), yet a most attractive copy in eighteenth-century sprinkled calf, spine gilt in panels with red label. Antwerp, Christopher Plantin, 1555.

One of the first explorer-naturalists: Pierre Belon's near-eastern travels. Belon, a physician and naturalist best remembered for his work as a comparative anatomist and master of dissection, undertook long voyages through Egypt, Arabia, the Levant, Greece and Asia Minor between 1546 and 1550. He was a careful observer who 'can be considered the originator of comparative anatomy... he enriched the biological sciences by new observations and contributed greatly to the progress of the natural sciences in the sixteenth century.' (DSB). *Les observations de plusieurs singularitez* is a rich travel narrative, combining natural history detail with descriptions of the customs, costumes and history of the peoples Belon encountered on his travels. It includes a diversity of material reflecting the author's innate curiosity, including chapters on the ancient labyrinths of Crete, opium cultivation and use in Turkey, the daily lives of children and the flooding of the Nile. Donald Lach described it as 'one of the most readable travelogues to appear in the sixteenth century'.

Belon travelled to the east as a member of a diplomatic mission that also included the archaeologist Pierre Giles, and later Guillaume Postel the early arabist as well as the royal cosmographers André Thevet and Nicolas de Nicolay. The books published by this remarkably gifted group of travellers provided the west with a compendium of information on the near east that was at the same time exotic and closely observed. Inevitably some fantasy crept in, and the exotic depictions and descriptions – whether of a giraffe or a chameleon from direct observation, or a gryphon or dragon surviving from mythology – show us the creatures that excited great interest at the time, and clearly especially appealed to the mapmakers since they can often be found in early maps inhabiting the dangerous edges of a world not yet fully discovered.

This is the second edition published in Antwerp by Christopher Plantin in 1555.

Brunet, I, 762; Funck, 274; Graesse, I, 331; Nissen, 132; Pritzel, 697; Tobler, S72; Wellcome, 759.



**WITH THE SOUTHERN CROSS: ONE OF THE GREAT
TRAVEL BOOKS OF THE RENAISSANCE**

48. [CORSALI] ALVARES, Francisco. *Historiale description de l'Ethiopie, contenant vraye relation des terres, & païs du gran Roy, & Empereur Prete-Ian, l'assiette des ses Royaumes & Provinces, leurs coutumes, loix, & religion...*

Small octavo, printed in italic and roman letter, with a woodcut of the stars of the Southern Cross and six woodcut plans of Ethiopian churches; a fine copy in eighteenth-century English red morocco, gilt-ruled borders on the sides with flower-pieces at the corners, spine panelled in gilt between raised bands, dark green leather label; spine slightly darkened; marbled endpapers, all edges gilt; in a red morocco folding case, ornately gilt. Antwerp, Christopher Plantin, 1558.

A delightful copy in a most attractive English binding, with a narrative of great significance to the southern hemisphere and the way thither: Corsali's description of his identification of the Southern Cross along with the famous image illustrating the cross. This is one of two issues of the first edition in French, this having the imprint of Christopher Plantin; the other issue had the imprint of Jean Bellère, who was also the translator. No edition in English would appear for more than three hundred years.

The main purpose of the book was to print the eyewitness account, by its chaplain, of the first Portuguese embassy to reach Ethiopia in 1520-26, here in its first separate edition in French. First published in Portuguese in 1540 as "Verdadera informaçam das terras do Preste Ioam", this was the earliest first-hand description of Ethiopia by a known European and of great importance for the history of the country, not least for its unequivocal identification of King David of Ethiopia as the Prester John of the Indies, the legendary figure who had inspired Christendom since the twelfth century. Ethiopia in the sixteenth century stood for something even more exotic than it actually was, often appearing in early texts signifying a place as far away geographically and culturally as it was possible to imagine. From Herodotus onwards, the name was often used to mean all of the African continent south of Egypt.

The book also includes the description of the first identification of the Southern Cross. Alvares's narrative is preceded (though not in the original Portuguese version) by the two letters of Andrea Corsali, included here because this Florentine traveller ended his days in Ethiopia.

In 1515 Corsali, an Italian under the patronage of the Medici family, accompanied a Portuguese voyage down the African coast, around the Cape of Good Hope, and into the Southern and Indian Oceans, making landfall at Goa on the Indian coast, later travelling down to Cochin at the foot of India. After rounding the Cape, he had observed the curious behaviour of an unrecorded group of stars, which he described and illustrated in a letter – the first of the two printed here – narrating his voyage that he sent back from Cochin to his patron Giuliano de Medici in Florence. Corsali's description and illustration of the constellation was the first to outline its shape in detail as a cross: after the publication of his *Lettera* the term "cross" or "crosiers" recurs frequently and in 1606, for example, Quirós, on his quest for the Southern Continent, instructed his captains to ascertain their position at night by the "cruzero". The narrative also contains a tantalising reference to a continental land in the vicinity of New Guinea, which alone would make the *Lettera* an important element in the canon of pre-Cook discovery of Australia and the Pacific.

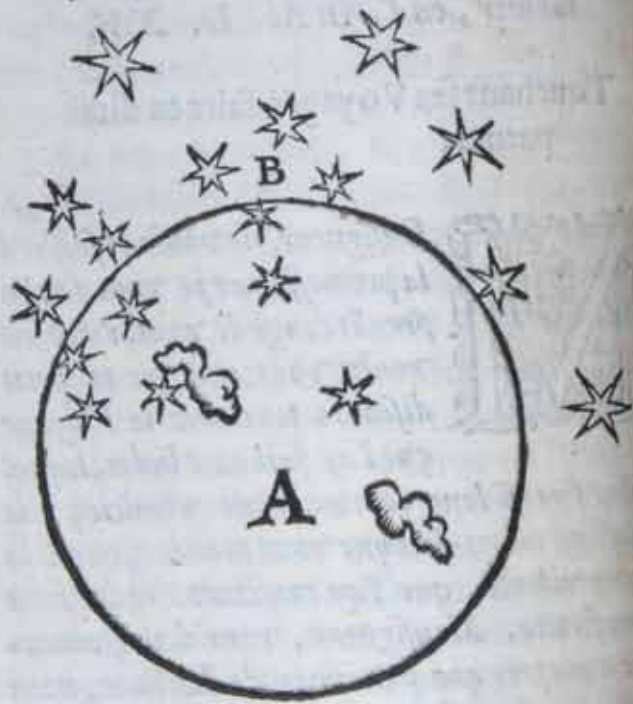
The first editions of Corsali's two letters appeared in Italian in 1516 and 1517 respectively and both are of utmost rarity; the important 1516 letter is known in only three copies, one of which at one time belonged, as did this book, to the controversial English collector and aesthete William Beckford. This copy has an exceptionally good provenance, having belonged to William Beckford (Hamilton Palace Sale, 30 June 1882, lot 175); Joannes Gennadius (Sotheby's, 2 March 1898), note on flyleaf; Henry J.B. Clements, with his bookplate; the explorer Wilfred Thesiger, with his bookplate (Sotheby's, Nov 21, 1991, lot 347); Henry Winterton (Sotheby's, May 28, 2003, lot 18); and finally the great collector of Ethiopian material (among many other things) Bent Juel-Jensen, with his distinctive Amharic bookplate.

Alden, 'European Americana', 558/2; BM STC (Dutch), 5; Borba de Moraes, I, p. 31 (Spanish edition only); Fumagalli, 610; Gay, 2603; Streit, XV, 1589; Voet, Plantin, 53B.

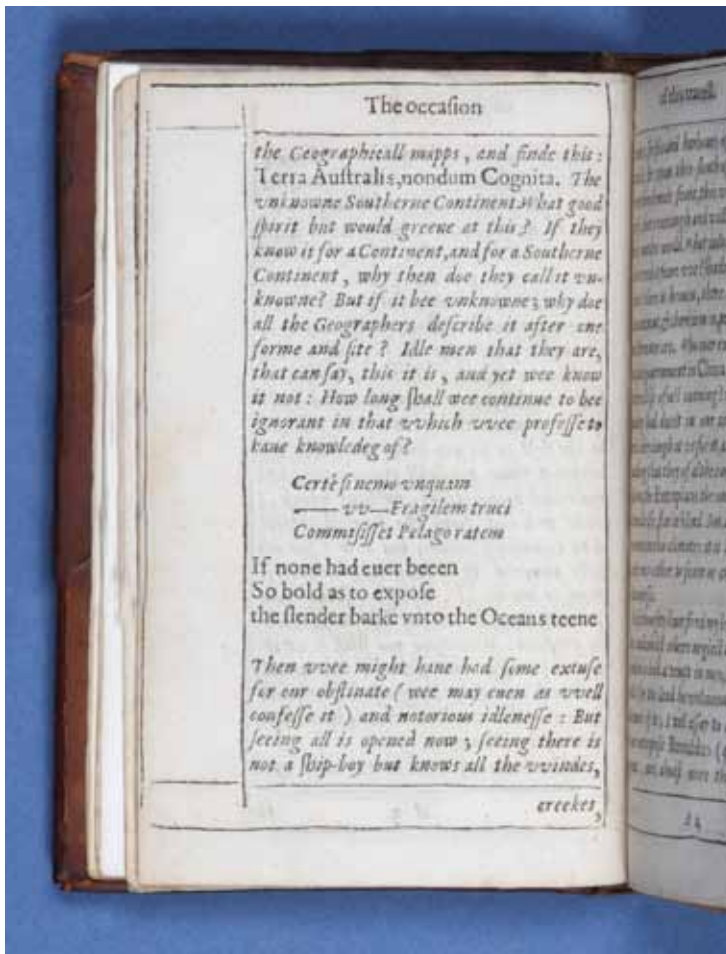


LE VOYAGE

là le soleil se trouuoit parmy les signes Septentrionaux, ou nous trouuâmes que la nuict estoit aussi de quatorze heures . Nous vîmes audit lieu pareillement vn merueilleux ordre d'estoilles, lesquelles à l'opposite de nostre nort sans nombre se voyoyent virer çà & là, & apres auoir bien cherché le pol antartic par la hauteur des degrez, prîmes le jour par le Soleil, & mesurâmes la nuict



avec l'astrolable, ou vîmes deux petites nuées de moyenne grandeur, qui se voyoyent à l'entour du pole tantost bas, tantost haut, avec vne estoille au mylieu, qui pareillement se viroit loing du pol
vn.



**“THE UNKNOWNNE SOUTHERNE CONTINENT.
 WHAT GOOD SPIRIT BUT WOULD
 GREEVE AT THIS?”**

49. HALL, Joseph. *The Discovery of a New World or A Description of the South Indies. Hetherto Unknowne.* By an English Mercury.

Small octavo, lacking title-page (a remnant present) and one leaf of preliminaries (f. 4, the translator’s “Epistle”), both supplied in photo-facsimile; contemporary unlettered dark calf, slightly rubbed. London, Ed. Blount and W. Barrett, circa 1609.

First edition in English of Bishop Hall’s famous antipodean satire, translated from the Latin by John Healey. The various editions in Latin of *Mundus alter et idem* are themselves rare but this English version has proved extremely elusive. This is the first edition in this form; a revised version was issued in 1613 or 1614 with a different preface. The book has been twice reprinted in modern times (Harvard 1937 and Amsterdam 1969). Rodney Davidson, who noted of the Latin edition that this was ‘one of the earliest, if not the earliest of the fictitious voyages set in Australia... an extremely rare work and seldom offered for sale’, did not even note the existence of this English version in his *A Book Collector’s Notes*.

We have never before seen a copy for sale and none has appeared at auction in the last twenty-five years. The ESTC records just ten institutional copies, six of them in the UK and four in the US, while we have traced a further two copies in the southern hemisphere, those held by the

National Libraries of New Zealand and Australia, the latter incomplete.

The copy offered now is incomplete too, missing its title-page and a preliminary leaf of an “Epistle” from the Translator to the Author. The Canberra copy lacks the same leaf of “Epistle” but is also missing pp. 31-2 of the main text. Only the Epistle leaf would serve to identify which this is of two issues published at much the same time (see STC). In our copy a fragment of the original engraved title-page is present with the small circular map showing the imaginary countries of Tenterbelly and Fooliana.

This genuinely funny narrative, a loose translation of Hall’s more subtle and complicated Latin original, which had been intended for a small academic audience, ensured the story’s popularity. It would later be condemned by John Milton as lacking in moral purpose but helped to inspire Swift in his creation of Gulliver. Hall’s hero Mercury travels to the antipodes where he discovers the four nations Tenterbelly, Fooliana, Sheelandt and Theeuingen, within each of which are provinces and cities that Hall uses to satirise the vices of Europe.

‘It hath ever offended me, writes Hall in the introductory *The occasion of this travell*, ‘to looke upon the Geographical mapps, and finde this: Terra Australis, nondum Cognita. The unknowne Southerne Continent. What good spirit but would greeve at this? If they know it for a Continent, and for a Southerne Continent, why then doe they call it unknowne? But if it bee unknowne; why doe all the Geographers describe it after one forme and site? Idle men that they are, that can say, this it is, and yet wee knowe it not: How long shall wee continue to bee ignorant in that which wee professe to have knowledge of?’

See Richard A. McCabe, *Joseph Hall: A Study in Satire and Meditation* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1982).

ESTC, S92843; Gibson, ‘St. Thomas More... with a Bibliography of Utopiana’, 702n; Heylyn, 1093; STC, 12686.



WITH THE EXTRAORDINARY WOODCUTS OF "PRODIGES" OF THE SOUTHERN WORLD: FROM THE KING OF COCHIN TO THE SKIAPOD

50. BOTERO, Giovanni. *Le Relationi Universali... divide in sette parti... [with] Aggiunta alla quarta parte dell'Indie...*

Small thick quarto, with 32 woodcuts in the "Aggiunta" section; some marginal repairs in the "Aggiunta" and two of the leaves crudely coloured, inkstains to another; lacking eight text leaves in the main work and four leaves of index, but the "Aggiunta" section complete; old quarter vellum. Venice, Alessandro de Vecchi, 1618. 1618.

First of two editions, both very rare. This wonderful book, printed early in the seventeenth century, contains a remarkable series of woodcuts actually prepared in the sixteenth century but not then published. Wormholes in the actual woodblocks that show clearly in the printing suggest that the blocks lay idle for a substantial time. These haunting images, partly the work of the artist Hans Burgkmair, represent the general European perception of the mysteries of the undiscovered worlds to the east and south. Woodcuts of the creatures likely to be found inhabiting these lands are accompanied by others of actual native peoples encountered on a real voyage, without much distinction being drawn between real and imaginary. These weird imaginings include numerous remarkable evolutionary fantasies such as the skiapod whose immense foot has developed to shield him from the fierce sun, and numerous permutations of man-beast combinations.

The eighth part of this posthumous edition of Botero's chronicle contains these thirty-two sixteenth-century woodcuts, which depict "Monsters and Customs of the Indies, with their King including lively illustrations of them". Fifteen cuts portray monsters or "Prodigies", while seventeen illustrate actual natives of India, Africa and Arabia. This latter part of the series represents the first serious study of African and Oriental native life and dress for publication in a European travel book.





Of this last group, eight are from a larger block of 1508, which formed a panorama by Burgkmair known as 'The Procession of the King of Cochin'. The panorama was to have illustrated an account of a voyage to India undertaken by the German merchant, Balthasar Springer, on a Portuguese vessel in 1505-6. Springer's account was never published and no complete impression of the block appears to be known.

Some of these remarkable images are familiar from the dramatic reproductions in the 1988 "Terra Australis" exhibition. As Eisler remarked in the catalogue (*Terra Australis*, fig. 1, p. 16), the woodblocks represent "one of the earliest and most dramatic studies of exotic people from the tropical regions visited by the Portuguese". They were the immediate source for the extraordinary tapestry 'Triumph of the King of Cochin' by the Arras workshop, now in the Musée des Arts Africains et Océaniens *Terra Australis*, number 2).

Botero's universal geography was first printed in Rome in 1591, without the eighth part. Published in many editions and translations, it has always been highly regarded. Only in the two Vecchi editions of 1618 and 1622-3 is the *Aggiunta* found with it; in fact, when Oakeshott first discovered a copy with the Burgkmair cuts he thought it to be unique. This copy, as noted above, lacks a number of leaves in the main work but the *Aggiunta* section, a separate work that sometimes exists as a stand-alone volume, is complete.

JCB, p. 161 (1622 edition only, lacking the 'Aggiunta'); Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe*, II/2, pp. 235-52; see Oakeshott, 'Some Woodcuts by Hans Burgkmair', Roxburghe Club, 1960.

THE COLONISATION AND CONQUEST OF THE ANTIPODES

51. GOTTFRIED, Johann Ludwig. *Historia Antipodum oder Neue Welt, Das ist: Natur vnd Eigenschaft desz halbentheils der Erden...*

Three parts in one volume, folio, engraved allegorical title, seven double-page or folding maps and plates, and 174 half-page text engravings; one or two scattered worm holes but a fine copy in contemporary vellum, ties lost, corners slightly bumped; front flyleaf loose; bookplate. Frankfurt, Matthias Merian, 1631.

First of several editions of this handsome book on the colonisation and conquest of the New World, a heavily-illustrated collection of voyage material relating to the antipodes. While some of the material deals with South America and the oceans of the southern hemisphere, there is much on North America and the West Indies: the word antipodes is used here in its loose sense of opposite ends of the globe, whether opposite by latitude or longitude, thus giving a context for seventeenth-century notions of the antipodes.

This is ‘important and magnificent, greatly sought after, expensive and rare’, says Borba de Moraes, while Müller noted that it ‘is sufficiently well known that good copies are very rare...’. For many years it was attributed to Johann Philipp Abelin, the sixteenth-century German chronicler, whose *Theatrum Europaeum* was a series of chronicles of the chief events in the history of the world down to 1619. Internet resources all repeat this attribution (an object lesson to us all) although, according to Borba de Moraes, J.L. Gallati proved (*Der Koniglich schwedische in Deutschland geführte Krieg*, 1902) that Gottfried was in fact the real author and not one of Abelin’s pseudonyms.

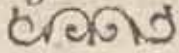
The material derives from the *Grands Voyages*, the great De Bry collection of voyages. Merian, the publisher of Gottfried’s book, was De Bry’s son-in-law, and therefore had access to the wonderful copper-engraved plates made to illustrate the De Bry collections. He also supplied a number of new maps and plates for this version, including a German edition of the Smith map of Virginia, and a depiction of the Dutch capture of the Spanish treasure fleet in the Bay of Matanzas in 1628.

The first part of the book is an abridgment of the “histories” of previous authors, such as Acosta, Oviedo and Herrera as well as Peter Martyr, Laet, Staden and Jean de Léry. The second part is an account of about thirty voyages to the Americas from Columbus and Vespucci to Spilbergen and Schouten, a number of them of interest to the history of the Pacific; the third part deals with the voyage of Jacob l’Hermite, the voyage of the eleven vessels of the Nassau Fleet which sailed to establish a safe southern route for the Dutch to their possessions in the East Indies.

Borba de Moraes, I/372; James Ford Bell, G193; Palau, 106386; Sabin, 50 (1755 edition only); Streit, II:1601.



Artificiall
Negroes.



460 *Man Transform'd: OR,*

this with the juice of a certaine fruit, which they call *Genipat*, which doth black so much, that though they wash themselves they cannot be clean in ten or twelve daies after.

Purch. *Pilgr.* 4.
lib. 7.

The *Brasil* women, to make themselves gallant, paint their bodies with the juyce of a certaine fruit, wherewith they remaine black, making in their bodies many white stroakes, after the fashion of round hose, and other kind of garments; their children presently as soone as they are borne are painted with red and black colour.

Lindseor. *lib.* 1.

The Inhabitants that Sir *Francis Drake* found in 47 degrees, and 30 minutes, whose Bay he called *Seale Bay*, their whole bravery and setting out



them-

TATTOOED WONDERS

52. BULWER, John. *Anthropometamorphosis: Man Transform'd: or The Artificial Changing Historically presented, in the mad and cruell Gallantry, foolish Bravery, ridiculous Beauty, filthy Fineness, and loathsome Loveliness of most Nations, fashioning and altering their Bodies from the mould intended by Nature...*

Small quarto, with the extra engraved allegorical frontispiece and explanatory leaf (the latter laid down and restored at corners), engraved portrait from a later printing (without engraver's signature of W. Faithorne in caption), complete with the inserted leaf of illustrations between S2 and S3; with very numerous woodcut illustrations throughout; a few spots but generally a fine copy in nineteenth-century dark blue crushed morocco, ornately gilt, all edges gilt. London, William Hunt, 1653.

One of the earliest studies of body mutilation and decoration. This edition of 1653 is the first illustrated edition; the edition of 1650 was smaller and did not include any of the astonishing illustrations. This is an exceptionally interesting book, and very rare in anything approaching decent condition.

The book is based on both fact and fantasy: it belongs in the tradition exemplified by the illustrated versions of Botero's *Relationi Universali* by including the weird and wonderful creatures that might be expected to be found in a new world, while for its "fact" it is based on travellers' tales, including specifically those of Mandeville. The extraordinary scope is apparent from the cited list of historians, philosophers, poets and anatomists from whom Bulwer has drawn his evidence. The resulting work provides an unusual slant on early voyage accounts of the new world and is a pioneering work of comparative anthropology.

Bulwer held that tattooing and other forms of "mutilation" were a debasement of the figure made in God's image, but this high moral position does not prevent his evident delight at the possibilities of alteration and adornment. His work is structured anatomically: the head, hair, face, eyebrows, eyelids, eyes, nose, ears, and so on. He discusses the practices of all nations, the more exotic the better, and is unrelenting in his descriptions of the often grotesque means by which we decorate ourselves. His accounts of tattooing, scarring, circumcisions, binding, lip- and ear-piercing, nail enhancements, are complemented by discussions of eunuchs, women and their maladies, the application of cosmetics, deformities, tooth-rites, breast-feeding, children and monstrosities.

Bulwer's reaction to his subject was typically European. In 1519 the Spanish under Cortez had encountered tattooing for the first time in Mexico and immediately typified it as the work of the devil. However the first real exposure to body art in Europe did not come until the exhibition of Dampier's Giolo (the "Painted Prince" taken back from the East Indies) in 1691. Tattooing remained exotic and unadopted in Europe for at least a century however: it was not until approximately the period of Cook's first voyage that the tradition of naval men being tattooed became established.

As well as descriptions of the most exotic and foreign examples imaginable, Bulwer is also happy to quote examples from closer to home, like to take one almost at random the Irish soldier named Francis Battalia who publicly ate large plates full of stone and gravel and then shook his body violently, making the stones rustle from the depths of his stomach.

'The subject and abundant illustrations... make it a desideratum in any collection of curiosa, for it describes and illustrates every conceivable alteration of the human body by man's design or by nature and is of equal interest to the anthropologist and the student of human credulity...' (Pforzheimer).

Pforzheimer, 115; Wellcome, I, 270; Wing, B5461.



EVERYTHING EXOTIC IN THE INDIES

53. FRANZ, Erasmus. *Ost- und West-Indischer wie auch Sinesischer Lust- und Stats-Garten.*

Thick folio, engraved title, followed by title-page in red & black, envoi to German Emperor Leopold I with separate armorial frontispiece, 65 plates, with one textual illustration and the terminal Errata leaf; contemporary full pigskin with blind-embossed armorial stamps "Insigne Preposit Rayhradensis Ordinis S Benedicti" (with manuscript annotations from the Benedictine library on title-page), leather straps on brass clasps repaired but original, banded spine with early manuscript spine title. Nürnberg, Johann Andreae Endter, 1668.

A monumental work on the East and West Indies and Asia; a splendid copy, in a well-preserved binding from a Benedictine library, of this work of exotic natural history by one of the most prolific authors of the seventeenth century. This ornate and lavishly illustrated book was a good companion to aristocratic collections of curiosities and *Wunderkammern*. The descriptions of natural history are interspersed with ethnographical musings, homeopathic advice on folk medicines and the history of European exploration and expansion, both actual and fabulous.

The three books of this vast work treat of the natural history, the customs, and the curiosities of the East and West Indies, and the Americas, 'with many very curious details' (Sabin), as curious as speculations about which animal might triumph in a fight between a tiger and a dragon, the anatomy of mermaids and mermen, or the habits of the flying tortoises of China. One of its delights is the extraordinary series of detailed plates, including two views of Batavia (founded 1623) showing the harbour packed with junks, packets, and exclusively Dutch ships.

Erasmus Franz (or Franciscus), was born in Lübeck in 1627 and died in Nuremberg in 1694. A polymath, he is best known for his indefatigable collecting of all sorts of folklore, natural history and ethnography; his massive studies, often published under coy pseudonyms, were bestsellers in seventeenth-century Europe. It is said that his career as a writer was forced upon him after he broke both his legs in a bad fall and so took a position with the publishers Endter.

As the work itself shows, Franz was knowledgeable about ancient and modern voyages and travels alike. One of the most interesting aspects of this publication is the 6-page preface listing the 'works consulted', which shows that he was able to access an amazing variety of published and manuscript material. Thus, works such as Caesar's *De Bello Gallico*, the Jewish histories of Flavius Josephus or the work of Pomponius Mela are listed alongside German editions of Thomas Cavendish and Francis Drake, or Latin editions of Columbus, Vespucci, Desiderius Erasmus, and the *Cosmographia* of the cartographer Sebastian Munster.

Because of the work's scope, it is frequently cited by histories and bibliographies of the period. Borba de Moraes, for example, marvelled that the 'bibliography is quite complete, and for Brazil contains a considerable number of the books published up to that time, with the exception of Portuguese works'.

Borba de Moraes, 323; John Carter Brown, 668/61; Sabin, 25463.





THE ISLE OF PINES, OFF THE COAST OF WEST AUSTRALIA

54. [ISLE OF PINES] [NEVILLE, Henry, after]. *Nuovo Scoprimiento dell'Isola Pines Situata oltre la linea Equinotiale, Fatto da un Nauilio Olandese l'Anno 1667.*

Duodecimo, 8 pages, some very light marking to titlepage; a handsome copy in an elegant polished green morocco binding, gilt dentelles with marbled endpapers, spine gilt. Bologna & Venetia, Giacomo Didini, c. 1668.

First Italian edition, very rare: Henry Neville's fictitious account of an island utopia located in the Indian Ocean "near to the coast of Australis". This translation, which appeared within months of the English original, is testament to the tremendous excitement generated by the "Isle of Pines".

Neville's work was inspired by the tales of VOC wrecks on the coast of western Australia, and was a publishing sensation in the seventeenth century, telling the racy tale of the Englishman George Pine, shipwrecked together with four women on the island during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in a work which became a model for many later fantasies of the paradise of the South Seas.

The first English edition of *The Isle of Pines* appeared on 27 June 1668, and became the basis for a series of continental editions. It appeared almost immediately in two different French editions, a more complete translation with the title *Relation de la découverte de l'isle de Pines*, and an abridged version, entitled *Nouvelle Découverte de l'isle de Pines située au delà de la ligne aequinoctiale*. This latter formed the basis for this Italian edition, which presents the tale in its essentials; the title page informs the reader of the discovery by a "Navilio Olandese" of a man and four women shipwrecked in the "grand'Oceano nell Emisfero Antartico" where, within 77 years, the population had swelled to 11,000.

This Italian edition, published the same year as the original English edition, is very scarce indeed, and not recorded as having been offered for sale in over three decades. We have not located a copy in any Australian library.

A DEGREE SOUTH OF THE ISLE OF PINES

55. [ISLE OF PINES] ANONYMOUS. *Verhael Van den wonderlijken Oproer, Voorgevallen in de Provincie van Malanbruino, gelegen een graed bezuiden het Eyland Pines: ende hoe de zelve is gestilt.*

Square octavo, 8 pp., paper browned, but very good; bound in modern boards with red spine, bookplate, ink title on front and spine. N.d., n.p. 1672.

A rare and important seventeenth-century Dutch work about the imaginary land of "Mallanbruino" which, it is claimed, lies just to the south of Henry Neville's famous Isle of Pines.

The title of this intriguing work literally translates as "Story of the remarkable turmoil, which occurred in the province of Mallanbruino, which lays a degree south of the Island of Pines, and how it was suppressed". The significant detail is that in Neville's story the small but fertile Isle of Pines is famously 'near to the Coast of Terra Australis, Incognita', suggesting that the author of this Dutch story set his story not only in the same region, but perhaps even on the fabled mainland itself: Mallanbruino thus becomes a little-known, and all but unregarded example of seventeenth-century Dutch Australiana.

Neville's work was first published in 1668 and appeared in Dutch translation soon thereafter. The Isle of Pines was a sensation, not least because of its licentious depiction of the hero of the tale, George Pine, sleeping with all four of the women with whom he was stranded. This short piece capitalised on its success, and takes the form of a dialogue in which a bored Dutch soldier on guard duty named Gijsbert tells his colleagues of the two years he spent in the imaginary province, and of the ideal society he found there. His friends are initially sceptical, but as he sketches in more and more detail they become quite taken with the land he describes, and how it is protected from the neighbouring lands with the novel (and very Dutch) expedient of being able to be temporarily flooded.

Only rarely offered on the market, this work forms a minor but interesting link in the long history of seventeenth-century Dutch exploration of the west Australian coast.

Knuttel, Catalogus van de Pamfletten-Verzameling, 10600.



**“A NEW AND STRANGE ADVENTURE,
WHICH NO KNIGHT ERRANT EVER
UNDERTOOK BEFORE”**

56. HEYLYN, Peter. *Cosmography in four books. Containing the Chorography and History of the whole World: and all the Principal Kingdoms, Provinces, Seas, and Isles thereof...* [engraved title:] The 5th Edition, Corrected & Inlarged by the Author.

Folio, printed title in red and black, with an additional engraved title and four folding maps (maps cut close at some edges due to their large size compared with the text block); contemporary dark sprinkled calf, spine worn and slightly defective at top, joints cracking but firm, covers worn, endpapers loose; an unrestored copy with some charm. London, Printed by A.C. for P. Chetwind, and A. Seile..., 1677.

Fifth edition, complete with the important appendix. Heylyn, the seventeenth-century theologian and historian, is said to have written his *Cosmography* after a stranger had advised him that ‘Geography is better than divinity’. First published in 1652, it is a huge, wide-ranging description of the known world illustrated with four good engraved maps (Europe, Africa, Asia and North America, the last showing California as an island).

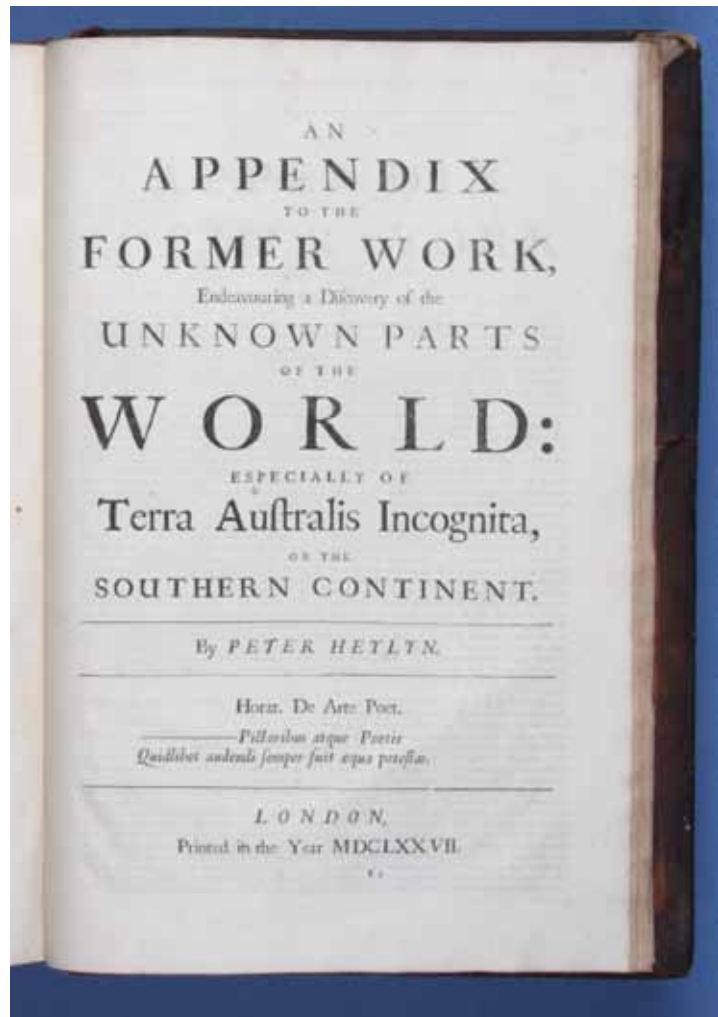
The appendix, running to six pages, has its own title-page (“An Appendix to the Former Work, Endeavouring a Discovery of the unknown Parts of the World: especially of Terra Australis Incognita, or the Southern Continent”). This supplementary chapter, which discusses real and imaginary Australian voyages, did not appear in the earliest editions, and is not present in all copies of the later editions (it is for example not present in the copy described by Mendelssohn) and is a bizarre and surprisingly unnoticed text on the southern continent. Heylyn begins: ‘And here we are upon a new and strange Adventure, which no Knight Errant ever undertook before...’

He continues by discussing “Terra Australis Incognita”, which is probably (on the counterpoise theory) as large as Europe, Asia, and Africa, and its potential: ‘The country being so large, so free from the Incumbrances of Frost and Ice, and endless Winters; I have oft marvelled with my self that no further hath been made in Discovery of it...’

He then discusses the voyages of Magellan, Le Maire, Hawkins, and Quirós, among others, with special sections devoted to Tierra del Fuego, the Solomon Islands and New Guinea. In a final, tongue-in-cheek, section he concludes that all that is needed by the student of the southern continent is more information; so, rather than ‘troubling the Vice-Royes of Peru, and Mexico, or taking out a Commission for a new Discovery’ he examines instead the various utopias that have been written with the southern continent as a setting. He starts with Hall’s *Mundus Alter* and deals with More, Bacon, and others.

An interesting, rare, and early discussion of the southern continent theory, bringing together actual discoveries and utopian fiction, and aptly demonstrating the muddled thinking surrounding the whole question during the seventeenth century.

Lieghley, California as an Island, 24; Mendelssohn, 1957, I, p. 710; Wing, H1695.



DUTCH SURVIVORS ON THE WEST AUSTRALIAN COAST.

57. VAIRASSE D'ALAIS, Denis. *Historie der Sevarambes. Volkeren die een Gedeelte van het darde Vast-land bewoonen, gemeenlijk Zuid-land genaamd.*

Small quarto, four parts in one volume (part 4 with separate pagination), engraved frontispiece by J. Luiken (dated 1683) and 16 plates (repairs to tears in two plates, one with insubstantial loss at bottom corner); a few upper margins a little short but a very good copy in full vellum antique. Amsterdam, T. van Hoorn, 1682.

Very rare, the first fully illustrated edition of this seventeenth-century imaginary voyage to western Australia, based on the story of the wreck of the VOC ship *Vergulde Draeck* in 1656. The plates are thus early – if imaginary – depictions of the Australian coast, and include two coastal scenes depicting the first meeting with the local population, the Australian court, and the fabulous fauna.

The importance of the detailed and inventive illustrations has been overlooked: after the various editions of Pelsaert, this is the second major work to depict life and conditions on the Australian mainland, however fancifully. This work also has an important connection with Vlamingh's exceedingly rare *Journal wegens de Voyagie* of 1701, as Vlamingh's very real voyage to Australia in 1696-7 only made it separately into print as a companion volume to the second Dutch edition of this imaginary work (see following item).

The story is based on the 1656 wreck of the *Vergulde Draeck*, which ran aground on the coast north of modern-day Perth. Seventy-five of the crew and passengers made it ashore. The captain Pieter Albertsz despatched a crew of seven in a small boat to Batavia and a rescue expedition was mounted, but found no trace of the survivors; the possibility that parts of the crew survived on mainland Australia was an enticing fiction. Vairasse openly used this real-life voyage as the model for his own, having the *Goude Draak* wreck in western Australia the same year as its namesake. After the ship founders, some seventy-four women and three hundred and seven men survive on the barren shore, from whence they journey to the land of the Sevarambes, an Australian utopia.

The work, which also borrows features from the wreck of the *Batavia*, is one of the most important imaginary voyages to Terra Australis, and is cited as a direct influence on Swift. The book thus forms an important link in the long history of seventeenth-century Dutch exploration of the west Australian coast, not least because it dates from a time when the lines between imaginary and real voyages were blurred.

Its publishing history is complex, but suffice to say that the first part was published in London in 1675, and the first collected edition was published in Paris in 1682. This Dutch edition was translated by Gerard van Broekhuizen the same year as the French collected edition, and seemingly based on the French text. The frontispiece is by Jan Luyken, and the plates (four signed) by Johannes van den Aveele (or Avelen).

Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', p. 43; not in Landwehr, 'VOC', but see 373 (note on 1701 edition and Vlamingh); Tiele, 'Nederlandsche Bibliographie', p. 111 (1701 edition).





THE "VLAMINGH EDITION" WITH THE WEST AUSTRALIAN IMAGES

58. VAIRASSE D'ALAIS, Denis. *Historie der Sevarambes. Volkeren die een Gedeelte van het darde Vast-land bewoonen, gemeenlyk Zuid-land genaamd...*

Small quarto, four parts in one volume, engraved frontispiece by J. Lamsvelt (dated 1701) and 16 plates, paper a little fragile, repairs to the fore-edges of 12 pages and 1 plate, some staining; otherwise a good copy in early vellum, new endpapers. Amsterdam, Willem de Coup, Willem Lamsvelt, Philip Verbeek, and Joannes Lamsvelt, 1701.

Very rare: the "Vlamingh edition" of this fully illustrated account of an imaginary voyage to western Australia, based on the story of the wreck of the VOC ship *Vergulde Draeck* in 1656.

This work was part of a suite of three separately issued works which related to Dutch experiences in Australia. The companion volumes were Willem Vlamingh's exceedingly rare *Journaal wegens de Voyagie* of 1701, and a second imaginary account of the same region, the tale of the shipwrecked sailor Jacques Sadeur by Gabriel de Foigny (see catalogue number 60).

At the time of their publishing Vairasse d'Alais, Foigny and Vlamingh were some of the only contemporary works which related to Dutch ambitions in western Australia. Taken as a group, the three works would have been considered an essential introduction to what was known or hypothesised about the Great South Land, and it is certain that the wild imaginings about fabulous lands contributed as much to the enthusiasm for voyages of exploration as the more sober factual accounts. In this sense, the "history" of the Severambes is particularly important, because it is the only one of the three that is illustrated, with marvellous depictions of the imaginary Australian coast.

Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', p. 43; not in Landwehr, 'VOC', but see 373 (note on 1701 edition and Vlamingh); Tiele, 'Nederlandsche Bibliographie', p. 111 (1701 edition).



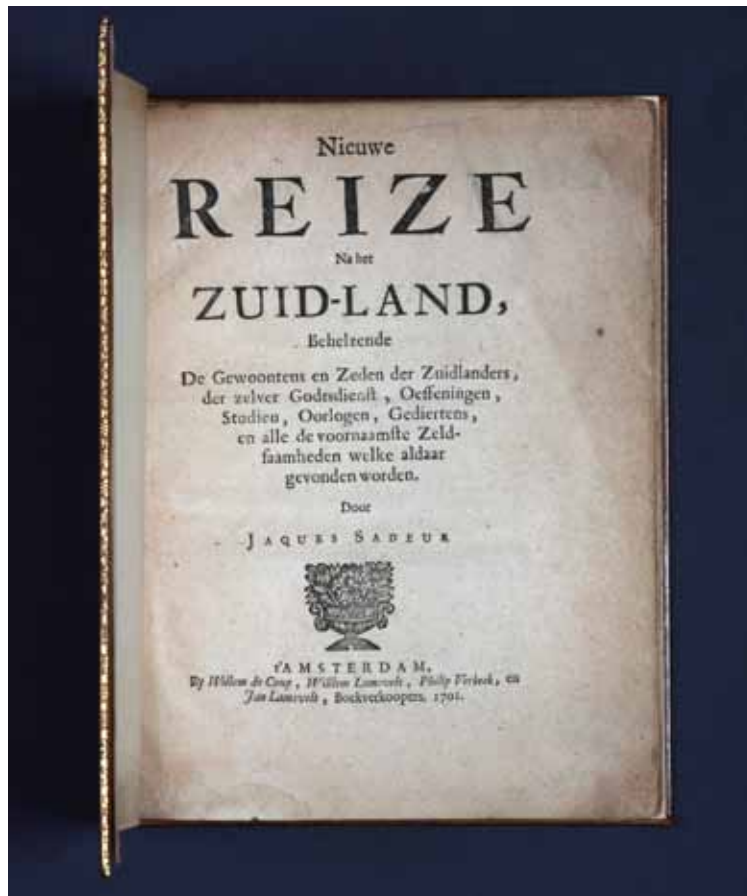
RARE ITALIAN EDITION

59. VAIRASSE D'ALAIS, Denis. *Istoria de i Sevarambi, popoli che abitano una parte del terzo continente comunemente detto la Terra Australe. Volkeren die een Gedeelte van het darde Vast-land bewoonen, gemeenlijk Zuid-land genaamd.*

Small quarto, four parts in one volume (part 4 with separate pagination), engraved frontispiece by J. Luiken (dated 1683) and 16 plates (repairs to tears in two plates, one with insubstantial loss at bottom corner); a few upper margins a little short but a very good copy in full vellum antique. Venice, Presso Sebastiano Coleti, 1730.

Very scarce Italian edition of Vairasse d'Alais' marvellous imaginary voyage to western Australia. Copies are recorded in the Mitchell Library and the National Library, but this unusual Venetian edition is only rarely offered for sale.

Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', p. 43; not in Landwehr, 'VOC', but see 373 (note on 1701 edition and Vlamingh); Tiele, 'Nederlandsche Bibliographie', p. 111 (1701 edition).



THE "VLAMINGH EDITION"

60. FOIGNY, Gabriel de. *Nieuwe Reize na het Zuid-Land...* door Jaques Sadeur.

Small quarto, pages a little dusted, some wear to the title-page including a small chip in the top corner; a very good copy in an attractive period-style binding of full calf, spine banded, red morocco label. Amsterdam, Willem de Coup, Willem Lamsvelt, Philip Verbeek, Jan Lamsvelt, 1701.

Rare: the "Vlamingh edition" of Foigny's famous imaginary voyage to Australia.

This edition was one of a trio of separate "Southern Continent" works published simultaneously by the enterprising publishers in 1701: the other two were another imaginary voyage, the *Histoire des Sevarambes* by Vairasse d'Alais (see catalogue number 58), and the account of the very real voyage of Vlamingh, the *Journaal Wegen een Voyagie*, a great rarity of Australian exploration books.

Gabriel de Foigny (ca. 1630-1692) was a Franciscan priest who was defrocked for his scandalous behaviour, upon which he emigrated to Switzerland and converted to Protestantism. First published in 1676, this work is 'perhaps the most famous of all the fictitious accounts of *Terra Australis*' (Mackaness), and has clear links to the history of voyages and a strong connection with Quirós. The protagonist Jacques Sadeur endures a series of shipwrecks before being plucked from the sea by a gigantic winged monster which drops him on the shores of western Australia, where he is rescued by the ruling hermaphrodite society, and lives with them for the next two decades (around 1650, based on the internal evidence, and thus clearly alluding to the VOC wrecks of that era). Of particular note is the fact that Foigny's book refers to the inhabitants of his *Terre Australe* as "Australiens" – the first time that the term was used to describe an inhabitant of the southern continent.

Records for this Dutch edition are difficult to unravel, chiefly because many library records erroneously list the work as requiring three plates, but this is a bibliographic ghost. The copies of this work in both the Mitchell and Dixon collections do not include any plates, nor is there any evidence that plates were ever present.

Fausett, *'The Southern Land, Known'*, p. 144.



FIRST ILLUSTRATED EDITION

61. FOIGNY, Gabriel de. Sehr curiöse Reise-Beschreibung durch das-neu-entdeckte Südland...

Duodecimo, engraved frontispiece showing Sadeur lost at sea, title printed in red and black, some browning of the text; very good in contemporary stiff vellum, title "Neu Sudland" written to spine. Dresden, Johann Jacob Wincklern, 1704.

Very rare German edition, the first illustrated edition of Foigny's marvellous imaginary voyage to Australia. The dramatic frontispiece depicts the protagonist Sadeur, adrift in the Indian Ocean off the coast of western Australia with, in the skies above, two of the giant winged monsters which abducted him.

In the original French and in English translation the name of the continent is based on the term "Australia", the first appearance of Australia as a name for the southern land, and while this German edition uses "Neu Südland" to describe the continent, the inhabitants are nonetheless "Australier" (p. 104).

Friederich, p. 16ff; Gibson, 'St. Thomas More... with a Bibliography of Utopiana', 682; Spate, p. 83.

FRENCH EDITION

62. FOIGNY, Gabriel de. Les Aventures de Jacques Sadeur dans la découverte et le voyage de la Terre Australe...

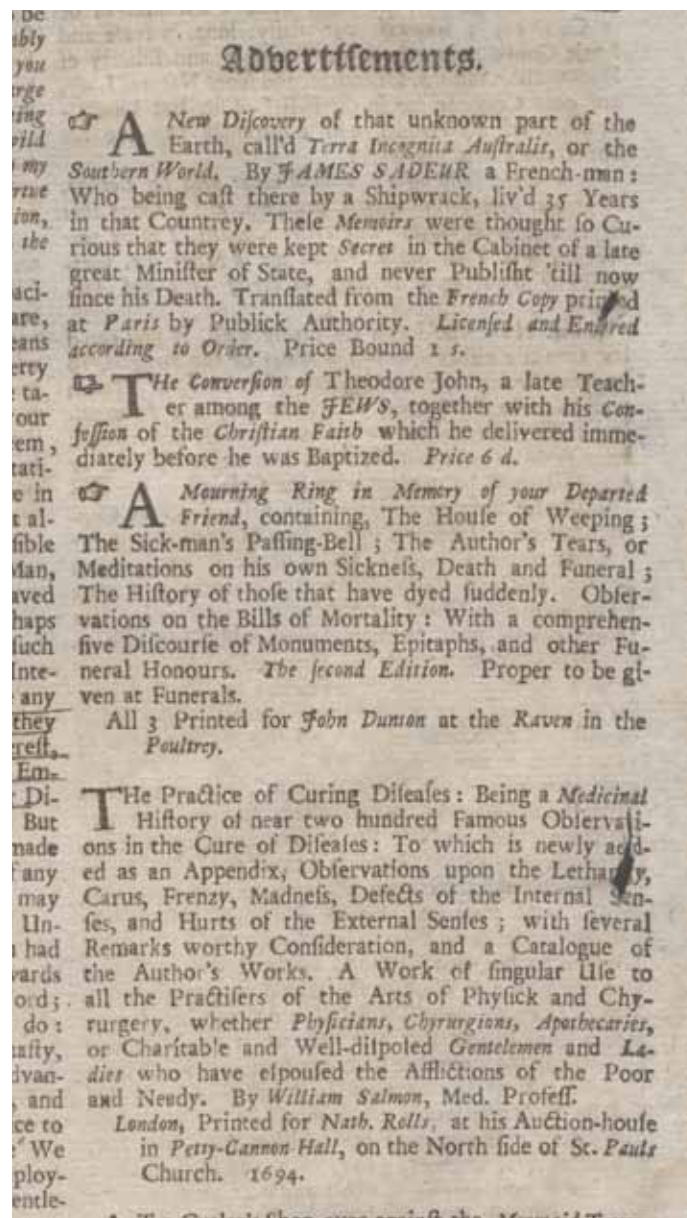
Small octavo; contemporary French mottled calf, spine panelled in gilt between raised bands, red morocco label, a few bumps, hinges starting but still firm, an attractive copy, with the bookplate of Bernard Gore Brett. Amsterdam, David Mortier, 1732.

Attractive early edition of Foigny's imaginary voyage to Australia. This is the fourth French edition, based on the Paris edition of 1692.

First published in 1676, the sexual undertones of this famous imaginary voyage led to the publication of the bowdlerised edition of 1692, and this censored version became the standard text for the next century or more. The author Foigny was a defrocked Franciscan, who was successively exiled from Picardy, Geneva, Lausanne, and Bern, and spent many years destitute and being investigated for immorality. It was no doubt his persecutions which led Foigny to write in the introduction that he was merely the editor of a manuscript he had been given by the protagonist Jacques Sadeur.

Gibson, 'St. Thomas More... with a Bibliography of Utopiana', 692.





REVIEWED AS A WORK OF FACT NOT FICTION

63. [FOIGNY] DUNTON, John. Contemporary review of "Terra Australis Incognita, or the Southern World" in *The Athenian Mercury*.

Single disbound sheet, 324 x 190 mm., two small perforations and one corner a little stained; good. London, 30 September, 1693.

Contemporary notice of the first English edition of Foigny's imaginary voyage to Australia, written by the London publisher of the work John Dunton: this is a marvellous example of how the work was publicised as a factual work, supposedly having been hitherto "kept secret" by a French minister of state.

Foigny's account of western Australia and the society of philosophising hermaphrodites which lived there was first published in English in 1693. This issue of the *Athenian Mercury*, a popular but high-brow journal, lists the newly published work *Terra Incognita Australis* or *The Southern World*, noting that bound copies are available for a shilling. The notice supports the artifice of Foigny's narrative by stating this report of the antipodes is the work of 'James Sadeur, a Frenchman: Who being cast there by a shipwreck, liv'd 35 years in that country. These memoirs were thought so Curious that they were kept secret in the Cabinet of the late great Minister of State...'. This is remarkable because it confirms that the earliest notices of the book deliberately sought to advertise both the factual and the salacious aspects of the text.



THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD

64. HAPPEL, Eberhard Werner. *Gröste Denckwürdigkeiten der Welt oder so-gennante Relationes Curiosæ...*

Five volumes, quarto, 196 engraved and woodcut plates (some folding), title-pages printed in red and black, woodcut textual illustrations and initials; bound in contemporary vellum, titles lettered on spine, a few plates trimmed, some browning and spotting, but generally a very attractive set. Hamburg, Thomas von Wiering, 1683-1691.

A fine set of Happel's remarkable book of wonders, an endlessly informative series filled with the newest and most sensational news from around the world: 'a miscellany of popular information, containing short notices of curious phenomena in every part of the globe, as well as of curious historical events. The notices of American matters are numerous in all the volumes' (Sabin).

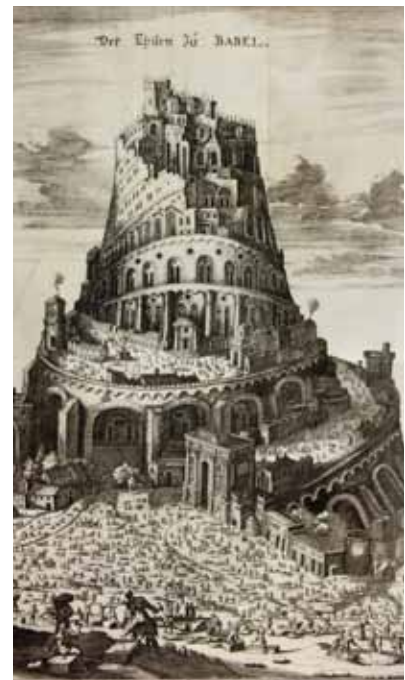
Among the many wonders here described, the double-page map of the world showing ocean currents is particularly notable. Showing the entire globe from Greenland in the north to the "Süd-Land", this map is a good instance of popular interest in the mapping of the world, including the putative outline of Terra Australis: 'an important early representation of oceanographic phenomena. It illustrates Kircher's idea that there are chasms in the depths of the sea into which the water flows, then percolates through the earth and up to the tops of mountains' (National Maritime Museum, Greenwich).

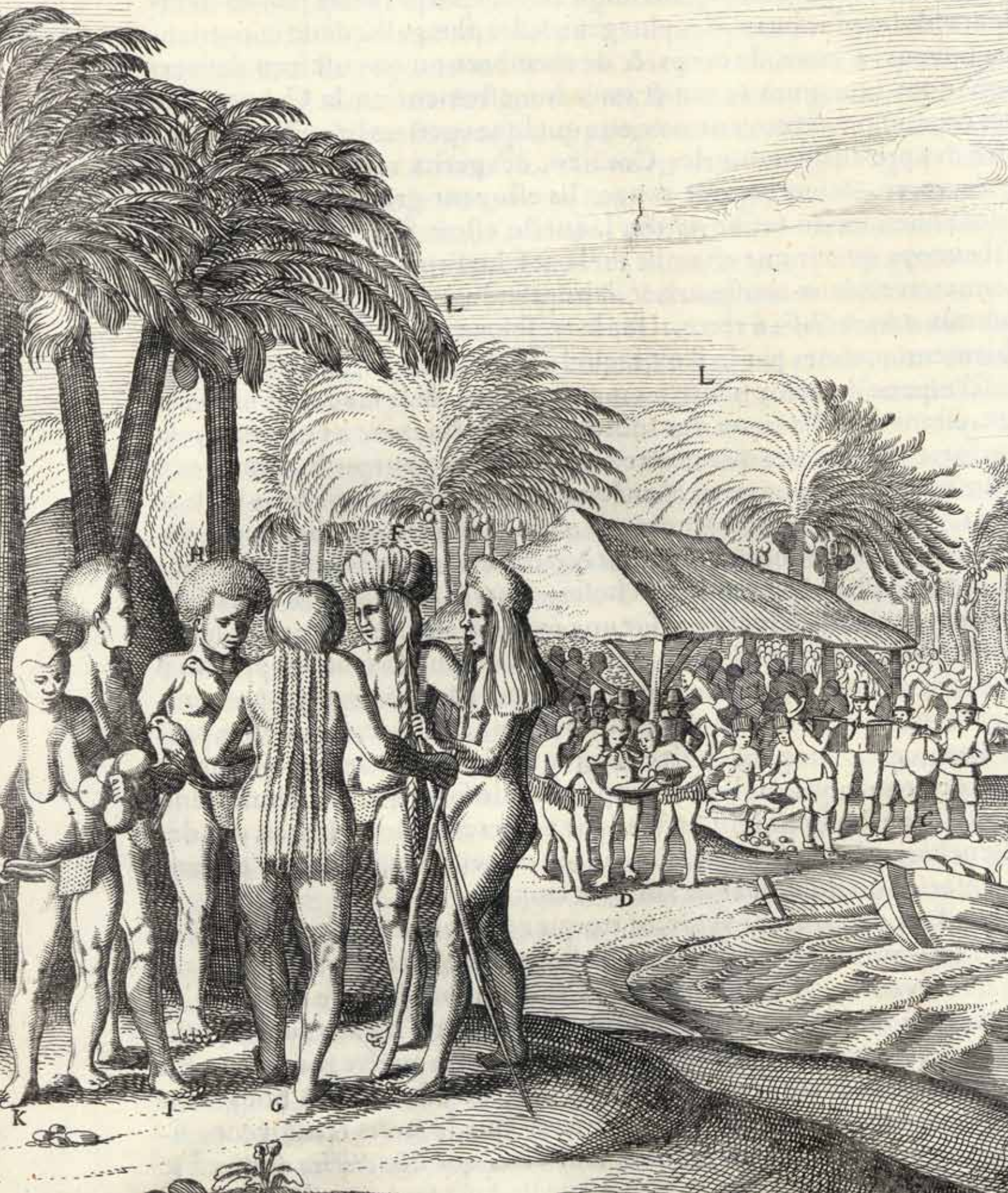
Happel (1647-1690) was a writer and journalist, and one of the most-widely read novelists of his time. His so-called "endless novels" with their picaresque attention to detail relied on his omnivorous fascination with social history, scientific discovery, and other novelties from around the world. This remarkable collection of "curiosities" was probably his most significant historical work, and is derived from all manner of sources including the newspapers and journals of the day; his voracious reading meant that the material represents a real snapshot of contemporary interests.

This lavishly illustrated book was a sort of print version of the aristocratic collections of curiosities, with fulsome descriptions of natural history ranging from the scientific to the invented. It would be impossible to list the various subjects discussed and illustrated here, but they include the pyramids of Egypt, the tower of Babel, fossils and insects, Pharo, Babylon, mermaids, a bull-fight, Oliver Cromwell, the oracle of Delphi, Cardinal Mazarin, whaling among icebergs, and the fall of Jerusalem. Two of the more exotic plates depict a Brazilian giant devouring a man in gruesome detail, and a scene of Hottentots scoffing fresh entrails.

Exact details on collation do vary, with Faber du Faur suggesting 198 and Dünnhaupt 194: the present copy, with 196, is evidently as issued, and represents an appropriate figure for such a monumental work. The first volume is the second edition, the remaining four are first editions, as with Faber du Faur's set.

Dünnhaupt Bibliographisches Handbuch der Barockliteratur, 8 (Happel); *Faber du Faur, German Baroque Literature*, 859; *Sabin*, 30277.





DUTCH EXPLORATION AND THE VOC FLEETS



WILLEM JANSZ AND THE DUYFKEN

In 1606 the *Duyfken*, a tiny but sturdy and fast “*jacht*” or scout commanded by Willem Jansz, mapped a long stretch of the Cape York peninsula south from the Pennefather River. Sent to investigate by the VOC, this was the first voyage to chart any part of the Australian coast.

Considering the significance of the story of Willem Jansz and the momentous voyage of the *Duyfken* the printed record of both ship and master is remarkably elusive.

This catalogue includes narratives of all five of the voyages on which either Jansz or the *Duyfken* played a part. These are just about the only contemporary printed references to the ship, and the only accounts of any part of her voyages.

1. DUYFKEN ON THE FIRST DUTCH FLEET TO THE EAST INDIES, 1595-7.

Catalogue numbers 65 and 66 have Lodewijcksz’s account of the pioneering trading voyage of Cornelius de Houtman and Pieter Dirckz to South-east Asia in 1595-7. The ships of the fleet are not named in that text, but they are in the narrative published in Commelin’s collection (catalogue number 75): p. 1 of the second section notes ‘ende ‘t Pinasken ghe-naemt het *Duyfken*, groot ontrent 15. last / ghemonteert met 20. man / 2. metalen stucken / 6. gotelingen / ende 2. steenstucken / daer Schipper op was Simon Lambertsz. Mau.’

2. DUYFKEN AND JANSZ ON THE SECOND DUTCH FLEET OF VAN NECK AND VAN WARWIJCK, 1598-1600.

This was the first voyage of Willem Jansz, who sailed as mate on the *Hollandia*. The *Duyfken* – identified as the same ship as had sailed on the earlier fleet – was again the smallest ship in the fleet. She sailed under her own name at first but was soon renamed the *Ouerijssel* (a very rare English narrative of the voyage that we handled earlier this year – *A true report of the gainefull, prosperous and speedy voiage to Java*, 1599 – she was referred to as the *Pidgeon*). The ship is illustrated (reproduced above, and more fully catalogued at number 75) and named (“*Over-Ysel*”), and her skipper identified as “Simon Jansz Hoen”, at the start of section 3 of Commelin’s collection, the narrative of the Van Neck fleet.

In catalogue number 66, the second title in the volume, Jacob Cornelissoo van Neck’s *Journal ou Comptoir*, refers to the ship as the *Ouerissel*, her master “Simon Iean Hoen” (both “Jansz Hoen” and “Jean Hoen” are more than likely phonetic transcriptions of the skipper’s real name, Simon Johnson).

There was more than one *Duyfken* at the end of the 16th century, and there is no certainty that this was the very ship that would sail four years later and ultimately make its historic landfall on the north coast of Australia. However the Dutch authorities would make a habit of turning ships around that had successfully made the voyage to the east to send them there again; the connection with Willem Jansz makes this more than an intriguing possibility. There is almost nothing published at the time about the *Duyfken*, an information gap usually supplied today with the couple of known or claimed facts: Jansz’s *Duyfken* was built about 1595; she was about fifty tons, and was a fast lightly-armed ship that could function as *jacht* or scout. These facts sit perfectly well too with the *Duyfken* (or *Ouerijssel*) on these two voyages.

3. DUYFKEN ON THE MOLUCCAN FLEET, 1601-3

In 1601 *Duyfken* herself was part of the “Moluccan Fleet” sailing to the Spice Islands under Harmensz. Willem Cornelisz Schouten was her captain, and she was classified as a *jacht*, or scout-ship. The Moluccan Fleet, on the third major voyage by the Dutch to the East-Indies, won a famous sea-battle off Java when they drove off the thirty ships of the Portuguese blockading fleet, thus breaking Iberian dominance of the Spice Trade. Harmensz’s account of the voyage appears as section 9 in Commelin’s collection (number 75).

After their return to Bantam, the ship was involved in the survey of Jakarta Bay, later to be the site of Batavia, the Dutch capital in the Indies. After some travelling among the islands for cargo, *Duyfken* joined the fleet for the voyage home. It is a measure of her speed and handling that after she was separated from the larger ships in a storm off Cape Angulhas, she made it back to Holland two months ahead of the larger ships early in 1603.

4. JANSZ ON THE SPILBERGEN FLEET, 1601-4.

On May 5 1601, Jansz again sailed for the East Indies as master of the *Lam*, one of three ships in the fleet of Joris van Spilbergen, the narrative of which appears as section 10 in Commelin’s collection (number 75). Jansz appears in the text and the fine plates include two which specifically identify his command, the *Lam*, in one of them involved in furious action at sea.

Spilbergen’s account of the voyage was separately published in a series of editions from 1604. This catalogue describes a copy of the significant fifth edition (catalogue number 67), which as well as narrating the voyage on which Jansz sailed has an important supplement (see below).

5. DUYFKEN AND JANSZ ON THE GREAT FLEET OF VAN DER HAGHEN

Late in 1603 *Duyfken* set out on her third or fourth voyage to the Indies in the VOC fleet of Steven van der Haghen, with Willem Jansz as skipper. At the start of the text of the description on Commelin’s collection (number 75) she makes a simple appearance as “Het Duyfken, groot 150, lasten / Schipper Willem Jansz”. The twelve armed vessels carried about 1200 men, with instructions to attack Portuguese trading ports in India, to take Malacca, and to remove the Spanish from the Moluccas.

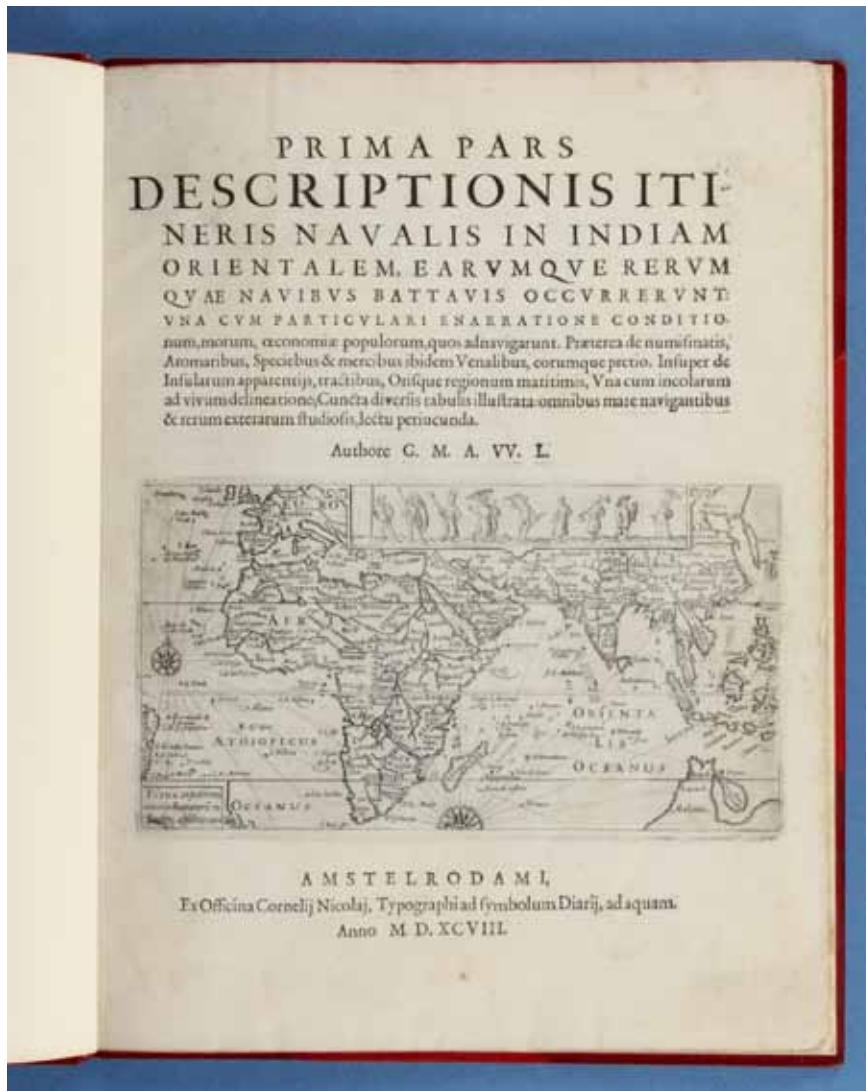
After their capture of Amboina from the Portuguese, and the successful siege of Spanish positions on Tidore, Van der Hagen took on a substantial cargo in Bantam and headed home in September 1605 – but without the *Duyfken* and the *Delft*, both of which ships stayed in the East Indies. *Duyfken* had been selected for another voyage of discovery to the east, but first she was sent to Bantam for desperately needed provisions. Her subsequent voyage, on which Jansz made the first authenticated sighting of the Australian continent, was of crucial importance.

As mentioned under 4 above, Spilbergen’s account of his voyage was separately published in a series of editions from 1604. Only the fifth edition (offered in this catalogue, number 67) contains the important supplementary account of the Van der Hagen voyage. It is in fact the only separately published edition of any account of the voyage – and thus the only separately published record of the voyage that would culminate in the first authenticated sighting of the coast of Australia.

6. OTHER MENTIONS

Apart from the publication of the voyage accounts described above we can only add that, as Ray Howgego notes, the English merchant seaman John Saris, who was in charge of the English factory at Bantam at the time, and whose narrative was published by Samuel Purchas, noted the departure of a ‘small pinasse of the Flemmings’, undoubtedly the *Duyfken*.

Commelin’s book (number 75) also contains a significant continuation to the story in the form of the journal of Paulus van Solt, master of the *Delft*, with its narrative of adventures on the Coromandel coast and in the Moluccas after separating from the fleet at the same time as the *Duyfken* set off on her separate path. This is a significant account of the experiences of the Dutch on a sister ship to the *Duyfken* at exactly the time that the *Duyfken* was headed for Australian waters (see catalogue numbers 65, 66, 67 and 75).



THE FIRST DUTCH TRADING FLEET TO THE EAST INDIES

65. **LODEWIJCKSZ, Willem.** *Prima pars descriptionis itineris navalis in Indiam Orientalem.*

Tall quarto, with a total of 49 inset engravings (including 7 maps), 12 pages featuring woodcut coastal profiles, bound without the plate depicting a bazaar as usual; generally an excellent copy in modern red half morocco by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, spine gilt, small mark to edge of front board. Amsterdam, Cornelis Nicolaus, 1598.

First Latin edition: the first published account of the first Dutch trading fleet to the East Indies. Although this text does not name her, the *Duyfken* was the smallest ship in this fleet (see note at the start of this chapter).

This account was written by Lodewijksz, who sailed under Cornelius de Houtman and Pieter Dirckz on their pioneering trading voyage to South-east Asia in 1595-7, an expedition which saw them trade at the great pepper port of Bantam, quite close to where Batavia was later founded, as well as providing first-hand information about the north coast of Java, Sunda Strait, and Bali.

This strategic push ultimately meant that the theories about a Great Southern Land would be tested against the reality of the Australian coast, so it is fitting that the world map on the title-page still carries the last vestiges of Marco Polo, the coastline marked “Beach”, “Lucach”, and “Maletur”. ‘Lodewijksz depicts the island of Bali in recognizable form for the first time, both on the general map and on a separate map of the island in his book.’ The crew was so delighted with the island that they wanted to call it “New Holland” (Suárez, *Early Mapping of Southeast Asia*, p. 183).

The trading fleet of de Houtman and Dirckz comprised four ships, three of which returned to the Netherlands in 1597. Although not a great financial success, this venture confirmed the waning influence of the Portuguese, directly leading to the seventeenth-century Dutch incursions into the region: as Howgego notes, in 1598, the same year this work was published, no fewer than 25 ships were sent out to the Indies, and the Dutch East India Company was established in 1602. It was in 1605 that Willem Jansz and another Lodewijksz, Jan Lodewijksz van Roosengin, sailed on the *Duyfken* to Cape York.

The most significant geographical achievement of Houtman’s voyage was that by sailing round



Java it proved that this island could not be part of the supposed southland (see Schilder, *Australia Unveiled*, ch. VI). The map on the title-page shows the oceans and coasts navigated between Europe and the East Indies, including the promontory of a southern continent, with the names 'Beach', 'Lucach', 'Maletur', in close proximity to an island, 'Java Minor'.

'Like the English, Houtman's men suffered so severely from scurvy that they had to put in at the Cape of Good Hope and at Antongil Bay in Madagascar to recuperate. But they then sailed straight across the Indian Ocean to the Straits of Sunda and dropped anchor at Bantam in Java without the loss of a ship. At this port, the center of the Javanese pepper trade, a long time was spent. Both natives and Portuguese showed considerable hostility, and Houtman and some of his men were imprisoned. However, the Dutch succeeded in making a commercial treaty and departed with a good cargo. They proceeded eastward to Bali, and then returned along the south coast of Java, thereby acquiring a more correct impression of the width of the island than had prevailed and laid the ghost of Java's being the northern part of the Southern Continent... the Dutch skipper had enough to show for his venture to inspire the merchants of Amsterdam with a determination to exploit the trade...' (Penrose, *Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance*).

Editions in Dutch and French were also published in Amsterdam in the same year. The engraved maps and illustrations are common to all three editions and are listed by Tiele (pp. 125-7). This copy, as with most known copies, does not include the supernumerary plate of the bazaar at Bantam.

James Ford Bell, L546; Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe*, III, pp. 438-9 (and for Java and Bali materials, pp. 1302-59 passim); Tiele, 125-7.

cache de nuit, & font de leur
nostres, partimes devant le
sing de *Maduro* a Est quant
de *Jaques Martin d'Harcien*.

en belle terre de *l'Arille*, vers
des & charniers en pays de
de, que les vaisins ne le pevent
e grands escuriers, vers un
sacre la bardeuse d'y contraindre
ce, *Picques*, *Rondeles*. Ont
ommes, & leurs *Cristes* sur a

gent.
ficiers sur l'Admiral, sur les

our veimes encoste une lie

Cômities pour tenir conseil
ne n'en fait mention, & d'n
sus fait icy guide visible. Ce
de *Ouëll*, laquelle se fait sur
aviron au mitan de collins

nmis sur la navire *Zelande*.

renvoyâmes au *Saffran*.
ent orage, mêlé de pluie
nier de la hume, & chent u
sire se n'avoit en rien blâ
a, mais le vent tourna au

ure, à vent variable.
chez nous estoient deux jo
laisset baptiser.
& veimes devant nous
rees devant *Amboina*.
, mais ne le voulurent
taloupe a l'Amiral, pour
suaire vers le pays, & venant

e temps fort calme, & de
us trois *François* de la ville
ammee *Iloa*.

Designe

Description de *N° 5*.

La parolle de l'Isle d'*Amboina* est venue à l'usage le 22 de Mars 1599, à 4 heures. La
sainte *Antoine*, de la ville *Wreche*, que les Indes appellent *de l'Amboina* par
saintes *Thom* par le couloir au port de *Wre*, & l'autre par le
A. Il est un morceau de pain d'epice, & d'ailleurs il n'est point de pain d'epice
dans son long.
B. Il est un morceau plus d'epice, & d'ailleurs il n'est point de pain d'epice
dans son long, & d'ailleurs il n'est point de pain d'epice dans son
long, & d'ailleurs il n'est point de pain d'epice dans son long.

C. Il est une forme d'une robe de chambre, & d'ailleurs il n'est point de robe de chambre
dans son long, & d'ailleurs il n'est point de robe de chambre dans son long.
D. Il est une forme d'une robe de chambre, & d'ailleurs il n'est point de robe de chambre
dans son long, & d'ailleurs il n'est point de robe de chambre dans son long.



Description de l'Isle *Amboina*, de leur forme, maniere, tant aller qu'en tenir,
de leur traïque, habillemens, comme aussi de leurs Galeres,

L'Isle d'*Amboina* gisl en *Molucques*, environ 2 à 3 lieues au coll' Nord ou^{est} de *Banda*. Cette Isle est fort fertile en fleurs des *Gi*
ressies, & non moins en fruits comme pommes d'*Orange*, *Lemons*, *Citrons*, *Coques*, *Jannas*, *Cannes* sèches, & plusieurs autres
bon prix, & pour un *Bouton* en casines bien à y, tellement que trouvant icy bon & rafraichissant, les habitans sont gens fort simples,
& semblables aux *Bandois*, & s'occupent par tous les *Molucques*, se contentent aux fruits des *Citres*, menés une si sieste. Leurs
armes sont quelques *Picques* de Bois, au bout de quels il y a un fer pointu à deux crochets, dont un mène une merveillesse agile, & en
son si ferme qu'il s'entretient bien sur la grandeur d'un *Dard*. Fient aussi en la guerre des *ombelles* & *glayves*, leurs payses
font un grand *Contea* dontel ils gouvernent la vie. Ont aussi des grands galeres faits de *Sucre* & *Amandes*, qui ils menent, & d'ailleurs
quent entre leurs voisins, & font force de, dont ils font des grands pains, à la façon des pains de *Sucre*, qu'ils mangent en lieu de leur
pain. Menent aussi des Galeres, sur lesquels ils ont un capitaine, les gouvernent fort légèrement, ont la forme d'un *Dragon*,
à pointer de presense la tête & la poupe la queue, & plusieurs pendent certaines *Guimpes* & *Bandoises* comme avens ven. *Le*
vaisin de *Amboina*, me l'Admiral de la Mer, avec deux superbes & riches Galeres (par eux nommés *Caxacolles*) remplies
d'hommes, bien equipés & habillés à l'entour des vaisins, menant signa d'un très courage, chantant & tenant sur aucuns bostins de
bruse, & des *embars* & *obloques*, qui ils portent sous l'un bras, & se couchent de l'autre, accourent du son des *bastins*, & qu'ils
tiffent bien bonne mesure en chantant, font meslâdieu à voir. Ces *Caxacolles* avoient chacun 12 ou 15 pièces d'artillerie, qu'ils la
choient chacun une seule fois, pour l'honneur de nostre venue, dont les rendimes alle reciproque & apres les services des, menla
me les autres, & jissmes à la nuit bonne garde, car ils avoient toute la nuit veue en veüe, & cesmes la mesme nuit force est de
C 2 Apres

FRENCH EDITIONS OF THE FIRST TWO DUTCH VOYAGES

66. **LODEWIJCKSZ, Willem and Jacob Cornelissoon van NECK. Premier livre de l'histoire de la navigation aux Indes Orientales... [and] Le second livre, Journal ou Comptoir, contenant le vray Discours et Narration...**

The two works bound together, folio; the first, 53 leaves, with engraved map on title-page and 45 engraved images in the text, half-page or larger and including three maps, 17 woodcut illustrations in the text, and one engraved plate on a separate leaf following printed text; the second work, 22, [8] leaves, with engraved illustration on title-page and 22 engraved images in the text, half-page or larger and including a map, two woodcut illustrations in the text; some light soiling to title-page, and a patch of wear in blank lower part of the page, marginal wear to first few leaves of first work, quite a large copy with good margins, but nonetheless one of the wider engraved illustrations (f. 28) clipped and restored at outer edge; bookplate; plain blue-grey paper boards of some age (?contemporary), recent calf spine to style. Amsterdam, Cornille Nicolas, 1609.

Rare pairing of the French editions of two significant Dutch voyages from the earliest period, before the creation of the VOC or Dutch East Indies Company. These voyages of private enterprise represent the very beginnings of Dutch exploration and expansion in the East Indies. The two heavily illustrated accounts were published simultaneously but separately in 1609; in this volume they have evidently been together since publication. The book originally belonged to the library of the Earls of Macclesfield at Macclesfield Castle, the formation of whose extensive library began with the first Earl in the 17th century.

The first work is the French translation of the first published account of the first Dutch trading voyage to the East Indies (see previous item), in which Lodewijcksz gives an account of the expedition to the East Indies under Cornelius Houtman, from 1595 to 1597. The information collected on the spice trade convinced the Dutch that they could compete with Portugal's monopoly in the East Indies, and his narrative served to initiate the explosion of Dutch trading at the turn of the century. The *Duyfken*, though not named, was the smallest ship in this fleet.

The second work describes the second Dutch trading voyage to the East Indies, commanded by Van Neck and Van Warwijck, and one of the earliest, fastest, and most profitable of such commercial voyages. It was also the first voyage of Willem Jansz, who sailed as mate on the largest of the eight ships, the *Hollandia*. Just four years later he would become the first discoverer of Australia. The smallest of the expedition's ships had been called the *Duyfken* but was renamed and is only referred to in this narrative as the *Ouerissel*, her master "Simon Iean Hoen", probably a poor translation of Simon Johnson (see the note on the *Duyfken* at the start of this chapter).

The eight ships under the command of Jacob van Neck and Wybrand van Warwijck set out from Amsterdam on 1 May 1598 bound for Bantam, the chief port of Java. Van Neck returned to Holland with four ships just fourteen months later, laden with an immensely rich cargo (the other four ships headed off to the Moluccas before returning to Holland): "of pepper eight hundredth tunnes, of Cloves two hundredth, besides great quantity of Mace, Nutmegs, Cinamom, and other principall commodities". The cargo realized a profit of over 100% (rising to as much as 400% when the rest of the fleet returned in 1600).

The second part of the book comprises an eight-page appendix of words spoken in Javan and Malay, with word lists in French (printed in roman type), Malay (in italic type), and Javanese (in civilité).

Alden, 'European Americana', 609/71, 609/93; Howgego, H105, N13; JCB (3), II:63; Tiele, 786; Tiele-Muller, 115, 129.

RARE PRINTED RECORD OF JANSZ AND THE DUYFKEN

67. SPILBERGEN, Joris van. *Historisch Journael van de Voyage Gedaen met 3 Schepen uyt Zeelant naer D'Oost-Indien onder het beleyt van den commandeur Joris van Splibergen...Als meede Beschryvinge vande Tweede Voyage ghedaen met 12 Schepen na d'Oost-Indien onder den admirael Steven vander Hagen.*

Small quarto, woodcut on title and double-page engraved plate with six vignette illustrations; very faint staining to top corner of some 20 leaves; an excellent copy in contemporary half vellum. Amsterdam, Joost Hartgers, 1648.

Very rare: this Amsterdam printing of two Dutch East Indies Company voyage accounts includes one of remarkably few surviving printed records of Willem Jansz and the *Duyfken*.

This is the fifth edition of this account of Joris van Spilbergen's voyage, first published in 1604. This is, however, the first edition to contain the important supplementary account of the Van der Hagen voyage (see below), which was also the first stage of the *Duyfken* voyage. It is the only separately published edition of any account of the Van der Hagen voyage – and thus the only separately published record of the voyage that would culminate in the first authenticated sighting of the coast of Australia.

The first part of the book deals with Joris van Spilbergen's voyage to Sri Lanka, which was sent out by a group of Zealand merchants in 1601 and successfully established the first trading link between Sri Lanka and the Netherlands. His fleet of three ships visited the Cape of Good Hope and then sailed directly to Sri Lanka, where Spilbergen negotiated with the king of Kandy, promising military assistance against the Portuguese. The narrative of the voyage includes a record of daily events and considerable material on life and customs in Sri Lanka. Earlier editions of Spilbergen's account appeared in Delft in 1604 (several issues) and 1605, and in Amsterdam in 1617. The text also appeared in several of the voyage anthologies that the Dutch made a habit of publishing including Commelin's *Begin ende Voortangh* of 1645, Hartgers's *Oost-Indische Voyagien* of 1648 and Saeghman's *Versheyde Oost-Indische Voyagien* of 1663-70. The Hartgers anthology appearance is the same as the present volume, which with its own title-page was intended for separate publication as here as well as for inclusion in the compendium volume. This was not the case with the appearance of the text in the Commelin anthology, the various components of which were not separately published and did not have separate title-pages (Tiele, pp. 158-9).

Of greater note is that this was the first edition of the Spilbergen account to contain the final 34 pages (it was also the last to do so as the publisher Hartgers dropped it from his subsequent edition of 1652). These pages contain an account of Steven van der Hagen's voyage of 1603, the first voyage sent out to the East entirely under the auspices of the Dutch VOC.

Van der Hagen sailed in December 1603 with twelve armed vessels taking about 1200 men, with instructions to attack Portuguese trading ports in India, to take Malacca, and to remove the Spanish from the Moluccas. One of these twelve ships was the *Duyfken*.

Van der Hagen and his fleet reconnoitred the west coast of India, concluding a treaty of friendship at Calicut, and then visited several ports of the Malabar coast and Sri Lanka, and anchored for a while at Acheh. They then sailed for Bantam and continued to the Banda Islands. One ship was sent to the Coromandel coast to pick up cargo; it returned to Bantam where it took on supplies to be delivered in the Moluccas.

From the Bandas, Van der Hagen proceeded to Amboina, which he took from the Portuguese in February 1605, followed by a successful siege of Spanish positions on Tidore. Van der Hagen subsequently returned to Bantam, where he took on a substantial cargo. In September 1605 the fleet, without the *Duyfken* and the *Delft* – both stayed in the East Indies – sailed for Holland.

The surviving record of Van der Hagen's voyage is very slender. A four-page announcement of his early victories appeared in Rotterdam in 1606 (Tiele 147). A large broadside engraving and text on a single sheet published in Amsterdam in 1606 also celebrated naval victories. An abridged account appears in Hulsius's collection (volume 9, 1606) and in De Bry's anthology *Petits Voyages* of 1607. Nothing further appeared in print until Commelin's voyage anthology *Begin ende Voortangh* of 1645 (see catalogue number 75).

This Hartgers edition, therefore, is the only separately published account of the voyage itself (as opposed to early "news" reports of victories).

Historis Journael

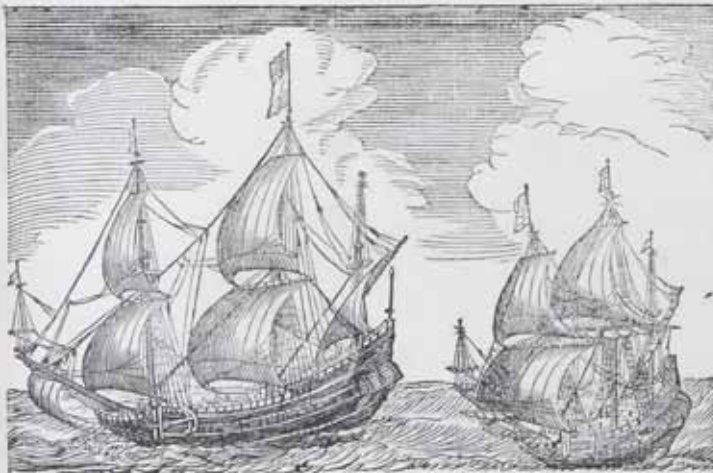
Van de

VOYAGE

Gedaen met 3 Schepen uyt Zeelant naer d'Oost-Indien onder het beleyt van den Commandeur Joris van Spilbergen, syn eerste Reyse. In den jare 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604.

Als meede

Beschryvinge vande Tweede Voyage ghedaen met 12 Schepen na d'Oost-Indien onder den Admirael Steven vander Hagen.



AMSTERDAM,

Dooz Joost Hartgers Boeck-verkooper inde Gast-huys-steegh
besyden het Stadt-huys. 1648.

The *Duyfken*, now a very familiar ship to us from the reconstruction built to great publicity in the 1990s, makes her simple appearance in the list of the ships with which Van der Hagen's account begins: number 6 of the fleet of 12 is "Het Duyfken, groot 150, lasten/Schipper Willem Iansz" (p. 63).

For details of the printed record of the voyage of the *Duyfken* see the summary of surviving accounts at the head of this chapter.

Landwehr, 198; *Tiele*, 1022; *Tiele, Memoire*, 143.



MAPPING OF THE DUYFKEN VOYAGE

68. [DUYFKEN] JANSSON, Jan. *Indiae Orientalis nova descriptio*.

390 x 500 mm., with central fold, with two compass roses and an attractive cartouche, early handcolouring; a very good copy, with good margins. Amsterdam, J. Jansson, 1630.

A very good copy of this important and rare early map, the only early Dutch printed chart to show traces of Jansz's 1605 voyage to the East Indies and the northwestern coast of Australia in the *Duyfken*. The Jansson map does not show the Australian coast itself, but the enigmatic reference to "Duyfkens Eylant" on the southeast coast of New Guinea is a clear allusion to the voyage of the earliest European visitor to Australia.

In late 1605 Jansz was sent by the Governor-General at Bantam to investigate New Guinea and other islands to the east and south. Sailing south from the False Cape of New Guinea, Jansz touched the Australian coast on Cape York at the Pennefather River, from whence he surveyed some 380 kilometers of coastline as far as Cape Keerweer (Turnagain). Returning along the coast he had an encounter with Aborigines at Batavia River. On his return, Jansz's map made its way into the secret archives of the VOC, but no fragment of this section of the Australian coast was published until Blaeu's classic regional map "India quae Orientalis dicitur et Insulae Adiacentes" of 1635.

David E. Parry, in his standard reference work on *The Cartography of the East Indian Islands*, refers to this map of Jansson's in great detail, commenting that it is 'the most accurate, as well as one of the most elegant, seventeenth-century maps of the East Indian islands'. Usually described as first published in 1633, Peter van der Krogt notes that the map in fact first appeared in Jansson's *Appendix* in 1630.

Clancy, *Terra Australis Discovered*, pp. 77-79; Parry, *The Cartography of the East Indian Islands*, pp. 104-105; Van der Krogt, I: 202 (79).



DETAILED ACCOUNT OF DUTCH TRADE IN THE EAST INDIES

69. [VOC] USSELINX, Willem, attributed. Discours by Forme van Remonstrantie: vervatende de noodsaeckelickheyd van de oost-indische navigatie... [Discourse on the Navigation of the East Indies].

Small quarto, 14 pp., final blank leaf discarded; in fine condition in modern red morocco, ornately gilt. Netherlands, 1608.

Scarce important and early pamphlet, issued by the directors of the Dutch East India Company, often attributed to Willem Usselinck, the Flemish merchant who was instrumental in developing European trade in the New World: he was directly responsible for setting up both the Dutch and the Swedish West India Companies. This text is one of the earliest detailed accounts of the Dutch East India Company's possessions in Asia, and is also an important source for the Portuguese/Dutch and Spanish/Dutch trade and commerce in those regions, especially in the islands of Ceylon, the commercial town of Malacca and the island of Borneo, but most of all in the Moluccas. This is one of two issues in the same year, (with the 2nd leaf signed "Aij"); a shorter 8-page version also appeared in 1608. Landwehr disputes the attribution to Usselinck.

Alden, 'European Americana', 608/48; JCB (3), II:56; Knuttel, 1428; Kress, 287; Landwehr, 'VOC', 47; Sabin, 98192.

THE EAST AND WEST INDIAN MIRROR

70. SPILBERGEN, J. van and J. LE MAIRE. *Miroir Oost & West-Indical, auquel sont descriptes les deux dernières Navigations, faictes es Années 1614. 1615, 1616, 1617, & 1618, l'une par le renommé Guerrier de Mer, George de Spilbergen... l'autre faicte par Jacob le Maire...*

Oblong quarto, with an additional engraved emblematic leaf with coat-of-arms before title-page, large folding world map and 24 other engraved maps and plates, some folding; some staining to text and a few marginal defects made good, recased in a handsome but worn continental vellum binding with small heraldic device stamped in black on the front cover; in a quarter morocco case. Amsterdam, Jan Jansz, 1621.

One of the classic illustrated travel books of the early 17th century.

This is the first edition in French of this combination of two circumnavigation narratives, highly important for the history of Dutch navigation; Dutch and Latin editions (*Oost ende West-Indische Spiegel* and *Speculum Orientalis Occidentalisque Indiae Navigationum*) had appeared in 1619. 'This French edition is much sought after. The text of Le Maire's journal is much more complete than that in the Latin edition of 1619' (Borba de Moraes). The French edition is the preferred version, and markedly rarer than the others. The 25 superb engravings (only 20 are called for in the list of plates, but 25 is the correct quota) include numerous coastal and harbour views, some fine depictions of sea battles and a panorama of the Straits of Magellan. The folding maps include a map of the world showing the tracks of both voyages.

The *Miroir* or "East and West Indian Mirror" narrates two expeditions to the Spice Islands via South America and the Pacific. The first was the voyage by Joris van Spilbergen (see catalogue number 67 for his first VOC voyage), essentially military in nature, in which he came into conflict with the Spanish and Portuguese fleets in several parts of the Pacific. The second was the momentous Pacific crossing by Le Maire and Schouten, the 'last expedition of the seventeenth century to search for Terra Australis from the east' (Schilder).

Le Maire and Schouten were sent out by the newly-formed "Australische Compagnie" to develop a new passage to the Pacific south of the Strait of Magellan, in order to circumvent the VOC's exclusive rights, and to develop trade in whatever land they discovered in the South Pacific. They sailed south to the Le Maire Strait, which separates Tierra del Fuego from Staten Island, and into the Pacific past Cape Horn, naming the cape for the expedition's home-base, Hoorn. Although they failed to locate a southern continent, they made an impressive series of discoveries in the Pacific, notably in the Tuamotu Archipelago; and although its ends were strictly commercial, theirs was 'the one genuine voyage of Oceanic exploration between Quirós and Tasman' (Spate II, p. 23).

On their arrival in the Dutch East Indies, they were immediately seized by the VOC. After being tried for infringing the VOC monopoly, they were sent home aboard Spilbergen's ship; Le Maire died on the voyage. Only after several years did his father finally receive his journal, which was ultimately published in Herrera's book of 1622 (see following item). By this time, Spilbergen had made use of the journal himself, publishing his version of the expedition in this book.

'Jacob Le Maire's voyage was an important prelude to Tasman's voyage of 1642/3 who sailed, on the last lap of his voyage, partly through seas first crossed by Le Maire. Le Maire's expedition opened up an entirely new route across the southern Pacific, quite different from those that Magellan, Drake and others had explored. From the journals, it is clear how much de Quirós had influenced Le Maire who confidently believed in the existence of a southern continent. If Le Maire's train of thought had not been disturbed by the sober considerations of Schouten, who was more of a practical-minded sailor than he was an explorer, and if the westerly course had been kept, the Dutch would have had the chance of discovering the important east coast of Australia 150 years before James Cook...' (Schilder).

Alden, 'European Americana', 621/116; Borba de Moraes, II, 276; Lach, Asia in the Making of Europe, III, 445-8; Landwehr, 'VOC', 362; Sabin, 89451; Shirley, 'Mapping of the World', 304; Tiele, 1030; Tiele-Muller, p.67, no. 70.

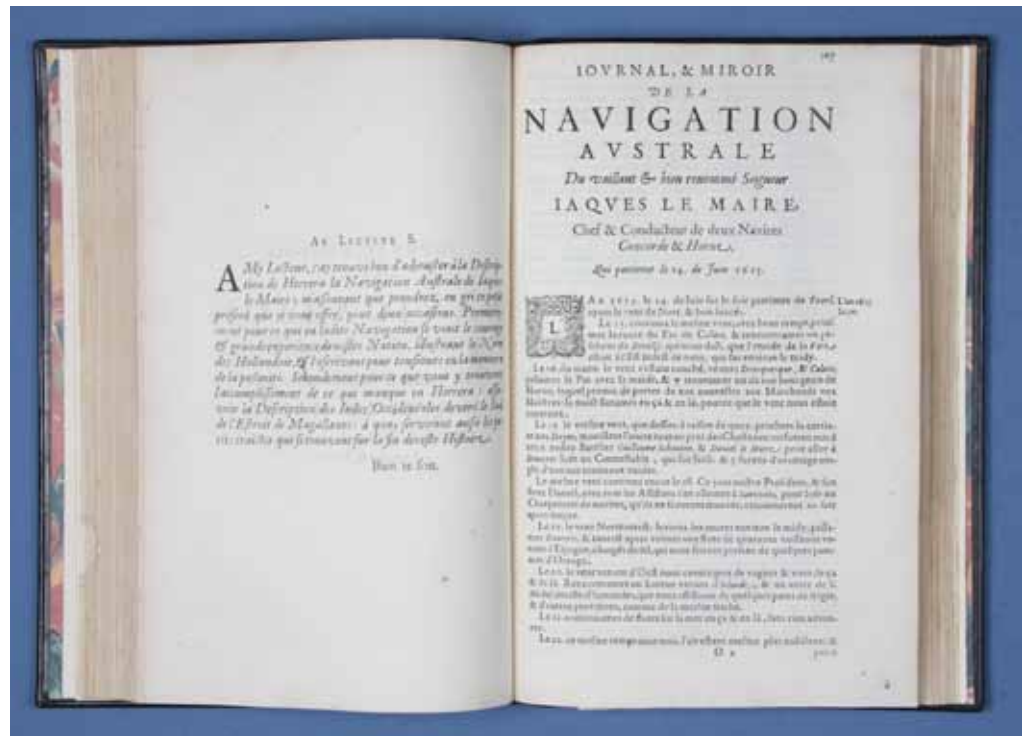


N
Avec son pourtr:
da, & en

- A. Est l'Admiral Espagnol, la
via, sur lequel est le D.
- B. Est l'Admiral Terro Espil
venant avec l'Admiral
- C. Est le Vice-Admiral Espag
Ana, sur lequel il y
de D'Agar.
- D. Est la capture de l'Espagn
E. Est une autre partie
journal.
- F. Est notre Vice-Admiral
Gogh.

L
Et lendemain au dix-se
nous fimes du mefine
des autres, ce qui apperçus
pouvoit servir auconvenien
ta: en temps de nuit: par





THE LE MAIRE AND SCHOUTEN VOYAGE

71. HERRERA, Antonio de. Description des Indes Occidentales, qu'on appelle aujourdhuy le nouveau monde, avec La Navigation du vaillant Capitaine de Mer Jaques Le Maire...

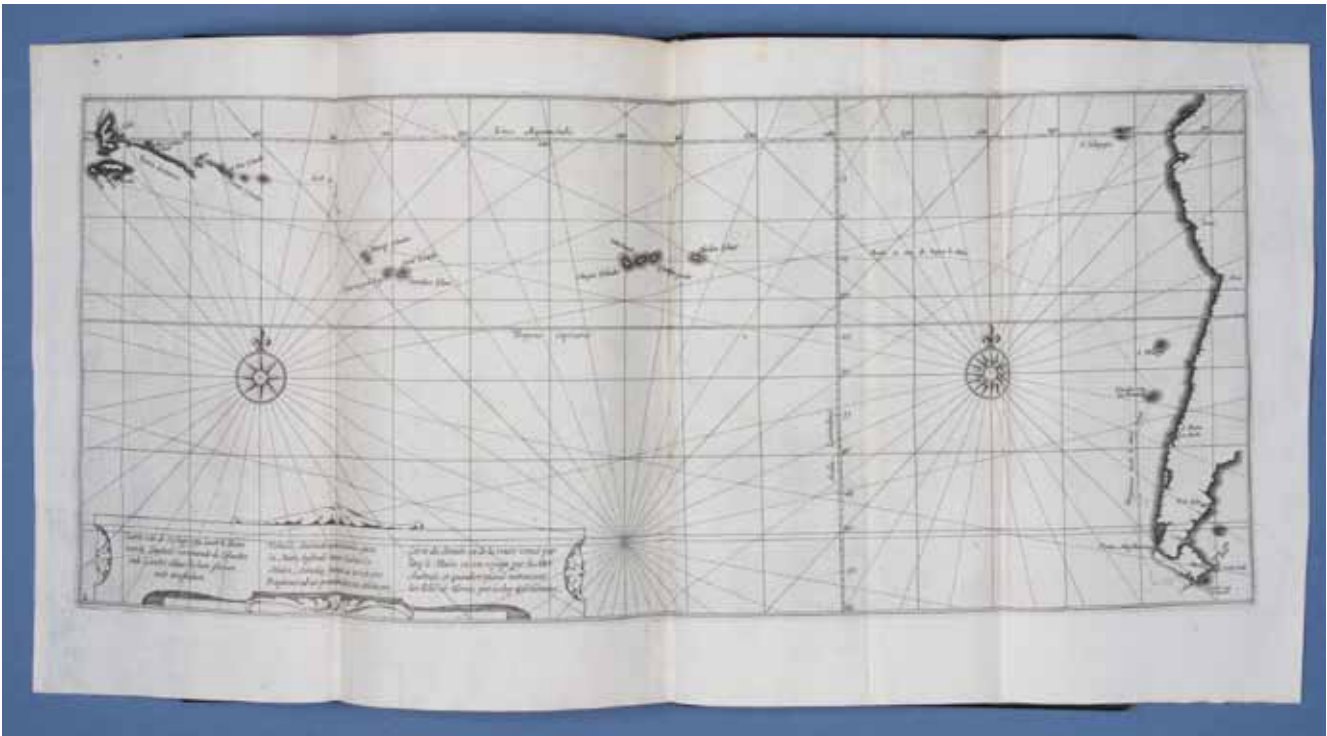
Folio, engraved and printed title-pages, and 17 folding engraved maps; small defects in outer portions of first few leaves neatly made good; an excellent copy in handsome dark calf by Aquarius. Amsterdam, Emanuel Colin, 1622.

Herrera's highly important account of the New World, including the first true publication of the Journal of the Le Maire-Schouten expedition around the world. Their voyage in search of Terra Australis is described in full in the second part of the book (*Journal, & Miroir de la Navigation Australe*), which publishes for the first time the "correct" narrative of the expedition.

The momentous Pacific crossing was 'the last expedition of the seventeenth century to search for Terra Australis from the east...' (Schilder) and 'the one genuine voyage of Oceanic exploration between Quirós and Tasman...' (Spate). Sailing through Le Maire Strait, and rounding Patagonia via Cape Horn, this voyage had an enormous effect on future navigation, helping to put an end to the idea of the imaginary Southland. This is one of three versions published in the year of first publication: Latin, French, and Dutch language versions all appeared at the same time, using the same engravings; all editions are now rare. (The Dutch version was republished in the Australian Maritime Series – see following item.)

An earlier narrative of the expedition had been published by Admiral Spilbergen, who had taken Le Maire and Schouten back to Europe after their capture by the VOC in the Dutch East Indies. Spilbergen had used much of Le Maire's journal to create his narrative, but not until this publication by Herrera did the original account of the crucial voyage appear in full.

The spice trade was not the only motivating factor for the Le Maire voyage. Influenced by the voyage of Pedro Fernandez de Quirós, the Portuguese navigator who believed he had touched upon Terra Australis (see catalogue numbers 103-6), Isaac Le Maire, Jacob's father, set up The Australian Company ("*Australische of Zuid Compagnie*"). The expedition he finally mounted had a dual goal: to chart a new course to the Pacific and to find the great southland.



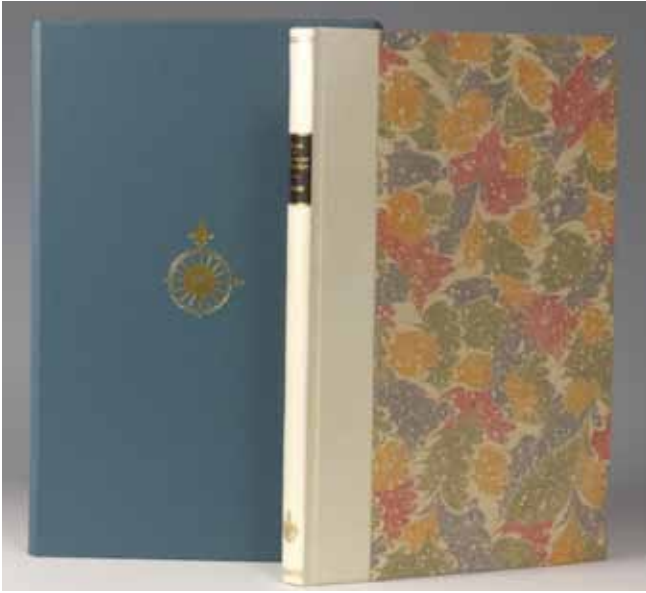
Le Maire appointed his son Jacob to command the expedition. He was joined by experienced mariner Willem Schouten, who skippered the *Eendracht*, and Jacob's younger brother Jan, who skippered the *Hoorn*. The ships sailed on 14 June, 1615 on a mission whose purpose was kept secret from the crew for four months. The expedition successfully plotted a new sailing route to the Pacific under Cape Horn (which they named in honour of their home-base), rather than going through the VOC-controlled Strait of Magellan. As a result they established for evermore a new sailing route from the "old world" to the Pacific.

The last of the seventeenth-century expeditions to search for the unknown continent from the east, it was responsible for extensive discoveries in the Pacific, shown in excellent detail on the various maps published here. There are also four fine engraved views, three of which show the *Eendracht* at anchor in the Solomon and Cocos Islands.

For centuries after, the Pacific discoveries they made would be admired by great explorers including Tasman, Bougainville and James Cook. In fact, their voyage was a prelude to the 1642-3 voyage of Abel Tasman who, on the final leg of his voyage, sailed through seas first crossed and charted by Le Maire.

The first and last parts of the book concentrate on knowledge of the New World, with a magnificent series of double-page maps, thirteen of which show north, central and south America, while the other four are particularly important mappings of the Pacific adding considerable new information to geographical knowledge. One in particular, larger than the others, shows Le Maire's route through the ocean with detailed mapping of the Pacific island groups visited and of New Guinea. Le Maire's voyage made significant Pacific discoveries, and established at last that New Guinea was not part of a great continent extending indefinitely to the east. This entirely altered European knowledge of the archipelago, which had been unchanged since 1545.

Alden, 'European Americana', 622/68; Borba de Moraes, I, 400; Kroepelien, 561 (Latin edition); Medina, 'Hispanic America', 455; no copy recorded in either the Hill, Church or Herschel Jones catalogues; Palau, 114296; Schilder, 'Australia Unveiled', pp. 32-36; see Sharp, 'Discovery of the Pacific Islands', pp. 73-8, and Schilder, 'Australia Unveiled', pp. 32-36 and passim for a full account of the voyage and its importance, pp. 73-8; Tiele, pp. 56-7, 314-316; Wagner, 'Spanish Southwest', 12.



AUSTRALIAN MARITIME SERIES

72. LE MAIRE, Jacob. *Mirror of the Australian Navigation*.

Small folio, colour plates; quarter goat skin and marbled boards. Sydney, Hordern House, 1999.

This facsimile of the journal of Jacob Le Maire, first published posthumously in 1622 under the title *Spiegel der Australische Navigatie* (*Mirror of the Australian Navigation*) was issued as number five in the Australian Maritime Series. The original book of 1622, which was published in Dutch Latin and French versions (see previous item for the French edition), contained many graphic illustrations and maps. A very few copies of the Dutch language first edition were issued with striking handcolouring. For the first time ever, the beautiful original colour is faithfully reproduced from one of those coloured copies in this Australian Maritime Series edition.

In this series, the original Dutch edition is accompanied for the first time by a faithful facsimile of the English text prepared by one of the great Pacific historians of the eighteenth century, Alexander Dalrymple. Alexander Dalrymple was the first and only scholar to produce a detailed study of the Le Maire voyage in an English edition, published in 1770 in *An Historical Collection of the Several Voyages and Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean*.

Limited to 900 copies.

AUSTRALIAN MARITIME SERIES

73. LE MAIRE, Jacob. *Mirror of the Australian Navigation*.

Small folio, illustrated with 15 colour and black & white plates; hand-bound in quarter natural vellum, with hand-marbled paper sides, blue cloth slipcase. Sydney, Hordern House, 1999.

The special issue. Only fifty signed copies were prepared of this deluxe issue, signed and numbered by Dr. Edward Duyker, author of *The Dutch in Australia*, who wrote the introductory essay for the publication.

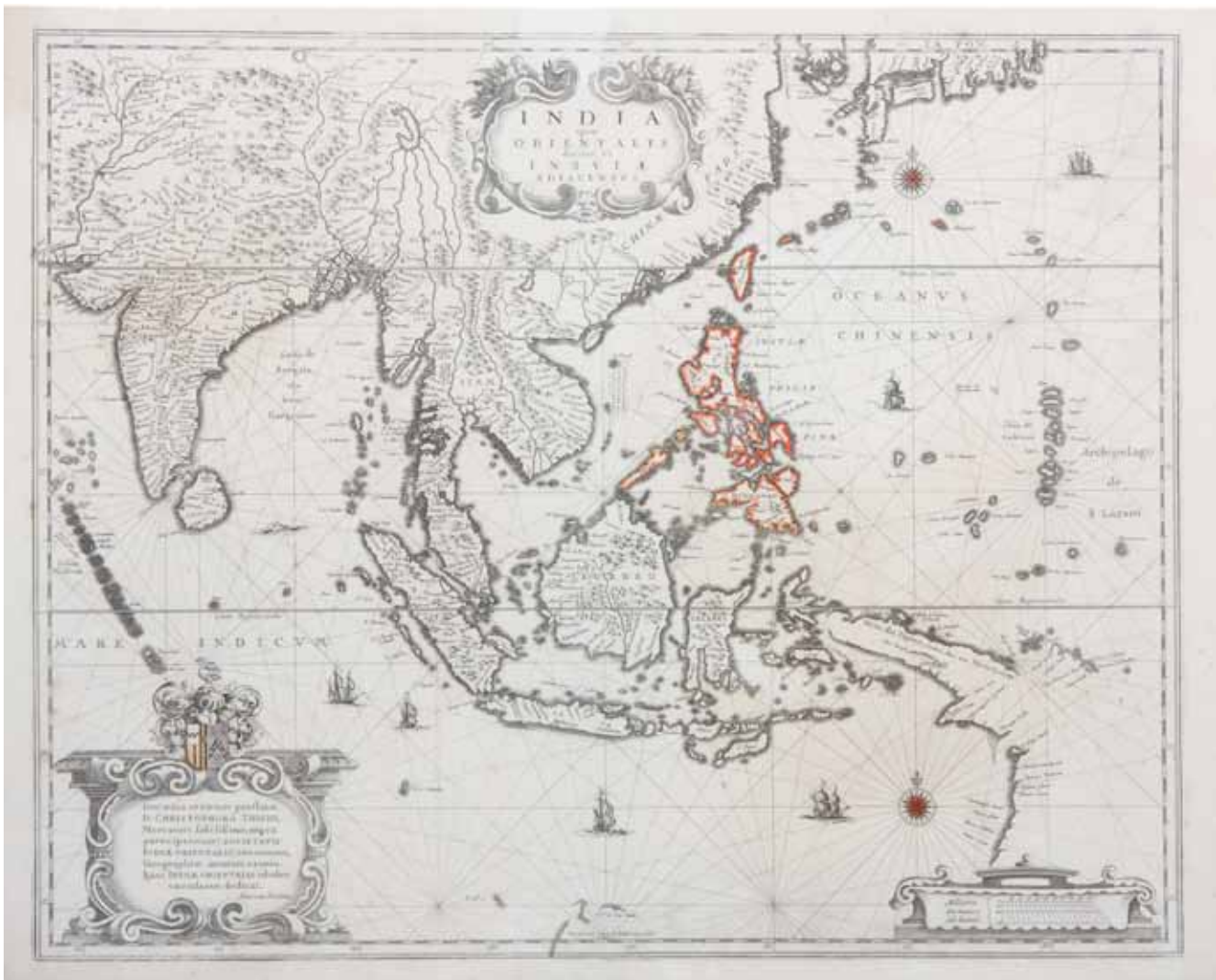
CARSTENSZ AND THE MAPPING OF THE GULF OF CARPENTARIA

74. [CARSTENSZ] HONDIUS, Henricus. *India quae Orientalis dicitur, et Insulae Adiacentes*.

Engraved map, 415 x 545 mm. with some hand-colouring, loss of small area to top margin and ornamental frame just above the cartouche, neatly repaired in pen facsimile, otherwise very good. Amsterdam, Henricus Hondius, 1636.

Early Dutch map with near-contemporary details of the landfalls of Carstensz on the *Pera* during his 1623 voyage to the Gulf of Carpentaria. Carstensz was sent by the VOC to investigate the earlier reports of Jansz on the *Duyfken*, and this depiction of the east coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria is 'one of the first maps to show the Dutch discoveries of the west coast of Cape York Peninsula' (Parry, *The Cartography of the East Indian Islands*, p. 109).

The map was printed in Amsterdam by Henricus Hondius and Jan Jansson for their magnificent *Atlas Novus* of 1636, a masterpiece of Dutch cartographic publishing. This attractive map incorporates several geographical details derived from early Dutch landings in Australia. At the



bottom edge of this map, the west Australian landfalls of Hartog on the *Eendracht* in 1616 and de Wit on the *Vianen* in 1628 are noted, but certainly the most significant addition to this map are the details that derive from the 1623 voyage of Carstensz on the *Pera*.

Stretching south from the so-called “Valsche Caep”, there are notes of a large island designated on this map as “t’Hogt Landt” (now Prince of Wales Island), as well as various other rivers and watering places including the “Batavia River” (actually named by Jansz in 1606). The “Drooge Bocht” marked just north of this literally means “shallow bay”, but is in reality a reference to the shoals of what is now Torres Strait. The southernmost reference on this coast is to “Staten Rivier” (probably the Gilbert River), at which point Carstensz turned for Batavia.

The dangerous “Trial” rocks are also noted, after the 1622 wreck of the Englishman John Brookes in the *Tryall*, only the second English ship to attempt to sail from the Cape of Good Hope to Batavia along the Brouwer Route, a route which capitalised on the Roaring Forties by remaining in the southerly latitudes for as long as possible. Although for centuries shown as distant from the Australian coast (perhaps because Captain Brookes did not want to admit to his errors in navigation), the actual rocks are just off the Montebello Islands, and thus only about 150 kilometres from the Pilbara coast. The wreck was discovered in 1969.

Parry, The Cartography of the East Indian Islands, pp.107-109; Tooley, 721 and plate LV.



HUGE COLLECTION OF EARLY DUTCH VOYAGE ACCOUNTS, WITH AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE ELUSIVE DUYFKEN (AT LAST)

75. COMMELIN, Isaac, compiler. *Begin ende voortgangh, van de Vereenighde Nederlantsche geotroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie...*

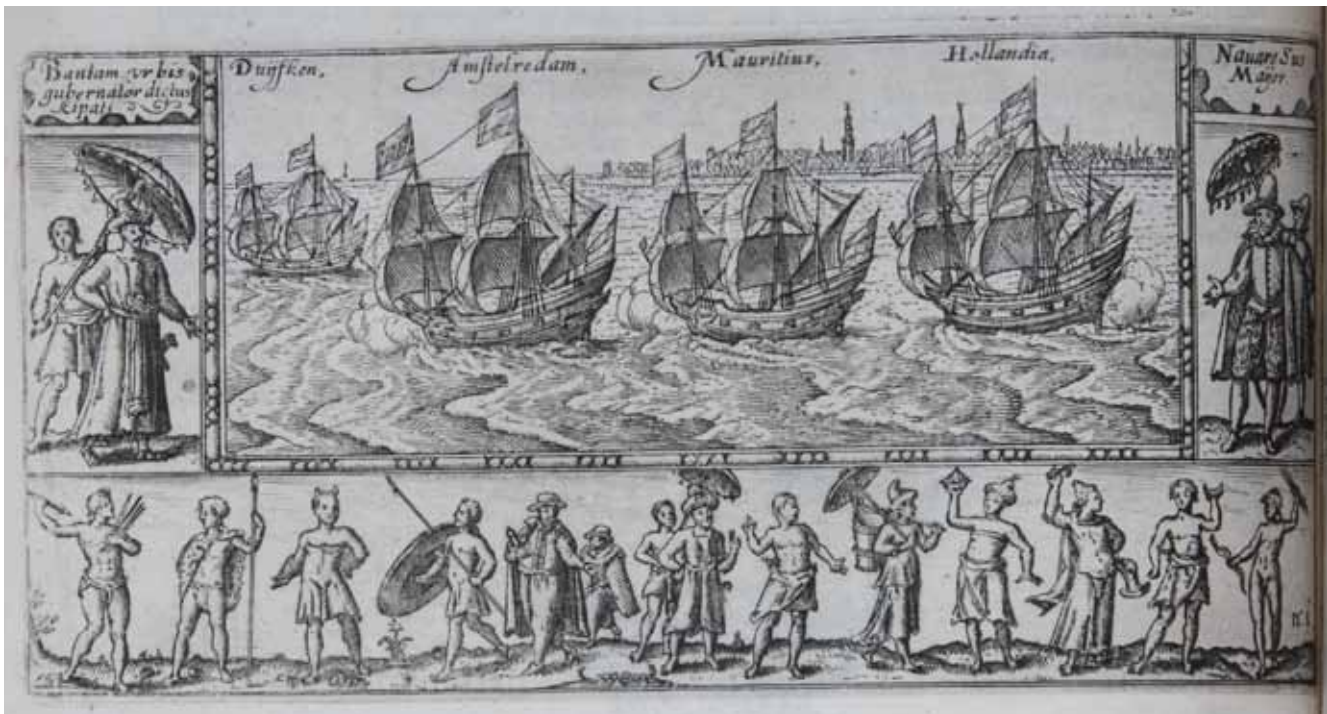
21 parts bound in two volumes, oblong quarto; containing a total of 230 engraved plates and maps; a few plates a little creased at folds and a handful with frayed edges, minor marginal losses and tears to about four plates; title-page to the first volume and 16 plates fully or partly coloured by hand, the colouring of some age and quite pleasing; contemporary Dutch calf, rubbed, spines worn, joints cracking but solid. Amsterdam, Jansson, 1645-1646.

The Dutch voyages to the East Indies: an attractive set, in its original Dutch binding, of this extremely important and rare set of voyages. It is difficult to obtain a good set today: the book has often been broken up into its separate components in the past and complete sets, rare even in long-established libraries, have become increasingly scarce on the market.

This extensively illustrated collection of voyage accounts represents the raw material for any research on Dutch voyages to the East Indies, and therefore for the voyages probing towards Australia. It is also noteworthy for containing narratives of all of the voyages on which the *Duyfken* sailed – the ship which, skippered by Willem Jansz, would make the first authenticated sighting of the coast of Australia. It also contains narratives of all of Jansz's early voyages to the East. These are just about the only contemporary printed references to the ship, and the only extensive accounts of any part of her voyages (see fuller note at the start of this chapter).

Altogether the two volumes represent a vast storehouse of primary material for the history of early Pacific exploration, as well as for the development of the East Indies. This is the complete edition of the collection – two earlier versions were much less complete – compiled by Isaac Commelin and published by Janssonius, prefaced by Commelin with a summary of Dutch voyages to the East Indies before 1631, and illustrated with a wonderful assemblage of maps and plates of native peoples, hunting techniques, camps and settlements, forts, ports, battle scenes, animals, trees, fruits and other natural resources.

The contents give a remarkable roll-call of the Dutch navigators from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. As well as the East Indies, there is much material on the Strait of Magellan (since several of the voyages came from the east), and descriptions of a number of significant early visits to the Philippines, China and Japan. Caron's important description of Japan appears here, as well as Johan van Twist's "Description of the Indies" originally produced in Batavia.



Many pieces of significance appear in Commelin's collection, including the illustrated section describing Jacques l'Hermité's world voyage in the second volume which includes a full text of the famous Quirós Memorial, as well as the important account of Spilbergen's second voyage to the Moluccas via the Strait of Magellan accompanied by the narrative of Le Maire and Schouten's voyage of 1615-1617 across the Pacific, illustrated with twenty-one plates and five maps, including a famous world map and the folding map of the East Indies.

Further details of all the contents are available on request.

Bell, C443; JCB, (3) II:339; Landwehr, 'VOC', 250; Mendelssohn, South African Bibliography, I 603; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection; Tiele, 'Bibliography', 82; Tiele, 'Mémoire', pp. 13-14 (IV, d).





**THE FLOOR MAP OF TASMAN'S DISCOVERIES IN AMSTERDAM,
SINCE DESTROYED BY PEDESTRIANS**

76. [TASMAN] CAMPEN, Jacob Van. *Afbeelding van't Stadt Huys van Amsterdam...*

Folio, with an engraved title-page, a full-page portrait of Campen and 30 engraved plates, mostly double-page, one folding; small marginal tear to one plate well clear of image; contemporary vellum with the arms of Stirling Maxwell stamped in blind on the upper boards (there is also a later family member's bookplate); covers rather soiled, small chip at the foot of darkened spine, but rather an attractive copy nonetheless. Amsterdam, Dancker Danckerts, 1661.

Oddly enough, this splendid architectural record of the Amsterdam Town Hall is also one of very few early printed records of Tasman's voyages.

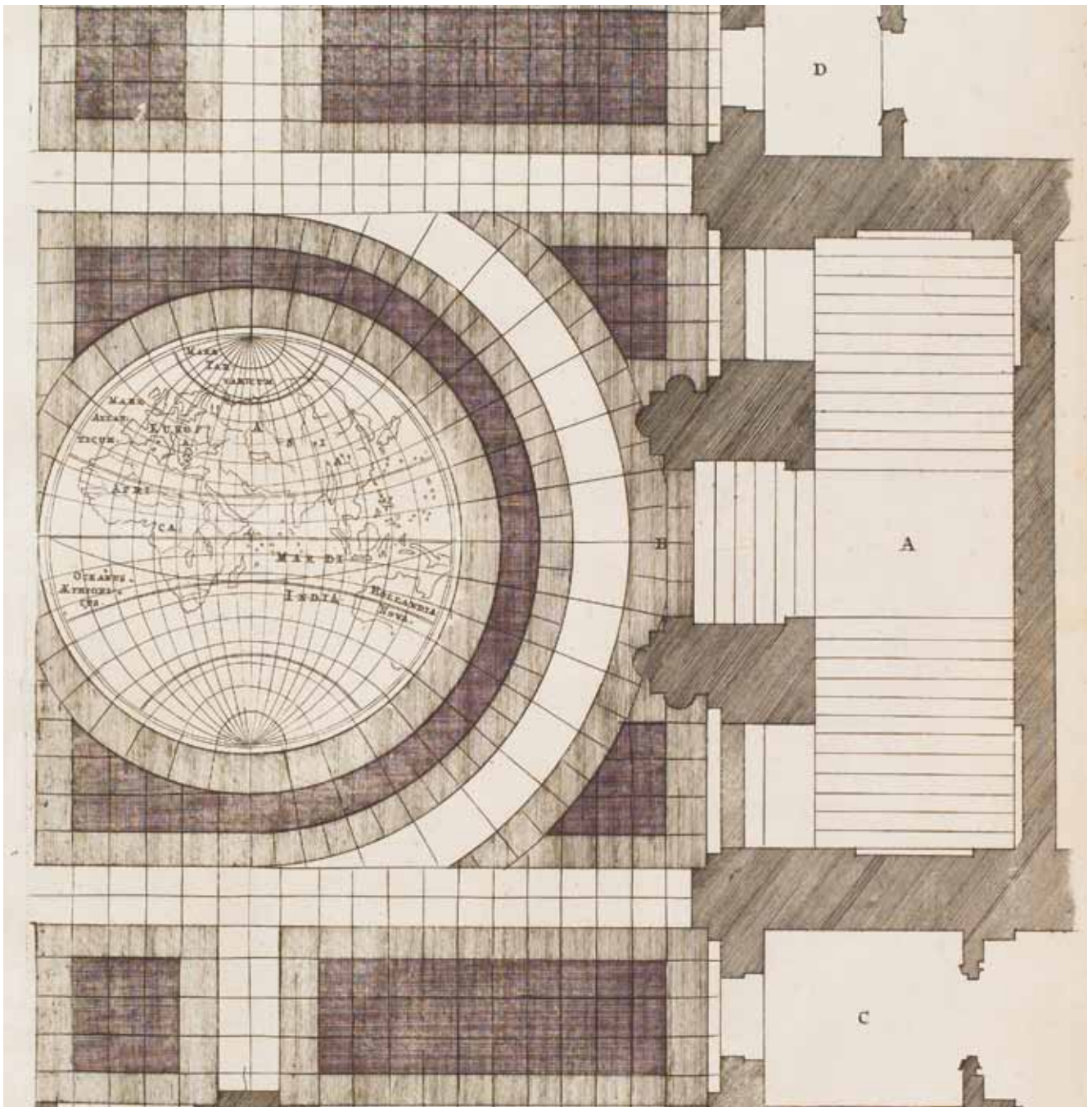
Jacob Van Campen began his designs for his masterpiece in 1648: the Town Hall was finally completed in 1665, ten years after Van Campen's death. His draughtsman, Jacob Vennekool, made the drawings for this book, which were engraved by Dankerts. They include exterior and interior elevations, sections and plans. There is also a magnificent anonymous portrait of Van Campen himself.

The building was itself an emblem of the great commercial successes of the Dutch, successes that are specifically celebrated in the rich sculptural decorations. The main pediment, for example, shows the oceans and continents of the world paying tribute to Amsterdam.

Tasman's voyages had been completed in 1644, and two of the engraved plates – a double-page engraving followed by a single-page – depict the wide marble floor of the Burgerzaal, the main room of the Town Hall. This floor, essentially the centre-piece of the whole building, contained the famous marble Tasman map, a world map in two spheres (with a third astronomical sphere) which displayed the results of Tasman's voyages to Australia, proudly showing the latest achievements of the Dutch VOC. This engraving is the only surviving record of the map, as it was later replaced by a floor of plain marble slabs after it was totally worn off by people walking over it.

In 1946 the State Library of New South Wales deliberately echoed the original Dutch idea when the marble floor map in the main vestibule of the building was commissioned: it too records Tasman's voyages, this time from the Library's manuscript map of the voyages, the so-called "Bonaparte-Tasman map" that was presented to the Library by the Greek royal family. It is surviving the passing traffic better than its vanished Dutch forebear.

Berlin, 2233; Fowler, 77; not in Tooley; Rijksmuseum catalogue, III, 246.



**FIRST COMPLETE EDITION, WITH TASMAN AND PELSEAERT,
& ONE OF THE EARLIEST MAPS OF THE CONTINENT**

77. [TASMAN] THEVENOT, Melchisedec. *Relations de divers Voyages Curieux, Qui n'ont point esté publiées, Et qu'on a traduit ou tiré des Originaux des Voyageurs... François, Espagnols, Allemands, Portugais, Anglois, Holandois, Persans, Arabes & autres Orientaux. Nouvelle Edition, Augmentée de plusieurs Relations curieuses.*

Five parts in two volumes, folio; altogether around 1500 pp.; with 15 folding maps and charts, including large folding maps of Australia, China, the Pacific, with the Philippines and Japan, and the map of Edso, North Japan (which is often lacking), full-page portrait, four full and ten folding or double-page engraved plates of costumes, plants, animals, alphabets etc., 46 full-page woodcut plates of Mexican inscriptions and pictograms, a woodcut, 12 engravings and several tables in the text; contemporary French mottled calf, sides bordered in gilt, spines (sympathetically rebacked) gilt in compartments between raised bands, red morocco labels; an attractive and fresh copy. Paris, Thomas Moette, 1696.

The great travel collection, including Tasman and Pelsaert.

This is an excellent copy of the rare, best and first complete edition of one of the most important of all travel collections, lavishly illustrated, and especially significant for the first appearance of numerous descriptions of the Pacific, the Far East, Australia and the Philippines. This was the first major work on Australia and the Pacific to receive a wide European readership.

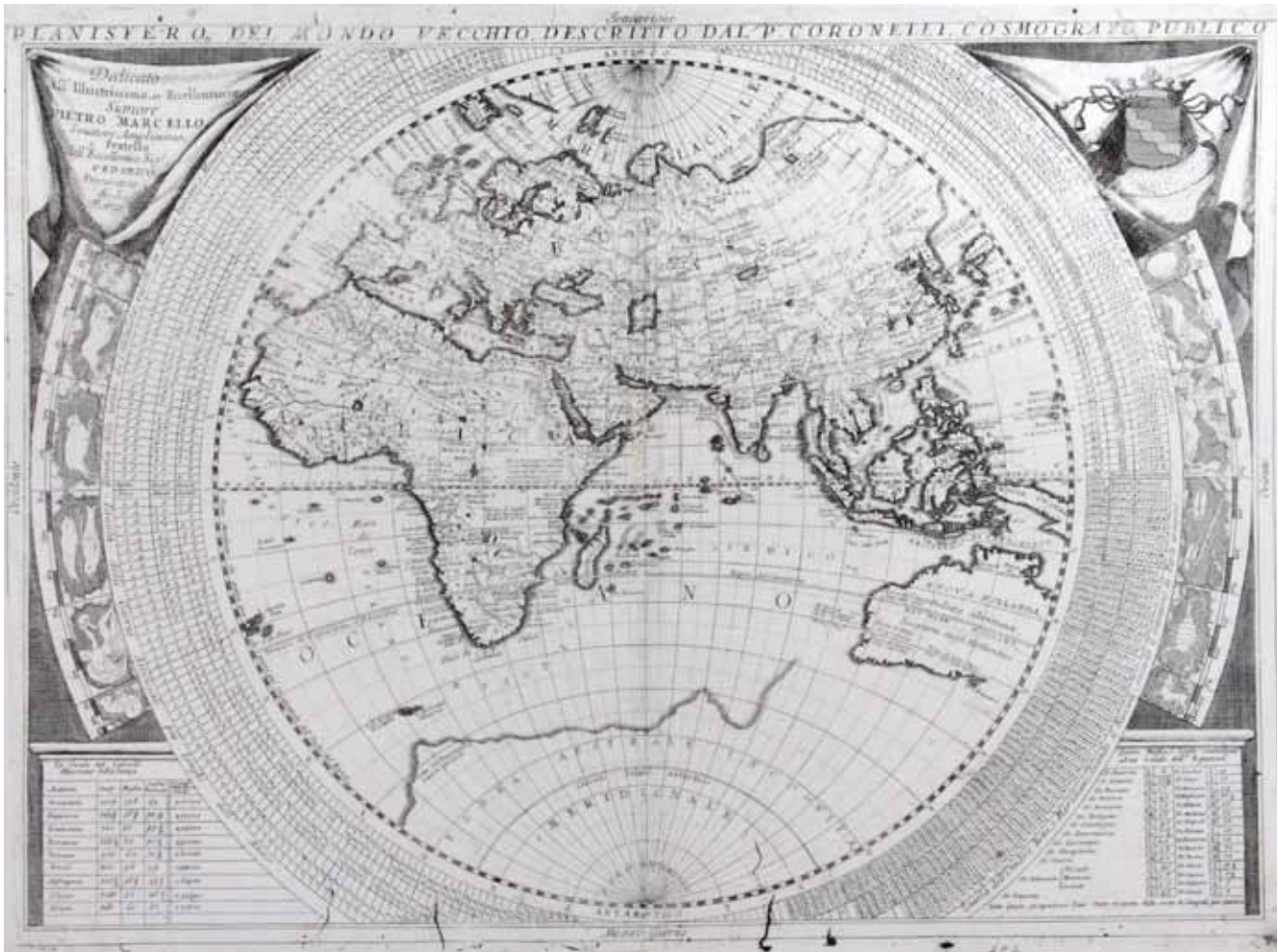
Sets of the work, containing all five parts, and particularly all of the required maps, are of great rarity. When complete, as is this excellent copy, the geographical scope of the collection is nearly universal, taking in the Americas, China, Japan, Siam, the Philippines, Mongolia, India, Tartary, Egypt, Persia, Arabia, Asia Minor and Russia. Virtually all the component parts are enriched by illustration, the choice of material sometimes unpredictable and quite idiosyncratic: it ranges from detailed charts of coastlines suitable for navigational purposes, and a number of cartographically important maps, to depictions of botanical specimens, exotic cultural practices and writing systems. The range and quirky variety makes this one of the visual feasts of travel literature.

Thévenot's collection includes Pelsaert's account of his discovery of Australia, documenting the experiences of the earliest European settlers on the continent and describing the Aboriginal people for the first time. Pelsaert recounts details of the wreck of the *Batavia* and his subsequent struggle with a mutinous crew. Accompanying the Pelsaert account is the rare and famous map of Abel Tasman's discoveries, 'one of the earliest charts devoted entirely to Australia and the first French map of the continent' (Davidson). The first published result of Tasman's great voyages, it was Thévenot's map which gave the world the first clear idea of the shape and location of the new fifth continent.

The Tasman map appeared in at least four different states: in this copy it is in its third state, with corrections, and with the addition of the Tropic of Capricorn and rhumb lines. This is an earlier version than the fourth and final state more often seen in copies of the 1696 edition. This set also includes the two-part map of Northern Japan which is almost always missing.

Thévenot's work has one of the most complicated publication histories, since it was published over the course of more than thirty years, and a comparison of copies, even in contemporary bindings like that offered here, inevitably demonstrates some variation in organization and contents. A very full collation of this complete copy has been prepared and is available on request.

Bagnall, 5521; Bremer sale, 864; Church, 672 (4 parts only); Davidson Sale, 20; Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 28-9; Hocken, pp.2-4; JCB (1675-1700), pp. 335-341; Lach, 'Asia in the Making of Europe', III.3.1512-13 & especially 1519-20; Tooley, 23.25 and plate XI.



CORONELLI MAP WITH TASMAN DETAILS

78. [TASMAN] CORONELLI, Vincenzo. Planisfero Del Mondo Vecchio...

Engraved map, 450 x 615 mm.; some small repairs, small section of restoration along the old central fold near the Persian Gulf, but in overall good condition, mounted. Venice, circa 1691.

A very fine map of the Eastern Hemisphere by the great Venetian cartographer Coronelli, which combines 'the most up-to-date cartographic information with elegant engraving and restrained accompanying decoration' (Shirley).

Coronelli (1650-1718) was Italy's finest seventeenth-century cartographer, famous for a pair of globes he made for Louis XIV. He was a member of the Franciscan order, of which he became general, and founder of the learned society *Accademia Cosmografica degli Argonauti*. Coronelli is highly regarded for his tireless efforts of cartographic research. He was involved in the production of some four hundred maps all of which he drew, engraved and printed.

This Eastern Hemisphere map features a decorative coat-of-arms and descriptive text with astrological symbols at the side. Australia is reasonably well delineated with the discoveries of Tasman's second voyage taken into account. Notes refer to the discoveries of "Terra de Concordia" (1618), "Terra d'Edels" (1619), "Terra de Lewin" (1622), "Terra di Pietro Nuyts" (1627), as well as the island of "San Francisco" (off the south coast, mapped by Nuyts and Thijssen), as well as generally the "Terra di Diemen" and "Terra di Arnhem". Also marked are the "Rocher de Frederic Outman" (Houtmans Abrolhos, referring to the shoals on which the *Batavia* wrecked in 1629) and, just to their south, "Isole d'Edels Turtel Duyf" (the Turtle Dove Shoals, mapped by Hessel Gerritsz in 1627).

A massive "Terra Australe Incognita" dominates the bottom of the map, but is here little more than a vaguely suggested outline with, to the south-west of Cape Horn, the "Terra de Pappagalli, creduta fauolosa" – the land of the Parrots, thought to be fabulous.

Shirley, 548, pl. 383; Tooley, 348.



ELEPHANTS IN CENTRAL AUSTRALIA

79. [TASMAN] CORONELLI, Vincenzo. Het Nieuw Hollandt.

Engraved gore sheet, 240 x 265 mm.; a few short tears at extremities, but in fine condition, mounted. Venice, circa 1688-1699.

A gore sheet, designed to be pasted onto a globe, and an important map of Australia: this single sheet by the great Venetian cartographer Coronelli shows the north western coast in some detail. This particular gore is famous for the fanciful depiction of inland Australia, and shows Arnhem Land complete with palm trees, reindeer and elephants.

This detailed map was first engraved as a gore – or globe segment – for Coronelli's colossal terrestrial globe of 1688. Measuring over one metre in diameter, this was one of the largest printed globes ever produced; its engraving was of the highest order, and reflected the most up-to-date and accurate information available at the time. It particularly reflects the discoveries made during the first voyage of Abel Tasman in 1642.

The gore offered here, with relevant text at the bottom and verso of the sheet, was probably from the set of twelve plates published in atlas format in the 1696-97 edition of Coronelli's *Isolario* and later in his *Libro dei Globi*.

Tooley, 'Early Maps of Australia. The Dutch Period', 56, plate 24; Tooley, 'Mapping of Australia', 352.



ONE OF THE FIRST FRENCH MAPS OF TASMAN

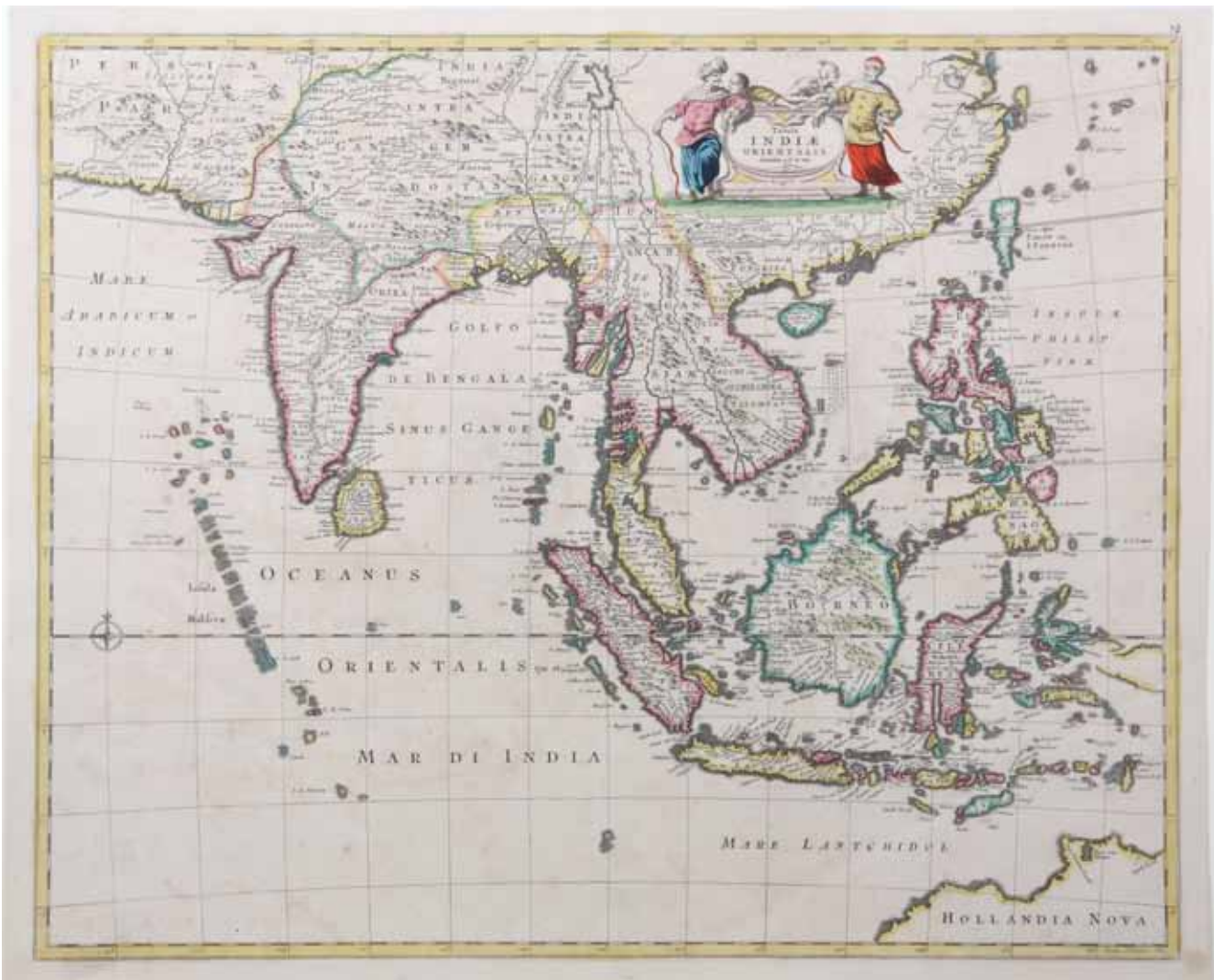
80. [TASMAN] DU VAL, Pierre. Carte des Indes Orientales

Hand-coloured map, 410 x 550 mm., old central fold; a good clear impression with excellent original colour. Paris, Chez l'Auteur, près le Palais, sur le Quay de l'Orloge. 1677.

An attractive map by an important French cartographer with good early notice of Tasman, many of the place names derived from his 1642 and 1644 voyages, particularly thorough on the south coast of Tasmania, the west coast of Cape York, and the coast of Arnhem Land.

Pierre du Val (1619-1683) was the son-in-law of Nicolas Sanson, and followed in the footsteps of his illustrious father-in-law by holding the position of *Geographe ordinaire du Roi*. This is 'one of the earliest French maps to depict Australia as defined by Tasman's two voyages, shows the East Indian archipelagos of Indonesia and the Phillipines and the entire area between the Cape of Good Hope and Japan and Australia, with Tasmania forming the southern limit in the east. The map also shows the earlier discoveries in Australia of Hartog, Cartensz and Nuyts...' (Perry, *Cartography of the East Indian Islands*, p. 155). The map prominently notes the familiar "Terre d'Endracht", "Terre d'Edels", Terre de Leeuwin", "Terre de Nuits" and "Terre de Wits".

First published in 1665, this is the second edition, from *Cartes de Geographie les Plus Nouvelles*. Clancy, pp. 86-7; Perry, *Cartography of the East Indian Islands*, plate 5.28; Tooley, 539.



TASMAN MAP BY BLAEU'S APPRENTICE

81. [TASMAN] DE WIT, Frederick. *Tabula Indiæ Orientalis Emendata a F. de Wit.*

Engraved map, 460 x 560 mm., superb handcolouring; in fine condition. Amsterdam, c. 1680.

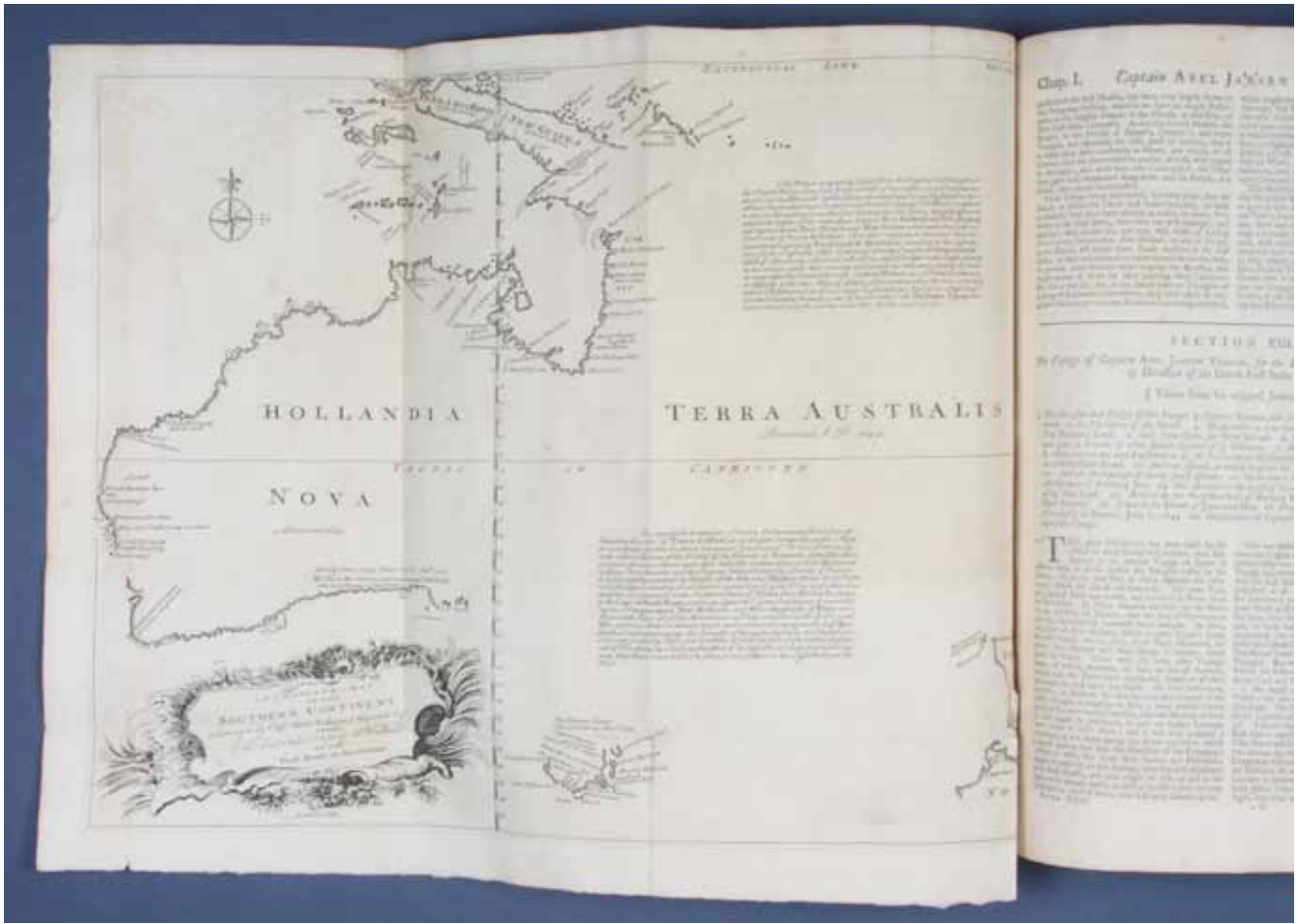
Fine early map of the East Indies showing the discoveries of Tasman by Frederick de Wit, at a time when he was one of the foremost map-makers in Holland. His firm's 'maps were distinguished by their excellent craftsmanship, exactness and beauty...' (Schilder).

This map stretches from Persia in the west to China and Taiwan in the east, and shows northern "Hollandia Nova", bearing three significant place names: "Van Diemens Landt"; "Baya van Diemen" and "Vuyle hoeck" (the last a disparaging term meaning something like "rotten corner" and evidently relating to the inhospitable coastline). All of these relate to Abel Tasman's second voyage of 1644.

'Frederick de Wit, an apprentice of William Blaeu... became one of the most prominent and successful map engravers and publishers in Amsterdam following the decline of the Blaeu and Jansson establishments. His work, notable for the beauty of the engraving and colouring, was very popular and editions were issued many years after his death...' (Parry, *The Cartography of the East Indian Oceans*, p. 118).

The map is handcoloured in outline and decorated by a beautiful cartouche showing four dramatically-posed costumed figures of the East.

Not in Tooley; Parry, The Cartography of the East Indian Islands, plate 4.29.



THE IMPORTANT TASMAN MAP IN ENGLISH



82. [TASMAN] HARRIS, John. *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca. Or, a Complete Collection of Voyages and Travels...*

Two volumes, thick folio; with altogether 61 engraved maps and plates (several folding) by or after Emmanuel Bowen; a fine set in contemporary speckled calf, expertly rebacked preserving original spines which are richly gilt with double labels. London, T. Woodward and others, 1744-1748.

A handsome set, with the beautiful Bowen map of Tasman's discoveries. This was one of the key books for the transition from primitive ideas of the "unknown southern continent" to the "Terra Australis" beginning to take shape in the west and south from Dutch discoveries, and now just waiting for Cook.

This new and "best" edition was edited by John Campbell who made numerous revisions and, significantly, added narratives of those new voyages – many of Australasian interest – that had been undertaken or become known since 1705. He also had new maps prepared by Emmanuel Bowen, the most notable being "A Complete Map of the Southern Continent surveyed by Capt. Abel Tasman"; this is one of the earliest English maps of Australia. Of note also are the two texts printed on the map: one discusses the voyage of De Quirós and the other sings the praises of the southern continent ("Whoever perfectly discovers and settles it will become infallibly possessed of territories as rich and fruitful and as capable of improvement as any that have hitherto been found...").

Campbell in his text encourages further voyages to the imperfectly known Southern Continent in continuation of the work of those (including Quirós, Pelsaert, Tasman and Dampier) whose narratives he published. 'He recommended an expedition to Van Diemen's Land, and a voyage to New Guinea by which means... "all the back coast of New Holland, and New Guiney, might be thoroughly examined; and we might know as well, and as certainly, as the Dutch, how far a Colony settled there might answer our Expectations"...' (Glyndwr Williams and Alan Frost, *Terra Australis to Australia*, Melbourne, 1988, p. 28). As Williams also points out (*The Great*

South Sea, p. 251) Campbell 'juxtaposed the narratives of Quirós, Tasman, Dampier and Roggeveen (the first account of the latter's voyage to appear in English) to prove the existence of a fertile southern continent.'

This is a fine and handsome copy of the second and much expanded edition. The first edition was published in 1705, but this is the much preferred version since it contains the full complement of maps and plates (there are respectively 22 and 39 here), including the first appearance of the Bowen/Tasman map of Australia.

Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 37-8; *Hill*, 775; *Lada-Mocarski*, 3; *Landwehr*, 261; *Perry*, p. 60 & plate 29; *Schilder*, 'Australia Unveiled', map 87.



THE BONAPARTE MAP

83. [TASMAN] WIEDER, Dr. F.C. *Tasman's Kaart Van Zijn Australische Ontdekkingen 1644 "De Bonaparte-kaart"*. Gereproduceerd op de are grootte in goud en kleuren naar het origineel in de Mitchell Library, Sydney (N.S.W.) Met toestemming van de autoriteiten...

Quarto text, with numerous illustrations, accompanied by the large separate colour map; fine in quarter cloth, the map unbound as issued. The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1942.

Controversial study of the Bonaparte-Tasman map in the Mitchell Library, with a fine facsimile of the map. Wieder was taken to task for misunderstanding the map's legend to mean that it was actually by Tasman; it is now generally agreed that the cartographer derived his information from an imperfect original itself based on authentic originals. "Although the Bonaparte map was neither drawn in 1644, nor by Tasman, it is, nevertheless, a very important document in the history of navigation and can be reckoned among the most famous and the most beautiful maps produced by Dutch cartographers..." (Schilder).

Schilder, p. 148.



PELSAERT: THE GREAT RARITY, IN ITS UTRECHT EDITION

84. PELSART, François. *Ongeluckige Voyagie, Van't Schip Batavia, Na Oost-Indien... Gebleven op de Abriolhos van Frederick Houtmann...*

Small quarto, pp. 66, with a copper engraved title-page vignette, and six copper engraved illustrations in the text; a very good copy with sharp impressions of the engravings; a little wear to fore-edges, the edges of three leaves neatly restored, a few inoffensive marks; attractive binding of some age of quarter vellum over pink decorated paper ("buntpapier") boards. Utrecht, Lucas de Vries, 1649.

Very rare and important: a pre-1650 edition of the “unlucky voyage” of the VOC ship the *Batavia*, one of the most desirable of all books relating to Western Australia, a celebrated rarity of Australian book collecting, and the first illustrated work to depict Australian scenes.

This is the uncommon Utrecht edition, published by Lucas de Vries, notable for the dramatic new image of three views of the wreck of the vessel on the title-page, an image not used by any of the other publishers. The plate, which shows successive scenes in the foundering of the *Batavia*, is rather like a gruesome version of the classic tradition of painting ships in three perspectives in the same scene.

This is also the second edition to print a full version of the text by adding the very significant alternative eye-witness account of the events in the form of the letter by the minister Gijsbert Bastiaenz, one of the survivors of the wreck, whose family was murdered by the mutineers. This full text was first printed in a Hartgers edition of 1648 (Landwehr, 409).

One of the most important aspects of this work is that it describes Pelsaert's boat voyage along the West Australian coast to seek help at Batavia, the first extensive discovery of the Australian continent, exceeded only by the later voyages of Abel Tasman. The images that illustrate the publication are famous, and include a scene of the *Batavia* foundering on the Houtman Abrolhos in the Indian Ocean west of modern Geraldton, graphic reproductions of the mutiny and slaughter on the islands, and the hanging of the mutineers on Seal Island. These are the earliest printed representations of any Australian scenes. The story of the wreck itself, in Drake-Brockman's words, 'provides the greatest dramatic tragedy in Australian history beside which the mutiny on the *Bounty* is an anaemic tale.'

Any of the separately published accounts of the wreck is of great rarity on the market: they are of tremendous importance as the first published accounts of any voyage of Australian discovery. First published in 1647, there were essentially six editions, with three variants, published in the seventeenth century (Tiele, 235-243; Landwehr, VOC, 406-411).

Landwehr, VOC, 410; Politzer, 'Bibliography of Dutch Literature on Australia', p. 1 (first edition); Schilder, 'Australia Unveiled', pp. 111-128; Tiele, 'Mémoire', 240 & 242; Tiele, 'Nederlandsche Bibliographie', 851n.



LAST OF THE EARLY EDITIONS OF THE “UNLUCKY VOYAGE”



85. PELSART, François. *Ongelukkige Voyagie van het Schip Batavia... na Oost-indien, en gebleven is op de Abrolhos van Frederick Houtmann...*

Small quarto, pp. 44, with a wood-engraved title-page vignette, one full-page wood-engraving, and six copper engraved illustrations in the text; some toning and a few marks but a very good copy with good margins and sharp impressions of the engravings; bound in simple marbled paper wrappers. Amsterdam, Gillis Joosten Saeghman, circa 1663.

An attractive copy of the “Saeghman” edition of the voyage of the *Batavia*.

The Lucas de Vries edition (see previous item) included the innovation of having the dramatic scene showing the foundering of the *Batavia* on the title-page, where this edition includes what is believed to be the vessel under full sail with, to its stern, the smaller rescue vessel *Sardam*, which was dispatched by the VOC under the command of Pelsaert to rescue the survivors. This image was first used by the publisher Hartgers.

This is the last of the early editions; all are of great rarity. It has sometimes been dated much earlier, appearing in some library catalogues wrongly dated 1648.

Landwehr, VOC, 411; Politzer, 'Bibliography of Dutch Literature on Australia', p. 1 (first edition); Robert, 706; Schilder, 'Australia Unveiled', pp. 111-128; Tiele, 'Mémoire', 243; Tiele, 'Nederlandsche Bibliographie', 851n.

86. PELSART, François. *The Voyage of the Batavia*.

Octavo, 10 illustrations, some folding; hand bound in full dark green calf, solander case. Sydney, Hordern House, 1994.

The hardest to find of the various publications in the Australian Maritime Series. This is an example of the special de luxe edition, signed and limited to 50 copies.

This is the first facsimile ever issued of the first edition of 1647. The illustrations include graphic reproductions of the wreck, the mutiny and slaughter on the islands, the trial and torture of the leaders and their execution on the mainland; these were the earliest printed representations of the Australian mainland.



PRIVATE ACCOUNT OF VOC EXPERIENCES IN THE EAST INDIES

87. SAAR, Johann Jacob. Ost-Indianische funfzehnjährige Kriegsdienste und wahrhaftige Beschreibung was sich zeit solcher funfzehnjährigen Jahr von Anno Christi 1644 biß Anno Christi 1659...

Folio, with a frontispiece and engraved title, 15 engraved illustrations in the text and a further two half-page engravings on a single sheet; printed title in black and red; text in gothic letter; one leaf torn at inner margin clear of text, some slight darkening of paper, small piece cut from blank rear flyleaf; but generally in good condition in old half vellum, title in more recent lettering on spine. Nuremberg, J. Ph. Miltenberger for J. D. Tauber, 1672.

Second edition (first published ten years earlier with slightly fewer illustrations and a much shorter text) of Johann Saar's description of his wide-ranging travels in the East Indies, especially Batavia and the Moluccas, and of a long stay in Ceylon. Saar joined the VOC as a young man, enlisting as a soldier at the age of fifteen.

The superb frontispiece to his book, which has been often reproduced, is a startling romantic image of an East Indiaman under sail; the other engraved illustrations include views of the places described, depictions of native peoples and customs, boats and fishing scenes, and some fine images of elephants at work. Saar's descriptions of his experiences are fleshed out for this edition with details from various other writers including Mandeslo and Nieuhof among others.

Donald Lach has characterised Saar as a particularly good observer, noting that he was 'Always the soldier. He was much more interested in exotic plants and food, in snakes, crocodiles, elephants and strange birds, or in weapons and military tactics, than in Sinhalese religion,



government or social structure'. He was such a good observer in fact that his editor Wülfer, probably correctly, accuses another well-known contemporary writer on the Dutch East Indies, Behr, of endless plagiarising from Saar's first edition.

Landwehr, 'VOC', 308; Mendelssohn, South African Bibliography, II, 262; Tiele-Muller, 952.



DUTCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES

88. SCHOUTEN, Wouter. *Ost-Indische Reyse, worin erzehlt wird viel gedenckwürdiges, und ungemeyne seltzame Sachen bluthige See- und Feld-schlachten, wieder die Portugisen und Makasser, Belägerungen, Bestürmungen, und Eroberungen vieler fürnehmen Städte und Schlösser...* [with] VAN DER HEYDE, Franz J. *Gefährlichen Schiff-bruch des Ost-Indischen Jagdt-schifs ter Schelling.*

Folio, title page printed in red and black; extra engraved title, engraved portrait, and 19 double-page engraved plates, with one full page engraving and many more engravings in the text; some browning to a number of the plates, as appears to happen frequently; small water-stain in lower fore-corners; the second part with engraving on the title page and 13 engraved plates; a handsome copy in old limp vellum with ties, spine lettered in ink. Amsterdam, Jacob von Meurs u. Johannes von Sommern, 1676.

First German edition, published simultaneously with the Dutch edition. This German version however has an extra part added (see below). Many times reprinted, in different forms, the main work is by Schouten (his name is translated here as Walter Schultzen), a VOC ship's doctor whose description of his voyage to and experiences over several years in the East Indies and at the Cape of Good Hope gives one of the most famous descriptions of the Dutch (and Portuguese) settlements in the East Indies. It is a tremendous visual resource, with views of Malacca, Batavia, Macassar, Ternate, Aniboina, Point de Galle, Colombo, Negapatam and elsewhere. These richly inked detailed engravings were used to great advantage by the Golden Cockerel Press to illustrate their publication of a translation of Jean de Lacombe's voyages to the East Indies (*A Compendium of the East*, 1937).

Lach, who quotes frequently from Schouten in his *Asia in the Making of Europe*, describes Schouten's work as 'one of the best' of the several descriptions of Java which appeared in the last quarter of the seventeenth century. 'Schouten described events as well as the land and its people. Much of what he wrote was the product of his own observations, although he obviously

des Jagdt-schiffs Ter Schelling.

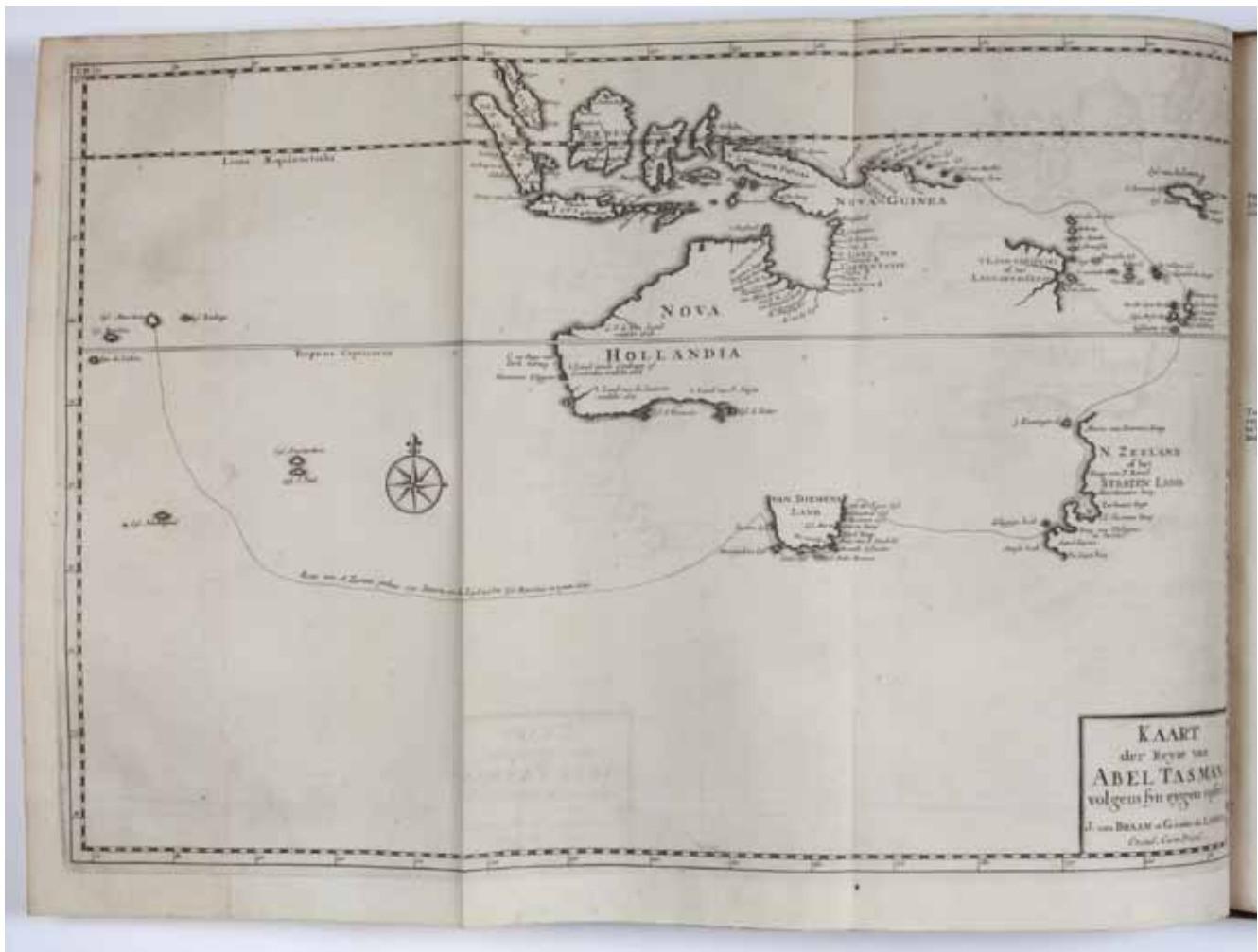


hdehm wir unterschiedliche Hölzer bey | länger auf dem Schiffe zu bleiben. U
 ander gebracht hatten/bunden wir diesel- | ser 7. oder 8. hieben auch/ auff Befehl d

augmented them with information from other sources. His description of the court of Mataram, for example, is not an eyewitness account; he apparently never visited it. Since the whole book is written in Schouten's lively style, however, it is difficult to distinguish between the firsthand portions of his account and that which came from other sources.

The second work included here, though not in the Dutch edition, is a German translation of Van der Heide's *Vervarelyke schipbreuk van 't Oost-Indischen Jacht ter Schelling* which had been separately published in Amsterdam the previous year. This is the dramatic account of an ill-fated VOC voyage from Batavia towards Europe: 'Shipwreck on a desert island, hunger, and cannibalism are the themes of Franz Janszoon van der Heiden's tale describing the shipwreck of a VOC yacht off the coast of Bengal. According to Van der Heiden the Schelling was bound for Bengal from Batavia in October, 1661, when it ran aground during a storm and began to break up. Some of its crew escaped to a desert island where they struggled to stay alive for some time before building a rude raft with which they sailed to the mainland. Once on the mainland they were taken to a Mughal army camp and impressed into service. There is a brief description of the army and of the war they were fighting. Van der Heiden's tale may well be fictitious. The crew of the Schelling seems altogether too irresponsible, some of their adventures too unrealistic; the descriptions of the island are so general, it could be anywhere, and there are some serious lapses and illogicalities in the story' (Lach).

Howgego, S66; Huntress, 23C; Lach, 'Asia in the Making of Europe', III, p.496 (the Schelling wreck), pp. 1304-5 and passim; Landwehr, 286; Lipperheide, Ld2; Mendelssohn, *South African Bibliography*, II 279f; Tiele, *Nederlandsche Bibliographie*, 991n and 462.



**THE GREAT ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES,
WITH AN IMPORTANT TASMAN MAP**

89. VALENTIJN, Francois. *Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indiën, vervattende een Naaukeurige en Uitvoerige Verhandeling van Nederlands Mogentheyd in die Gewesten...*

Five volumes, folio, with an engraved allegorical frontispiece, engraved vignette on general title, engraved dedication leaf, folding engraved portrait of the author, and a magnificent series of some 367 various other images (comprising 24 engraved maps, most of them folding, 265 engraved plans, views, portraits and plates of plants, animals, costumes, etc., of which many are double-page and/or folding and 78 engravings in the text), eight folding printed tables; an excellent copy in contemporary Dutch mottled calf, spines ornately gilt in compartments between raised bands, double leather labels. Dordrecht and Amsterdam, Joannes van Braam and Gerard onder de Linden, 1724-1726.

The great encyclopedia of the Dutch East-Indies, 'a work of great importance and extreme detail', with a superb visual record of early voyages in the form of its extensive and splendid series of engraved illustrations. This scarce and important collection is only rarely found complete and in such good contemporary condition. It was compiled to provide an extensive and detailed geographical and historical description of the entire region in which the Dutch VOC or East India Company had a colonial interest or had established trading posts. Its compass thus includes, as well as the East Indies, parts of China and Japan and parts of the Near and Middle East. There is much on Australia, the Philippines, Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope.

With its 3500 pages of text it is altogether a remarkable resource for the history of seventeenth-century voyages in the region, and details of Dutch colonial, trading and exploratory activities. The extraordinary series of maps and illustrations offers an exceptionally important portrayal of the Far East and the East Indies.

The publication of Valentijn's book reflects an intense interest in the "Southland" in the early eighteenth century. To satisfy this audience, Valentijn was able to publish extensive narratives of the expeditions of Abel Tasman (1642-1643) and Willem de Vlamingh (1696-97), and to produce a number of images from these expeditions – which are among the very few visual records of Australia and the South Pacific prior to the Cook voyages.

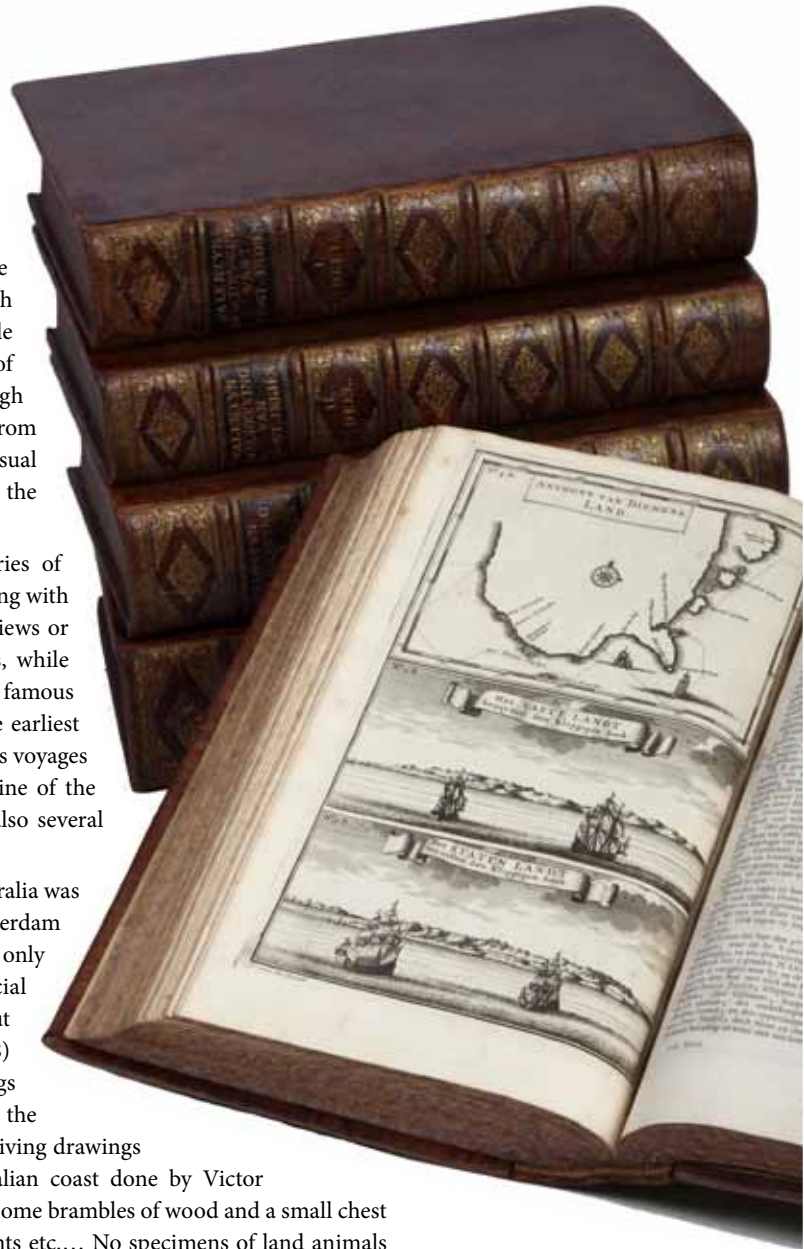
Valentijn includes with the Tasman narrative a series of small charts adapted from the navigator's journals, along with a number of coastal profiles, which are the earliest views or plans of the Tasmanian and north Australian coasts, while the illustrations to the Vlamingh section include the famous view of the Swan River in Western Australia and the earliest depiction of the black swan. A general map of Tasman's voyages begins the section, with a fine depiction of the outline of the Australian continent established by him. There are also several New Zealand charts and views.

Willem de Vlamingh's voyage to the west coast of Australia was the initiative of Nicholas Witsen, Burgomaster of Amsterdam and director of the VOC. The objective was not only scientific but directly linked to Dutch commercial activities. William Eisler and Bernard Smith point out (in *Terra Australis: the Furthest Shore*, AGNSW, 1988) that Witsen was an enthusiastic collector of paintings and artefacts, and insisted that a painter accompany the expedition to record the rarities found: "the only surviving drawings are the watercolour sketches of the Western Australian coast done by Victor Victorszoon... Witsen received from New Holland... some brambles of wood and a small chest containing shells collected on the beaches, fruits, plants etc.... No specimens of land animals were brought back to Holland. Several black swans were captured but died on the return voyage...". Valentijn also remarked on the "rare and beautiful shells from the beaches of the Southland to be found in the cabinets of Simon Schynvoet of Amsterdam...".

Particular importance attaches to the fact that some considerable part of the mapping – including much of the Australian material – is based on original manuscript sources that have since been lost: François Valentijn (1666-1727) spent several years in the East Indies, and made much use of official archives and documents (many of which were destroyed at Batavia during the Second World War) in compiling his collection. In this context, the "Java" map alone is of special importance.

For his important descriptions of the natural history of Amboina Valentijn made extensive use of – and thus preserved, since the manuscript has since been lost – the unpublished "Amboinsch Dierboek" by the famous Dutch naturalist Georg Eberhard Rumpf.

Bastin-Brommer, n11-12 (incorrect plate count); Landwehr, 'VOC', 467; Mendelssohn, IV, 594; Nissen ZBI, 4213; Tiele, II, 1121.





THE EAST INDIES CAPITAL OF THE VOC

90. [BATAVIA] CONRADI, Petrus and V. van der PLAATS, Publishers. Batavia, De Hoofdstad van Neerlands O. Indien, in Derzelve Gelegenheid, Opkomst, Voortreffelyke Gebouwen, Hooge en Laage Regeering, Geschiedenissen, Kerkzaaken, Koophandel, Zeden, Luchtsgesteldheid, Ziekten, Dieren en Gewassen, Beschreeven.

Four volumes in one, quarto, each volume with title-page printed in black and red and engraved title-vignette, engraved allegorical frontispiece, 4 folding charts, and 7 folding plates; a little dusted, but a very good copy in recent tan calf, gilt. Amsterdam and Harlingen, Petrus Conradi, Harlingen, by Volkert van der Plaats, 1782-1783.

First edition of this important description of Batavia and its history, particularly significant regarding the trade of the VOC in the East Indies. The work includes several beautiful views of vessels at Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope, as well as attractive and important maps of the city and the island of Java. Five of the fine plates are made after drawings by Johannes Rach ("Het gouvernement te Batavia", "de Markt te Batavia", "De Diestpoort te Batavia", "'t Kasteel te Batavia" and a view depicting the harbour of Batavia). There is also a large and informative open plan of Batavia by A. van Krevelt.

The anonymous author of this extensive descriptive work received most of his information directly from high officials of the VOC residing in Batavia, and it includes fascinating information on the trade in the East Indies. The city was the capital of the Netherlands Indies, and had been the site of a VOC post from 1610, becoming the regional headquarters in 1619. It was constructed on the model of a Dutch city, complete with canals and walls to resist attack from Mataram, and much of the surrounding countryside was cleared of its inhabitants to create a kind of cordon sanitaire (*Cribb, Historical dictionary of Indonesia, p.49-50*).

The bookseller-publisher Petrus Conradi published several similar works, including a short history of the VOC *Nederlandsche reizen* (1784-87; see following item). A French edition was announced but appears not to have been published. There was a second edition using the same plates in 1799, and a translation into German of 1785-86. This work is now of some rarity: the Mitchell Library has all four volumes, while the National Library of Australia appears to have the first volume only.

Bastin-Brommer, N 22; Brommer, Batavia, p. 81 (see illustration); Tiele, 77.

THE DUTCH VOYAGES TO ANTIPODAL LANDS

91. CONRADI, Petrus and V. van der PLAATS, Publishers. *Nederlandsche reizen, Tot Bevordering Van Den Koophandel...*

Fourteen volumes, octavo, with a total of 61 plates (all but four folding), two large folding world maps and a birds-eye view of Jaffa; an excellent set in original papered boards as issued, labels chipped. Amsterdam and Harlingen, Conradi and Van Der Plaats 1784-1787.

An extensive anthology running to fourteen volumes, reflecting contemporary Dutch fascination with their significant maritime history and relating the adventures of Dutch explorers, merchants and voyagers throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It includes three pivotal voyages to discover unknown lands in the antipodes, the voyage of Schouten and le Maire, and those of Abel Tasman and Jacob Roggeveen. The set is generously illustrated with 61 remarkable plates (mostly folding) showing the harbours, architecture, festivals and finery of the exotic world revealed by enterprising explorers and merchants. Two world maps show the state of geographical knowledge at the time of the exploratory voyages. The description of Abel Tasman's Pacific discoveries is accompanied by two splendid folding plates, the first depicting Maori warriors in a carved double-prow canoe, the second an outrigger with two Papuan bowmen rendered in strong neoclassical style. Both are strong fresh impressions.

A long section is devoted to the Pacific voyage of Le Maire and Schouten between 1615-1617 (see catalogue numbers 69-72). The first of the two magnificent folding maps in this set is marked with the route of the expedition.

Of additional interest is the chapter devoted to Jacob Roggeveen's expedition of 1721-1722 to find the southern land. It is accompanied by the second world map that depicts a partially defined southern landmass named after de Quirós to the east of Queensland. Roggeveen entered the Pacific through the Strait of Le Maire and was the first to visit Easter Island. The expedition later discovered a number of small islands in the Pacific including Bora Bora and Maupiti in present-day French Polynesia. Scurvy and the loss of one ship forced Roggeveen back to Batavia where he ran foul of the East India Company for violating their monopoly on trade in the region.

Landwehr, 272; Sabin, 52228; Tiele, 909.



die sie haben / seind Hemdder / vnd etlich gehn gar bloß / on al-
 lein das sie Thücher tragen / vmb die lend gewunden / vnnnd nit
 an Armen noch Füßen / auff dem Haupt tragen sie binden /
 ein theil rot / ein theil Leberfarb / vnnnd von demselbigen Volck
 hat dieser Soldan das Reich erobert.



Auch solt jr vernemen das wesen vnd haltung des Soldan
 Machamut der ist des Machometischen glaubens / mit sampt
 all sein Volck / er hellet stets zu Rosß xx. tausent Mann / Des
 morgens wenn er auff steht / so kommen zu sein Palast fünff-
 zig Helffant / vnd auff ein jeglichen kompt geritten ein Mann
 das geschihet ihm zu ehren / sonst ist nichts nit ihr geschafft / des
 gleichen / so er auß dem Beth auff gestanden ist / vnnnd wenn er
 zu Tisch sitzt / so sind entgegen fünffzig oder sechzigerley In-
 strument der Musica / als Trometen / Bosaunen / schwegeln
 vnd Pfeiffen / mit viel andern selkame der gleichen sache / auch
 die

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE DISCOVERY AND COLONISATION

quale ha uentano le corni come tin ceruo & sonno fu
uatiche. Le quale furono donate al Soldano della di
cta cita. Vidi pur quiui anchora altre uache quale
hauenuosola uno corno nella fronte el qual corno
e longo un palmo & mezo. Et el d'cto corno guarda
piu uerso la schina della uaccha che no guarda in
ci: & el colore di questa si e rosso & quelle di sopra
sonno negre. In questa Cita e un bono uiuere: & qui
stano molti mercadanti. La terra si ha triste mura &
tristo porto: tamen e posta in terra pizna & ferma. El
Re di questa Zeila si e Moro & ha meza gēte da pi
di & da cavallo & sonno gente bellicose. Lo habitosua
si e incamisa: El colore loro sonno oliuastri. Questi u
li uanno male armati & tutti sonno Mahumethati.

CCa de Barbara insula de Ethiopia & de sua gente
Enuto che fu el tēpo bono facellimo uela &
u arriuamo ad una insula la qual se chiama
Barbara. El signore della quale contem li
habitanti de dicta sonno Mori. Questa insula e piz
cola ma bona & molto bene habitata & fa melo rito
ne de ogni forte. Le persone sonno la magior parte no
gre & le ricchezze loro sonno quasi piu de carne che
altre cose. Qui staemo un giorno & poi facellimou
la & andallemo alla uolta della Persia.

LIBRO DELLA PERSIA.

CCa de Diuobandierumi & de Goa e Giulfar

terre de Mekhet porto della Persia.

Autgandono circa xii. giorni arritiammo
ad una cita la qual se chiama Diuobandier
rumi: zoe d'no porto de li Turchi. La qual
cita si e pocho distante da terra ferma quando el mare
e in alta marea & quando cala se passa a pie di. Questa
cita si e sottoposta al Soldano de Combeia. Et sta per
Capitano l'esso Diuobandier che se chiama Mercheaz
li habemo doi giorni. La cita e de grandi: sonno tra li
uenti & in ella stanno de continuo. liiii. Cento mercadan
ti Turchi: Et questa cita e murata intorno: & dentro
a sonno molte artigiarie. Et hanno certina uilii: li
quale se chiamano Thalae che son pocho minore che
li d'li De li se parti. l'imo & andammo ad una cita: la
quale se chiama Goa distante dalli predicta. liii. gior
ni: la qual Goa si e terra de gran tracto & de gran
mercantie & e grassa & diuinoso. Sono pur li habitā
ti tutti Mahumetani. Partetemi da Goa & andai ad
una altra terra ch'ia uata Giulfar: la quale e optina &
abundante & li e bono porto de mare. Dal qual porto
andando se ueleco li propici uenti arriuauo ad uno
altro porto el quale se chiama Mekhet.

CCa de Ormus cita & Insula de Persia: & co
me in quella se pescano Perle grandissime.
Equitido nui el nostro uiajo partetemo da
Mekhet & andamo alla nobil cita de Or
mus: la qual si e bellissima & e insula & e

Thalae
auilio-n

**THE TESTIMONY OF ONE EYE-WITNESS
IS WORTH MORE THAN TEN HEAR-SAYS**

92. **VARTHEMA, Lodovico. Itinerario de Ludovico de Varthema Bolognese...**

Small quarto, 102 leaves; printed in roman letter with side-notes in the same type; initial letters printed in blank spaces, leaving from three to five lines in height to be filled in by the illuminator; in a brown morocco binding by Chambolle-Duru; in fine condition. Roma, Per maestro Stephano Guillireti de Loreno & maestro Hercule de Nani Bolognese, ad insta[n]tia de maestro Lodovico de Henricis da Corneto Vice[n]tino, 6 December, 1510.

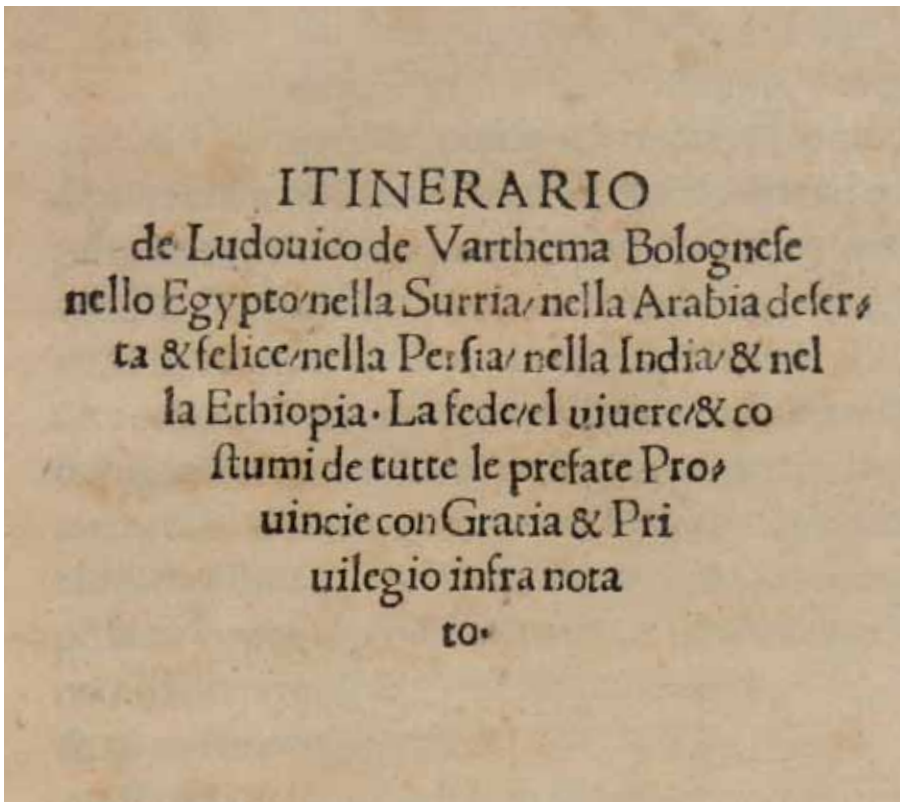
One of the outstanding rarities of travel literature: a great book of the Renaissance and an enormously influential text. Published in 1510, Varthema's narrative of his travels to the east became an immediate bestseller, and numerous editions and translations followed, but this first edition is exceptionally rare: we know of no copy appearing for public sale since the 1950s.

Varthema's *Itinerario*, his narrative of his five-year journey in 1503-8, effectively determined the course of European expansion to the east. It was the earliest European source of information on lands beyond India, while his visit to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina was the first to be described by a westerner. 'Varthema brought into European literature an appreciation of the areas east of India... which it had previously not received from the sea-travelers and which confirmed by firsthand observations many of the statements made earlier by Marco Polo and the writers of antiquity...' (Lach). He reports on Malay mariners using the stars of the Southern Cross to navigate their way in Javanese waters, just a few years after Vespucci's reports of observations in the south Atlantic around 1500. Not until the printing of Andrea Corsali's *Lettera* in 1516 would any more precise description or illustration of it appear in print. He was also the first traveller to make his way to India via the Red Sea and return by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

This first appearance in vernacular Italian was followed quickly by five other Italian editions, as well as a number of Latin, German, Spanish, French, Dutch and English versions. The first English translation was made by Richard Eden in 1576-77 and is included in Willes' edition of Eden's *History of Travayle* (1577). An extract also appears in Samuel Purchas' *Pilgrimes* (1625-26).

Lodovico de Varthema, gentleman adventurer and soldier from Bologna, left Venice at the end of 1502. In 1503 he reached Alexandria and ascended the Nile to Cairo, continuing to Beirut, Tripoli, Aleppo and Damascus, where, adopting Islam and taking the name of Yunas, he joined a Mameluke escort of a Hajj caravan and began the pilgrimage to Mecca. Varthema was amazed by what he observed: 'Truly I never saw so many people collected in one spot as during the twenty days I remained there,' he begins, and arriving at the Great Mosque, continues 'it would not be possible to describe the sweetness and the fragrances which are smelt within this temple.' Thanks to his knowledge of Arabic and Islam, Varthema was able to appreciate the local culture of the places he visited. Impressed and fascinated, he describes not only rites and rituals, but also social, geographical, and day-to-day details. 'I determined, personally, and with my own eyes,' he declares in the prefatory dedication, 'to ascertain the situation of places, the qualities of peoples... of Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Felix, Persia, India, and Ethiopia, remembering well that the testimony of one eye-witness is worth more than ten hear-says.'

His good fortune did not continue unabated: after embarking at Jidda and sailing to Aden, he was denounced as a Christian spy and imprisoned. He secured his release, however, and proceeded on an extensive tour of southwest Arabia. Stopping in Sanaa and Zebid as well as a number of smaller cities, he describes the people, the markets and trade, the kind of fruits and animals plentiful in the vicinity, and any historical or cultural information he deemed noteworthy. Returning to Aden, and after a brief stop in Ethiopia, he set sail for India. In addition to visiting Persia, Varthema explored the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, including a very documented stay at Calicut at the beginning of 1505. He also claimed to have made extensive travels around the Malay peninsula and the Moluccas. As Howgego notes, 'Beyond Cape Comorin, Varthema's *Itinerario* becomes rather blurred, and his descriptions of the places allegedly visited lose some of their accuracy, leading some scholars to doubt whether he actually sailed any further to the east. While the debate will no doubt continue, the only conclusion that can ultimately be drawn is that such a journey was possible. From Pulicat, on the eastern coast of India, he suggests that he sailed to Tenasserim (on the Malay isthmus), then to Banghella (= Bengal) and, accompanied by two Chinese Nestorians, to Pegu in Burma. From there



he might have sailed for Malacca, Pedir (in Sumatra), Bandan (= Banda) and the Monoch Islands (= Moluccas). This would give him the honour of being the first European to reach the Spice Islands (1505). Returning west, he supposedly touched at Borneo, Java and Malacca before sailing to the Coromandel coast and reaching Cannanore in the early months of 1506. Returning to Calicut in August 1505, he took employment with the Portuguese at Cochin and, in 1508, made his way back to Europe via the Cape of Good Hope.

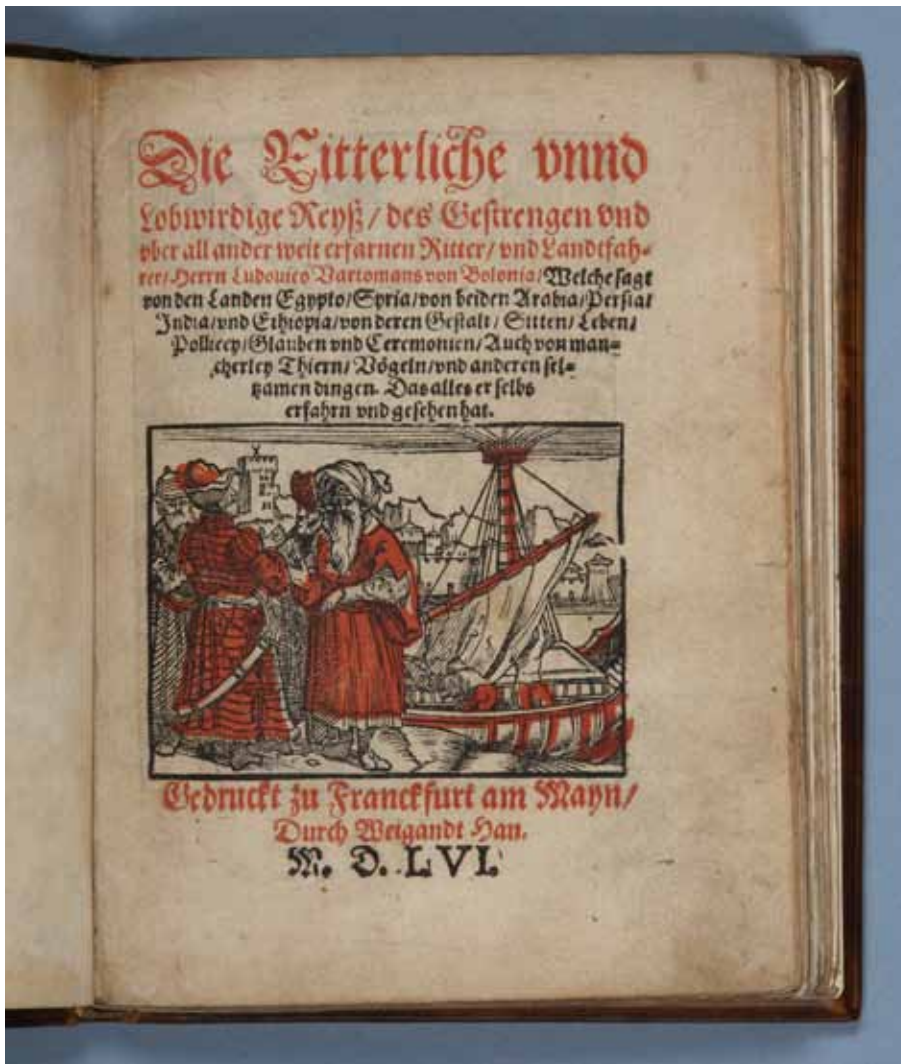
According to his narrative, he returned to the west from the Moluccas, touched at Borneo and took ship for Java. 'When the chartered vessel was supplied with provisions, we took our way towards the beautiful island called Giava, at which we arrived in five days, sailing towards

the south. The captain of the said ship carried the compass with the magnet after our manner, and had a chart which was all marked with lines, perpendicular and across. My companion asked the Christians: "Now that we have lost the north star, how does he steer us? Is there any other north star than this by which we steer?" The Christians asked the captain of the ship this same thing, and he showed us four or five stars, among which there was one which he said was *contrario della* [opposite to] our north star, and that he sailed by the north because the magnet was adjusted and subjected to our north. He also told us that on the other side of the said island, towards the south, there are some other races, who navigate by the four or five stars opposite to ours; and, moreover, they gave us to understand that beyond the said island the day does not last more than four hours, and that there it was colder than in any other part of the world. Hearing this we were much pleased and satisfied...' (translation by John Winter Jones).

Varthema's narrative comes to a close with his return to Rome. As Richard Burton said (in the *Pilgrimage to Al-Medinah and Meccah*) 'For correctness of observation and readiness of wit Varthema stands in the foremost rank of the old Oriental travellers. In Arabia and in the Indian archipelago east of Java he is (for Europe and Christendom) a real discoverer. Even where passing over ground traversed by earlier European explorers, his keen intelligence frequently adds valuable original notes on peoples, manners, customs, laws, religions, products, trade, methods of war...'

See Jones, John Winter (translator), *The travels of Ludovico de Varthema...* ed. by George Percy Badger, Hakluyt Society, London 1863; another edition, introd. Sir Richard Carnac Temple, London, Argonaut Press, 1928.

Church, 34; JCB, I/41 (title-page lacking); Lach, 'Asia in the Making of Europe', I.i, pp.164-66; Penrose, *Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance*, pp.28-32.



RARE 16TH-CENTURY ILLUSTRATED GERMAN EDITION

93. VARTHEMA, Lodovico. Die Ritterliche unnd Lobwirdige Reysdes Gestrengen und uber all ander weit erfarnen Ritter und Landtfahrer...

Small quarto, 102 (of 104) unnumbered leaves (lacking the text leaves c2-3, supplied in very well-prepared facsimile on old paper); title-page printed in black and red, woodcut vignette on title highlighted in the same red; full-page woodcut on verso of title and another on last leaf; fore-corner of last leaf restored and a small area of woodcut decoration on recto and of woodcut on verso supplied in pen-facsimile; with a fine series of 44 1/3-page woodcuts in the text (one of them replaced by the facsimile on c3); blind-stamped calf in 16th century style by Bernard Middleton. Frankfurt am Main, Weigandt Hahn, 1556.

Rare mid-century German edition of Varthema's great travel account, heavily illustrated with woodcut images. Although two leaves are in well-prepared facsimile, given its rarity this is still a most desirable book.

First published in 1510 (see previous item), this was one of the most important of all early travel books and at the same time one of the rarest. The earliest European description of lands beyond India, it was also the first description by a westerner of the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

The wonderful series of woodcuts illustrating this edition gives a brilliant sense of the exoticism of foreign travel and the awareness of mysteries and bizarre customs to the east.

Lach, 'Asia in the Making of Europe', I.i, pp.164-66; Penrose, Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance, pp.28-32.

**PORTUGUESE VICTORIES AND THE CAPTURE OF MALACCA:
RARE MANUELINE LETTER IN AN ELUSIVE EDITION**

94. MANUEL I, King of Portugal. *Epistola... De victoriis habitis in India & Malacha. Ad... Leonem X pont. maximum.*

Small quarto, four leaves printed in roman letter, old waterstain to lower fore-corners and a light stain in the outer margins; but in good, crisp condition in a modern binding of quarter calf. Vienna, Hieronymus Victor and Johannes Singrenius, 16 September, 1513.

Very early Vienna printing of this highly important letter to Pope Leo X, printed just five weeks after the original Rome edition, in which the King of Portugal announces the recent Portuguese victories at Goa and Diu, and the capture of Malacca in South-east Asia. This was one of the earliest notices printing authentic information about further Asia.

The first printing of 9 August 1513 was followed by an evidently pirated edition, probably printed in Venice, and within the year the letter had been reprinted in Strasbourg and Vienna as well as Rome, and it also circulated in German translation. These various editions attest to immense contemporary interest in the geopolitics of the new world. This particular edition is markedly rare: it is not recorded by Rodrigues; no copy is in the British Library; the only copies noted by Worldcat are those at Yale and New York Public Library.

An important feature of this Vienna edition is that it contains an introductory epistle not found in the other editions, in which the humanist Jakob Spiegel, professor of law at Vienna University and secretary to Maximilian I, sets the recent successes in the context of earlier Portuguese advances eastwards, as far as Ceylon, paying tribute to both Manuel I and Pope Leo X.

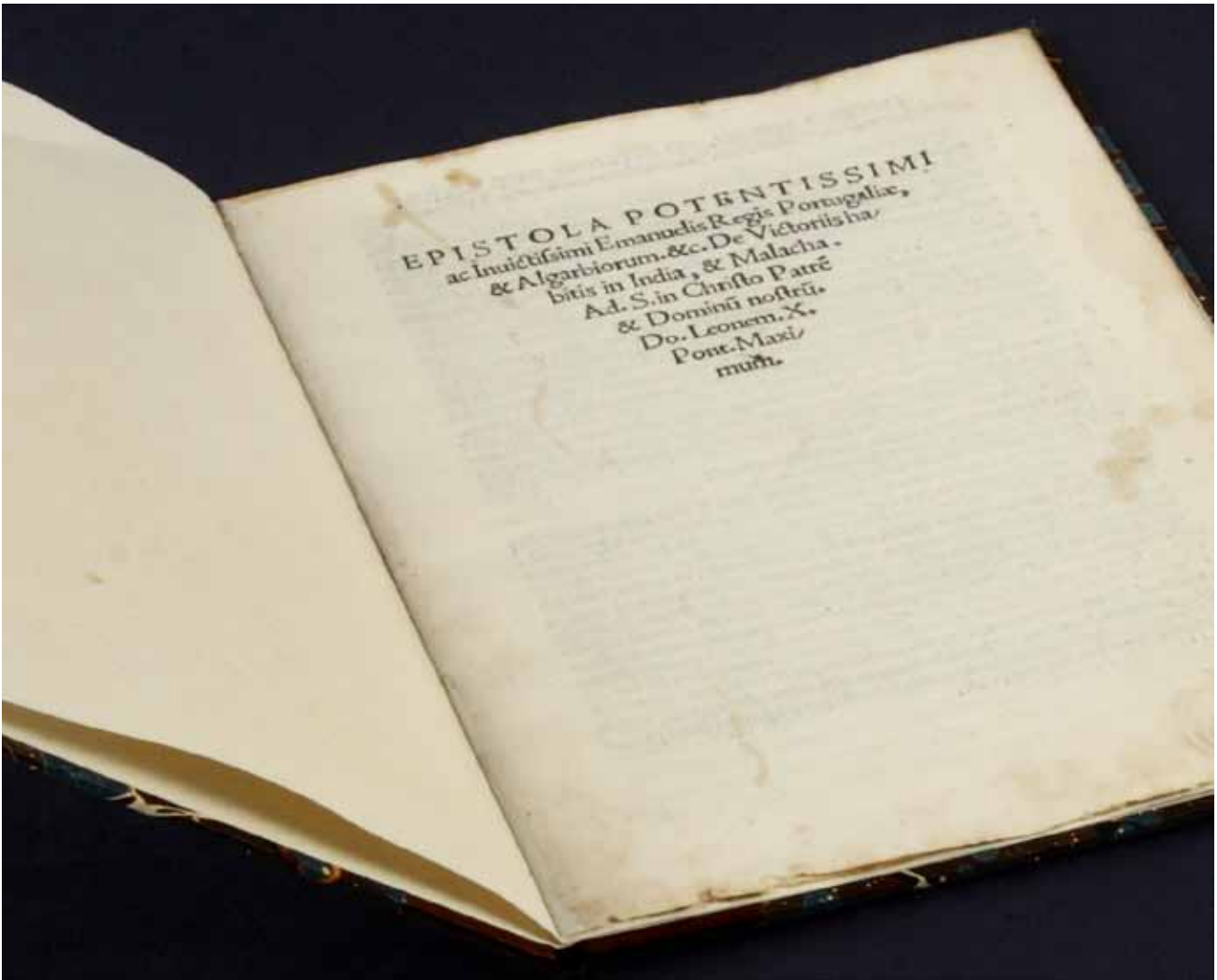
The letter, originally sent from Lisbon in June 1513, reports publicly for the first time Albuquerque's seizure of Malacca, the strategic key to the seaborne trade of southeast Asia and Portugal's base for her dominion and exploration of the region for over 100 years. 'Portuguese control of the trade of South-east Asia was sealed by Albuquerque's capture of Malacca, the emporium for spices from the Moluccas and goods from China, in 1511. The area of land acquired was tiny, but its strategic value was immense: "Who holds Malacca has his hand on the throat of Venice". Malacca became the base for Portuguese penetration of the archipelago and northward into the China Sea' (*Prince Henry the Navigator and Portuguese maritime enterprise*, British Museum, 1960, p.72).

'The capture of Asia's greatest trading city by a mere 900 Portuguese and 200 Indian mercenaries must rank as an event in the history of European expansion no less stunning than the better-known conquest of Tenochtitlan by Hernando Cortes: Malacca's golden pillage rivalled and possibly surpassed in sheer weight and magnificence that of Cortes and Pizarro in the New World' (Difie & Winus, *Foundations of the Portuguese Empire*, pp. 256-8).

'It was not until 1511 that the Portuguese captured the great entrepôt of Malacca and began to penetrate farther eastward. News of Albuquerque's victory became known in Europe in the spring of 1513, and Manuel quickly dispatched letters to Rome informing the papacy of Portugal's progress.

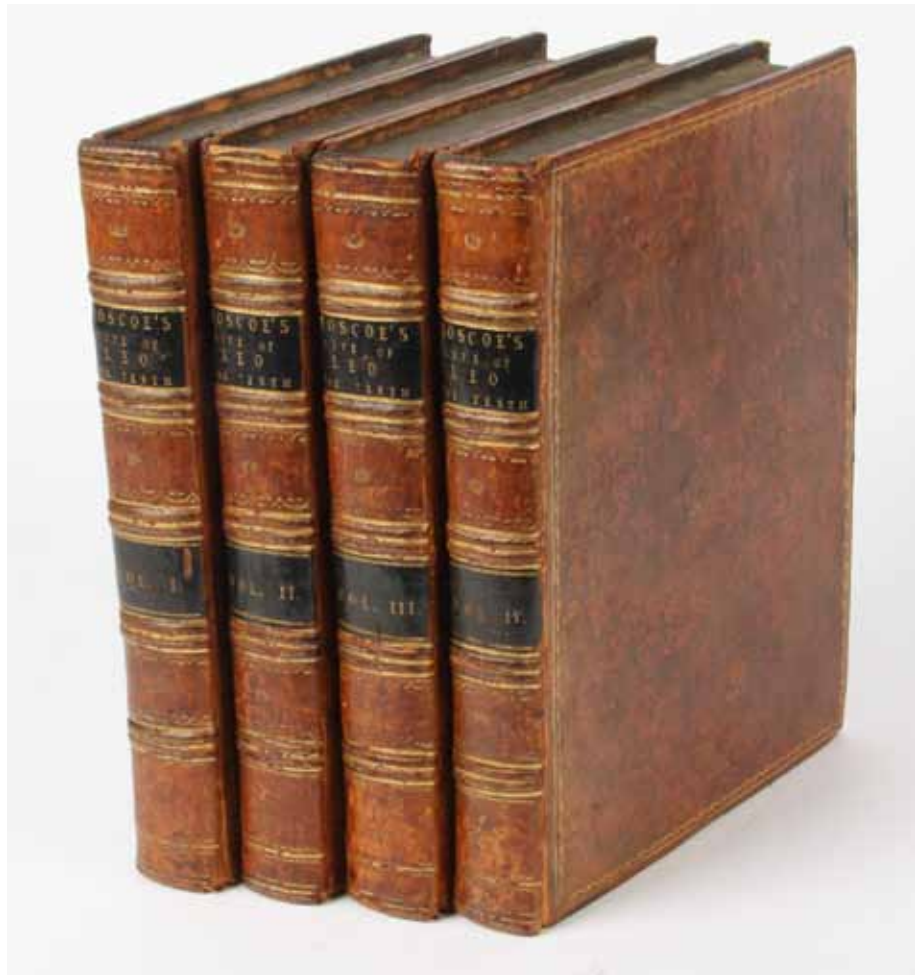
'Manuel's speedy proclamation of the capture of Malacca had certain specific objectives apart from his understandable desire to let the world know of his distant conquests. The question had already been raised in Spain whether the Moluccas were not within the Spanish demarcation, and a project was being considered in 1512 for advancing a claim to and taking possession of the Spice Islands.

'Ever watchful as to the security of his demarcation claims, Manuel immediately set to work to obtain papal support and recognition of Albuquerque's advances into south-eastern Asia. And, it was Manuel's good fortune that a pope had been elected in March 1513 who was likely to receive the news cordially.



'Pope Leo X (Giovanni de' Medici) was the second son of Lorenzo the Magnificent and the real ruler of his family and the Republic of Florence. The traditional good relations between Portugal and the Florentine merchants and navigators certainly did no harm to Manuel's cause in the eyes of the urbane Medici pope. Moreover, a strong case could be made in Rome for confirming Manuel's claims inasmuch as the Portuguese were regularly defeating Muslims and constantly enlarging the field of possible Christian missionary enterprise. In fact, public celebrations of thanksgiving were held in Rome shortly after the news of Albuquerque's conquest of Malacca arrived' (Lach).

Lach, I, pp. 166-7; Streit, 'Bibliotheca Missionum', IV, 380 (note); VD 16 (German national bibliography for 16th century imprints), P4374.



LEO X

95. [LEO X] ROSCOE, William. *The Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth.*

Four volumes, quarto, engraved frontispiece portraits of Pope Leo, Aldus, Luther and Raphael, with half-titles; the frontispieces offsetting onto title-pages, occasional foxing and slight rubbing but generally an excellent set in contemporary marbled calf, gilt, double labels, Liverpool, J. McCreery, 1805.

First edition of Roscoe's great life of the Medici pope Leo X. Born Giovanni de' Medici, Leo X's papacy (1513 to 1521) had enormous influence on geopolitics in the Age of Discovery. His relationship with King Manuel of Portugal (see previous item) was critical – their relationship was cemented by King Manuel's gift of Hanno, an albino elephant, on Leo's accession to the papacy. The last non-priest to be appointed Pope, he is supposed to have remarked to his brother "since God has given us the papacy, let us enjoy it": one of the features of his enjoyment was a series of processions round Rome, almost always featuring Hanno in the parade of exotic animals, many of them gifts from the Portuguese monarch.

Leo X was the second son of Lorenzo de' Medici, and a patron of learning and the arts who secured a prominent place in the history of culture. His was a "golden age" but he is also remembered as the pope during whose pontificate Protestantism first took form. There have been several editions of this extensive biography, still the standard life of Leo X, the most recent appearing in 1973.

PORTUGUESE EXPANSION IN THE EAST INDIES

96. LOPES DE CASTANHEDA, Fernão. *L'Histoire des Indes de Portugal*

Small octavo, 211 numbered leaves, printed in italic letter, woodcut device on title; light water-staining to first 30 leaves; contemporary sprinkled calf, spine gilt in compartments between raised bands, red label. Antwerp, Jehan Steelsius, 1554.

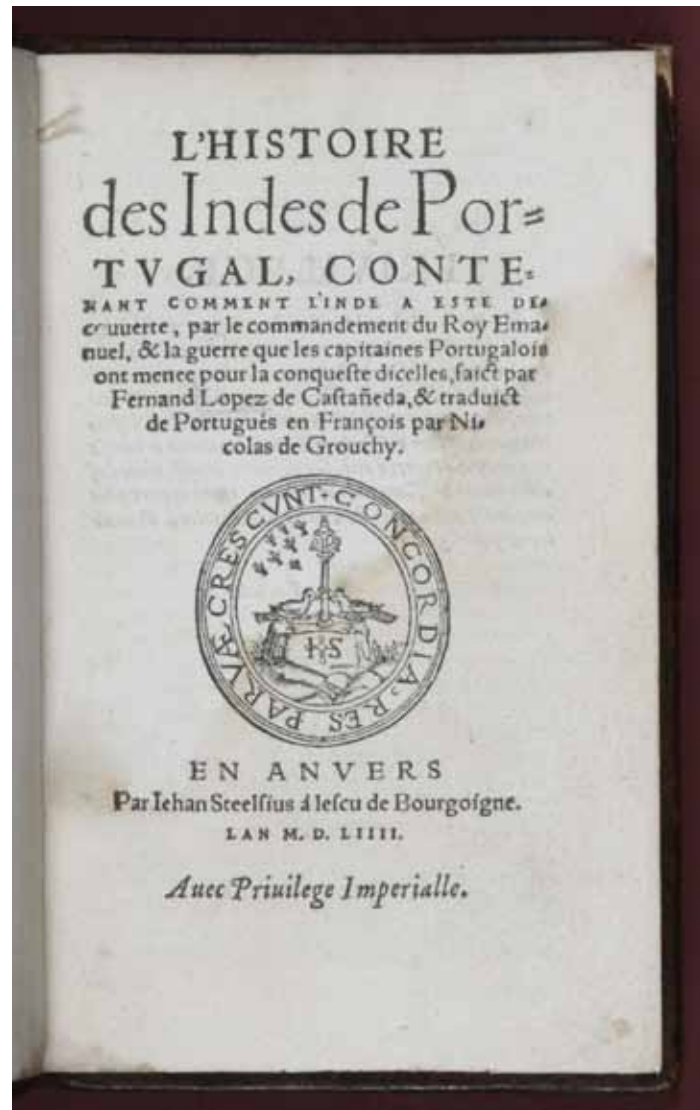
One of the earliest editions of this major source for the history of Portuguese expansion in the East Indies. This French edition, translated by Nicolas de Grouchy, is one of the first versions of the book to appear; another French edition had appeared a year earlier, and Spanish and Portuguese versions were also published in 1554.

This was all that could be published at this stage of a work that was still being written: it would ultimately amount to seven books. 'Fernão Lopes de Castanheda (1500-1559), was meanwhile (1551-1561) publishing his *História* at Coimbra of the discovery and conquest of India by the Portuguese. While the Portuguese crown sought to keep secret the nautical details about the voyage to India, the Portuguese printed histories were soon translated in whole or in part into other European languages... Castanheda's work was quickly translated into numerous continental languages and even into English by 1582...' (Lach).

Castanheda set out for India in 1528 and spent ten years travelling extensively in Asia, possibly even reaching the Moluccas. Back in Coimbra in the 1530s he '...became associated with the faculty of arts as archivist and librarian [and] continued to interview persons who had been in the East and to use the resources of the library to augment and check his information as he began to write his narrative. Finally, after twenty years of painstaking research, interviewing, and writing, he published in 1551 the first book of his *História*... Originals of the first edition of his first book are now extremely rare... So few copies have survived, it seems, because Castanheda was forced, shortly after publication, to withdraw his book from circulation as it wounded the sensibilities of some people in high positions...

'Aside from his personal experiences in Asia and his interviews with participants, Castanheda's *História* was dependent upon a number of reports which he apparently saw either in Goa or Lisbon... The care with which he used his farrago of sources contributes greatly to the accuracy of the *Historia*. For it is remarkable, when we recollect that no previous writer had prepared a comprehensive narrative of the genesis of the Portuguese empire, that Castanheda was able, largely through his personal enterprise, to provide his own generation and posterity with a factual record... of the Asiatic activities of the Portuguese from the voyage of Vasco da Gama...' (Lach I, pp. 187-9).

Alden, 'European Americana', 554/38; Atkinson, 'La littérature géographique française de la renaissance', 97; Borba de Moraes, I:142; Hill, 1035 (English edition); Sabin, 11388.





RARE ENGLISH EDITION

97. LOPES DE CASTANHEDA, Fernão. *The First Booke of the Historie of the Discoverie and Conquest of the East Indias, enterprised by the Portingales, in their dangerous Navigations, in the time of King Don John...*

Small quarto, printed in black letter with woodcut initials; a few contemporary marginal notes; nineteenth-century calf, well rebacked; from the library of the Inner Temple, with its old stamps and bookplate, and its winged-horse crest in gilt on the front cover. London, Thomas East. 1582.

The first English edition of this rare and important source for the history of Portuguese expansion in the East, one of the most important works of the first great age of discovery. This first book of Castanheda's work, originally published in Coimbra in 1551, was translated by Nicholas Lichefield and, most appropriately, dedicated to Sir Francis Drake. As the Hill catalogue notes, 'the English edition is very rare'.

Most of Castanheda's great book is devoted to the Portuguese thrust into Asia in the early 16th century, chronicling their epic expansion into India, the East Indies, and China between 1497 and 1525. Castanheda himself spent some two decades in the Portuguese colonies in the East, and so was well equipped to write this account. It is one of the primary sources for the early Portuguese trading empire, a model that the British were beginning to emulate at the time of publication. Penrose describes the book as 'an impartial book of outspoken sincerity which was the fruit of years of residence in the East'.

'In translating this history of Portuguese eastern imperialism to 1525, Nicholas Lichefield gave to English readers the accounts of Diaz, Covilhan, Da Gama, Cabral, the cousins Albuquerque, Pacheco and other Portuguese pioneers of eastern exploration, trade and conquest. In these narratives he set forth the navigations, battles, difficulties, and triumphs of the first East Indian empire; he also revealed the 'commodities and riches that every of these places doth yield'...' (Parker, pp. 116-7).

Alden, 'European Americana', 582/54; Borba de Moraes, I:143; Hill, 1035; Penrose, Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance, pp.274-79; Sabin, 11391; STC, 16806.

¶ The first Booke
OF THE HISTO-
rie of the Discouerie and Con-
quest of the East Indias, enterprised by
the Portingales, in their dangerous
Navigations, in the time of King
Dons Iohn, the second of that
name.

Which Historie containeth
much varietie of matter, very profitable
for all Navigators, and not vnplea-
saunt to the Readers.

Set forth in the Por-
tingale language, by *Hernan*
Lopez de Castaneda.

AND NOW TRANS-
lated into English, by
N. L. Gentleman.

¶ Imprinted at London, by
Thomas East.
1582.

INNER TEMPLE





THE MISSION AT GOA IN 1569

98. SANTA MARIA, Fernando de. Exemplar literarum ex Indiis Orientalibus ad Reverendissimum P. Magistrum Ordinis, quarum hec superscriptio, Reverendissimo Patri totius Prædicatorum familie moderatori, & Magistro Generali, Romæ, Ab Indiis Portugallie secunda via.

Quarto, 4 pp.; in a fine nineteenth-century binding by Chambolle-Duru of full green levant morocco, gilt inner dentelle borders, gilt edges; coat-of-arms in gilt on front and rear covers. Rome, Heirs of Antonius Bladius, 1571.

First edition: one of the series of slim and elusive sixteenth-century books about the East Indies which

are typically very rare today. This particularly scarce printing is otherwise recorded only in the James Ford Bell Library copy. The bibliographer Streit knew of the book but could not cite a copy, while Brunet does not record the book at all.

This is the Latin translation of Father Fernando de Santa Maria's account of the mission in Malacca and Goa, and of the life and martyrdom of Father Jeronimo de Cruz. The original account, completed 26 December 1569, was sent to the Dominican General in Rome in 1569, and after being translated into Latin on his orders was published for the first time in this form in 1571.

Fernando de Santa Maria was a Portuguese Dominican, born at Villaviçosa in 1516, who studied theology at Coimbra University. He went out to India as a missionary, and worked on the island of Solor, where he was known as the "apostolic man". He eventually became prior of the convent at Goa, and vicar-general of the Holy Congregation for India. In addition to the present work he wrote a history of the siege of Goa, which was never published. He died at Goa in 1586.

OCLC, 17905640; Streit, 'Bibliotheca Missionum', IV:942.



**NATURAL PHARMACY BY A PORTUGUESE PHYSICIAN:
EAST INDIES DRUGS AND THE ELEPHANT**

99. ACOSTA, Christoval (Cristóvão da Costa). *Tractado de las drogas, y medicanas de las Indias Orientales, con sus Plantas debuxadas al bivo.*

Small quarto, title in architectural woodcut border incorporating the coat-of-arms of the city of Burgos, woodcut portrait of the author, and 44 full-page woodcuts of plants and two of elephants; discreet stamp in lower right margin of title; faint waterstain in upper margin of first few leaves; some leaves lightly browned, occasional marginal foxing; overall a good, fresh copy in contemporary limp vellum, the binding itself stained and loose but unsophisticated; quarter morocco case. Burgos, Martin de Victoria, 1578.

Drugs, herbs and spices of the East Indies: first edition of this influential herbal, important for disseminating botanical and pharmaceutical knowledge of recently discovered species from newly discovered lands, particularly in the East Indies. The handsome woodcuts, largely taken from drawings made by the author “in the field”, illustrate many species from the East relatively unknown in Europe at the time, including ginger, nutmeg, cinnamon, mace, aloes, tamarind, cloves and china root – all of which became increasingly important commodities on the trade routes. The depictions of the elephant are the earliest representations of the animal in a scientific (rather than an antiquarian or festival) publication (Lach).

A physician from Portuguese Mozambique, Acosta (c. 1515-1580) accompanied the Portuguese viceroy to Goa, and also travelled to Persia and China. His book was reprinted in Spanish in 1582 and 1596, and incorporated into the many botanical compilations by L'Ecluse and others which followed.

He makes some notable attempts at comparative botany, in which the characteristics of a species known in both Asia and America are contrasted. As Colmeiro and other authorities point out, some of Acosta's material derives directly from Orta's *Colloquios dos Simples e Drogas he Cousas Medicinaias da India* (Goa, 1563), but Acosta substantially clarified and augmented the earlier work, which anyway had no illustrations and was badly organised and poorly printed.

Durling, 1064; Garrison & Morton, 1819; Hunt, 130; Lach, I, pp. 194-5; Palau, 1962; Pritzel, 13; Sabin, 113; Stafleu & Cowan, 23.

A FAMOUS ORTELIUS MAP

100. ORTELIUS, Abraham. *Indiæ Orientalis Insularum que Adiacentium Typus*.

Engraved map, 350 x 495 mm., original hand-colouring, fine and framed. Antwerp, Plantin, 1598.

One of the earliest maps of South East Asia: part of 'Terra Australis Incognita' is shown emerging from the south. This map was published by Plantin in *Theatre de l'Univers* (Antwerp, 1598) a French-language edition of the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, which is commonly regarded as the first atlas ever to appear.

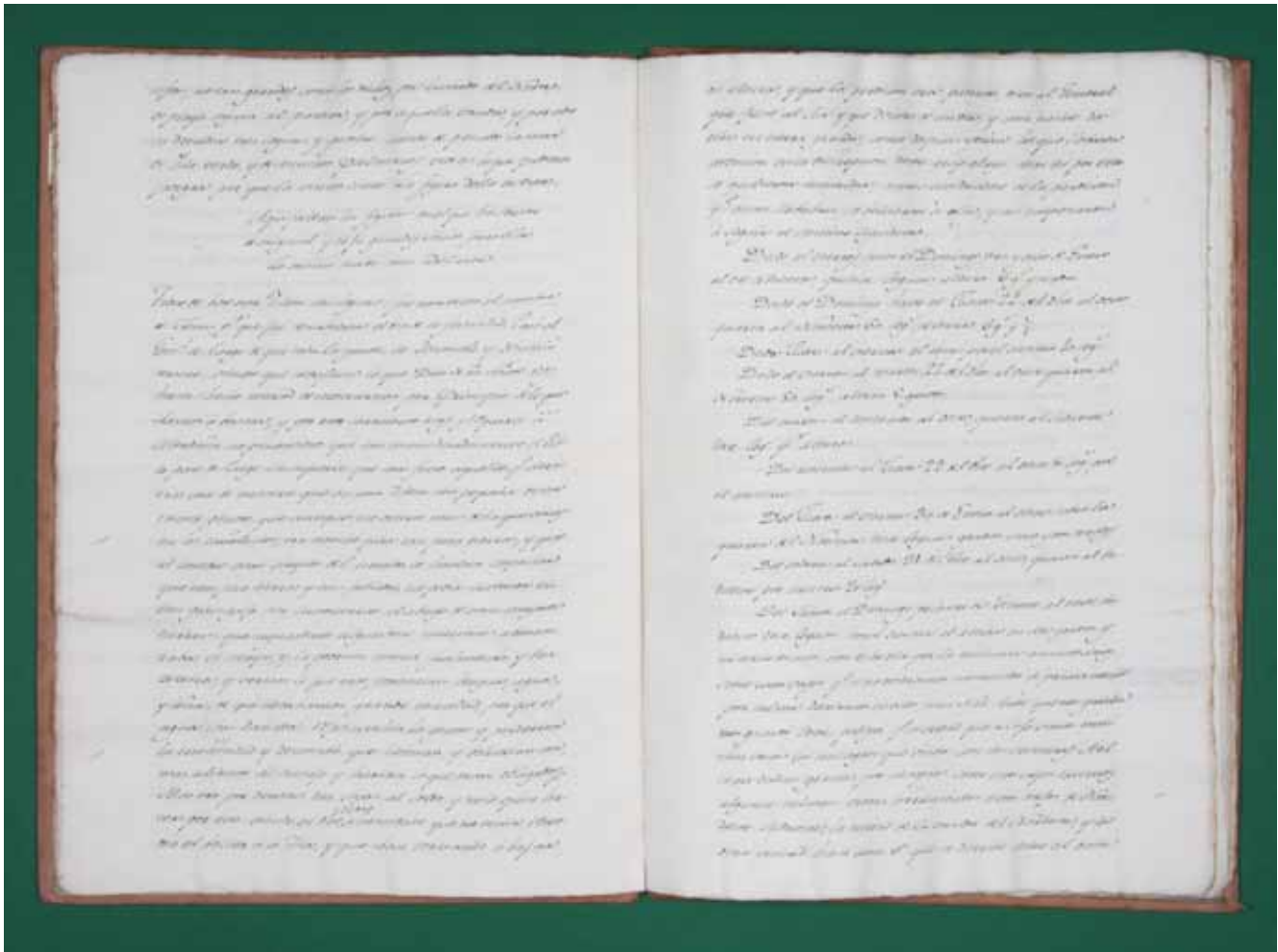
In 1570, Abraham Ortelius published his magnificent *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, which at the time was the most expensive book ever printed. This was the first time that maps of standard size and format had been published in the one atlas. The general cartography of the map is probably based on Mercator's 1569 world map.

Although the Dutch did not start serious exploration in the Indies until 1595, the accuracy of this map is testimony to Ortelius's knowledge of secret Portuguese and Spanish information, usually impossible to extract for outsiders. The northern tip of "pars continentis Australis" which is shown emerging just below Java is named "Beach" – this name appears in a number of maps and resulted from information supposedly given to Marco Polo: 'placing these countries beyond Java is the result of a misinterpretation of Marco Polo's description of them. Both Beach and Locach are names resulting from copyists' corruptions of Polo's Locac (Locac-Locach-Boeach-Beach) actually Indo-China' (Perry, *The Discovery of Australia*, p. 22).

The present map was published the same year as Ortelius' death in 1598. Any sixteenth-century edition of this famous map is now very scarce: by 1598, some twenty-four editions of the work had been published in various languages including the original Latin, Dutch, German, French, and Spanish. Recent research by Peter van der Krogt and Marcel van den Broecke has allowed exact identification of the edition from which any given map has come.

See also catalogue number 26 for Ortelius' map of the Pacific.

Clancy, 'Mapping of Terra Australis', 5.16 (1570 edition); Koeman, 31:351 (map 109); Parry, The Cartography of the East Indian Islands, 3.14 (1587 French edition); Van den Broecke, Ortelius Atlas Maps, 166.



**MENDANA'S VOYAGE ACROSS THE PACIFIC
AND THE DISCOVERY OF THE SOLOMONS**

101. MENDAÑA Y NEYRA, Álvaro de. Año de 1567. Relacion del viaje que hizo Alvaro de Mendaña con el armada de S. M. al descubrimiento de las islas de Poniente o de Salomon...

Folio (310 x 210 mm), 18 leaves, manuscript on paper, written in a fine and legible 18th-century hand; bound in plain red-brown boards. Spain, 18th-century transcript of an original dated 1568.

Important original account of Mendaña's voyage across the Pacific from Peru and the discovery of the Solomon Islands in 1567-8, reproduced in 18th-century manuscript from a lost 16th-century original. Mendaña's discoveries of Ysabel (Santa Isabel), Guadalcanal, and San Cristobal in 1567 led to his colonising voyage of 1595 to the nearby Santa Cruz ("Austrialia del Spiritu Santo" as it became known), in the course of which Mendaña died: the command of this second voyage was taken over by Quirós, beginning the most significant chapter in the history of discovery and colonisation in the southern hemisphere.

This handsome manuscript was acquired by Sir Thomas Phillipps from the bookseller Henry Stevens along with other manuscripts from the library of Lord Kingsborough in 1860; catalogued by Phillipps as MS 16179, it was subsequently in the private collection of the late H.P. Kraus in New York. It is a companion manuscript to another held by the National Library of Australia (Phillipps MS 16224) with the same provenance from Kingsborough via Stevens (see A. N. L. Munby, *Phillipps Studies IV*, Cambridge, 1956, p. 198); the NLA ms. is numbered at the head of the first leaf "No. 1" while ours is marked "No. 2". Both mss. are in the simple red-brown paper boards typical of bindings done for Phillipps.

The National Library says of their manuscript: 'From 1567 to 1568, Alvaro de Mendaña, the 25-year-old nephew of the Governor of Peru, led the first European expedition into the South West Pacific. Previous Spanish navigators had sailed west from Mexico, following courses north

of the Equator towards Asia. Mendaña, by contrast, sailed from Callao in a south-westerly direction, searching for islands believed to exist 600 leagues from the Peruvian coast. Incas were said to have visited the islands and brought back “gold and silver, a throne made of copper, a multitude of black slaves and the skin of an animal like a horse”.

In February 1568, after a voyage of three months, the *Capitano* and the *Almirante* reached islands that the Spaniards were later to name the Solomon Islands. Mendaña and his crew, together with 70 soldiers and four Franciscan friars, used as their base the island of Santa Ysabel, named after the patron saint of the voyage. They spent several months exploring the islands, including San Christoval, Malaita and Guadalcanal, as well as bartering and fighting with the islanders. Mendaña had orders to form a Spanish settlement and, had he done so, it is likely that the Australian coast would soon have been discovered. However, in August 1568 he decided to return to Peru. He sailed northwards through the Gilbert Islands and eastwards to the Californian coast, eventually reaching Callao in July 1569. Two centuries were to elapse before another European, Louis de Bougainville, re-discovered the Solomon Islands.

In 1595 Mendaña made a second Pacific voyage, discovering the Marquesas Islands. He died at Santa Cruz and command of the expedition then passed to the pilot, de Quirós.

‘Mendana’s original report to the Governor of Peru is lost, but two transcripts are held in Spanish archives. The National Library has now acquired another transcript of the report, dating from the eighteenth century. Written in Spanish in a clear hand on good paper, it is 34 pages in length. It describes the voyage from Callao to Santa Ysabel and ends abruptly in early May 1568. It differs slightly from the other transcripts in its use of nautical terms and in other ways; for instance, Mendana’s name is spelt correctly, whereas one of the other transcripts refers to him as Davendana. It is a detailed narrative and an important source on the earliest contact between Europeans and the indigenous peoples of the South Pacific.’

The voyages of Mendaña and Quirós, as Oscar Spate noted, are “among the most remarkable in the whole history of maritime discovery”: ‘Stories of King Solomon’s gold obtained from Ophir, a land of incalculable wealth somewhere east of Suez, went back to biblical times and haunted the imagination of the European oceanic explorers of the Renaissance, including Columbus. With the Spanish conquest of Peru, a new element was added, for tales circulated that the Incas had found gold and ‘black people’ in islands lying across the ocean to their west. Prompted by such dreams, and the prospects of converting the heathen, the Spanish, sailing from Peru, attempted to locate these elusive lands, a search which became bound up with the quest for the great Southern Continent. ‘The resulting voyages – by Mendaña in 1567-9, Mendaña and Quirós in 1595-6, Quirós and Torres in 1605-6 – are among the most remarkable in the whole history of maritime discovery, alike in their geographical results (long misunderstood as they were) and as a story of high ideals, bitter disillusion and sufferings, baseness and grandeur’ (O. H. K. Spate, *The Pacific since Magellan* I, Canberra, 1979, p. 121).

In his bibliographical note on Spanish archival sources, Jack-Hinton (*The search for the islands of Solomon*, 1969) records two versions of the text, one in the Archivo General de Indias, the other in the Muñoz collection in the Real Academia de la Historia. The text, which breaks off in May 1568, is noted by Jack-Hinton as ‘of considerable value.’ The version in the Muñoz collection was transcribed for the 1864 publication *Colección de documentos inéditos relativos al descubrimiento... América y Oceanía V*, and an English translation appears in *The discovery of the Solomon Islands by Alvaro de Mendaña* (see following item). Comparison with the Muñoz text as printed in 1864 demonstrates that the present manuscript was prepared by someone more familiar with nautical terminology.

102. MENDANA, Alvaro de. *Discovery of the Solomon Islands by Alvaro de Mendaña in 1568.*

Two volumes, octavo, photographic plates, four maps (two folding) in a pocket; some pages loosening; original blue cloth, rubbed, spines sunned and darkened but a reasonable copy. London, Hakluyt Society, 1901.

Translated from the original Spanish manuscripts, comprising six separate accounts of the journey, this is the standard scholarly edition of the narrative of the voyage of Mendaña and his associates aboard the *Capitana* and the *Almiranta*, in search of habitable lands off the coast of Peru, and their subsequent discovery of the Solomon Islands. This translation took thirty years to complete before being published by the Hakluyt Society, due to careful cross-referencing of material that was continually coming to light during the process.

S E Ñ O R.

EL CAPITAN Pedro Fernandez de Quirós. Después que puse en práctica el descubrimiento de las tierras incognitas del Sur, y principalmente después que pretendo su población, siendo lo vno, y lo otro muy convenientes, y muy necesarios, y muy devido al seruicio de Dios, y de V.M. y bié de las almas de todos sus naturales, siépre oí dezir en contra dellas ciertas cosas, en especial, las cinco siguientes, y son tales, que bien parece que Satanas las buscò así tan disimuladas, y a su proposito, para có ellas le hazer la guerra tan rabiosa, y mortal, que a la cótinua le haze.

La primera, Señor, es, que la Monarchia de V.M. está muy estendida, y que no es posible, que siendo forçosa la dependencia della desta Corte, se pueda bien gobernar: por lo qual será mas acertado, que se alargue alguna parte de lo possydo en Indias, para poder cóseruarse lo que quedare, que no lo será, que se descubran nueuas tierras por el peligro de todas.

A esto digo, Señor, que si bien se mide la pequeñez de nuestra España, se hallará, que su respeto del todo, viene a ser lo mismo que es la vña del menor dedo cóparada a todo vn cuerpo humano: y por esto es digno de considerar, el como de tan pequeña parte de tierra, tan pocos sus naturales ayan hecho vnastan grandes marauillas en tantas y tan apartadas tierras desta. Y es de notar, que agora que se duda, o puede dudar en el gouerno, y sustento de todo lo possydo, parece querer Dios N.S. mostrar quanto puede hazer con tan poco: y que por fuerça quiere obligar a V.M. a gouernar, y sustentat mas de los dos tercios del mundo, pues de nueuo va mostrando, y yo rogãdo con aquella tan gran parte suya, que estava oculta, y por esto la doblada obligació que ay de admitir esta empresa, en que tanto se ha perdido por la tardança, y tãto se puede ganar có la presteza. Tome V.M. lo que Dios le dà por medio de mi industria, y fidelidad, con recuerdo de que es mucho, y bueno: y de que aũ los Principes de la tierra se suelen indignar, si de los gajes que dan, no se haze caso: y si las mercedes que haze, por minimas que sean, no las quieren recibir. Por esto, y por quanto dexo de dezir, suplico a V.M. eficazmente, perdonando mi grande atreuimiento, y recibiendo mi buena voluntad, sea seruido mandar, que las tierras de arras ganadas en Indias, ni por la imaginació passe dexar la minima parte dellas, pues solo el sonido espanta, y ofende,
de.

**FOUNDATION DOCUMENT FOR THE
DISCOVERY OF AUSTRALIA**

103. QUIROS, Pedro Fernandez de. Memorial. [Begins:] *Despues que puse en pratica el descubrimiento de las tierras incognitas del Sur,... //... [Ends:] Señor fuera el dichoso de hazerla solo. Suplico a V.M. despacho en forma, y recuerdo, que se va la flota.*

Folio (315 x 218 mm.), 4 leaves; with two corrections in ink (see below); edges uncut, unbound as issued, originally twice folded, slight darkening at the folds but in superb original condition. Madrid, August, 1608.

Pedro Fernandez de Quirós memorialises the King of Spain, replying in detail to objections made to his proposal to colonise the southern lands that he has discovered.

This eight-page printed document is an outstanding rarity. The only other copy known to survive is in the Dixson Library, State Library of New South Wales.

The Quirós Memorials, the series of petitions to colonise “Australia del Espíritu Santo”, are the absolute foundation documents for the history of the discovery of Australia. Yet no example of an original Memorial is held in any Australian institution other than the two classic privately-formed collections within the State Library of New South Wales – the libraries of Mitchell and Dixson. It seems almost that those collectors were the last to have the opportunity to acquire any examples of the Memorials. As Rodney Davidson – the doyen of modern Australian book collectors – has remarked, ‘the beginnings of European material relating to Australia are the Spanish memorials, but these are so rare that it would be only academic to list them. They are seldom offered for sale...’ (*A book collector’s notes*, 1970, p. 25). Davidson himself never managed to acquire one.

The Quirós Memorials are a series of different petitions to the King, each of which presents new arguments, with new data and plans: they do not, as is often misunderstood, each simply make the same argument. This misconception may have been caused by the fact that the text of just one of the Memorials is seen almost exclusively in all the subsequent publications and dissemination, that of the so-called “Eighth Memorial”, the one Memorial that was leaked outside Spanish court circles in 1612.

Even the expert Carlos Sanz allows this misunderstanding to continue when he speaks of “the Quirós Memorial” as though the Memorials form a single entity:

‘The era of the great geographical discoveries, opened with Columbus’ first transatlantic voyage, closed with those announced in the Quirós Memorial. Two great oceans (the Atlantic and the Pacific), an immense continent (America), the Philippine Islands and finally Australia are the achievements to be put to the account of this great maritime adventure, the greatest known to the centuries... This work was the sole reason for the search carried out by the maritime powers of Europe during nearly two centuries for the vast, legendary, unknown Terra Australis... Apart from Columbus’ Letter announcing his arrival in the Indies (America) [there is] no printed document that has counted for so much in the history of discovery and navigation... It has been justly said that the three documents that have most decisively influenced the course of universal history are: the Bible, Columbus’ Letter and the Quirós Memorial...’ (Carlos Sanz, *Australia, its Discovery and Name*, Madrid, 1964).

In fact the Memorials, produced between 1607 and 1614, differ substantially from each other, and tell a developing story.

In all Quirós prepared about fifty Memorials, most of them in manuscript but some, when he could afford it, printed. Kelly, whose work is the most comprehensive survey, could identify just 13 that were important enough to be printed for presentation.

‘When I had the means,’ Quirós states, ‘I had these memorials printed, and when not, I would copy them and present and distribute them to the Councils of State, of War and of the Indies, and amongst their ministers’ (see Dunn, pp. 2-4 and Kelly, pp. 41-8). Circulation of all, whether printed or manuscript, was restricted and when, in 1610, it was learned that he was printing various memorials and distributing them beyond the court, Quirós was ordered by the king to retrieve them and forbidden to print others without royal permission (see Kelly, 682, 689). Although a few did nevertheless fall into the hands of private printers and one – the “Eighth” – was translated into several languages, all are of the greatest rarity.

The Quirós Memorials, like the various editions of the Columbus Letter, are at the very

foundations of the history of the discovery of the New World. Quirós' Eighth Memorial leaked, in much the same way as did the original Columbus Letter. Both texts spread from their leaked originals, being printed elsewhere in Spain and then translated elsewhere in Europe. In a way very similar to Quirós in terms of distribution and appearance, as well as present-day rarity, it is interesting to note that a single copy of the official first printing of the Columbus Letter survives today (a small folio, without title-page and not dissimilar to the original Memorials in appearance).

The present Memorial, the third of the printed Memorials, was prepared in August 1608. This example has two small corrections in ink (p. 1, line 13, deletion of the initial "a" in "alargue" at start of line; p. 2, insertion of the words "y persuaciones" after "persecuciones" near end of line 5). Given our knowledge of how these Memorials were distributed by Quirós himself, it is more likely than not that the corrections are in his hand.

Kelly gives a brief summary of this document: 'Memorial setting forth the objections raised against the settlement of the Austral Lands under five headings:

- (i) that the Spanish realms are already very extended and difficult to defend and that further settlements might place in jeopardy those already made;
- (ii) that the Crown lacks the financial resources;
- (iii) that 184,000 ducats has already been spent on the enterprise with little result;
- (iv) that the main obligation of the Crown is for the conversion of the natives of Peru, New Spain and other parts and not in those areas recently discovered;
- (v) that because of settlement in the Indies Spain has become seriously depopulated. To each of these objections Quirós gives a prolix reply.' (*Calendar of Documents*, pp. 231-2).

Pedro Fernandez de Quirós is of fundamental importance to the history of exploration in the south. As Alexander Dalrymple observed in 1770, 'The discovery of the Southern Continent, whenever, and by whomsoever it may be completely effected, is in justice due to this immortal name'.

The belief that a vast Southern Continent – the Ophir of King Solomon, the lands reported by Marco Polo and golden islands reputed to have been known to the Incas – lay somewhere in the South Pacific had inspired Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa and Alvaro de Mendaña y Neyra to sail westward from Peru in 1567, a venture which resulted in the discovery of the Solomon Islands, the possible outliers, it was supposed, of Terra Australis.

Quirós' conviction that the Southern Continent must exist had its origins in the observations he made as pilot on Mendaña's attempt to revisit the Solomons in 1595. This was a disastrous failure, but Quirós, through a superb feat of navigation, brought a starving remnant of the expedition over unknown seas to Manila and resolved to search for the continent that must, he believed, lurk somewhere beyond the elusive islands.

In 1605 he set out from Callao, searching again for the Solomons but arriving instead at the land he named Australia del Espiritu Santo, a large island in the New Hebrides. 'Here, he was sure, where he proclaimed the city of New Jerusalem, was the much-desired continent. Sickness, at the critical moment, infirmity of purpose, unreliable subordinates, finally the cruel luck with the wind, drove him away before a settlement was made, in a vast sweep north that took him to Mexico in October 1606... Quirós returned to Spain, ceaselessly and fruitlessly to importune crown and councils, with memorials and charts, for still another expedition. The Spanish effort was over. His memorials, glowing with their confident transmutation of hopes into matter of fact, spread through Europe. Quirós, who had discovered a dozen islands, became the publicist of the continent...' (J.C. Beaglehole, *The life of Captain James Cook*, 1974, pp. 111-2).

Dunn, Quirós Memorials, p.40 (Q60/4); Kelly, Calendar of documents, 564 (129 in list).

MENDAÑA AND QUIRÓS

104. [QUIROS] SUAREZ DE FIGUEROA, Cristobal. *Hechos de Don García Hurtado de Mendoza, Quarto Marqués de Cañete...*

Small quarto, engraved arms on title; a few contemporary annotations; a fine crisp copy in contemporary English sprinkled calf, spine panelled in gilt between raised bands; joints neatly repaired; the Macclesfield Library copy with North Library bookplate and shelfmarks. Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1613.

Mendaña and Quirós searching for the southern continent: the first of two issues of the first edition (a second issue appeared three years later). This has always been an extremely rare book, and at least two famous collectors had enough trouble finding it to write about the difficulty: Alexander Dalrymple states in his *Historical Collection* that he had 'not been able to procure a copy of Figueroa' until, when his first volume was in the press in 1769, he acquired a copy 'from Spain' and was able to add the final section to his book; and Rex Nan Kivell wrote to Bjarne Kroepelien (quoted in the Kroepelien catalogue): 'I was delighted to get your list of books and am very envious of them, particularly... your Suárez de Figueroa... [which] I have been hunting for twenty years'.

The text, an account of the deeds of Don García Hurtado de Mendoza (captain-general of Chile and from 1590-96 viceroy of Peru), was commissioned by his family; it describes the wars against the Araucano Indians in Chile and Don García's rule as viceroy; the incursions of Drake, Cavendish and Hawkins are touched upon.

Most importantly however, it is a prime source for the history of Mendaña and Quirós. Mendaña's discovery of the Solomons in 1568 is narrated (pp. 228-37), and there is a long account of his second voyage (pp. 238-90), which was despatched from Peru in 1595 to colonise the Solomons and to continue the search for the Southern Continent. Although Mendaña failed to rediscover the Solomons and died along with many of his crew – the chief pilot, Quirós, finally guiding the survivors to safety in the Philippines – his second voyage is especially significant marking the first discovery of an important Polynesian island group, the Marquesas (named "Las Marquesas de Mendoza" after the viceroy) and led directly to Quirós's own expedition of 1605 and his celebrated quest for Terra Australis Incognita.

This is one of two principal contemporary printed sources for Mendaña's momentous voyage, the other being Quirós's report to Don Antonio de Morga published in the exceedingly rare *Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas*, Mexico, 1609.

Suárez de Figueroa's account is based on the manuscript *Narrative* of his friend Quirós, who had suggested him to the King in 1610 as chronicler for the proposed expedition to the Southern Continent; Celsus Kelly has established that Suárez de Figueroa 'incorporates as his own many phrases, paragraphs and even at times entire pages, except for minor alterations, from the 'Narrative' of Quirós on the Mendaña 1567 and 1595 voyages. For this he must surely have received Quirós's permission since they were both in Madrid at that time...'

Kelly, 'Calendar', 301; Kelly, 'The Narrative of Pedro Fernandez de Quirós', in 'Historical Studies Australia and New Zealand' IX, 34, May 1960; Kroepelien, 1260n; Medina, 'Hispano-Chilena', 41; Palau, 323906.





WITH THE PACIFIC MAP IN RARE ORIGINAL COLOUR

105. [QUIROS] TORQUEMADA, Juan de. Primera [-tercera] parte de los veinte I un libros rituales I Monarchia Indiana, con el origen y guerras, de los Indios Occidentales de sus poblaciones, descubrimiento, conquista, conversion y otras cosas maravillosas de la mesma tierra...

Three volumes, folio, with engraved titles and a folding map with original handcolouring; neat old library stamps in several places; a handsome set in eighteenth-century Spanish polished marbled calf, double crimson morocco spine labels. Madrid, Franco, 1723.

This is the second and best edition of Torquemada's book, with the important map in rare and handsome original colour. This map (which did not appear in the 1615 Seville edition) centres on the Pacific, and shows the Chinese coast, the Philippines, Solomons, New Guinea and "Tierra Austral" to the west and Mexico and South America to the east. It is more often seen uncoloured. The preface mentions the extreme rarity of the first edition – only three copies were known in Madrid in 1723 – and explains that most copies had apparently been lost in a shipwreck, presumably en route to Mexico.

The book is especially important in the literature of Pacific exploration because of Torquemada's account of Quirós' voyage of 1605, in which he sailed from Callao to locate the fabled Southern Continent. The earliest extensive description of the expedition to be printed, this remained the only reliable source available to navigators, geographers and historians until the nineteenth century. Celsus Kelly ("The narrative of Pedro Fernandez de Quirós" in *Historical Studies, Australia and New Zealand* IX/34, May 1960) has shown that Torquemada had access to Quirós' own account of the voyage as well as to the journal of Munilla, the commissary of the Franciscans who was also on the voyage. In fact Torquemada probably met Quirós in Mexico City in 1607, and again in Madrid in 1613. Kelly shows too that Torquemada probably also interviewed two other members of the expedition, the ensign Pedro López de Sojo and the sergeant Pedro García de Lumbreras.

Torquemada's book is important for many other reasons, not least for its account of Legazpi's expedition to the Philippines (see Retana, 226). Hill describes the book as the 'key work on the early history of Spanish North America, particularly Mexico, the Southwest and California... the primary source of Vizcaíno's 1596 and 1602 expeditions and voyage of discovery to California. It contains Father Antonio de la Ascensión's letter which relates to Vizcaíno's voyage during which most of the bays, headlands and rivers, including San Diego, were renamed. Torquemada also deals at length with Juan de Oñate's conquest of New Mexico, and briefly with the expeditions of Coronado, Alarcón, Espizo and Niza... The Mexican historian and statesman Lucas Alamán called Torquemada the Livy of New Spain... '(Hill). The section of Torquemada's book dealing with the Vizcaíno expedition was published as a separate volume by the Book Club of California in 1933.

Hill, 1707; JCB, 339; Medina, BHA IV, 2491; Palau, 335033.

SYDNEY FACSIMILE OF THE PAMPLONA EDITION

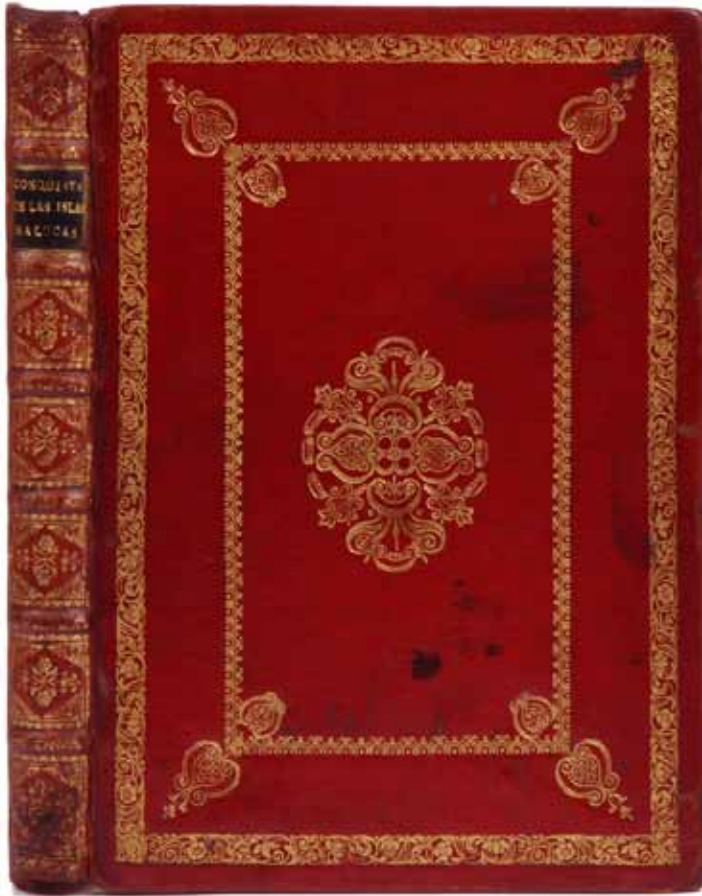
106. [QUIROS] DUNCAN, William Augustine. *Account of a Memorial Presented to His Majesty by Captain Pedro Fernandez de Quir, concerning the population and discovery of the fourth part of the world, Australia the Unknown, its great riches and fertility, discovered by the same Captain.*

Octavo; with bookplate and neat perforated stamps of the Sydney Mechanic's School of Arts; a little spotting but a good copy in contemporary half red morocco, rubbed. Sydney, Thomas Richards, 1874.

Sydney-printed facsimile and translation of the earliest "derivative" printing of a Quirós *Memorial*. Following the presentation *Memorials* (see previous item), a few so-called "derivative" editions appeared in Spain, editions by private printers based on the "Eighth Memorial" that Quirós had presented to the King in 1609. The first of these derivative editions was published in Pamplona in 1610: the facsimile published here is based on the Mitchell Library's copy, with an introductory essay by William Duncan.

It was this Eighth Memorial that, after being printed unofficially in three editions in Spain, was translated and published in numerous editions overseas, abridged and anthologised. Virtually all of the later versions of Quirós are ultimately descended from the 1609 Memorial, including the early English, French, German and Dutch editions, as well as Latin versions. Versions by anthologists such as De Bry, Gerritsz, Megiser, Hulsius, Purchas, Commelin, Harris, De Brosses, Dalrymple and Fleurieu all derive from this; the full listing of printed editions of the Eighth Memorial made by Celsus Kelly (*Calendar of Documents*, Madrid, 1965: Table D, pp.49-50) runs to 72 entries.





18TH CENTURY MOROCCO: FROM THE PHILLIPPS COLLECTION

107. LEONARDO y ARGENSOLA, Bartolomé de.
Conquista de las Islas Molucas.

Folio, with a fine engraved title-page (allegorically representing the Spanish conquest of the Moluccas); eighteenth-century Dutch crimson morocco, elaborately gilt-tooled, with central ornament of drawer handles and pointillé fleurons around a quatrefoil, spine ornately gilt in compartments between raised bands, black leather label; quarter morocco box. Madrid, Alonso Martin, 1609.

A superb copy of this important book, in a wonderful morocco binding, from the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps with the Middle Hill shelfmark and “MHC” in pencil.

Argensola’s *Conquista de las Islas Molucas*, one of the most important books for the history of the Philippines, and essential for the history of Spanish exploration and trade in the East Indies, was deliberately conceived to demonstrate Spanish colonial strength. Argensola – poet, historian, and friend of Cervantes – was commissioned by the Council for the Indies to write a history of the Spanish in the East Indies, including their voyages of

exploration, trade, and their wars with the Portuguese, Dutch, English, and the natives of the region.

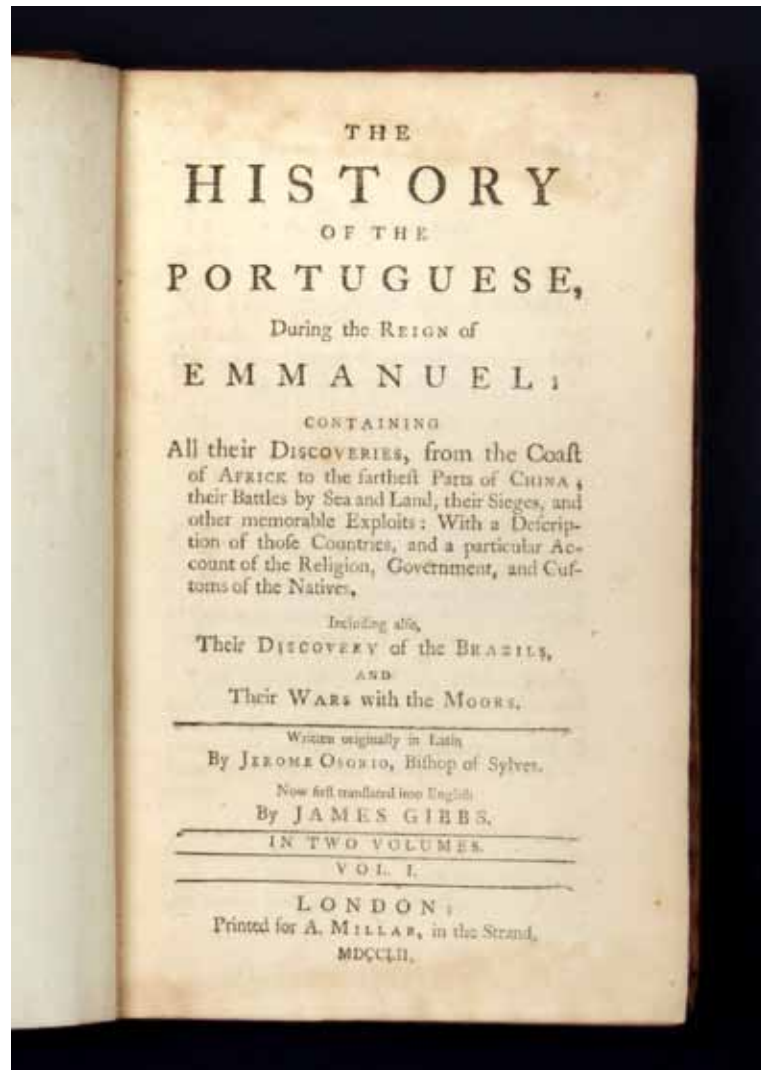
The result – ‘a work written with unusual elegance and judgement, becoming a man of letters...’ (Penrose) – was this ‘history of the Spaniards in the East Indies, including their voyages of exploration, trade and their wars with the Portuguese, Dutch, English and natives of the region. The work relates primarily to the Philippines and the Moluccas (Spice Islands); however, sections deal with China, Java, Sumatra, Celebes, New Guinea, Ceylon and other areas. An account of the voyage of Sir Francis Drake is included, as is Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa’s voyage of exploration to the Strait of Magellan... This book is an essential work for the history of Spanish and Portuguese exploration in the East Indies’ (Hill).

‘Strictly speaking, Argensola’s account is a history in a world setting of Spain’s gradual progress in winning control over the Moluccas. But it is also a tract for the times and a graceful piece of political and dynastic propaganda... [which] proclaims that Spain still possessed the determination and strength to undertake conquests in distant places and to bring them off successfully. In his digressions on people and places, Argensola also adds significantly to the stockpile of information on Asia, especially the Moluccas, Java, Sumatra and Ceylon. His book also ties together neatly the affairs of Europe with struggles in overseas areas, for he sees the spice trade in its world-wide ramifications and makes his reader acutely aware of its immediate and potential interest for Japan and China. Through his accounts of the embassies sent from the East Indies to Europe he shows that diplomatic relations, not just trade, conquest, and missionizing could be carried on with insular Southeast Asia. And, here for the first time, the world had at hand an entire book centred directly on the Moluccas that could be read with profit and pleasure’ (Lach). The fine engraved title-page, with a grand architectural frame, represents allegorically the Spanish conquest: an amazon sitting astride a crocodile holding a cornucopia against a lush landscape gazes at a rainbow reflecting the arms of Spain, shells and flowers are strewn in the foreground, a lion rests below.

Hill, 1006; Kraus, ‘Drake’, 33; Lach, III, pp. 311-2; Medina, ‘Filipinas’, 48 (& BHA, 551); Palau, 16089; Retana, 67; Steele, pp. 120-21.

CONQVISTA
 DELAS
 ISLAS MALVCAS
 ALREY FELIPE III.^O N. S.
 Escrita por el Licen.^o Bartolome
 Leonardo de Argensola capellan
 de la Magestad de la Emperatriz
 y Retor de Villahermosa.





THE PORTUGUESE CICERO ON THE REIGN OF MANUEL I

108. OSORIO, Jerónimo. *The History of the Portuguese, during the Reign of Emmanuel: containing all their discoveries, from the coast of Africk to the farthest parts of China...* Now first translated into English by James Gibbs.

Two volumes, octavo, contemporary mottled calf, joints cracked but the sides firmly held, spine labels renewed. London, A. Millar, 1752.

First English edition. Osorio, often described as the “Portuguese Cicero”, chronicled the reign of King Manuel I of Portugal (1495-1521), during which the sea route to India was discovered and the foundations of empire laid in Africa, Asia and America. The Latin original appeared in 1571. There were several foreign editions and translations, but the book did not appear in Portuguese itself until 1804. Osorio ‘was born in Lisbon and studied at Salamanca, Paris, and Bologna. He became an official in India, private secretary to the infante Luis, held many high positions in the Church, and was eventually made Bishop of Silves, and later of Evora. The earl of Essex, during his raid into southern Portugal in 1596, captured Osorio’s fine library, which he later presented to the Bodleian Library, where the books still remain, Osorio’s book details the explorations, expeditions, and embassies under the reign of King Manuel of Portugal... included are the accomplishments of Cortereal, Vasco da Gama, Magellan, Cabral, and de Lemes...’ (Hill catalogue).

Osório’s history ‘was the book about the discoveries most widely read in the rest of Europe... Outside of Portugal his reputation was made by his chronicle. Montaigne in 1588 referred to him as “the best Latin historian of our century”’ (Lach II/2 pp. 139-45).

Borba de Moraes, p. 638; Hill, 1270; Mendelssohn (1979) III, p. 604.

**A MENDAÑA VETERAN MAPS THE
STRAITS OF MAGELLAN**

109. SARMIENTO DE GAMBOA, Pedro. *Viage al estrecho de Magallanes... en los años de 1579 y 1580...*

Small quarto, with three folding plates; a fine large copy, with ample margins, probably one of the large copies, printed on thicker paper, as noted by Sabin; two unobtrusive old stamps on verso of title; contemporary vellum, with original ties and the title lettered in ink on spine. Madrid, Imprenta Real de la Gazeta, 1768.

First edition, a lovely tall copy bound in contemporary limp vellum, from the library of the Infantes in exile (see below). This is the first printing – from the manuscript in the Royal Library, Madrid – of this highly important sixteenth-century description of the Straits of Magellan and the first attempt to found a Spanish settlement on its shores.

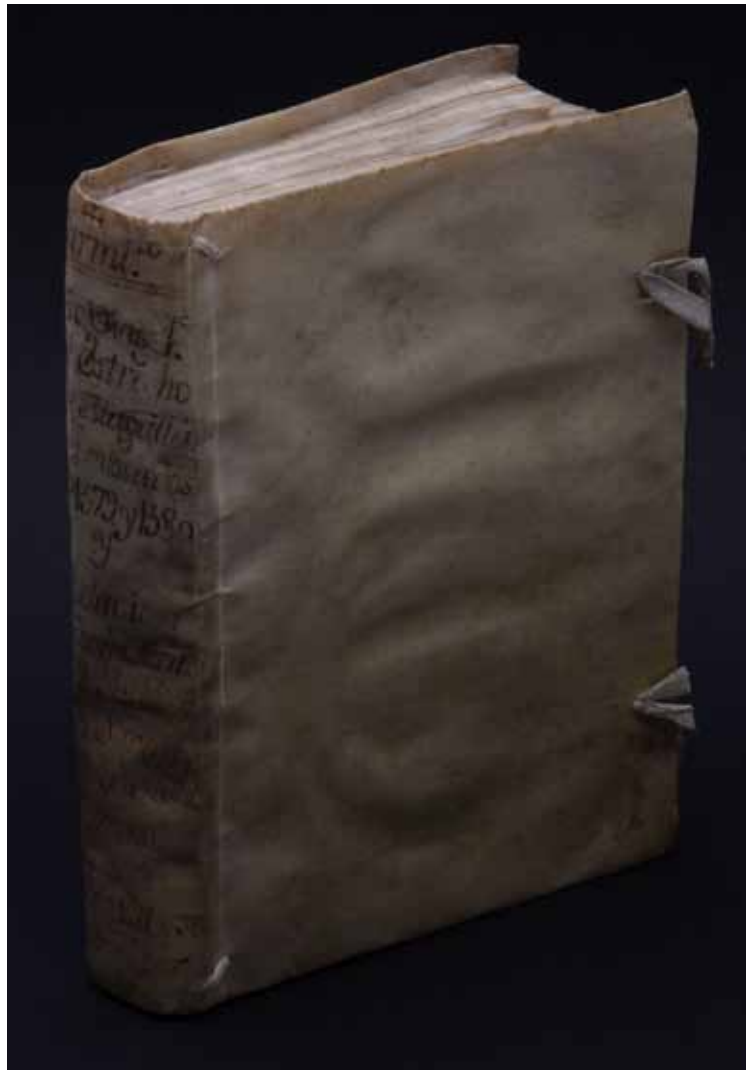
Sarmiento had sailed with Mendaña on the expedition which charted the Solomons in 1568. In 1579 the Viceroy of Peru ordered Sarmiento to the Straits of Magellan to intercept Francis Drake, but he arrived too late and Drake had already continued his circumnavigation. Following his instructions to the letter, Sarmiento then explored and mapped the Strait, before sailing for Spain to convince the government to form settlements there. A sixteen-ship fleet, with Sarmiento as governor of the colonists, sailed from Cadiz in 1581 – but the settlement failed, and Sarmiento fell into English hands and was a prisoner for five years.

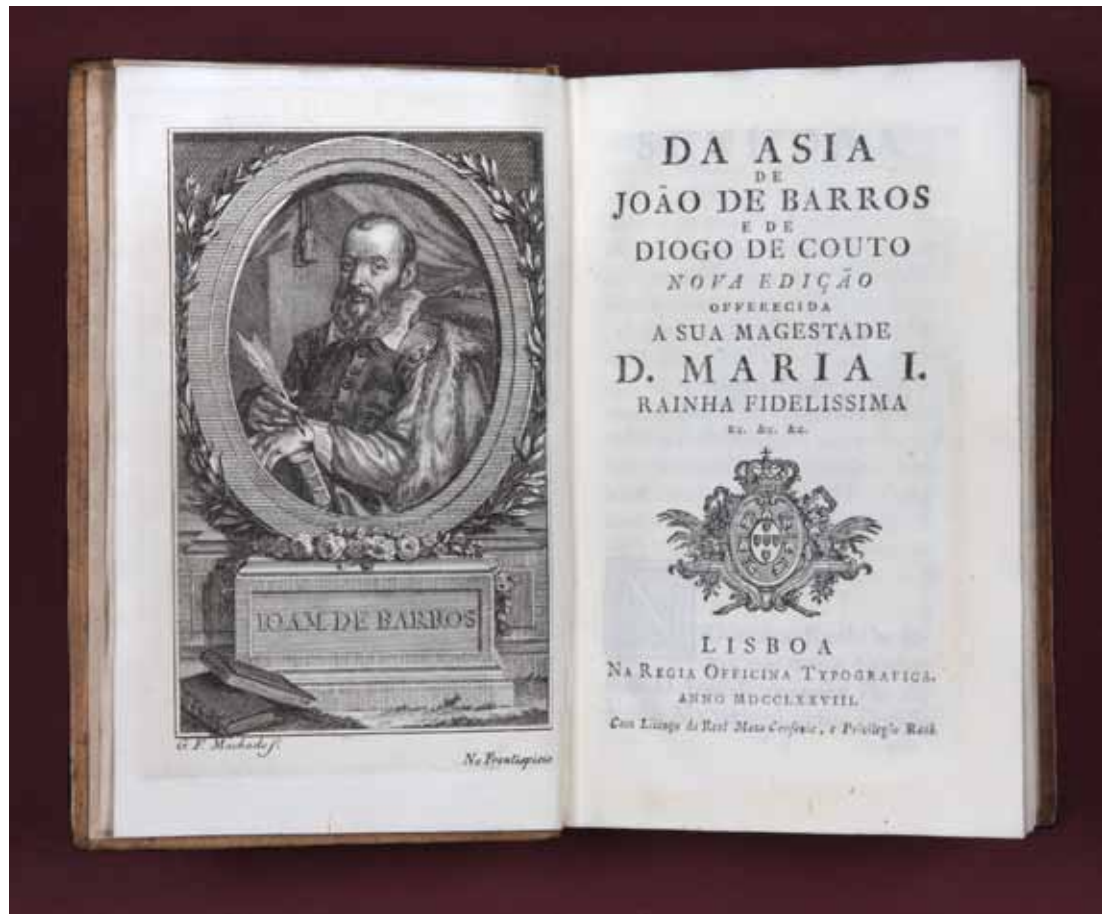
Nonetheless, Sarmiento's charting of the region was, as J.H. Parry signals (*The Discovery of South America*, London, 1979, pp. 285-9) 'the most serious and thorough exploration of Magellan's Strait in the sixteenth century – indeed the most thorough exploration ever made before the voyage of the *Beagle* in the nineteenth century.' In fact the officers of the *Beagle* were lost in admiration for Sarmiento's explorations, but also for his vainglorious attempts at settlement. Philip Parker King concluded: 'This was the first, and perhaps will be the last, attempt made to occupy a country, offering no encouragement for a human being; a region, where the soil is swampy, cold, and unfit for cultivation, and whose climate is thoroughly cheerless...'

The ghastly fate of the settlement is recounted in the appendix also printed here, which is the harrowing account of Tomé Hernandez, the only survivor of the settlement established by Sarmiento at Rey Don Felipe (or Port Famine as it was aptly named by his rescuer, Thomas Cavendish). An English translation of this work is found in Clements Markham, *Narratives of the Voyages of Pedro Sarmiento de Gambóa*, Hakluyt Society, 1895 (pp. 1-205, 352-75).

This copy was once owned by Antonio Pascual de Borbón (1755-1817), with his stamp, showing the letters 'S.D.S.Y.D.A.' enclosed within a crowned wreath, alongside the stamp used by the three Infantes, Fernando (later Ferdinand VII of Spain), Antonio (as above) and Francisco, while in exile during the Napoleonic occupation of Spain.

Hill, 1526; James Ford Bell, S112; Medina BHC, 482; Palau, 302364; Sabin, 77094.





PORTUGUESE DISCOVERIES

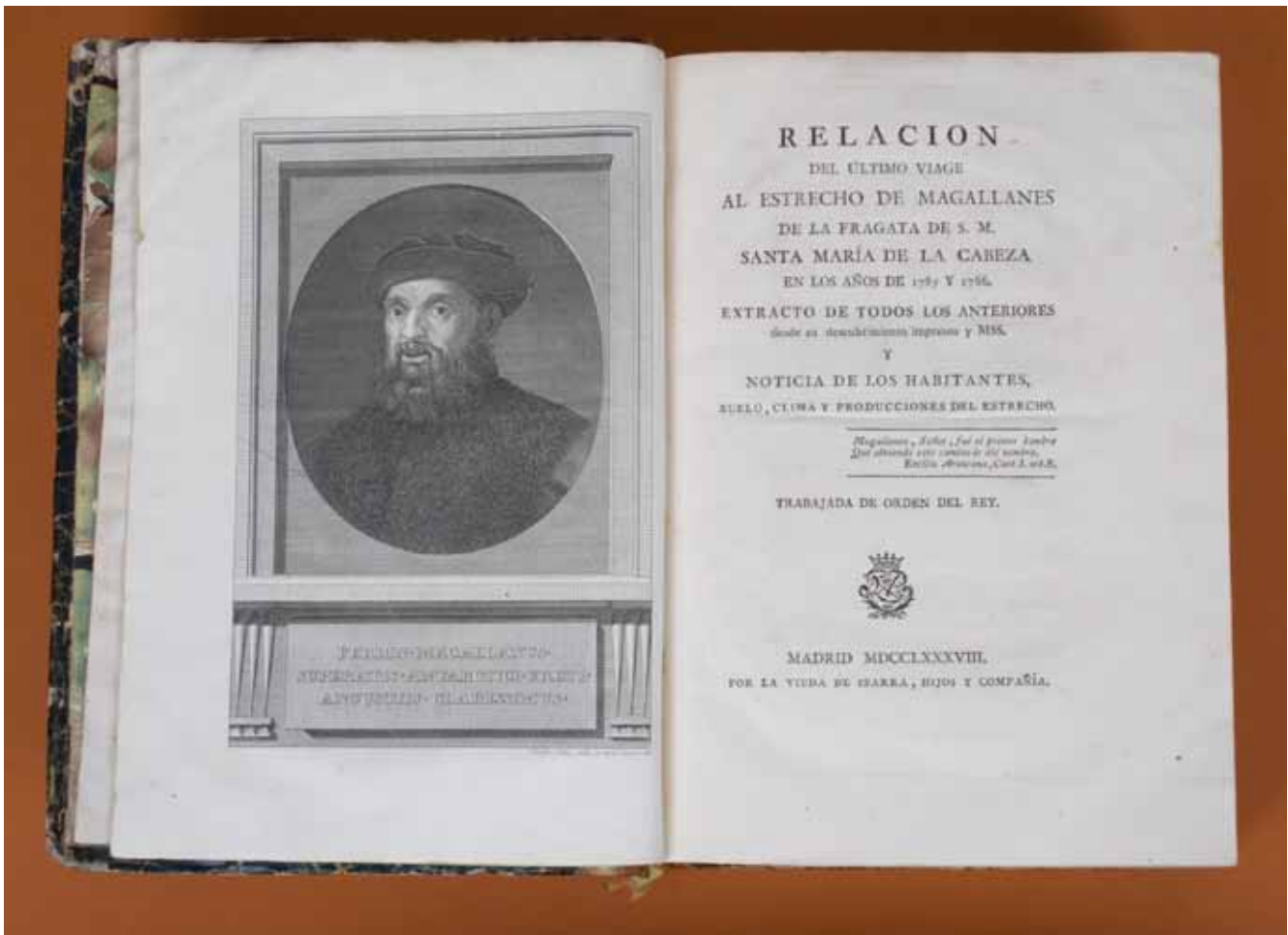
110. BARROS, João de & Diogo de COUTO. *Da Asia de João Barros e de Diogo de Couto, Nova Edição...*

24 volumes, duodecimo, with four portraits and five folding maps; a fine crisp set in contemporary blonde speckled calf. Lisbon, Regia Officina Typographica, 1788.

This extensive set is a fundamental travel book, and the basis for any history of Portuguese exploration. This is the first collected edition of the “*Decades*” of João de Barros and Diogo de Couto, chronicling the first Portuguese discoveries in Asia, as well as Africa and Brazil. Its twenty-four volumes contain an extraordinary wealth of detail regarding the Portuguese in the East Indies and elsewhere in the New World. An idea of its significance may be gained simply by glancing at the many indexes to the various volumes of Donald Lach’s majestic *Asia in the Making of Europe*, all of which contain multiple extensive references to Barros’s work.

The Portuguese historian and civil servant Barros had equipped an expedition to the Amazon, but its failure brought him to the verge of poverty. His mercantile ambitions destroyed, Barros retreated into the sanctuary of historical studies. Written at the instigation of the king, Barros first published *Décadas da Asia* in the middle of the sixteenth century, and it is still regarded as one of the supreme accounts of European exploration and colonisation, and famously includes work on Magellan and his discoveries in the Americas. The first volume, *Asia de Ioam de Barros*, was published in 1552, and the subsequent volumes of his work in 1555, 1563 and 1615. The authenticity of the fourth, published much later, has been questioned. Its vigour and scope are such that it is one of the founding works of Portuguese literature. It was continued by Diogo de Couto, royal historiographer to Phillip II, whose work is generally more critical. Couto not only furthers Barros’s original discussion, but also expands on the arguments for the decline of Portuguese influence in the east.

The first eight volumes of this set consist of the four original *Décadas*; volume nine is a life of Barros by Manoel Severin de Faria together with an index; the remaining fourteen volumes comprise all of Couto’s ensuing books, the last volume an index.



PATAGONIA AND THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN

111. [CORDOBA] VARGAS Y PONCE, José de. *Relacion del último viage al Estrecho de Magallanes de la fragata de S.M. Santa María de la Cabeza en los años de 1785 y 1786...* [and] *Apéndice a la Relacion...*

Quarto, two volumes bound together, with an engraved portrait of Magellan as frontispiece, five fine large folding maps and five folding tables; contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, some wear but a very good copy. Madrid, Ibarra, 1788-1793.

The complete first edition in two volumes. This is the best description of Patagonia and the Straits of Magellan, then as now an area of strategic and navigational significance. Vargas y Ponce's book gives the official account of the two expeditions made by Antonio de Córdoba to 'ascertain the advisability of Spaniards continuing to use the Strait in voyages – the results indicated the negative. After these expeditions the Spanish trade routes were exclusively to east coast ports and then overland to the Pacific ports...' (Hill). As part of this, the *Relacion* provides a general history of earlier voyages of discovery to the Strait. The large folding maps, fine and detailed, are all based on observations made during the Córdoba voyages.

Córdoba's exploration of the Strait of Magellan is accompanied by Vargas y Ponce's summary of the early explorations of the area, mainly from an examination of original manuscripts in the Spanish archives. He discusses various means of navigating the Strait, with detailed sailing instructions, and describes the climate, indigenous peoples and natural history of the region.

Hill, 1756; JCB, III, 3224; Navarrete, II, pp. 127-9; Palau, 352514-5 ('obra interesante y bien publicada').



SIGNED, WITH THE RARE SUPPLEMENT

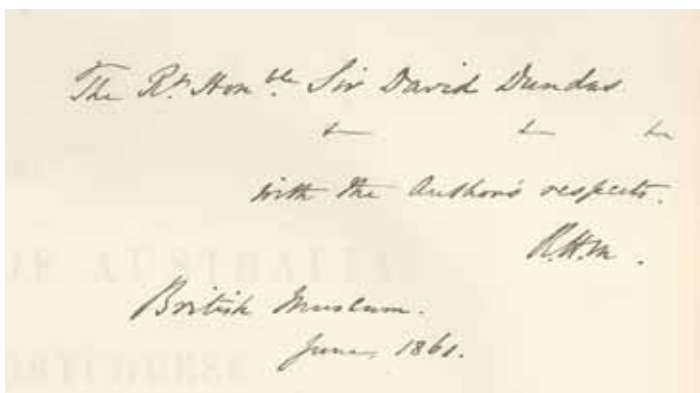
112. MAJOR, Richard H. Early Voyages to Terra Australis, now called Australia...

Octavo, with six folding maps including large chart of Australia at rear; a good copy in the original blue cloth, rubbed; with 14-page pamphlet, unopened in slightly browned wrappers. London, Hakluyt Society, 1859.

Scarce first edition, inscribed and signed by the author, complete with the rare supplement: a collection of texts and maps derived from manuscripts and very rare early printed editions illuminating the history of Australian maritime discovery from the sixteenth century to the era of Captain Cook.

Major's work reinvigorated interest in the early voyages, and includes important extracts and commentary relating to Torres, Quirós, Pelsaert, Dampier and Vlamingh, among other. There are also translations from manuscripts, including the account of the wreck of the VOC ship *Vergulde Draeck* in west Australia in 1656. This book is accompanied by a slim supplementary pamphlet by Major entitled *On the Discovery of Australia by the Portuguese*, a work in which he canvasses his theory of the secret Portuguese mapping of various parts of the Australian coast having been revealed in the Dieppe Maps.

The author enjoyed privileged access to rare manuscript and cartographic materials as an employee of the British Museum and secretary of the Hakluyt Society, using his fluent command of Spanish in the translation of some accounts included in this volume.



RARE PRESENTATION COPY

113. MAJOR, Richard H. The Discovery of Australia by the Portuguese in 1601, five years before the earliest discovery hitherto recorded, with arguments in favour of a previous discovery by the same nation, early in the sixteenth century.

Quarto, map, author's manuscript dedication to initial blank, some scattered foxing; a very handsome copy in contemporary full morocco, decorated in gilt and blind. London, J.B. Nichols and Sons, 1861.

A handsomely bound presentation copy of this important work on pre-Cook exploration in the Pacific, Major's much-vaunted follow-up to his early work on Terra Australis (previous item).

In the supplement to his work on *Terra Australis*, Major published a letter from Sir Henry Ellis regarding the claims of the Portuguese, and this is in effect his reply, definitively stating his belief in their priority. This assembly of important documents, mainly translated from the Dutch and Spanish, deals with the hypothetical sightings of the Australian continent by the Portuguese in 1601. The discussion generally covers the period from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the Cook discoveries and includes reference to Drake, Gonneville, Magellan, Quirós, and Jansz on the *Duyfken*, as well as a discussion of an Elizabethan map by Jodocus Hondius which showed New Guinea as an island before the 1606 passage of Torres.

In 1861 Major was made knight of the Tower and the Sword by Pedro V of Portugal for his claim that the Portuguese discovered Australia. This copy is inscribed by Major to Sir David Dundas, a Trustee of the British Museum, in June 1861.

PREACHING TO THE CHOIR

114. MAJOR, Richard H. *Descobrimento da Australia pelos Portuguezes em 1601...*

Quarto, 24 pp., map, scattered foxing; original printed pink front wrapper bound in, a little worn and marked, protected in modern brown boards. Lisbon, Typographia da Academia, 1863.

Rare: Lisbon-printed translation of Major's work stating his belief in a 1601 voyage to Terra Australis (see previous item). Major's work on the subject was admired by the Portuguese, who knighted him in 1861.



AUSTRALIA DISCOVERED BY THE PORTUGUESE

115. COLLINGRIDGE, George. *The Discovery of Australia. A Critical, Documentary and Historic Investigation Concerning the Priority of Discovery in Australasia by Europeans before the arrival of Lieut. James Cook, in the 'Endeavour,' in the year 1770.*

Large quarto, folding maps, numerous diagrams and other charts, a very good copy in original gilt decorated brown cloth, a little rubbed and flecked, joints expertly strengthened. Sydney, Hayes Brothers, 1895.

One of the best known and eccentric accounts of early European discovery, using the Dieppe maps as proof of early Portuguese mapping of all but the south coast of Australia in the early sixteenth century.

George Collingridge (1847-1931) was a remarkable amateur historian and artist who emigrated to Australia in 1879 following a turbulent life of travel and adventure, including service in the papal forces against Garibaldi. A skilled wood engraver who worked for the *Illustrated Sydney News*, he later settled in Hornsby to pursue his feverish interest in Australian maritime history. Through this exhaustively researched and still impressive work he sought to prove that Portuguese mariners had discovered and mapped Australia in the sixteenth-century long before the Dutch; it was published in 1895, the same year that he settled in Hornsby and built a sandstone cottage called, of course, "Jave-la-Grande". Despite the rejection of his thesis by several of his contemporaries, Collingridge's fluency in Spanish and Portuguese, and the astonishing array of materials he examined, means that *The Discovery of Australia* remains an important attempt to prove a radical theory and 'it is now increasingly recognized that the cartographical core of his argument deserves more serious consideration than it received from orthodox Australian historians' (ADB). He was made knight commander of the Portuguese Order of St. James of the Sword in 1908.



PORTUGUESE NAVIGATION

116. COSTA, Abel Fontoura da. *A Marinharia dos Descobrimentos.*

Thick large octavo, with many illustrations, facsimiles and maps, a number of them folding; original white buckram gilt, an excellent copy. Lisbon, Imprensa da Armada, 1933.

Monumental work by the great Portuguese maritime historian: the authoritative account of Portuguese seamanship, cartography and navigation in the age of discovery, based on printed and original manuscript sources. A substantial appendix contains a bibliography of Portuguese nautical books to 1700.

This is a fine copy of the first edition, limited to just 250 copies, from the library of another famous voyage historian, Commander Ingleton.





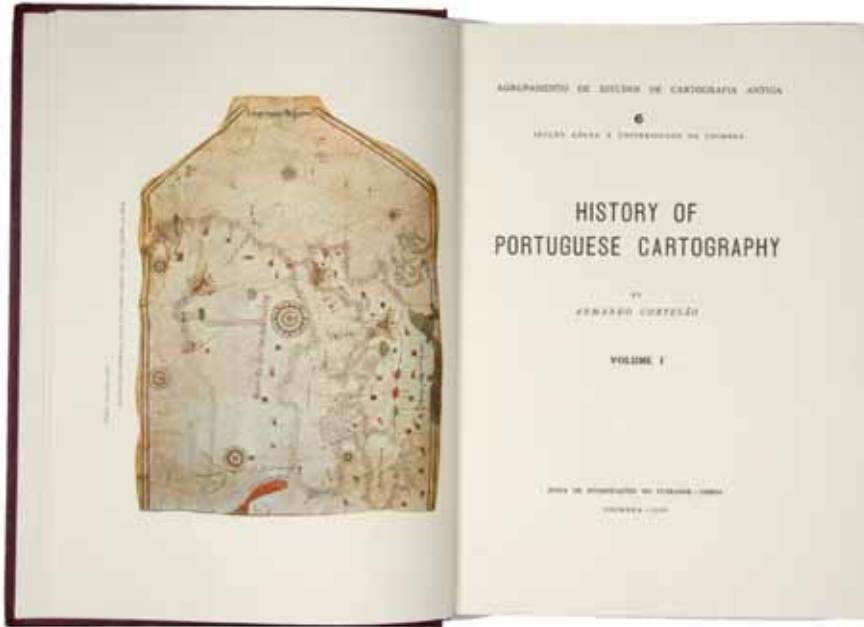
**MONUMENTAL COLLECTION OF
PORTUGUESE CARTOGRAPHY**

117. CORTESAO, Armando and Avellino
Teixeira da MOTA. *Portugaliae monumenta
cartographica...*

Six volumes, five of them elephant folio and the sixth volume quarto; with more than a thousand facsimile maps on altogether 626 plates, some large and folding, some double-page; in fine condition in the original parchment-style bindings, lettered and decorated in gilt; a few marks, some corners a bit bumped, but an extremely good set in very good condition for its size. Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1960-1961.

The monumental and exhaustive work on the subject: an extraordinarily comprehensive collection of handsome reproductions of maps, charts and atlases relating to Portuguese navigation from the 15th to the 17th centuries, including authoritative critical discussion on identification, dating, providence and biographical notes on the relevant cartographers. This enormous set was prepared in just 1500 copies: a reprint was made in 1987 but this first edition is greatly preferred on account of the quality of its plates, a large number of which are printed in colour.

The wealth of material reproduced here gives testimony to the immense significance of Portuguese cartography, particularly in the sixteenth century, and its role in revealing the world to European eyes. Cortesao's work reproduces the most important cartographic specimens from the period including many items never before reproduced (and often still otherwise unavailable) as well as others previously unknown. The work contains the famous Cantino planisphere of 1502, a copy of the official Portuguese world map commissioned by an Italian prince, six complete atlases by the masterful hand of Fernao Vaz Dourado as well as many other items giving an important sense of the development of European surveys during the first part of the age discovery. Of special significance is a map showing the northern half of 'Terra Australis Incognita' initialled by Quirós, apparently drawn from his Pacific voyage.



CORTESAO'S STANDARD WORK PRESENTED TO BOIES PENROSE

118. CORTESAO, Armando. *History of Portuguese Cartography*

Two volumes quarto, colour frontispieces and many plates, inscribed by the author; a good copy in the original maroon cloth. Coimbra, Junta de Investigação do Ultramar-Lisboa 1969-1971.

First edition in English, limited to 1,000 copies. This is a presentation copy of Cortesao's authoritative work, inscribed by him to his fellow-historian and great collector Boies Penrose; a charming letter from Cortesao to Penrose is also included.

This study of cartographic history, by one of the pre-eminent historians of Portuguese exploration and map making, deals with developments until the fifteenth century. The first volume has a wider scope than the title suggests, including discussion on early Western cartography and navigational science until the Renaissance as a frame of reference for Portuguese efforts. The second and larger volume focuses in detail on the history of Portuguese navigation, discussing the early Atlantic voyages and the works of Portuguese map makers in the fifteenth century. A third volume, though planned, was never completed.



THE ENGLISH ADVENTURERS MAKE LANDFALL

NAVIGATION AND LONGITUDE IN THE PACIFIC



119. LINTON, Anthony. *News of the Complement of the art of Navigation. And of the mighty Empire of Cataia. Together with the Straits of Anian.*

Small quarto, a little damaged from damp-staining at the lower margins, including slight loss to the lower blank corner of the title-page (outside the text border), and damage to the fly leaves with slight loss, otherwise very good in contemporary vellum, a bit soiled and wrinkled; preserved in a folding half morocco and cloth box, spine gilt. London, Felix Kyngston, 1609.

The Sir Thomas Phillipps copy of this rare English navigational work, with a discussion of Drake and Cavendish, as well as other early voyagers to America and the Pacific. Linton's work is an early example of the practical study of navigation and the measurement of longitude, and is one of the earliest English books dealing with navigation in the Pacific Ocean. The work also includes an eccentric but early discussion of the Northwest Passage and the prospects of trade with China.

Linton was chaplain to Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, who served as High Admiral from 1585 to 1618, and he pays special attention to the travels of English explorers, singling out Drake and Cavendish: 'by Navigation, the huge convexitie of the whole world, within little more than these 30 years last past, hath been by our English nation twice sailed about. Once, by the worthie Sir Francis Drake Knight, and the second time by the worthie Thomas Candish Esquire, both passing thorow the Straits of Magellan, into the South Sea, and so coasting from thence the Western shore of the New World, unto California, passed from thence unto the Moluccan Ilands, and from thence by Java, and by the Cape, De Bona Esperanza, and returned again alive into this Realme of England, with riches and reknowne.' Linton himself had just returned from a voyage to the north of Asia, and notes that he has added '50 or 60 degrees of good discoverie, unto the already known longitude, comprehended between the Western coast of America... on the one side, and the Vaygatz, or Ile van Oranges, upon the North of Nova Zemla.'

This homage to the glorious art of "Navigation" includes historical notice of the earliest phase of English voyages of discovery, but also practical advice: 'the great part of the book is taken up with instructions how to find the longitude of any place "without the help of any Eclipse" ' (Church). Of some interest are the numerous references to works with which Linton was evidently familiar, including an evidently careful reading of the second edition of Hakluyt and William Bourne's influential *Regiment for the Sea*, but also comments on the explorer Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the mathematician Thomas Digges, the cartographer Edward Wright and the mapmaker Jodocus Hondius.

There is also an important discussion of "our desired Cataia" (Cathay) and the Straits of Anian, the channel thought to be the key to the Northwest Passage, and of such importance that Linton announces that 'if Archimedes in his daies had gotten it [the secret], he would have runne once againe out of his bathing tubbe, with his ioyful crie, I have found, I have found.'

This is the Phillipps copy, with his shelfmark on the front pastedown.

Alden, 'European Americana', 609/69; Church, 343; JCB, II, 63; Sabin, 41385; STC, 15692.

NEWES
OF THE COM-
PLEMENT OF THE ART
OF NAVIGATION.

AND OF THE MIGHTIE
Empire of Cataia.

TOGETHER WITH THE
Straits of Anian.

By A. L.

The principall Contents whereof fol-
low in the next page.



AT LONDON,
Imprinted by FELIX KYNGSTON, 1609.

**DRAKE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION: THE
FIRST ENGLISH VOYAGE IN THE PACIFIC**

120. **DRAKE, Sir Francis.** *The World Encompassed by Sir Francis Drake, being his next voyage...*

Square octavo, [4], 108 pp., folding map and frontispiece portrait, the frontispiece closely trimmed just outside the plate mark, expertly inlaid on larger sheet, minor marginal paper repairs including new tips to the upper corner of the first few pages, one more significant repair to leaf I3 with loss of a few letters of text at upper right; overall a very appealing large copy with good margins, bound in full crushed brown morocco gilt by Aquarius. London, Printed for Nicholas Bourne, 1628.

One of the most important works in the history of exploration: the first edition of the narrative of Sir Francis Drake's famous circumnavigation of the world in 1577-80, the first detailed account of the voyage to be published. The present copy is complete with the portrait of Drake and the highly important map of the world, usually lacking.

Drake's circumnavigation, the second successful voyage around the world (the first being Magellan's), extended British maritime power into the Pacific for the first time, threatened the Spanish empire in America to its heart, opened a new age in British seamanship, and made Drake a rich man.

Sailing from Plymouth in December 1577, the expedition reached Patagonia in June 1578, weathered a near mutiny, and saw the second ship, the *Elizabeth*, turn back during the stormy passage of the Straits of Magellan. Drake sailed on alone in the *Golden Hind*, raiding Spanish commerce along the Pacific coast of the Americas, and culminating his piracy with the seizure of a major treasure galleon. This exploit allowed him to pay a 4600% dividend to his backers on returning to England. In 1579 he explored northward up the California coast, discovered San Francisco Bay, and went as far north as Vancouver. He then crossed the Pacific, took on a cargo of spices in the East Indies, and went home by the Cape of Good Hope, arriving back at Plymouth in September 1580. It was the most heroic feat of seamanship of the age.

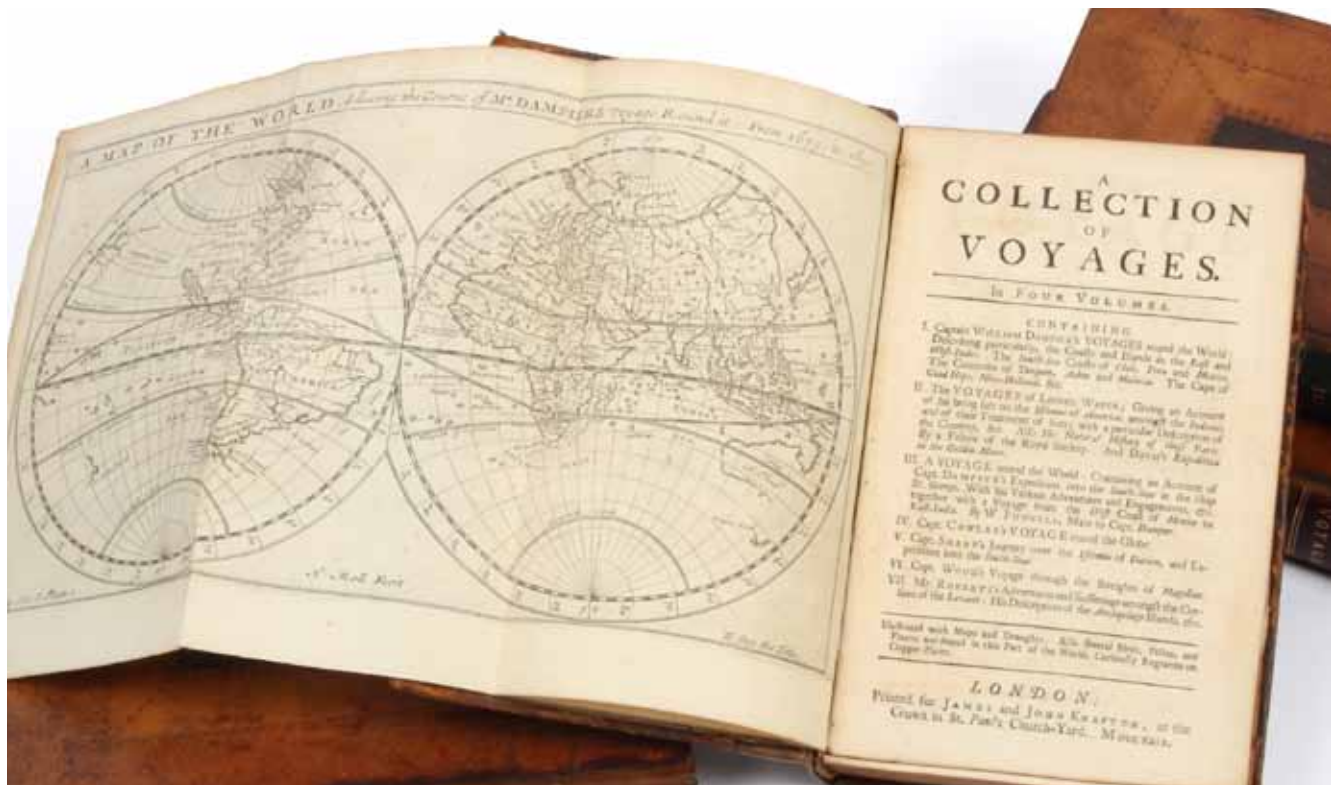
One of the missed chances of the Drake circumnavigation was the opportunity to look for the fabled Terra Australis. It had been one of the stated ambitions of the voyage, but poor weather when they first reached the Pacific first drove them south towards Cape Horn, before Drake abandoned the notion and turned north, as many navigators would do after him. Wagner makes the point that the contemporary maps known to Drake showed the large mass of Terra Australis tending away to the southwest from the Straits of Magellan, and that the navigator 'must have passed some very anxious moments, fearful every day of finding himself on a lee shore' (*Sir Francis Drake's Voyage Around the World*, p. 81).

For reasons of secrecy and diplomacy, the story of the voyage was kept veiled at the time, with brief accounts appearing much later in the works of Hakluyt and De Bry. This version, the first really detailed account, did not appear until after the death of James I. It is largely based on the narrative of the chaplain of the voyage, Francis Fletcher, but with considerable editorial additions and deletions, probably by Drake's nephew and heir.

The portrait of Drake which appears here, showing him facing to the right, his arm over a globe and navigational instruments by him on a table, appears in two issues, one with the verses below the portrait in English, the other in Latin. Present is the Latin version (there is no known priority).

The double hemisphere map of the world is of great interest and importance. Entitled "A New and Accurate Mappe of the World, Drawne According to the Best and Latest Discoveries That Have Been Made," it was engraved by Robert Vaughan. The margins contain various decorative figures and the portraits of circumnavigators Drake, Magellan, Cavendish, and Noort. A caption notes of the Straits of Magellan: "Twice in our age hath these straits been passed by Englishmen, the first was Sir Francis Drake Ano. 1578 the second by Mr. Thomas Cavendish in the year 1586." Kraus notes that there are two issues of the map, one with the engraved caption "Fol. 61" in the upper left corner, the other without. The present copy is the latter issue, probably the second, since the erased "Fol. 61" from the plate can still be seen faintly (see Kraus, *Drake*, p. 84 for a reproduction of this map).

Church, 413; European Americana, 628/37; Kraus, Drake, 42; Sabin, 20853; Shirley, 326; STC, 7161; Taylor, 311; Wagner, 'Northwest Coast', 304; Wagner, 'Spanish Southwest', 31.



THE COMPLETE SET OF DAMPIER VOYAGE ACCOUNTS.

121. [DAMPIER] DAMPIER, William. *A Collection of Voyages. In Four Volumes...* Illustrated with Maps and Draughts: Also several Birds, Fishes, and Plants, not found in this Part of the World...

Four volumes, octavo, with many engraved plates and maps (some folding), paper with some toning as common with this work; an attractive set in contemporary panelled calf, well rebacked. London, James and John Knapton, 1729.

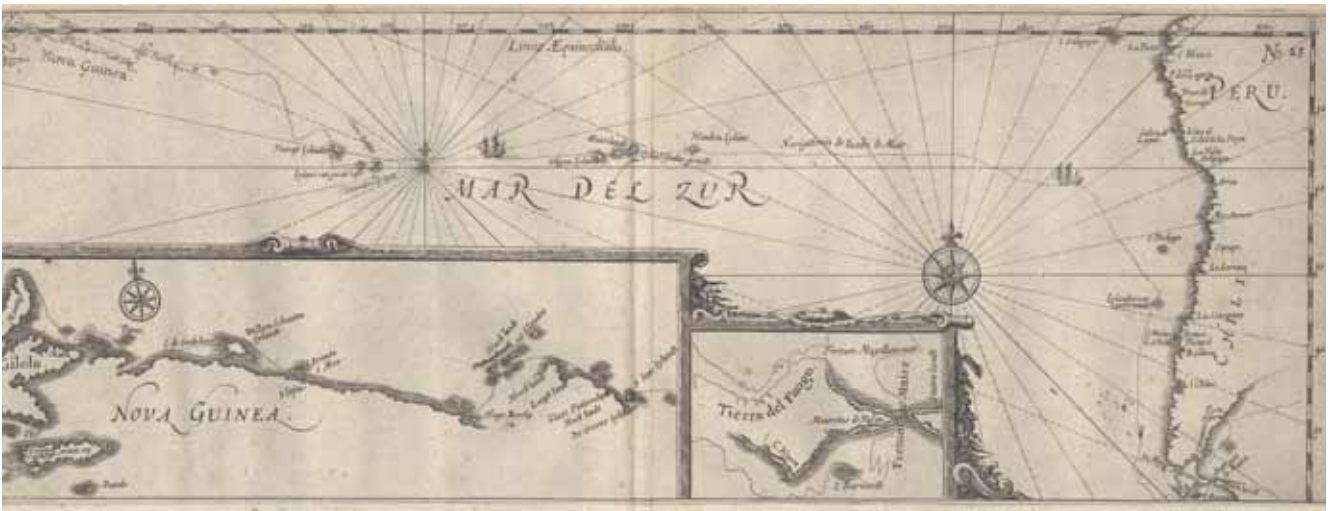
An excellent set of the collected edition of Dampier. The first Englishman to land on the Australian continent, this set includes accounts of his two major circumnavigations, the first as a privateer on the *Cygnets*, during which voyage he visited the northwest coast of Australia in 1688, the second in command of HMS *Roebuck*, on the Admiralty-inspired voyage which returned to the region and marked the beginning of serious English interest in the Pacific.

By 1729 Dampier's published work had reached a total of three volumes, and a fourth volume added by the publishers contains Funnell's account of the Dampier voyage as well as the narratives of Cowley, Sharp, Wood and Roberts. Dampier's publishers Knapton used the latest editions of each of the four volumes with a new general title-page to produce the collected edition as it appears here; thus the first volume is in its "seventh edition, corrected" form, while the others are represented by third or fourth edition texts.

Dampier's complete works represent a major body of Pacific description, and are of considerable importance for any study of the discovery and colonisation of the Pacific. As James A. Williamson wrote in his introduction to the Argonaut Press's 1939 edition of the *Voyage to New Holland*, 'Dampier's permanent service to his countrymen was to arouse their interest in the exploration of the Pacific. He did it so effectively that in the eighteenth century they took the lead in revealing the tropical islands and the coasts of Australia and New Zealand and two dominions of the British Commonwealth are... the outcome of that enterprise. His third and last book, the *Voyage to New Holland*, concentrated attention more particularly on the western and southern Pacific. It might have been more aptly described as a voyage to New Britain and a project for Eastern Australia, for there essentially lay the focus of his interest...'

The "four-volume Dampier" is generally considered the best edition of the various works, and has become a very scarce book; this is a good set in an attractive binding.

Hill, pp. 77-78.



ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO NEW GUINEA

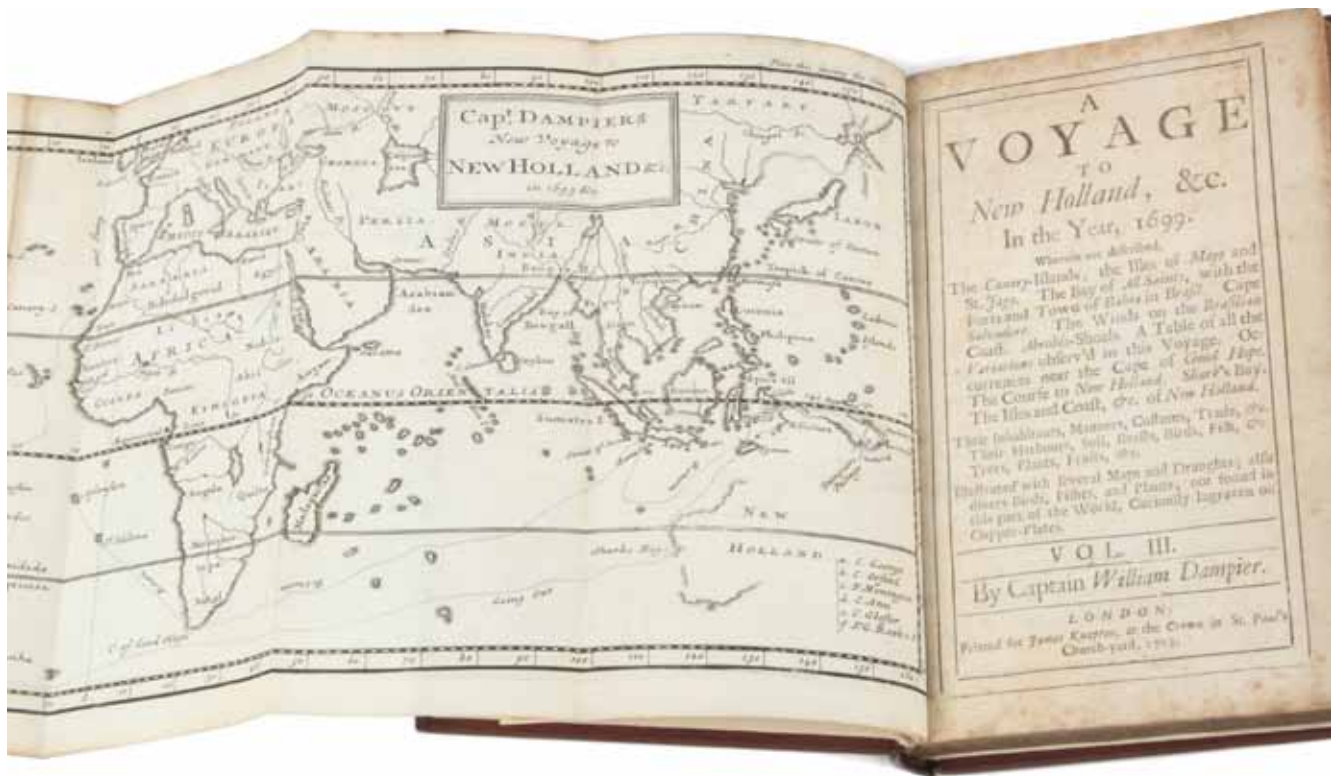
122. [DAMPIER] SPILBERGEN, Joris van. Map of New Guinea.

Engraved map, 185 x 435 mm.; with central fold, in fine condition. Amsterdam, Jansson, 1646.

Important early map of the Pacific with insets of the Le Maire Strait and New Guinea from Commelin's compendium of Dutch voyages, *Begin Ende Voortgangh* (see catalogue number 75).

This map comes from the chapter which describes Spilbergen's second voyage to the Moluccas via the Strait of Magellan and the narrative of Le Maire and Schouten's voyage of 1615-1617 to the Australian regions. The momentous Pacific crossing of Le Maire and Schouten was 'the last expedition of the seventeenth century to search for Terra Australis from the east...' (Schilder).

The larger inset shows Le Maire's discoveries along the northern coast of New Guinea, including the detailed voyage track. Of particular interest is the westernmost island depicted, which clearly shows Gilolo. Gilolo or Jailolo, which is situated on Halmahera – the largest island of the Moluccas – was the original home of Giolo, Dampier's "Painted Prince". Giolo and his mother had been captured and sold as slaves at Mindanao to Moody, an English trader. Dampier purchased a half-interest in Giolo, during his trading voyage of 1690 (described in *New Voyage round the World*, 1697) and returned with him to London.



THE FIRST DELIBERATE ENGLISH VOYAGE TO AUSTRALIA

123. DAMPIER, William. *A Voyage to New Holland, &c. In the Year, 1699...*

Octavo, with a folding frontispiece map, four maps and ten plates and tables; publishers advertisements at end; a few spots but a good crisp copy in period style calf. London, James Knapton, 1703.

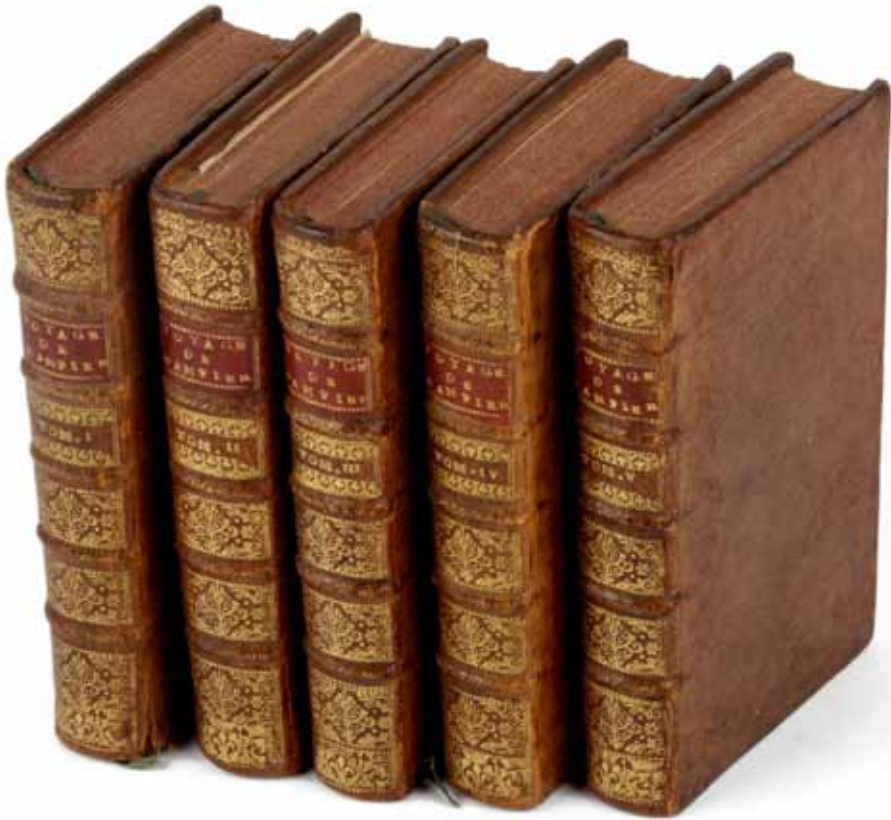
The important and rare first edition of the first deliberate English voyage to Australia, one of very few classic pre-Cook voyages to the continent. Dampier was the first Englishman to visit Australia when he stopped on the west coast in 1688, but he remained only a short time (publishing an account in 1697). In 1699, he set sail again on this voyage to New Holland. His account represented a third volume of adventures, and although the title page refers to the work as volume three, it was in fact published quite separately. The engraved plates – birds, fish and plants – are among the very earliest depictions of Australian natural history.

‘Dampier’s 1699 voyage was the second expedition of the English to Australia. He furnished accurate information and surveys, and wrote concerning Australia: “It is not yet determined whether it is an island or a main continent; but I am certain that it joyns neither to Asia, Africa, nor America.” His description of the Aborigines of Australia probably inspired Jonathan Swift to write about Gulliver among the Yahoos’ (Hill).

Widely regarded as the greatest English explorer and navigator before Cook, Dampier was also a popular and exciting writer. His books went through many editions – indeed he is still in print in one form or another – but copies of the first edition of this voyage to New Holland are now uncommon. As James A. Williamson wrote in his introduction to the 1939 Argonaut Press edition of the *Voyage to New Holland*, ‘Dampier’s permanent service to his countrymen was to arouse their interest in the exploration of the Pacific... His third and last book, the *Voyage to New Holland*, concentrated attention more particularly on the western and southern Pacific. It might have been more aptly described as a voyage to New Britain and a project for Eastern Australia, for there essentially lay the focus of his interest...’

A continuation was published in 1709.

Hill, 420.



FIRST FULL COLLECTION OF DAMPIER

124. [DAMPIER] DAMPIER, William. *Nouveau voyage autour du Monde, où l'on décrit en particulier l'Isthme de l'Amerique, plusieurs Côtes et Isles des Indes Occidentales...*

Five volumes, duodecimo, with a total of 34 engraved maps, coastal profiles and harbour plans (12 folding) and 32 plates (13 folding) including engraved title pages and frontispiece for volume I-III; two of the title-pages a little chipped at one corner; contemporary French mottled calf, banded spines richly gilt, crimson morocco labels, from the Villeneuve library with engraved bookplates to all volumes. Rouen, Robert Machuel le jeune & Eustache Herault, 1715.

Rare: an attractive set of the first collected edition of Dampier in any language to include the related accounts of Cowley, Sharp and Wood. Most of the maps, coastal profiles, and natural history plates are accurate copies of the English originals, but this edition is notable for the addition of a small series of newly engraved views (perhaps based on the Dutch edition *Nieuwe reystogt rondom de werreld*, published between 1698 and 1704).

Dampier's 'style is clear and simple, making his writings almost classical. A precursor of the Enlightenment, he was not interested in marvels, but in examination and description of natural phenomena. Through his writings, Dampier made known the profitable possibilities in the Pacific' (Hill, describing the collected English edition). It is interesting that it was not until 1729, some fourteen years after the present edition, that the London publishers Knapton prepared their famous four-volume edition of the collected Dampier, which also included the accounts of Cowley, Sharp and Wood (see catalogue number 121).

Borba de Moraes noted that part of the edition was printed by Robert Machuel and part by Eustache Herault.

Borba de Moraes, I, pp. 205-206; Leclerc, 416; Sabin, 18383.



FUNNELL ON DAMPIER

125. [DAMPIER] FUNNELL, William. *A Voyage Round the World. Containing an Account of Captain Dampier's Expedition into the South-Seas in the ship St. George, In the Years 1703 and 1704...*

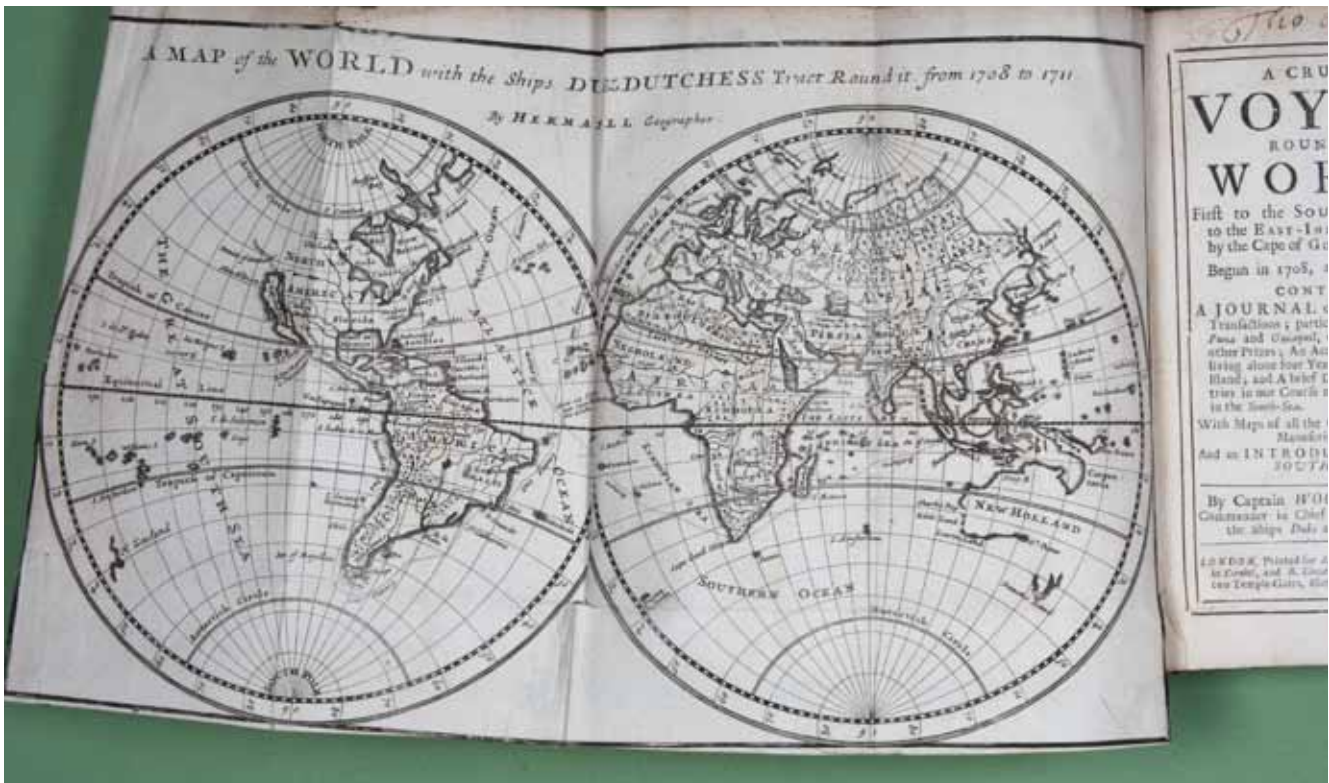
Octavo, five folding maps & 10 plates; mild browning of the title-page and dedication, edges a little spotted; very good in neat later polished calf with gilt bands and red morocco label, joints rubbed, bookplate. London, James Knapton, 1707.

A nice copy of the work which almost ruined Dampier's already shaky reputation, Funnell's highly critical account of the 1703-4 South Seas voyage of the *St. George*. It was during this voyage that Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, was marooned on Juan Fernandez.

The cruise of the *St. George* and the *Cinque Ports* (Captain Stradling) was a South Seas voyage designed to harass the Spanish, but it failed because of conflict on board the vessels, including a falling-out between the mate Funnell and Dampier. When the former returned to England first, he seized the opportunity to rush into print with this highly unflattering account of his former captain. Dampier, in turn, would publish a vindication of his conduct, and would have been infuriated when the publisher Knapton later included this highly critical work in the collected edition of Dampier in 1729.

Funnell joined Dampier's third privateering expedition as mate of the *St. George* which sailed for the Canary Islands, Brazil and the South Seas in April 1703. The *St. George* was joined by the *Cinque Ports* and both ships started looting the South American Coast from the Juan Fernandez Islands in January 1704. They experienced mixed success and the crews grew rebellious in the face of dwindling food supplies. Funnell's account is highly critical of Dampier, and charges him with being routinely drunk, using foul and abusive language, oppressing his crew, and gross cowardice. The antagonism between Funnell and Dampier was exacerbated when they took the Spanish galleon *Asuncion* as a prize. With limited time available, Dampier ordered the food stores moved to the *St. George* and forbade Funnell to search the *Asuncion* for hidden gold. Ultimately both the *St. George* and *Cinque Ports* were declared unseaworthy and abandoned in late 1704. The expedition split, with Funnell and other disgruntled sailors taking a small Spanish prize to Amboina in the Dutch East Indies.

Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', p. 33; Hill, 664; Sabin, 26213.



DAMPIER'S LAST VOYAGE

126. ROGERS, Captain Woodes. *A Cruising Voyage round the World: First to the South-Seas, thence to the East-Indies, and homewards by the Cape of Good Hope. Begun in 1708, and finish'd in 1711...*

Octavo, five folding maps including the frontispiece, old ownership inscription to title page, bookplates; a good copy in old dark calf, rebaked with most of original spine laid down. London, Printed for A. Bell and B. Lintot, 1712.

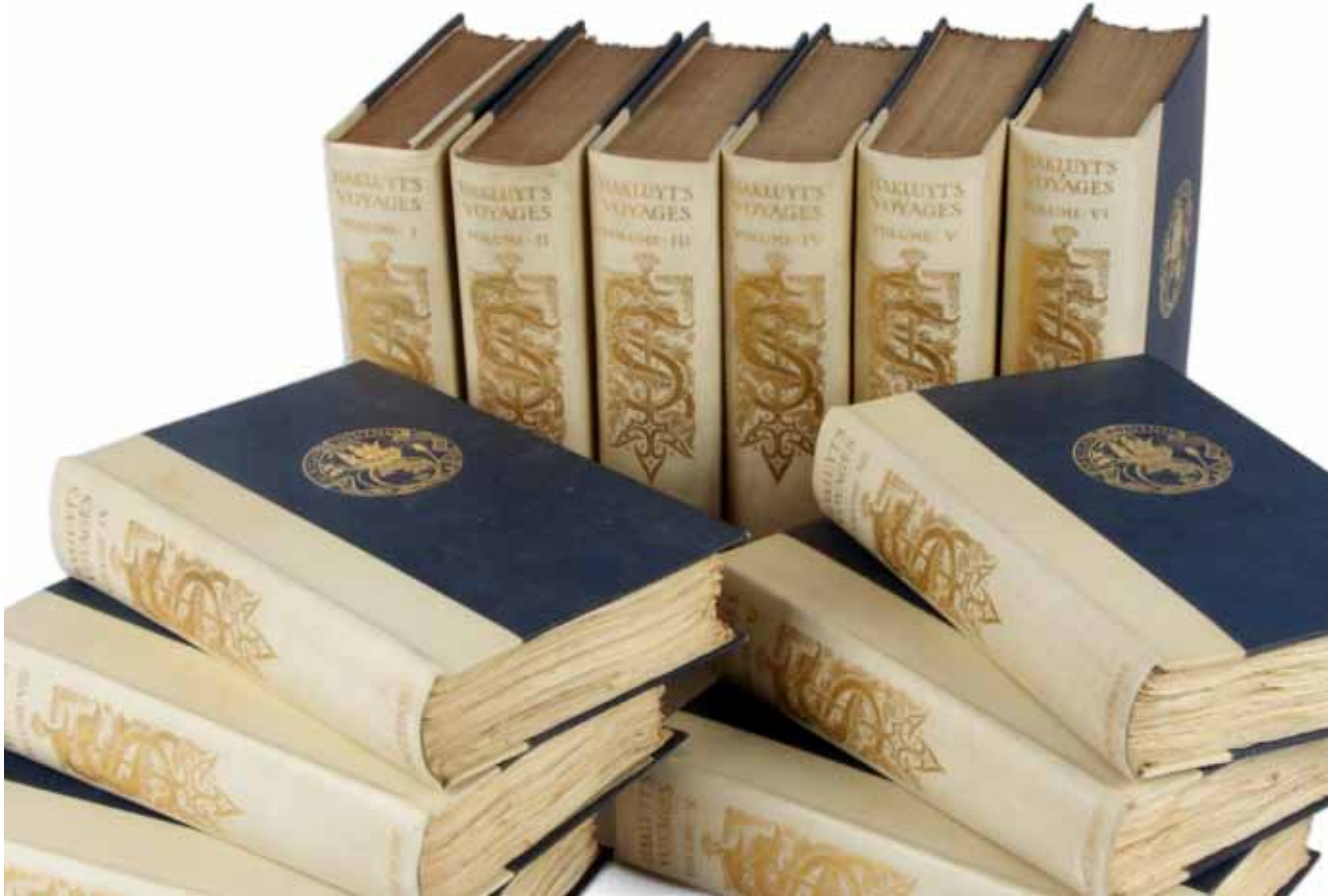
First edition of one of the classics of British buccaneering, a great adventure story and an important Pacific voyage account which is 'very rare' (Borba de Moraes). Despite its relevance to Dampier, who sailed as pilot on this privateering expedition which crossed the Pacific to Asia, this work was not included in the 1729 collected works, making this an appealing addition for owners of that set (see catalogue number 121).

Rogers' great success was the capture of the Manila galleon at Puerto Seguro, but he also rescued Alexander Selkirk – the prototype for Robinson Crusoe – from Juan Fernandez Island. Rogers' eye-witness account is rich in stirring adventure and gives a wonderfully atmospheric account of the buccaneering life, not hesitating to show himself as a tough captain controlling an errant crew. Although the cruise amassed tremendous loot, conflict between Rogers' and his men dragged on for years in the courts, and Dampier never lived to see his share, dying in 1715.

The work also contains an important early description of California (pp. 279-312). The significant 56-page Appendix, with four folding charts, is sub-titled 'A Description of the Coast, Roads, Harbours, Rocks, Shoals, Islands, Capes, Makings of Land, Courses and Distances, from Acapulco... to the Island of Chiloe... From the best Spanish Manuscripts taken in the South-Sea'. There is mention of this on the title-page too: 'with maps of all the Coast, from the best Spanish Manuscript Draughts...' For the buccaneers such maps wrenched from the Spanish were as good as treasure and equally to be boasted of.

Rogers' account went through four editions, all scarce. This copy originally belonged to Sir James Agnew of Lochnaw, and has his armorial bookplate.

Borba de Moraes, p. 744; Cowan, p. 194; Hill, 1479; NMM, Piracy & Privateering, 472; Sabin, 72753; Streeter (Jr.) sale; Wagner, 'Spanish Southwest', 78.



CLASSIC ENGLISH COLLECTION OF VOYAGES

127. HAKLUYT, Richard. *Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques & Discoveries*.

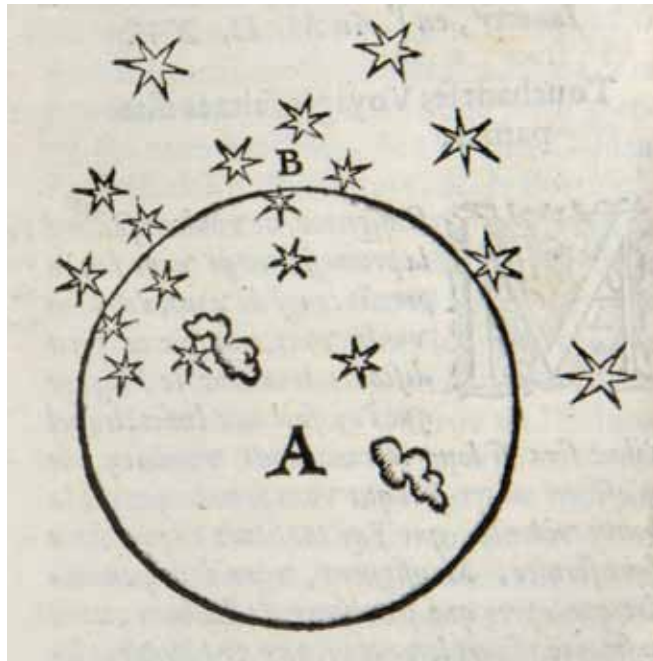
12 volumes, octavo, illustrated throughout with maps (many folding), proof impressions of the plates; a few scuffs but an excellent set in the original quarter parchment gilt over blue cloth boards, top edges gilt others uncut. Glasgow, 1903 – 1905.

A fine set of the famous Maclehose edition of Hakluyt. This handsome production reprints the second and best edition of Hakluyt's magnum opus, a classic of travel literature, the first English collection of voyages, and one of the gems of Elizabethan letters.

Hakluyt himself was the first lecturer on modern geography and one of the leading spirits of Elizabethan maritime expansion (PMM). The work is devoted to American discoveries and the British colonisation of America, and although published a few years before the Dutch voyage of the *Duyfken* to the west coast of Cape York in 1605, it is significant that by the time of the revised second edition, Hakluyt was able to include the first tentative forays of the English into the South Seas, whether round Cape Horn or through the Straits of Magellan. As a result, Hakluyt's book represents the pinnacle of Elizabethan geography, but is also among the earliest published works on British expansion into the Pacific.

The final part, originally published in 1600, includes most of the New World material, not only cataloguing many of the early American discoveries, but also representing the cusp of early voyages into the Pacific, notably in the section entitled "A Catalogue of divers English voyages, some intended and some performed to the Streights of Magellan, the South Sea... to the headland of California, and to the Northwest...". Printed here are not only reports of the voyages of Drake and several of his compatriots, there is an early account of the important 1586 voyage of Thomas Cavendish, and discussions of major voyages which were destined for the South Seas but failed to round Cape Horn, including those of Edward Fenton (intended for China), Robert Withrington, and the failed 1591 second voyage of Cavendish.

The Maclehose edition is considered the finest modern edition of Hakluyt. It was published as the first twelve numbers of the "Extra Series" of the Hakluyt Society. This is the deluxe issue, from an edition of 100 copies, without the limitation leaf (apparently so issued).



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