

Voyages and Travels



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[ACARETE DU BISCAY]. *A Relation of Mr. R.M.'s voyage to Buenos-Ayres: and from thence by land to Potosi. Dedicated to the Honourable the Court Directors of the South-Sea Company.*

London: John Darby, 1716. 8vo. v, 3-117, [3]pp. Folding engraved map titled 'Part of the great river de la Plata, of Tucuman' by H. Moll. Modern speckled calf, spine gilt with leather label.

Rare work, particularly of interest for the accounts of the commercial ventures in the River de la Plata.

A reprint of the 1698 English translation of *Voyage of Sieur Accarrete to Buenos Aires*, originally published as no. 37 in Thévenots *Relation de divers voyages curieux* (1672). Though no details about the author are known beyond his name, it is speculated that he may have been a French Basque. The handsome folding map by Moll is "A New Map of Part of the Great River de la Plata, of Tucuman." The dedication in this edition by Darby is addressed to the directors of the South Sea Company. In it Darby points to a profitable future in the South American trade: "I don't doubt but by your wise Direction, under the Patronage of your August Governour, our Wealth and Commerce will be vastly increas'd: this Way being evidently the easiest and speediest to convey the Product and Manufactures of Europe to Chili and Peru, and also the safest to bring Gold and Silver from thence into this part of the World."

European Americana 716/1; Sabin 42918; Palau 260451; JCB (1)III:215 (#28658)

\$ 1,800.



[BEHRENS, Karl Friedrich (b. 1701)] - [Jacob ROGGEVEEN (1659-1729)]
Histoire de l'Expedition de Trois Vaisseaux...aux Terres Australes en MCCCXXI.

The Hague: Depens de la Compagne, 1739. 2 volumes, 12mo. Titles printed in red and black. [12], 224; [4], 254pp. Half titles. Early 18th-century full calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red and gold morocco lettering pieces marbled endpapers. In a modern cloth slipcase.

First French edition of Behren's account of Jacob Roggeveen's 1721-22 Pacific voyage. The last of the great Dutch circumnavigations and the discovery of Easter Island.

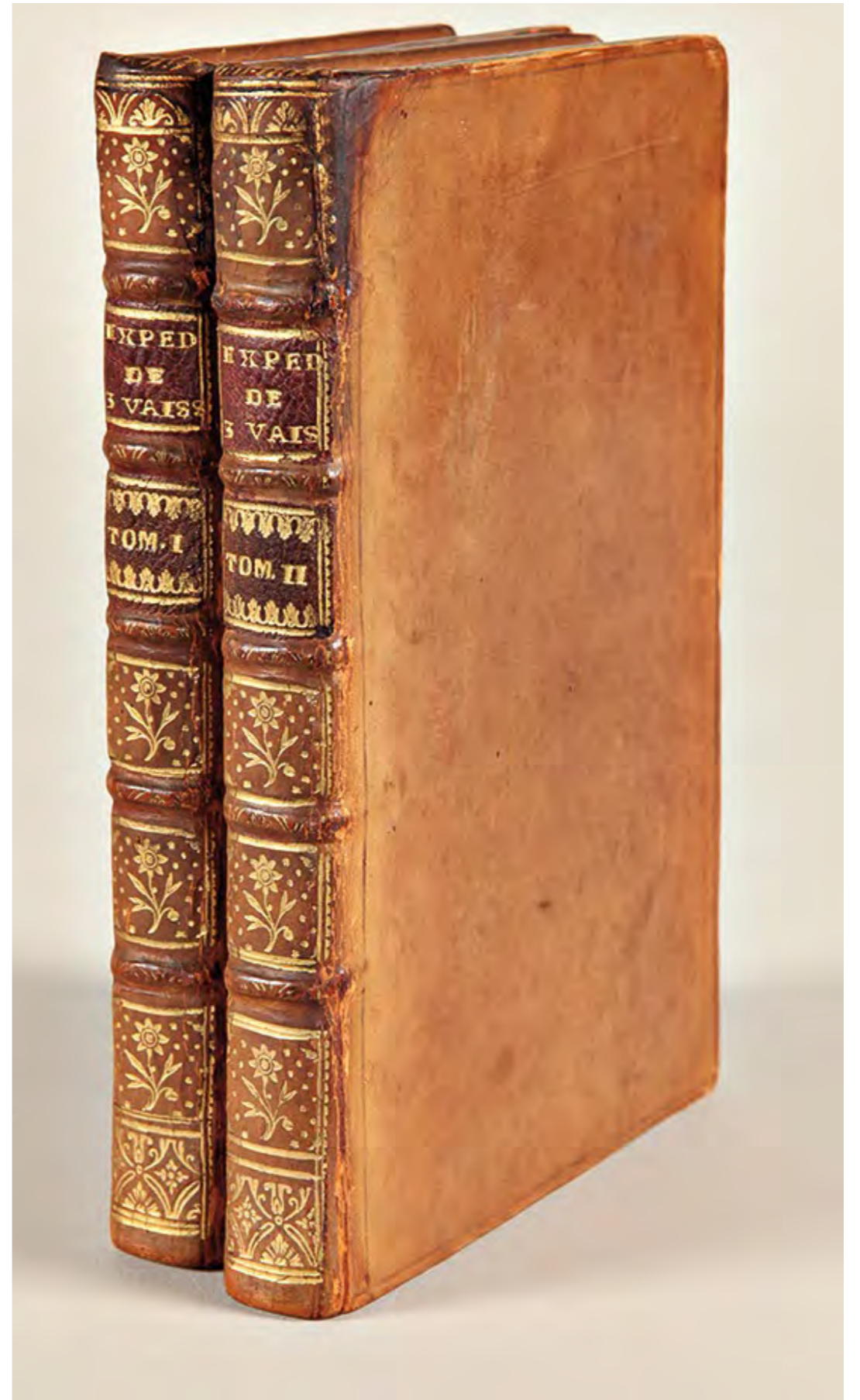
The first French edition of Behren's German account of Jacob Roggeveen's 1721-22 Pacific voyage, which provided important impetus for further exploration for the great Southern Continent. The author was a sergeant and commander of marines on the voyage. Contemporary accounts of Roggeveen's explorations were first published in Dutch in 1728 and in German beginning in 1735. This French translation was based on the Frankfurt and Leipzig editions of 1737.

Behrens' scarce narrative tells the story of one of the most significant of the Dutch voyages, ranking with those of Le Maire, Schouten and Tasman. Roggeveen set out to rediscover the part of Terra Australis which Quiros had led the exploring world to believe existed, but in fact added substantially to the Dutch record of Polynesian discoveries, with Easter Island and Samoa described here for the first time. "Roggewein's is the first certified account of contact with Easter Island and its great stone images, as well as the last of the great Dutch circumnavigations" (Cox).

"Though some attribute the translation to Charles de Brosses, [Chareles Pierre Claret] Fleurieu believed that the style of language revealed the efforts of a non-native speaker. With the text often more a paraphrasing of the German version than a direct translation, Fleurieu and others credit Behrens himself with the translation" (Hill).

European Americana 739/21; Sabin 4379; Hill 99; Cox I, p.51; Borba de Moraes I, p.95; Howgego R63; Headland 102; Kroepelien, 70.
(#28620)

\$ 6,000.

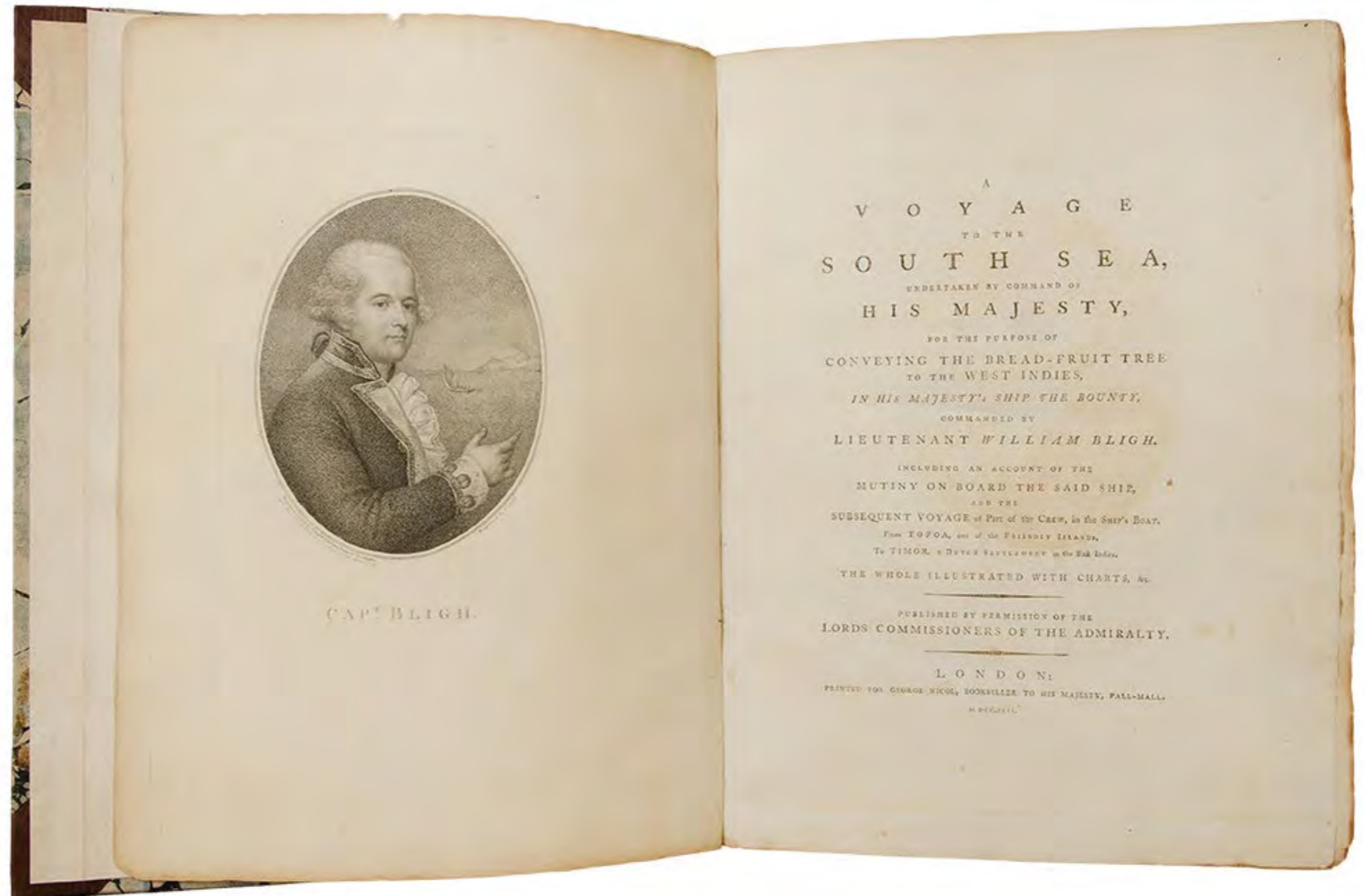




BLIGH, William (1754-1817). *A Voyage to the South Sea, undertaken by command of His Majesty, for the purpose of conveying the bread-fruit tree to the West Indies, in His Majesty's Ship the Bounty, commanded by Lieutenant William Bligh. Including an account of the mutiny on board the said ship, and the subsequent voyage of part of the crew, the ship's boat, from Tofoa, one of the Friendly Islands, to Timor, a Dutch settlement in the East Indies.*

London: printed for George Nicol, 1792. Quarto (12 3/8 x 9 5/8 inches). Stipple-engraved portrait frontispiece of Bligh by J. Condé after J. Russell, 7 engraved plates, charts and plans (comprising: 1 plate of a breadfruit, 2 folding plans, 4 charts [3 folding]), uncut. Expertly bound to style in half 18th century russia and contemporary marbled paper covered boards, spine gilt in 6 compartments, red morocco lettering piece in the second, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt.

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



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

Cox, II p 305; Du Rietz 93; Ferguson 125; Hill (2004) 135; Mendelssohn II, 1117; Sabin 5910; Wantrup 62a. (#33091)

\$ 12,000.



BURNEY, James (1750-1821). *A Chronological History of North-Eastern Voyages of Discovery; and of the early eastern navigations of the Russians.*

London: Printed by Luke Hansard & Sons for Payne and Foss and John Murray, 1819. 8vo (8 7/8 x 5 1/2 inches). viii, 310pp., plus 2 engraved folding maps. Uncut. Publisher's brown paper covered boards, rebacked to style.



First edition of a scarce work of Pacific exploration, which includes a first-hand account of Cook's death in publisher's boards, uncut.

The present work, supplemental to Burney's great five-volume *Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Seas* (published between 1803-1817), concentrates on the discoveries and voyages made by all the main maritime nations in the North East Arctic regions, but also incorporates the author's earlier research into Russian discoveries. The author notes that his original intention had been to write a history of the maritime discoveries made by the Russians in all parts of the globe, but dismissed the idea as too broad.

"Burney, who had sailed with Cook on his Second Voyage, was also on the Third Voyage ... The text includes Burney's own account of Cook's return to Hawaii in 1778-1779, Cook's altercations with the Hawaiians and his death. He quotes from his own journals and discusses several points not found in

other printed narratives" (Forbes). Also included are accounts on the northwest coast of America and the passage through the Bering Strait, not found elsewhere, Burney offers a detailed discussion of the Russian discoveries, with accounts of English, Dutch, Russian and Danish voyages in the region. The two maps are of the north coast of Asia and Barents Sea.

Beddie 1657; Forbes 491; Hill 223; Holmes 82; Howes B1001; Sabin 9386; Streeter sale VI:3510. Not in Lada-Mocarski; Cox II, 497.

(#35951)

\$ 7,000.



COOK, Captain James (1728-1779) - John HAWKESWORTH (1715-1773, compiler) - Paul REVERE & Bernard ROMANS (engravers). *A New Voyage, Round the World, In the Years 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771; undertaken by order of his present Majesty, performed by, Captain James Cook, in the ship Endeavour, drawn up from his own journal, and from the papers of Joseph Banks.*

New York: printed by James Rivington, 1774. 2 volumes, octavo (7 11/16 x 4 1/2 inches). 18pp. list of subscribers in vol.I, 6pp. publisher's advertisement for an edition of "Chesterfield's letters". 2 folding engraved frontispieces (one engraved by Paul Revere), 1 folding world map engraved by Bernard Romans. . Bound to style in half 18th century calf with 18th century marble paper boards, spine simply gilt in six compartments with morocco labels.

The very rare first American edition of Cook's First Voyage, with a plate engraved by Paul Revere and the first world map to be published in America.

The first volume with 17 pages of subscribers' names, one of the longest lists of subscribers in any American book published before the Revolution. Complete copies of this American piracy are rarely seen on the market: only four copies are listed as having sold at auction in the past thirty years. It is a condensed version of the official London edition which had been published in England in 1773 in three quarto volumes. The London first edition also included a survey of earlier British voyagers in the Pacific, but the present work concentrates almost entirely on the narrative of Cook's voyage.

The folding frontispiece to the first volume is by the Revolutionary hero, silversmith and engraver, Paul Revere. It is a version of plate 7 by F. Bartolozzi that is usually found facing p.265 in vol.II of the first English edition. According to Clarence Brigham, Revere worked from a reduced reversed version of this plate published in *The Town and Country Magazine* (June, 1773, vol.V, p.313), a copy of which was sent to him by the publisher Rivington (via Henry Knox of Boston) in April 1774. Rivington asked that Revere engrave the image "with all the ability in his power and let it be done as soon as possible" (letter to Knox, dated 8 April 1774). The final result (about fifty per cent smaller than Bartolozzi's original) amply demonstrates the charming naïveté that is such a hallmark of Paul Revere's work. Revere's day book shows that he charged £4-0-0 for the plate (see 3 May 1774 entry)

(Description continues on the next page.)





The folding map, as the Wheat & Brun number confirms, is the first World map to be published in America and is the work of another notable figure from the Revolutionary war: the military engineer, cartographer and engraver Bernard Romans. Romans intention was to show the track of Cook, Captain Wallis and Bougainville: most of the map is once again a reduced version of the original map, but in this case it also extends the area covered so that an image of the entire world is included, rather than just the “South Seas”. It is bound in vol.I facing the first page of text, and is also the first American map to depict Australia “accurately”.

The folding frontispiece to the second volume is unsigned, but is a composite of two images that both originate with drawings by Sydney Parkinson, the official draughtsman/artist on the voyage. The image is divided in two vertically: the left side of the plate is of a New Zealander. The original of this image was eventually engraved by T. Charles and published in Parkinson’s *A Journal of a Voyage* (London: 1784) facing p.88. The right side is of two Australian aboriginals. The original of this image was also engraved by T. Charles and in Parkinson’s work opposite p.134.

Unusually, we know where the paper used in this work came from: Rivington advertised the work on 20 October 1774. “These books are printed upon a paper fabricated by Mr. Christopher Leffingwell, of Norwich in Connecticut, with ink made in Boston, and every part of the labour effected by inhabitants of the city of New-York”. The set was priced at 12 shillings half bound and 16 shillings full bound and lettered.

Beddie 656; Brigham *Paul Revere’s Engravings* pp 102-105; L. Diamant *Bernard Romans* pp.29-30; Evans 13324; Holmes 9; Sabin 30936; Streeter Sale 2407; Wheat & Brun *Maps and Charts Published in America before 1800* 1.

(#39090)

\$ 22,500.



COOK, Captain James (1728-1779), HAWKESWORTH, John (1715-1773, Editor), HODGES, William (1744-1797, Illustrator), KING, Captain James (1750-1784), PARKINSON, Sydney (1745-1771, Illustrator). *The Three Voyages of Captain James Cook.*

London: Printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadell in the Strand. H. Hughs for G. Nicol, Bookseller to His Majesty, in the Strand, 1773-1785. 8 Volumes, 4to; Atlas, folio. Vols: (11 1/4 x 9 inches). Atlas: (22 x 16 inches). Contemporary tan calf paneled with gold floral tooling, spines elaborately decorated with gilt foliate in six compartments with raised bands, red morocco lettering-piece in second compartment with brown letter-piece in third compartment giving the years covered in each volume in gilt. Atlas bound to matching style in half-calf with contemporary marbled paper boards, spine in seven compartments with red morocco lettering-piece in second compartment and brown morocco lettering-piece in third compartment. *Provenance:* Bookplates of Rev. William Goodall, Samuel Alexander Cooke, and G. N. R.

A magnificent complete set of Cook's three voyages in eight volumes with very fine uniform original full calf bindings, paired with an unusually fine atlas.

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

(Description continues on the next page.)



The set comprises:

An Account of the Voyages Undertaken by the Order of His Present Majesty for Making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, and Successively Performed by Commodore Byron, Captain Wallis, Captain Carteret, and Captain Cook, in the *Dolphin*, the *Swallow*, and the *Endeavour*. Vols. I-III.

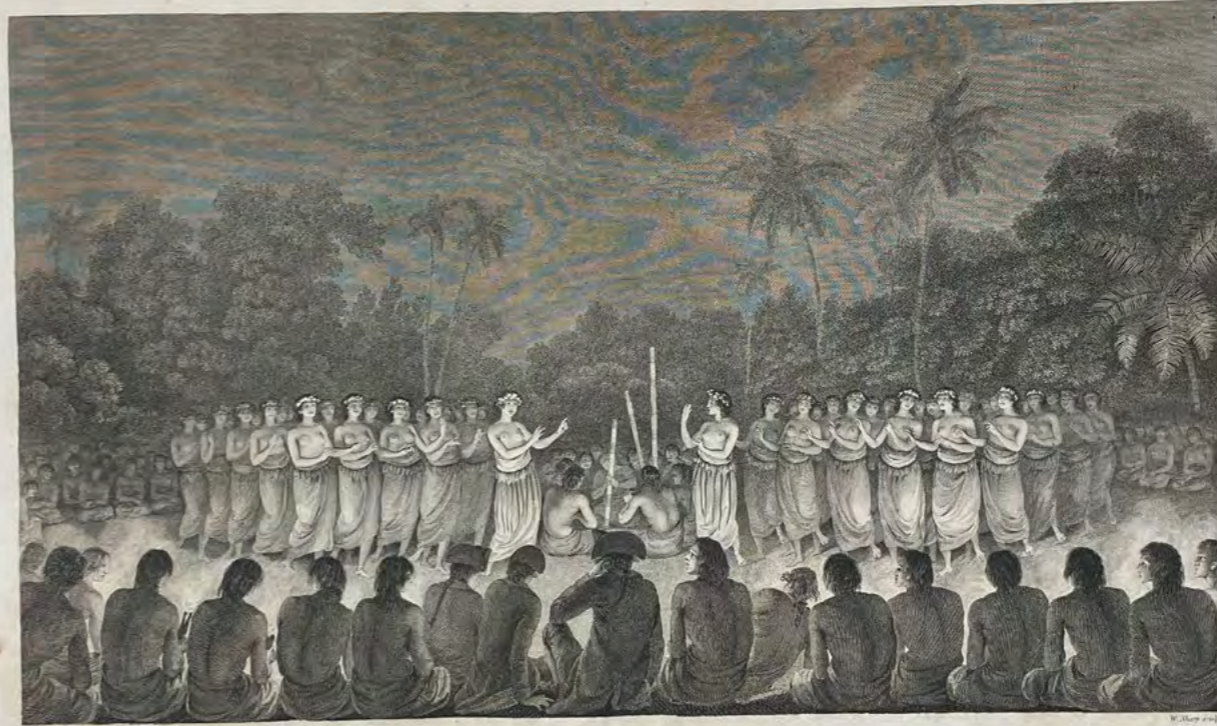
London: Printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadell, 1773. Three volumes. Second edition. Vol. I: [12] [i]-xxxvi [12] [1]-456. 21 cuts. 516 pp. Title, Dedication, Contents, Introduction, Nautical Terms, Cuts Description, Cuts Placement, Preface, Byron, Wallis, Carteret, Compass Table. Vol. II: [i]-xiv [1]-410. 22 cuts. 424 pp. Title, Contents, Introduction, Cook's Voyage. Vol. III: [1]-395. 8 cuts. 395 pp. Title, Contents, Cook's Voyage. 51 engravings, folded maps, and charts.

A classic work of exploration, this is the official account of Cook's first voyage commanding the *Endeavour*, edited from his journal by Hawkesworth. It also

contains the official accounts of the voyages of Commodore John Byron (1723-1786), Captain Samuel Wallis (1728-1795), and Captain Philip Carteret (1733-1796). Cook herein travels to Tahiti where he observed the Transit of Venus, then mapped New Zealand and the east coast of Australia.

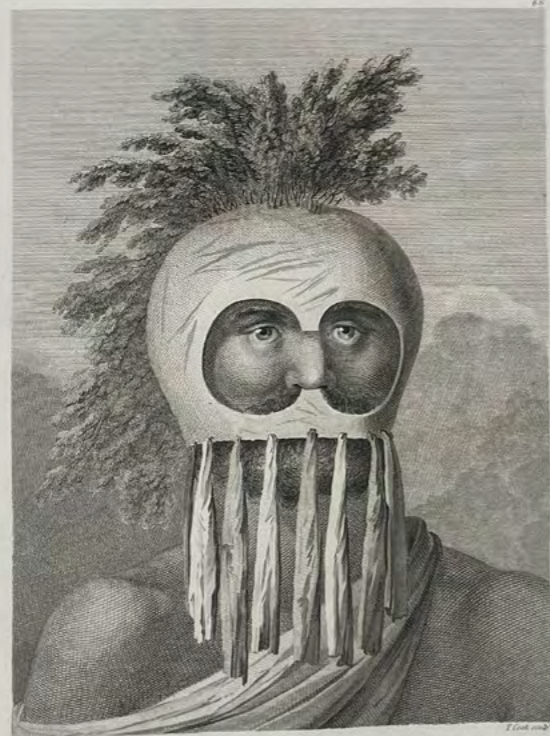
[With]

A Voyage Towards the South Pole, and Round the World. Performed in His Majesty's Ships the *Resolution* and *Adventure*, in the Years 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775. Vols. I-II. London: Printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadell in the Strand. 1784. Two volumes. Fourth edition. Vol. I: [i]-xl [1]-378. 37 engraved plates. 418 pp. Frontispiece portrait by J. Basire after William Hodges, Title, Contents, Introduction, Plate List, Voyage Towards the South Pole. Vol. II: [8] [1]-396. 27 engraved plates. 404 pp. Title, Contents, Advertisement, A Voyage Towards the South Pole and Around the World. 64 engraved plates of maps, portraits, and views, many of which folding.



CA NIGHT DANCE by WOMEN, in HAPAE .

(Description continues on the next page.)



A MAN of the SANDWICH ISLANDS, in a MASK.

“The voyage where Cook proved there was no ‘Terra Australis’ which supposedly lay between New Zealand and South America and was the first to cross the Antarctic Circle. This voyage produced a vast amount of information concerning the Pacific peoples and islands, proved the value of the chronometer as an aid in finding longitude, and improved techniques for preserving scurvy, in addition to the aforementioned discoveries.” (Hill).

[With:]

A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean. Undertaken, by the Command of His Majesty, for Making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere. Performed under the Direction of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore, in His Majesty’s Ships the Resolution and Discovery; in the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780. Vols. I-III and Atlas. London: Printed by H. Hughs; for G. Nicol and T. Cadell, 1785. In three volumes 4to with an atlas folio. Second Edition. Vol. I: [10] [i]-xcvi [1]-421. 7 engraved plates with the rest in the Atlas. 528 pp. Title, Contents, Introduction, To the Memory of Captain James Cook, List of the Plates with Directions for Placing Them, A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean. Vol. II: [14] [1]-548. 11 engraved plates with rest in Atlas. 562 pp. Title, Contents, A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean. Vol. III: [14] [1]-556. 6 engraved plates with the rest in the Atlas. 570 pp. Title, Contents, Appendix, A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, Appendices I-VII. Atlas: 63 engraved plates including 2 fold-out maps.

Cook’s third and final voyage was a search for the Northwest Passage, during which he anchored in Hawaii, explored the Alaskan coast, the Bering Strait, and the Arctic Circle. On his southerly return, Cook was killed in Hawaii. The expedition was then taken over by Charles Clerke, and following Clerke’s death, John Gore. While en transit back to the UK, the voyagers sighted Japan, anchored in China, and circled the Cape of Good Hope.

Provenance: William Goodall (1757-1844), Lord of the manor, Dinton Hall, Buckinghamshire, and an English artist known for his detailed watercolor illustrations of birds and animals.

Beddie 648-50, 1216-7, 1543, 1552. Forbes, *Hawaiian National Bibliography*, 62, 85. Hill 358, 361, 782-3. Holmes 5, 24, 47A. Howes C729a. Howego I C174. Jenks, *The Great Events*, Vol XVII, p.238. Kroepelien, 535. Lada-Mocarski 37. Mitchell Library, *Cook*, 648. O’Reilly, *Tahiti*, 433. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 223 (Second voyage). Rosove 77 (Second voyage). Sabin 16245, 16250, 30934. Spence 314.

(#41370)

\$ 55,000.



[DRAKE, Sir Francis]. - [Francis PRETTY]. *Le Voyage de l'illustre Seigneur et Chevalier Francois Drach Admiral D'angleterre, Alentour Du Monde.*

Paris: Jean Gesselin, 1613. 8vo. [8],90,[1]pp. Lacks the world map, as is almost always the case. Titlepage vignette. Small marginal paper repairs not affecting text. Bound to style in full morocco, tooled gilt. 18th-century marble pastedowns, laid paper fly leaves.

Drake's Circumnavigation, one of the most important events in maritime history.

The first French edition of Drake's circumnavigation, translated from the account inserted in the 1589 edition of Hakluyt's *Principal Navigations*.

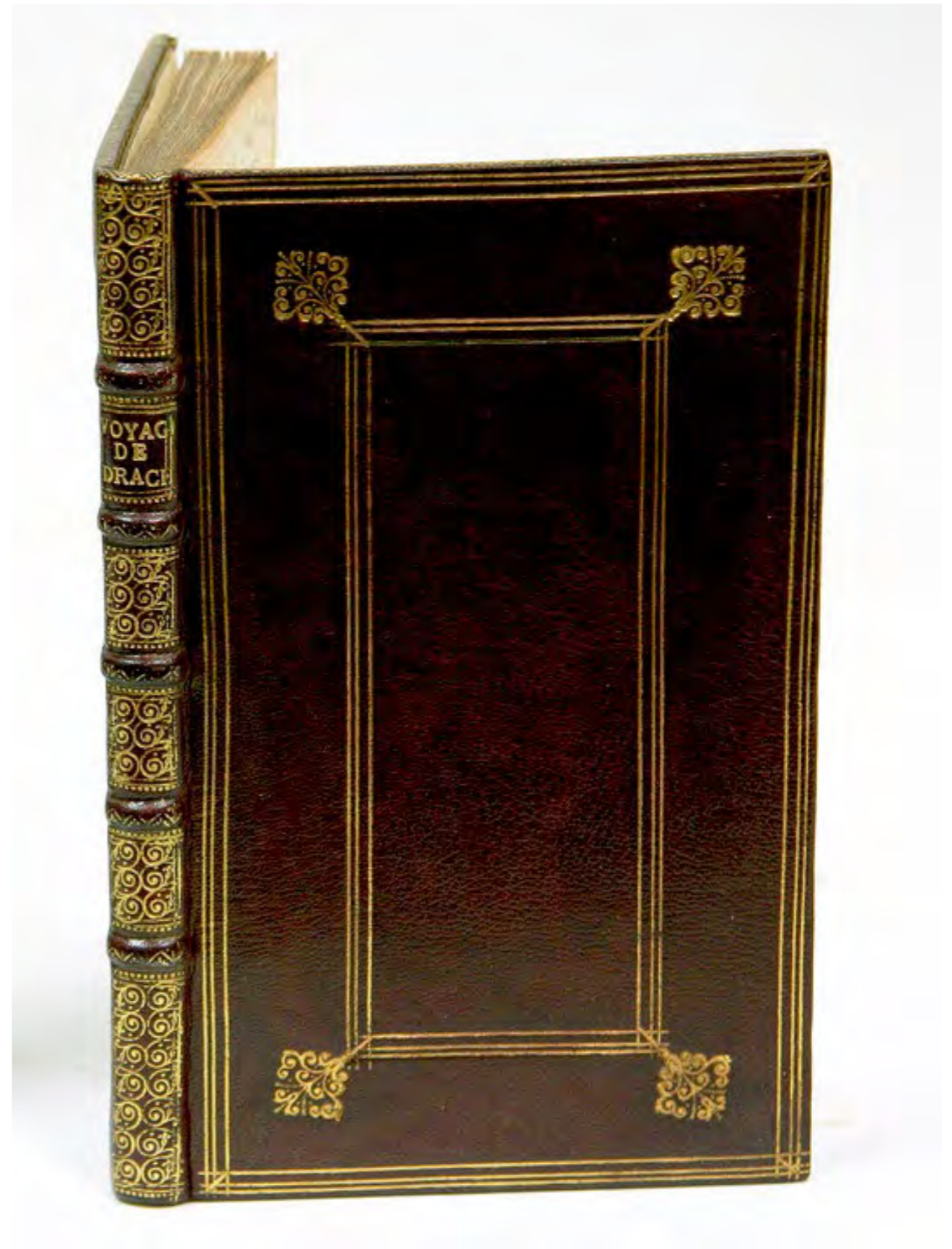
The text is traditionally attributed to Francis Pretty, though it is more likely that the information was compiled by Richard Hakluyt himself from three or more sources (see Wagner, *Drake's Voyage*). Wagner notes that the additional information found in this French edition but not in Hakluyt is "small but significant" and calls this "the most complete translation of all." Drake's circumnavigation was one of the most important events in maritime history, and this account must have been eagerly read by the French, who would not undertake their own circumnavigation until Bougainville's voyage in 1766. Scarce, this title was lacking from H. P. Kraus's famous Drake collection.

Only one copy of this work has appeared at auction with Nicolas van Sype's map of the California Coast inserted, though the bibliography in D. B. Quinn's *Sir Francis Drake as Seen by his Contemporaries* asserts that no map was issued with this 1613 French edition.

D.B. Quinn, *European Americana* 613/139; *Sir Francis Drake as seen by his Contemporaries*, p.60; Wagner, *Spanish Southwest* 9b; Wagner, *Sir Francis Drake's Voyage Around the World*, p.238-240; Sabin 20844; Leclerc 2743; Palau 76150; Streeter sake 1:38 (the 1641 edition).

(#23583)

\$ 12,500.





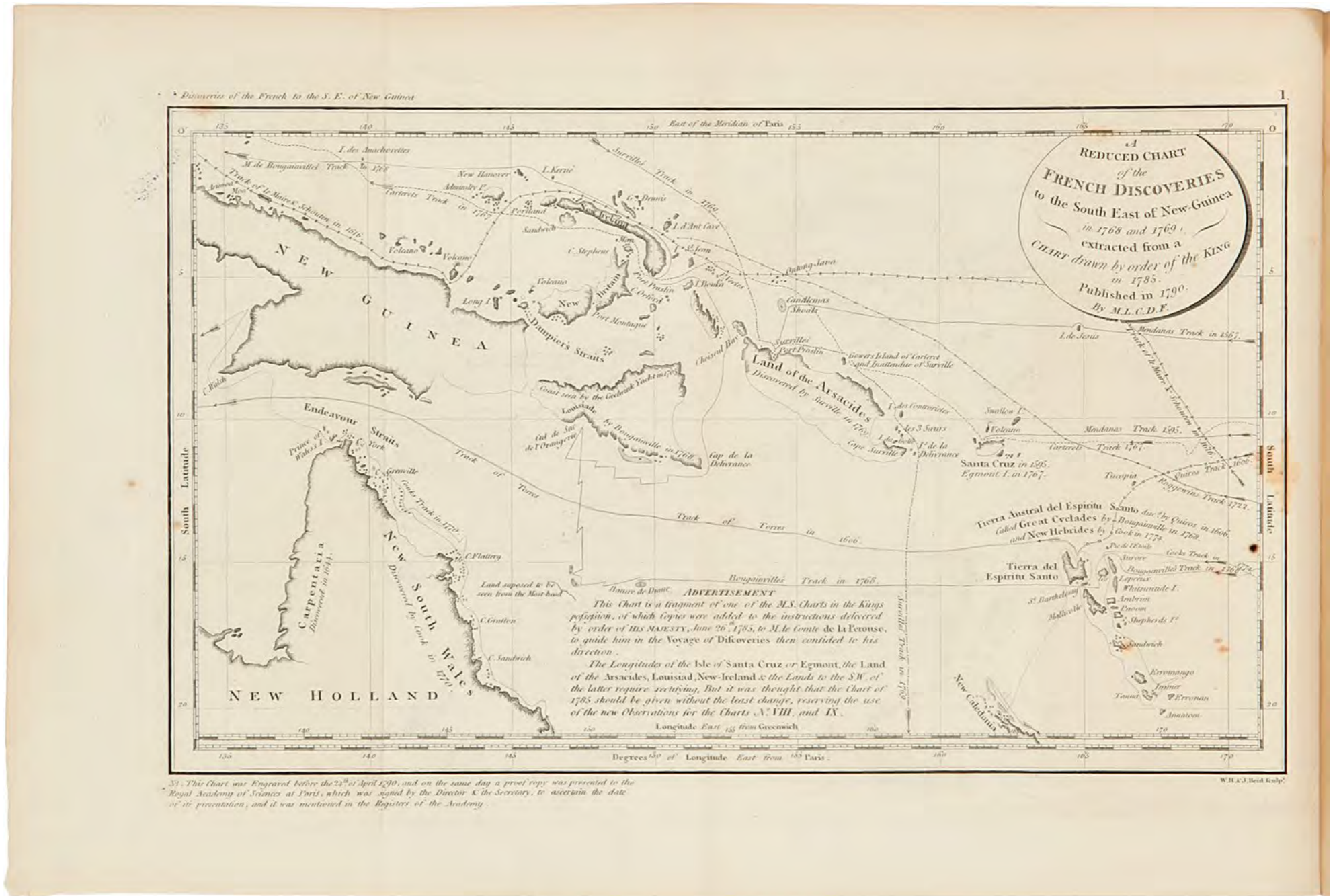
FLEURIEU, Charles Pierre Claret de, Comte (1738-1810).
Discoveries of the French in 1768 and 1769, to the South-East of New Guinea, with the Subsequent Visits to the Same Lands by English Navigators, who Gave Them New Names. To which Is Prefixed, an Historical Abridgement of the Voyages and Discoveries of the Spaniards in the Same Seas.

London: Printed for John Stockdale, 1791. 4to (10 3/4 x 8 1/4 inches). xxiv, 323, [1]pp. Half-title. 12 engraved folding maps and plates (9 maps, 2 views, and a plate). Twentieth-century half brown calf over patterned paper covered boards, spine with raised bands, black morocco lettering piece in the second compartment, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt.

First English edition, following the French edition of the previous year.

Writing during a period of intense international rivalry over discoveries in the Pacific, Fleurieu (a French politician and scientist) promotes the discoveries of Bougainville and Jean de Surville at the expense of British claims, though he does acknowledge some of Captain Cook's discoveries. To bolster his claims for the French, Fleurieu uses unpublished manuscripts, as well as the printed accounts of several Spanish and British navigators. An appendix prints Buache's "Extract from a memoir concerning the existence and situation of Solomon's Islands..." The twelve folding maps and plates relate to New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. "The maps are interesting, since they were based both on actual discoveries and on Fleurieu's theories. When d'Entrecasteaux returned from his fruitless search for La Perouse, he confirmed that Fleurieu's theories appeared to be generally correct" (Hill).

Hill 611; Beddie 1302; Ferguson 105; Sabin 24749; Cox II:304; JCB II, 1561; O'Reilly, *New Caledonia*, 57A. (#28662)



\$ 2,800.



LABILLARDIERE, Jacques Julien Houton de (1755-1834). *Relation du Voyage à la Recherche de La Pérouse ... [With:] Atlas pour servir à la Relation du Voyage à la Recherche de La Pérouse ...*

Paris: Chez H. J. Jansen, An VIII [1799-1800]. 3 volumes (text: 4to [11 3/4 x 9 inches]; atlas: folio [21 x 13 1/2 inches]). Atlas: Engraved title, folding map, and 43 plates. Half titles in the text. Text and atlas uncut. Text in contemporary blue patterned paper-covered boards, rebaked to style; atlas bound to style in period uniform blue patterned paper covered boards, paper spine labels.

A fine uncut set of the first edition of the official published account of the search for La Pérouse, by the naturalist on the d'Entrecasteaux expedition.

After three years had passed with no news of the fate of the La Perouse's ships, in 1791 a new expedition was launched with the dual mission of searching for La Perouse but also making inquiries into the natural sciences and commerce of the region. "Rear-Admiral Bruny D'Entrecasteaux received command of the expedition which consisted of two ships of about five hundred tons burden [*La Recherche* and *L'Espérance*] ... Proceeding via the cape of Good Hope to Tasmania, extensive investigations of its coastline were made. New Caledonia, the Solomon Islands, the Admiralty Islands, Tonga, New Britain and other groups were visited, but ... no trace of the missing navigator was found ... The expedition made several important contributions to geographical knowledge, and the investigations of the naturalists into productions of countries visited were of special value" (Ferguson).



The work is particularly interesting for its descriptions and illustrations of Tasmania, Tonga, New Caledonia, and New Guinea, and the atlas contains outstanding views

(Description continues on the next page.)



SAUVAGES DU CAP DE DIEMEN PRÉPARANT LEUR REPAS.

of these areas by the official artist Piron. Included is a famous engraving of a black swan, the first large depiction of the exotic Australian bird. Fourteen botanical plates, all by or produced under the direction of Redouté, the most famous of all botanical artists, include two of Eucalypts and two of Banksias.

Labillardière, botanist on the voyage, remains an important figure in early Australian science as the author of the first extensive monograph on Australian botany. Labillardière's account is one of very few eighteenth-century accounts of Australian exploration, and the only major French account of the continent in the early settlement period to be published in the same century. The narrative based on the commander d'Entrecasteaux's own papers did not appear until 1808 (i.e. after the restoration of the monarchy).

The first edition was published with the text in two forms: in quarto [as here, Ferguson 307] or octavo [Ferguson 308]. The quarto text, uniform in size to the first edition text of La Perouse, is greatly preferred.

Ferguson, 307 (text) and 683 (atlas); Hill, 954; Kroepelien, 697; McLaren, *Lapérouse in the Pacific*, 51; Nissen, ZBI 2331; Sabin 38420; Howgego E26; Brunet 111, 711. (#21588)

\$ 13,500.



LAPLACE, Cyrille Pierre Théodore (1793-1875). *Voyage autour du monde par les mers de l'Inde et de la Chine de la corvette de Sa Majesté La Favorite, exécuté pendant les années 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833.* [With:] *Voyage . . . Album historique gravé et publié par . . . M. de Sainson . . .* [With:] *Voyage . . . Atlas hydrographique.*

[Text] Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1833-1835; [Album historique] Paris: Arthus Bertrand, 1835; [Atlas hydrographique] Paris: Au Dépôt-Général de la Marine, 1833. [Text] 4 vols; 8vo (9 1/2 x 6 3/8 inches). [Album historique] Folio (18 1/8 x 13 inches). [Atlas hydrographique] Folio (25 11/16 x 19 1/8 inches). [Text:] Vol. I: pp. [6], xli, [1], 558, [2] with folding map at rear, showing the route of *The Favorite*. Vol. II: pp. [4], 481, [1]. Vol. III: pp. [4], 510, [1]. Vol. IV: pp. [4], 480. Text volumes with in-text woodcut illustrations throughout. [Album historique:] 72 finely engraved sepia plates, including 12 views of India, from drawings by Paris, Barthélemy Lauvergne from Toulon, the expedition's draughtsman, and Sainson, the *Astrolabe's* voyage draughtsman, most with the full or partial blindstamp made for the edition. [Atlas hydrographique:] Title, Table of Contents, 11 engraved maps on 10 sheets (8 of which are double-page). Text volumes in publisher's original printed wrappers. Extra-illustrated with an original publisher's paper wrapper for the eleventh fascicle with pink paper table of contents label adhered to its cover. Album and atlas uniformly bound in original quarter morocco with tips and black grained cloth boards, spine on atlas ruled gilt into eight compartments.



First edition example of this remarkable publication in exceptionally fine condition and with publisher's original paper wrappers, containing "perhaps the finest series of plates to any of the picturesque voyages." [Sabin]

(Description continues on the next page.)



In the early decades of the 19th century, the French government, observing the growing interests of British, American, and Dutch voyages in Australia, Hawaii, and New Guinea, aimed to safeguard the rights and religious freedoms of French settlers in the South Pacific. Building upon the extensive knowledge collected by previous expeditions, particularly that of Jules Dumont d'Urville in the 1820s, they organized multiple voyages, including those of the *Astrolabe* and the *Bayonnaise*, with plans for a third expedition. This third expedition, led by Laplace aboard *The Favorite*, departed from Toulon on December 30, 1829, with a crew of 177. Laplace's primary objective was to assert French influence in Indo-China, supplementing the efforts of Hyacinthe de Bougainville. Additionally, Laplace was tasked with gathering valuable information for merchants, including customs regulations, harbor conditions, entry requirements, and market insights. Laplace's voyage marked a shift in emphasis from voyages of discovery to politically-motivated expeditions.

The present publication beautifully commemorates *The Favorite's* 482

days at sea. Hill lauds the hydrographic work as "thorough and reliable," highlighting the invaluable contribution of the surveys conducted in the Anamba and Natuna groups of Malaysia. Sabin praises the historical album's plates as among the finest in their category. These plates vividly depict India, the East Indies, and Southeast Asia, capturing the essence of their cultures. Without the supplementary *Zoologie* published later and rarely found.

Borba de Moraes I, pp.390-391. Cordier 2426. Ferguson 1669. Hill 980. Sabin 38985. (#41485)



\$ 28,500.



MANDELSLO, Johann Albrecht von (1616-1644); and Adam OLEARIUS (1603-1671) - Abraham de WICQUEFORT (1606-1682), translator. *Voyages Celebres & remarquables, Faits de Perse Aux Indes Orientales ... Conenant une description nouvelle & très-curieuse de l'Indostan, de l'Empire du Grand-Mogol, des Iles & Presqu'Îles de l'Orient, des Royaumes de Siam, du Japon, de la Chine, du Congo, &c. ... Nouvelle Edition revûe & corrigée exactement, augmentée considerablement ...*

Amsterdam: Michel Charles le Cène, 1727. 2 volumes in 1, small folio (12 1/8 x 7 5/8 inches). Titles printed in red and black. Engraved portrait frontispiece, 44 engraved maps, plans and views (31 folding), 19 in-text engraved illustrations. Contemporary calf, spine with raised bands in seven compartments, red and green morocco lettering pieces in the second and third, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt, marbled endpapers and edges.

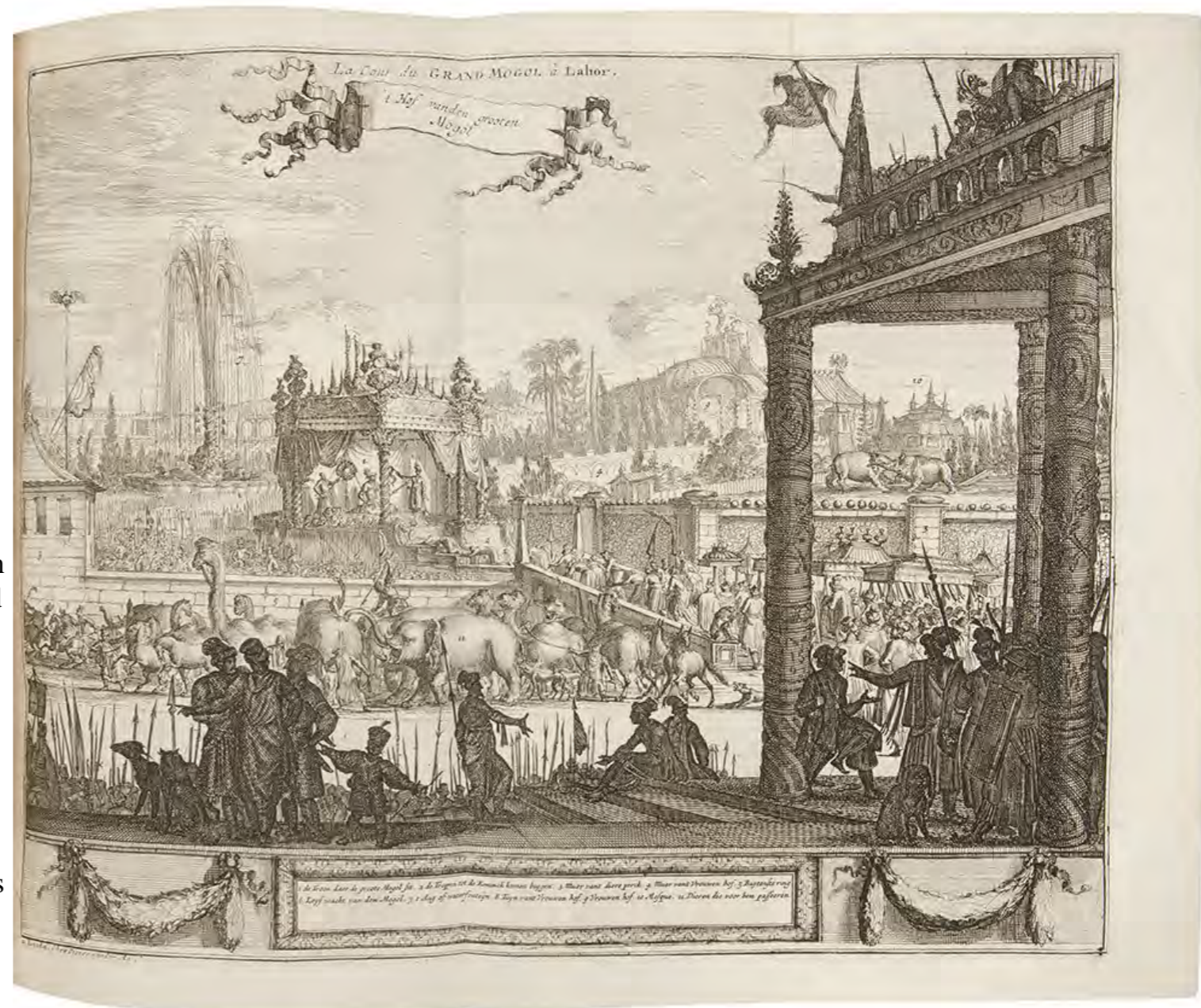
A lovely copy of a noted illustrated work on Asia, the best and most complete edition with the largest number of illustrations, including maps and views of India, China, and Japan.

“Johann von Mandelslo was a friend of Adam Olearius and a former page of the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp. Together Mandelslo and Olearius were sent by the Duke on an embassy to the Russian Czar and to the Shah of Persia [for the purpose of initiating trade relations with Russia, Tartary and Persia]. Mandelslo was authorized to leave the embassy in Persia and to continue his travels to the Far East. He went to Surat, Agra, and Goa in India, where he received great kindness from the English merchants, and he also visited Ceylon. He gives long accounts of the other parts of the Far East, which he did not visit personally. His return was made to England by sea via the Cape of Good Hope, which he visited in 1639” (Hill).

Mandelslo’s narrative contains substantial information on the Far East. “Before his death, Mandelslo had entrusted his rough notes to Olearius, who subsequently published them bound with his numerous official accounts of the embassy” (Howgego). Following the first publication, Olearius added additional information to subsequent editions. A new edition in French translated by Wicquefort included still more additional material, including an account of the travels of Henri de Feynes to China, Formosa and Japan. The present edition published in Amsterdam in 1727 is a re-issue of the Van der Aa edition of 1719 (published in Leiden); both are celebrated as the best editions, being the most complete and with the largest number of illustrations. The plates include views and plans of London, Amsterdam, Brussels, Antwerp, Capetown, Goa, Surat, Jedo (Tokyo), St. Helena, Mauritius, Madagascar, the Canary Islands, Java, Congo and elsewhere.

Brunet IV, 178; Cordier Japonica 367-368; Cordier Indosinica 883; Cordier Sinica 2076-77; cf. Hill 1073; Howgego M-38; Lust 342; Grasse V, 18; Querard VI, p. 478-479; Webber 288.

(#30277)



\$ 7,500.



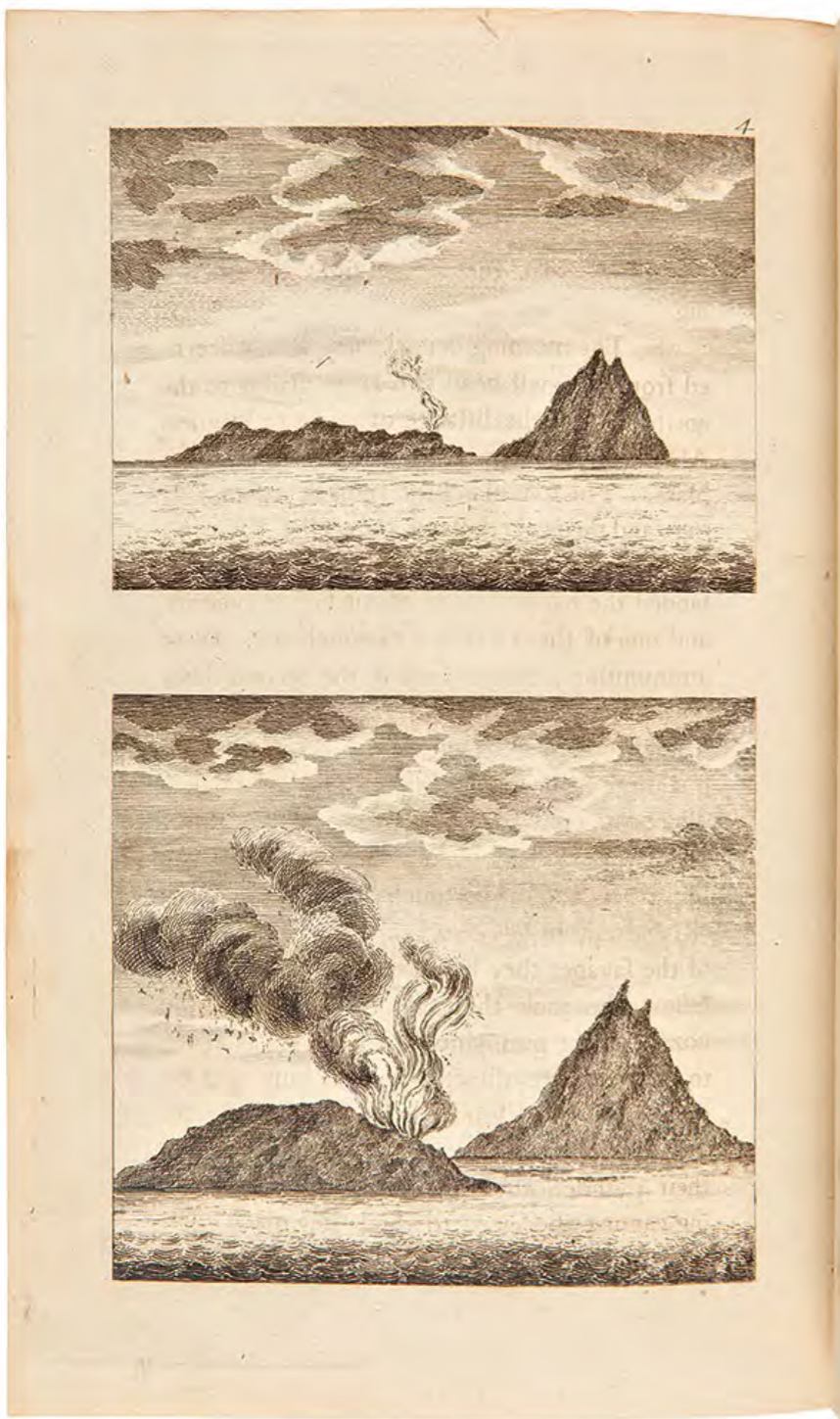
[MARRA, John]. *Journal of the Resolution's Voyage, in 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775. On Discovery to the southern hemisphere, by which the non existence of an undiscovered continent ... is demonstratively proved. Also a journal of the Adventure's voyage, in the years 1772, 1773, and 1774. With an account of the separation of the two ships.*

London: 1775. Octavo. 1 folding engraved map, 5 engraved plates, extra-illustrated with 1 folding engraved map "Part of the Tropical Discoveries of the Resolution Sloop Captain J. Cook in 1774" Light dampstaining to a few leaves, some minor foxing. Modern paneled calf, gilt leather label.

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

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

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



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

(#28616)

\$ 9,500.



OVIEDO Y VALDÉS, Gonzalo Fernández de (1478-1557).

Historia General y Natural de las Indias, Islas y Tierrafirme del Mar Océano.

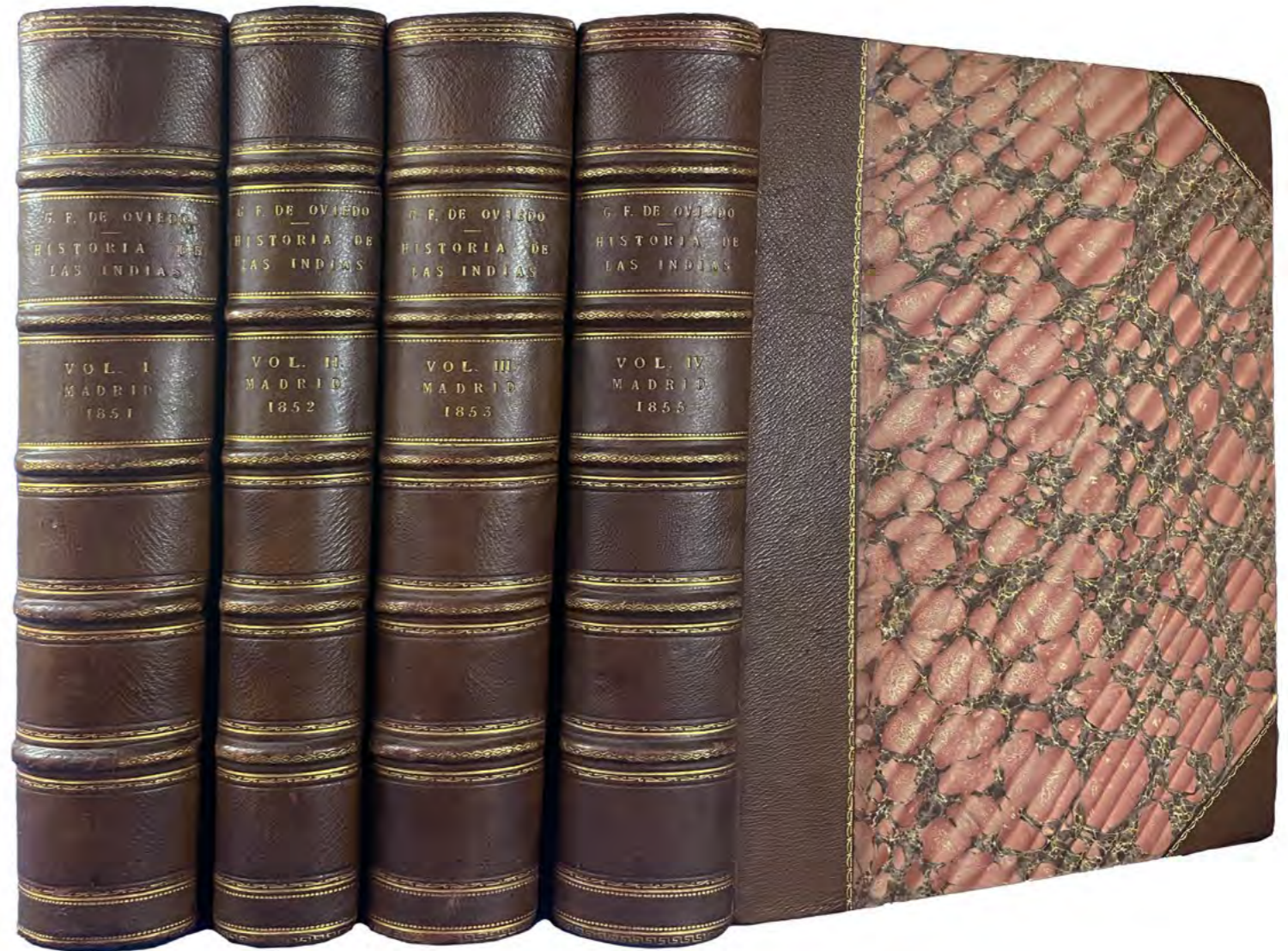
Madrid: Imprenta de la Real Academia de la Historia, 1851-1853, 1855. 4 vol. Folio (12 7/8 x 9 inches). With half-titles, 15 lithographed plates total, 3 of which are folding, 1 of which is in colour. [Vol I:] (ii), cxii, (1), 632, (2) pp. 5 plates. [Vol II:] vii, (i), 511, (3) pp. 2 plates (1 folding). [Vol III:] viii, 651, (3) pp. 2 plates. [Vol IV:] viii, 619, (3) pp. 5 plates (1 folding and in colour). Dark brown half morocco and marbled paper boards, spines with raised bands in 6 compartments, lettered and ruled gilt, marbled endpapers. Uncut.

An attractive and uncut set of one of the great 16th century eyewitness accounts of the Spanish settlement of the New World, the definitive edition, "which contains so much material not included in the original Spanish editions that it may be properly considered a new work" (Howes).

This opus represents an exhaustive chronicle of the initial Spanish forays into and colonization of the Americas, with a particular focus on the Caribbean and Central America. Penned by Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo during the early 16th century, his narrative spans a spectrum of themes encompassing Spanish interactions with indigenous populations, the geography of the continent and its flora and fauna. *Historia General* distinguishes itself through its meticulous portrayals of the natural terrain and the diverse indigenous cultures encountered by Spanish explorers. It unfurls a treasure trove of knowledge concerning the region's plant life, wildlife, landscapes, as well as the practices and traditions of its original inhabitants. Within these pages, Oviedo captures the sense of awe and curiosity that gripped European explorers upon their arrival in the New World. A testament to the early European perceptions of the Americas, this book holds the status as one of the foremost sources for unravelling the history of the nascent Spanish colonial era.

Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés, often simply referred to as Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo, was a Spanish explorer, author, and historian who was active during the late 15th and early 16th centuries. Oviedo's early career was marked by his participation in various exploratory expeditions to the New World. He arrived in the Americas during the second voyage of Christopher Columbus in 1493. Oviedo spent several decades in the Caribbean and Central America, where he held administrative and official positions related to Spanish colonial activities. His career as an explorer and official in the Spanish colonies continued for many years and, upon his return to Spain, he dedicated himself to completing his historical works, which became some of the earliest and most comprehensive accounts of the New World.

Sabin 57990; Howes 159; Le Clerc 433; Palau 89532; Brunet 4, 299; Winsor II, p. 346, iv, 73, 81; Graff 3147; Arents I, p. 208. (#40992)



\$ 4,700.



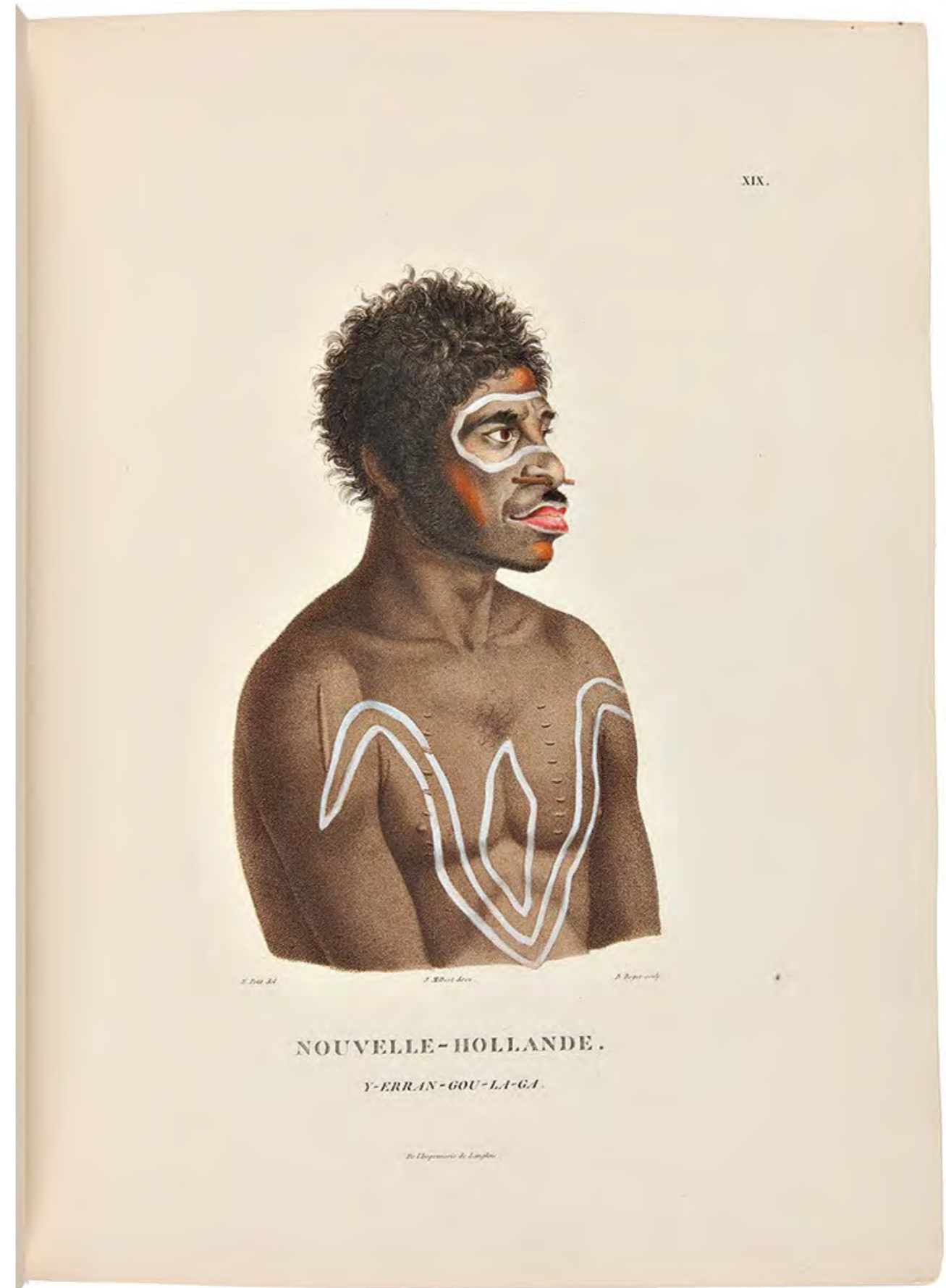
PERON, Francis; Louis Claude de Saulces de FREYCINET; and Nicholas BAUDIN. *Voyage de Decouvertes aux Terres Australes Execute par ordre de sa Majeste l'Empereur et Roi, sur les Corvettes le Geographe, le Naturaliste, et la Goelette la Casuarina, pendant les annee 1800, 1802, 1803 et 1804.*

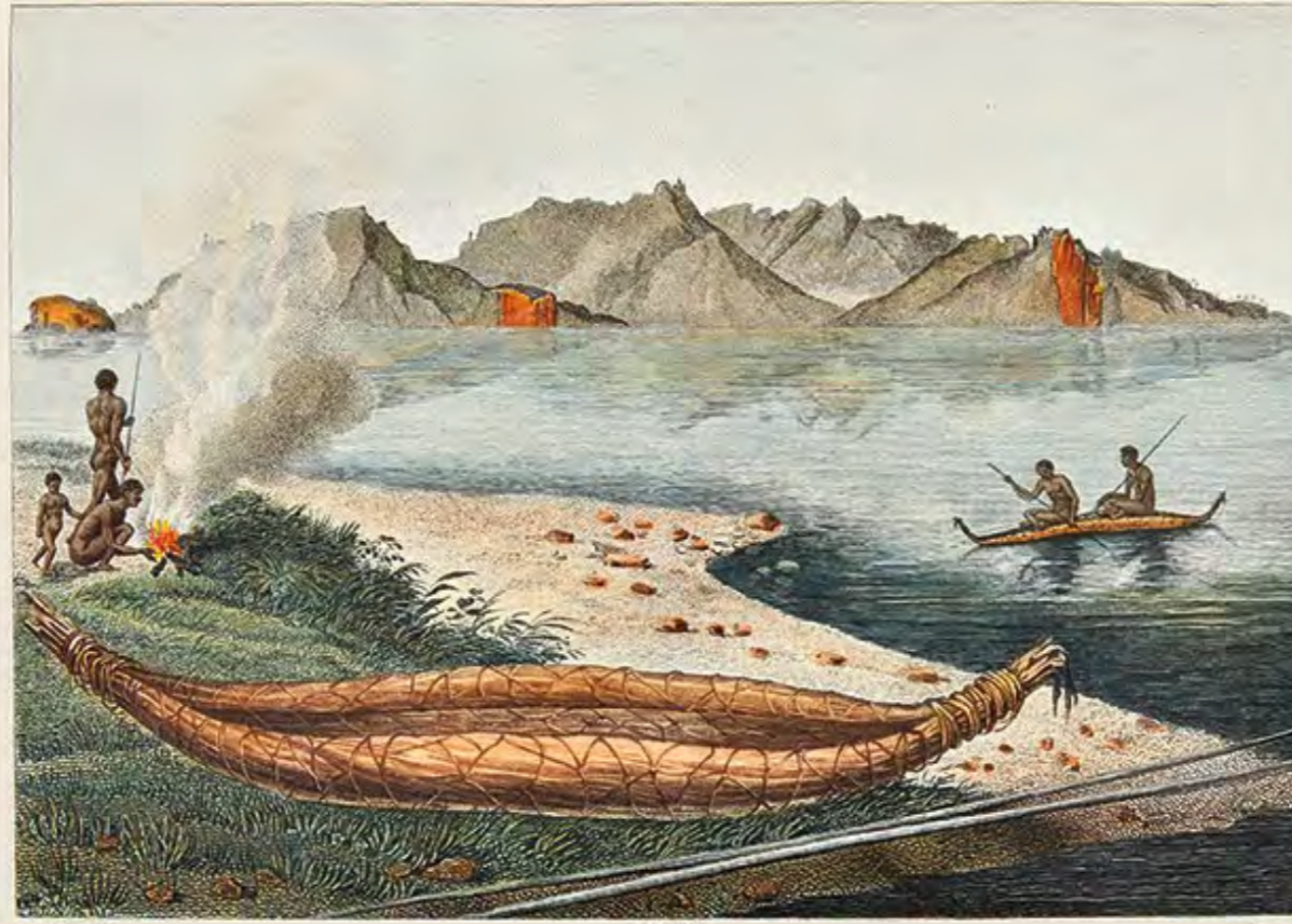
Paris: L'Imprimerie Imperiale, 1807/11/16. Two volumes, 4to (12 1/8 x 9 inches) plus atlas folio (13 5/8 x 10 1/8 inches). Consisting of the following: 1) Voyage de Decouvertes...Historique. Two volumes. Engraved portrait in volume two. Three folding tables. 2) Partie Historique Atlas. Two parts bound in one. Engraved title for each part. First part contains forty plates including map, five colored coastal profiles, fourteen ethnographic plates (eight colored), eight other views (one of which is colored, and two folding, including Lesueur's view of Sydney), eleven natural history plates (nine colored) and one technical plate. Second part contains fourteen maps (two double-page or folding). Uniformly bound to style in half calf and 19th-century marbled boards, spines gilt, morocco lettering pieces. Plates and maps in atlas volume all pristine. Overall a remarkably clean uncut set.

The rare account of the Baudin-Freycinet expedition, one of the most important early explorations of Australia.

The expedition was sent out by the French government in 1800 with orders to complete the cartographic survey of the Australian coast. Commanded by Nicolas Baudin, the expedition left France in 1800 and sailed via Mauritius to the Australian coast in the region of Cape Leeuwin, arriving in May 1801. Peron sailed as naturalist on the expedition and Freycinet as cartographer. The vessels, Geographe and Naturaliste, sailed north from Cape Leeuwin, surveying the coast and making observations on the natural history and inhabitants, until they crossed to Timor. After three months the two ships set out for Tasmania, continued making detailed surveys, and went on to Sydney. The group then undertook a complete survey of the southern coast and an examination of the northern coast before returning to Mauritius where, near the end of 1803, Baudin died. It was a celebrated voyage which brought back to France the most important collection of natural history specimens in the history of the French Museum, as well as a wealth of geographical and other information. ^The narrative of the expedition was begun by Peron, and completed by Freycinet after Peron's death. A tacit agreement between Peron and Freycinet, both of whom disliked Baudin, kept the commander's name mostly absent from

(Description continues on the next page.)





TERRE DE DIÉMEN.

NAVIGATION.

Vue de la Côte Orientale de l'Île SCHOOUTEN.

N.B. Le bout de terre sur lequel repose la grande pirogue n'existe pas dans la nature, le mer est, ce point est parfaitement libre.

N. Bignon del. J. B. de la Roche sculp.

the present official account of the expedition. Flinders completed his survey of the Australian coast before Baudin, but his imprisonment by the French in Mauritius for seven years resulted in the French exploration account being published first. Consequently, the Baudin-Freycinet narrative includes the first complete and fully detailed map of the Australian continent. It is justly one of the most famous depictions of Australia ever produced, with virtually the entire southern coast labeled “Terre Napoleon,” indicating possible French colonial ambitions. The ...*Historique Atlas* contains a group of beautiful color plates, mostly of natural history specimens, many of which depict what the French saw during their important visit to Tasmania.

Ferguson 449,536; Dunmore, *French Explorers in the Pacific II*, pp.9-40; Wantrup 78a,79a; Hill, pp.229-30 (narrative volumes only); Davidson, *Book Collector's Notes*, pp.108-10; Sharp, *Discovery of Australia*, pp.232-39; Plomley, *The Baudin Expedition and the Tasmanian Aborigines 1802* (#28645)

\$ 18,500.



PHIPPS, Constantine John, 2nd Baron Mulgrave (1744-1792). *A Voyage Towards the North Pole Undertaken by His Majesty's Command, 1773.*

London: Printed by W. Bowyer and J. Nichols, for J. Nourse, Bookseller to His Majesty, in the Strand, 1774. 4to (11 1/4 x 8 1/2 inches). First edition. [i]-viii 1-253 [1]. 262 pp. Title, Dedication to the King, Introduction, Journal, Appendix. 15 plates including 3 engraved folding charts or plans and 12 engraved folding plates after John Cleveley, P. d' Auvergne, Barnes, W. Pars, Pouncy, W. Byrne, J. Cheevers, J. Russell, Bayly, J. Caldwell, et al. 12 letterpress folding tables. Bound to style in 18th-century diced quarter calf with tips over contemporary marbled paper boards, spine ruled gilt into six compartments with gilt-lettered red morocco lettering-piece in second and gilt center tool in rest, all edges sprinkled red.

Fine first edition of Phipp's heavily-illustrated voyage to the North Pole, on board for which was Horatio Nelson and the author of one of the best-known captivity narratives, Olaudah Equiano.

(Description continues on the next page.)



Phipp's expedition to discover a route to India via the Polar Regions had been proposed by the Earl of Sandwich and was the first serious British attempt to reach the North Pole since the early seventeenth-century. The voyage was sponsored by the Royal Society and received encouragement from King George III. The two expedition sloops were commanded by Phipps aboard the *Racehorse*, and Captain Lutwidge on the *Carcass*. The expedition was stopped, predictably, by pack ice just north of Spitsbergen on the Svalbard Archipelago; the appendix relates a thorough description of the natural history of that isle. Though the mission ostensibly failed, Hill relates, "the valuable appendix gives geographical and meteorological observations, zoological and botanical records, accounts of the distillation of fresh water from the sea, and astronomical observations." The innovative experiments Hill mentions used a thermometer designed by Lord Cavendish for measuring the temperature of water, and an apparatus designed by Dr. Charles Irving to distill salt water. Even so, Hill concludes, "The voyage is perhaps best remembered for the presence of young Horatio Nelson [then 14], as midshipman aboard the *Carcass*, and his encounter with a polar bear."

Phipps, 2nd Baron Mulgrave, was an English explorer and officer in the Royal Navy. He served during the Seven Years' War and the American War of Independence, seeing action in a number of engagements. Inheriting a title, he went on to have a successful career in Parliament, and occupied a number of political offices. Phipps was appointed by the Admiralty in 1773 to command an Arctic expedition in search of a passage to the Pacific. Although unsuccessful in its primary aim, the voyage is noteworthy for Phipps's description of the polar bear as a distinct species, and for being a naval voyage on which scientific research was deemed to be just as crucial as exploration itself.

Equiano, a freed formerly-enslaved person, abolitionist activist, and world famous author at the time, was the first African to visit the Arctic.

This is the official account of the voyage, as opposed to the anonymous narrative published in the same year by "F. Newbery," a member of the expedition. The first edition of Phipps's book, of which the present copy is an example, was quickly followed by a Dublin edition and a French translation, both published in 1775. A German translation followed in 1777. The first American edition was published in Philadelphia in 1810.

BM(NH) IV 1570. Cox 11. Delgado 55. Fitzgerald 560. Hill 206-7, 1351. Lowndes 1860. Nissen ZBI 3163. NMM 805. OCLC 10294517. Sabin 62572. Savours, "A Very Interesting Point in Geography": The 1773 Phipps Expedition Towards the North Pole," *Arctic*, Vol.37, No.4, pp.402-428. Stafleu and Cowan IV 1570. (#40855)



\$ 3,250.



PORTLOCK, Nathaniel (1748-1817). *A Voyage Round the World; but more particularly to the North-West Coast of America: Performed in 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, in the King George and Queen Charlotte, Captains Portlock and Dixon.*

London: Printed for John Stockdale and George Goulding, 1789. Quarto (11 1/2 x 9 1/4 inches). xii, 384, xl pp. 20 engraved plates, charts and maps (6 folding charts or maps, 2 engraved portraits, 12 engraved plates [including 5 ornithological plates with contemporary hand-colouring, as issued]). Bound to style in full calf with red morocco lettering piece. Housed within marble paper slipcase.

Rare deluxe issue with hand-coloured plates of the first edition of a classic narrative of the early exploration on the Northwest coast.

Portlock, a veteran of Cook's third voyage, and Dixon were sent by the King George's Sound Company to the Northwest coast of North America to investigate the economic possibilities of the fur trade there. En route, they had a long stay in Hawaii, and Portlock's narrative of this visit is of particular interest since Portlock and Dixon were the first captains to visit the Hawaiian islands since the death of Cook. He gives an important account of the situation there, already much altered by European contact. The voyage then proceeded to the Northwest to survey the region. Portlock and Dixon separated, with Portlock exploring northward up the Alaskan coast and Dixon proceeding southward to Nootka Sound. Both Dixon and Portlock published accounts of the voyage, but Portlock is of greater value for his particularly vivid descriptions of the Native Americans and Russians in the region.

In addition to the lively narrative, the work is well illustrated with 20 plates and maps: these include a fine large folding general map of the Northwest Coast, and five maps of particular harbours along the coast. In the regular issue, the five bird plates are uncoloured and the text is printed on laid paper. A contemporary advertisement announcing the publication offers "a few copies ... printed on fine paper, hot pressed and plates coloured." These deluxe issues, as here, are considerably more rare than the usual uncoloured examples. Besides the obvious benefit of hand-coloured illustrations, the paper used for the text of this deluxe issue is a higher quality paper.

Forbes *Hawaii* 177; Judd *Voyages* 147; Hill (2004) 1376; Howes P487 "b."; Lada-Mocarski 42; Sabin 64389; Streeter Sale 3485; TPL 599; Wagner *Northwest Coast* 738-43; Wood p.523.

(#39833)

\$ 11,000.





[RICKMAN, John]. *Journal of Captain Cook's last Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, on Discovery; performed in the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779 ... Faithfully Narrated from the original MS.*

Dublin: Messrs. Price, Whitestone, [etc.], 1781. Octavo (8 1/4 x 4 3/4 inches). [4], xlvii, [1], 396pp. Engraved frontispiece and four plates, 1 folding engraved map. Contemporary calf, expertly rebaked to style, flat spine ruled in gilt, red morocco lettering piece.

The Dublin edition of the first published account of Cook's last voyage: a work which preceded the publication of the official account by three years.

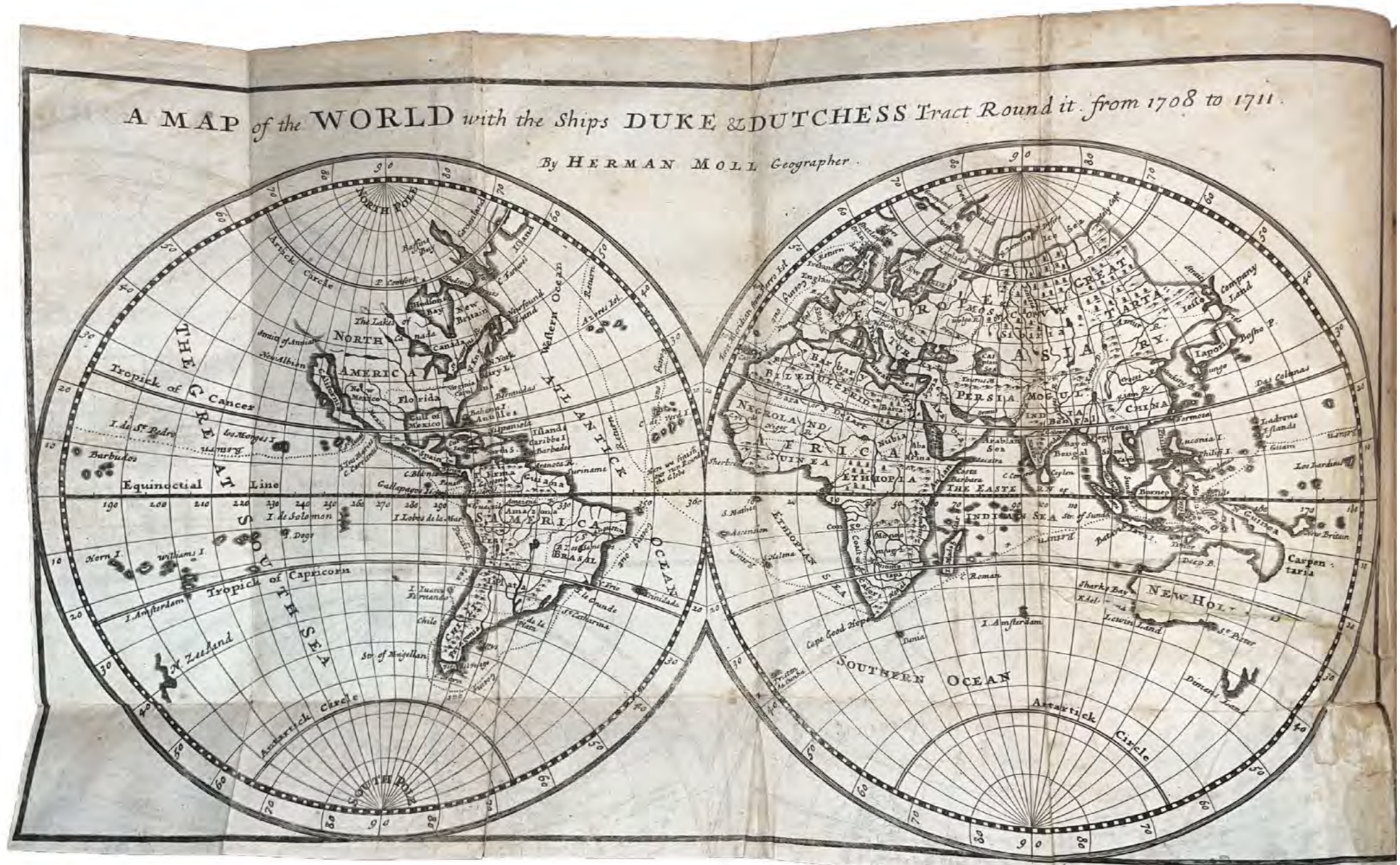
The first edition of this work was published in London in 1781; a second London edition, with corrections, was published in the same year. The present Dublin edition, also published in 1781, is a reprint of the second London edition, with four of the plates (the frontispiece of the death of Capt. Cook; "Omai's Public Entry on his first landing at Otaheite," "Ounalaschkan Chief" and "Representation of the Heiva at Otaheite") being reverse images of those in the London edition, while the plate of "Omai's Double Canoe, and the Ships approaching Hueheine" is included here in place of the image "The Ships Approaching York Island" found in the London editions.



Rickman accompanied Cook's voyage aboard the 'Discovery' until his transfer to the 'Resolution' in 1777. Hill notes: "This anonymous journal, of Captain Cook's third voyage, was once believed to have been written by John Ledyard, who had actually made liberal use of Lieutenant Rickman's account; hence the confusion. This narrative anticipated the government's authorized account by two years. All the journals kept on board were claimed by the Admiralty, thus the author remained strictly anonymous. The text, especially as regards details of Cook's death, differs considerably from other accounts." The Dublin edition is not in Hill.

Beaglehole I, pp.ccv-ccvi; Beddie 1608; Davidson, p.64; Forbes 36; Holmes 38 (ref); Howes R276, "aa."; Kroepelien 1078; O'Reilly & Reiman 416; Wickersham 6555a. (#30273)

\$ 3,500.



ROGERS, Captain Woodes (c.1679-1732). *A Cruising Voyage Round the World: First to the South-Sea, thence to the East-Indies, and homewards by the Cape of Good Hope. Begun in 1708, and finish'd in 1711. Containing a Journal of all the remarkable Transactions; particularly of the takings of Puna and Guiaquil, of the Acapulca Ship, and other Prizes: An Account of Alexander Selkirk's living alone four Years and four Months in an Island; and a brief Description of several Countries in our Course noted for Trade, especially in the South-Sea. With Maps of all the Coast, from the best Spanish Manuscript Draughts. And an Introduction relating to the South-Sea Trade. By Captain Woodes Rogers, Commander in Chief in this Expedition, with the Ships Duke and Dutchess of Bristol.*

London: Andrew Bell at the Cross-Keys and Bible in Cornhil, and Bernard Lintot at the Cross-Keys between the Temple-Gates, Fleet Street, 1718. 8vo (7 5/8 x 4 1/2 inches). Second edition, corrected. With 5 engraved fold-out maps. 512 pp. Sections: Introduction, A Cruising Voyage Round the World, Appendix, Index. Contemporary blind-tooled panelled calf, expertly re-backed with raised bands forming six compartments, gilt red and black Morocco letterpieces in second and third compartments. Neat repairs to maps.

The desirable second edition of an important early Pacific voyage, a classic of buccaneering literature that inspired Defoe's Robinson Crusoe.

(Description continues on the next page.)



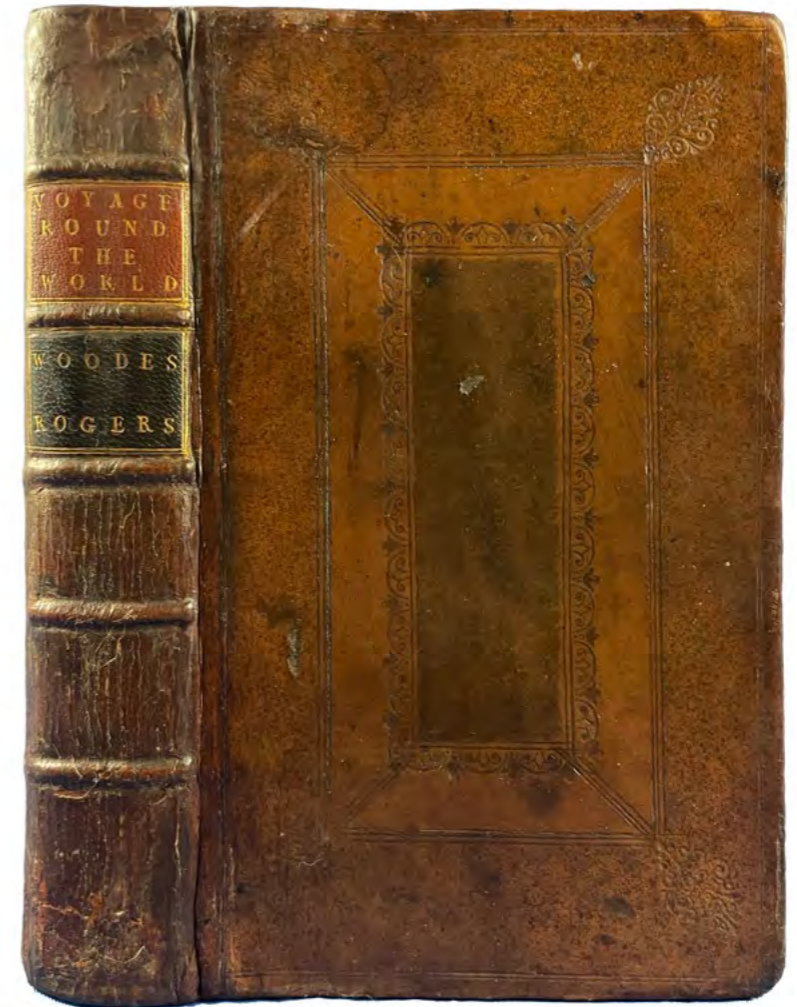
A landmark account of privateering in the Pacific. Rogers sailed from Bristol, with William Dampier as pilot, toward the coast of Brazil, round Cape Horn, and then to Juan Fernandez, where he rescued Alexander Selkirk, a Scottish sailor eking out a lonely existence after being marooned on the island for over four years. He writes of Selkirk's rescue: "Febr. 2. [1709] Immediately our Pinnace return's from the shore, and brought an abundance of Craw-fish, with a Man cloth'd in Goat Skins, who look'd wilder than the first Owners of them." It was this famous rescue that provided Rogers's friend Daniel Defoe with the plot for *Robinson Crusoe*.



The three-year expedition crossed the Pacific to Asia and captured several vessels including the Manila galleon at Puerto Seguro. Rogers's account also includes an important early description of California (pp. 279-311). Interestingly, Rogers was able to pursue a course of legally-sanctioned piracy due to the letters of marque issued during the Spanish War of Secession to British merchant ships. In this capacity, he was part of a civilian maritime faction given the right to challenge the French and Spanish trading monopoly in the South Seas. This was only the beginning of his dalliances with the world of piracy: Rogers returned to England from this expedition and was contracted to launch a voyage against the pirates of the Bahamas. He was appointed Captain General and Governor of the islands, and was successful in persuading all but the most ferocious pirates to surrender. Those pirates who resisted, most notably Charles Vane and Edward Teach, also known as Blackbeard, battled against Governor Rogers for control of their former island haunts.

One of the more successful early Pacific voyages, Rogers returned to England a national hero. The public was fascinated by the story and his description of the adventurous voyage, and the book sold well. Early editions are scarce, with the second edition of 1718 being the most uncommon. This is the true second edition, though a later printing in 1726 falsely claimed to be the second. The five maps show the voyagers' track around the world and the South Sea coast of America, from the island of Chiloé to Acapulco.

Borba de Moraes, p. 744. *European Americana* 712/194. Cowan p.194. Cox I 46. Hill 1479. Howes R421. NMM 472. Sabin 72754. Streeter sale 2429. Wagner, *Spanish Southwest*, 78. (#40227) \$ 4,850.





ULLOA, Antonio de (1716-1795); and Jorge JUAN. (1713-1773).
A Voyage to South America. Describing at large, the Spanish Cities, Towns, Provinces, &c. on that extensive continent. Interspersed throughout with reflexions on whatever is peculiar in the religion and civil policy; in the genius, customs, manners, dress, &c. &c. of the several Inhabitants; whether Natives, Spaniards, Creoles, Indians, Mulattoes, or Negroes. Together with the natural as well as commercial history of the country. And an account of their gold and silver mines. Undertaken by command of the King of Spain.

London: L. Davis and C. Reymers, 1760. 2 vols; 8vo (8 x 5 inches). ii-xx, 4pp, 498pp.; 4pp, 410pp. 18 pp. 7 folding maps and plates. . Bound to style in half 18th-century calf] with 18th-century marble paper boards, spines with raised bands, tooled gilt.

Revised second edition of the English translation of an account of a voyage to South America by two Spanish Captains, Jorge Juan y Santacilia (1713-1773) and Antonio de Ulloa (1716-1795).

Both Captains were skilled in mathematics, astronomy and navigation, and were selected to join Charles-Marie de la Condamine (1701-1774) on a scientific voyage to South America initiated by the French Académie des Sciences in 1735. Besides assisting in the scientific expedition and providing military assistance against the British, they did considerable scientific research themselves. The books describes their journey, while commenting extensively on all the places they visited, with remarks on the native inhabitants, geography, flora, fauna, climate, trade, etc. Among the many areas and cities they visited are Cartagena, Porto Bello, Panama, Guayaquil, Quito, Lima, Chili and Paita.

ESTC T138368; Howgego, to 1800, J33 and U3; Palau 125477; Sabin 36813.

(#40229)

\$ 1,400.





**VANCOUVER, George (1757-1798),
ALEXANDER, William (1767-1816, Engraver).**
*A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific
Ocean, and Round the World; in which the
Coast of North-West America has been Carefully
Examined and Accurately Surveyed. Undertaken
by his Majesty's Command, Principally with a
View to Ascertain the Existence of any Navigable
Communication between the North Pacific and
North Atlantic Oceans; and Performed in the
Years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795, in
the Discovery Sloop of War, and Armed Tender
Chatham, under the Command of Captain
George Vancouver. Volumes I-III plus Atlas.*

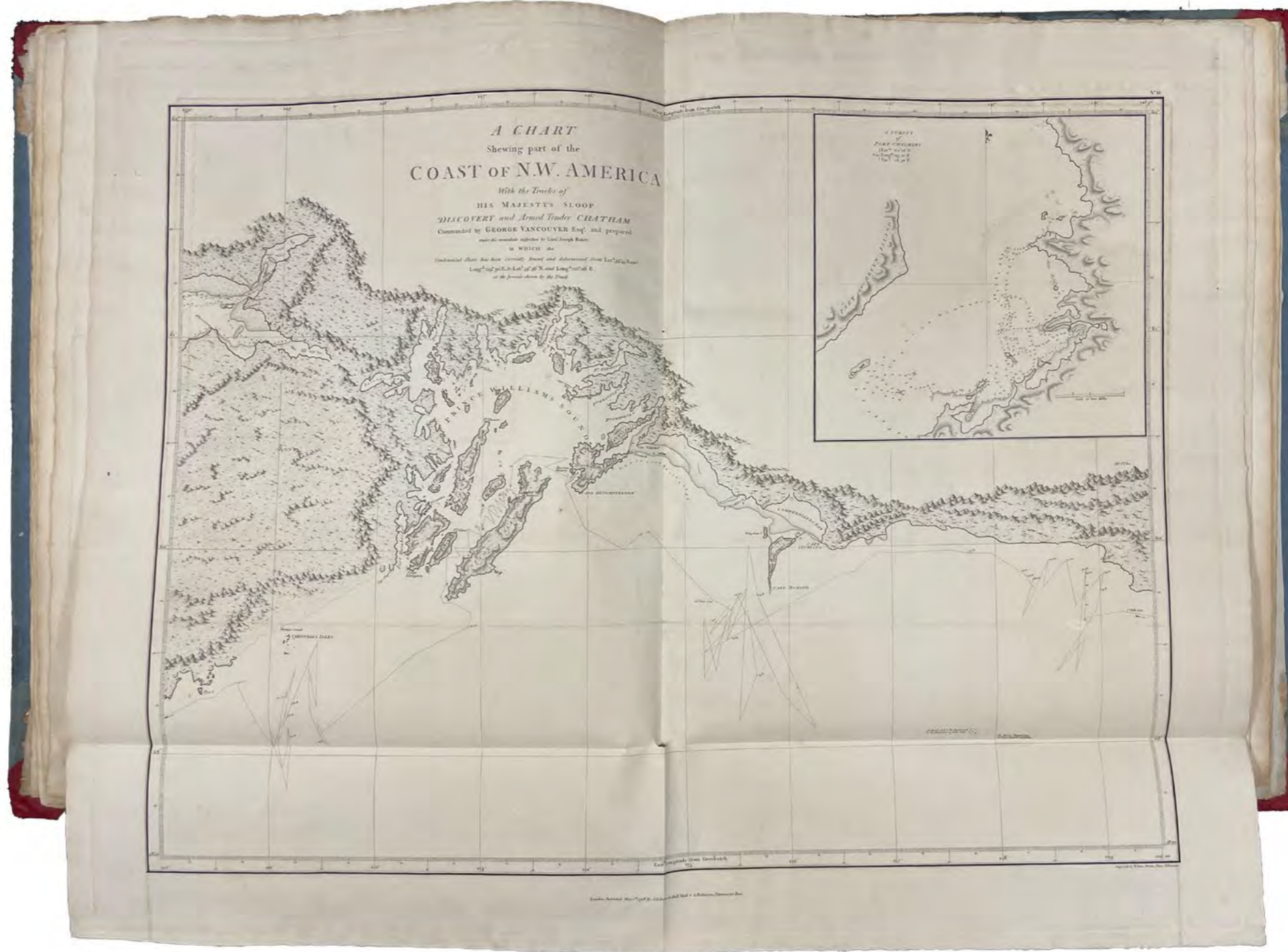
London: Printed for G. G. and J. Robinson,
Paternoster-Row; and J. Edwards, Pall-Mall,
1798. 4 volumes (including atlas). 4to (11 3/4 x
9 1/4 inches) and folio (22 1/2 x 17 1/2 inches).
Vol. I: [8] [i]-xxix [9] [1]-432. 478 pp. 6 engraved
plates by W. Alexander after H. Humphries. Vol.
II: [10] [1]-504. 514 pp. 5 engraved plates by
W. Alexander after T. Heddington and F. Sykes.
Vol. III: [10] [1]-505 [3]. 516 pp. 6 engraved
plates by W. Alexander after J. Sykes, et al.
Atlas: 10 engraved folding charts, 6 engraved
plates of coastal profiles, uncut, mounted on
guards throughout. Half-Titles, Titles, Dedication,
Introduction, Editor's Advertisement, Table of
Contents, List of Plates, Books I-VI, Notes and Miscellaneous Observations, Errata. Finely bound to style in uniform red quarter morocco with tips on original grey
paper boards, spine gilt-ruled into six compartments, title and volume number in gilt in second and fourth compartments, all edges sprinkled grey. Atlas with binder's
ticket of "J. Tuck, Bookbinder".



"One of the most important [voyages] ever made in the interests of geographical knowledge." - Hill

This work, considered by Cowan to be "superior to any of its kind," documents Vancouver's voyage, which resulted in the first published map to depict Hawaii in its entirety. [Fitzpatrick] Vancouver had been put in command of the expedition related in this work on the recommendation of his old commanding officer Alan Gardner. He had served earlier with both Admiral Rodney and on James Cook's second and third voyages, so he was well experienced in addition to being a first-class navigator. Vancouver's voyage was mounted as a "grand-scale expedition to reclaim Britain's rights, resulting from the Nootka Convention, at Nootka Sound, to thoroughly

(Description continues on the next page.)



examine the coast south of 60° in order to find a possible passage to the Atlantic; and to learn what establishments had been founded by other powers. Vancouver sailed by way of the Cape of Good Hope to Australia, where he discovered King George's Sound and Cape Hood, then to New Zealand, Hawaii, and the northwest coast of America. In three seasons' work Vancouver surveyed the coast of California; visited San Francisco and San Diego; and other Spanish settlements in Alta California; settled the necessary formalities with the Spanish at Nootka; investigated the Strait of Juan de Fuca; discovered the Strait of Georgia; circumnavigated Vancouver Island; and disproved the existence of any passage between the Pacific and Hudson Bay." [Hill]

Cowan (1914), p.236; Cowan (1933), 654-655 pp. Cox II, p.30. DNB. Ferguson I, 281. Fitzpatrick, *Early Mapping of Hawaii*, 39-43 pp. Forbes I, 298. Graff, *Western Americana* 4456. Hill 1753. Howes V-23. JCB 2009. Jones, *Americana* 667. Judd 178. Lada-Mocarski 55. Lande 1495. National Maritime Museum 142. O'Reilly-Reitman 635. Sabin 98443. Smith, *Pacific Northwest Americana* 10469. Staton and Tremaine 688. Strathern 582. Streeter Sale 3497. Tweney 78. Wagner, *Cartography of the Northwest Coast*, 853-860 pp. Wantrup 63a. Wickersham 6601. Zamorano, *Eighty* 77.

(#40431)

\$ 52,500.



VARGAS Y PONCE, José de (1760-1821.
Relación del ultimo viage al Estrecho de Magallanes de la fragata de S. M. Santa Maria de la Cabeza en los anos de 1785 y 1786. Extracto de todos los anteriores desde su descubrimiento impresos y mss. y noticia de los habitantes. 1788. Madrid: Viuda de Ibarra, Hijos y Compañía, 1788. 2 volumes. 4to (9 3/8 x 7 inches). Engraved portrait frontispiece, 4 folding engraved maps and 4 folding tables [with:] *Apéndice a la Relacion del Viage al Magallanes.* Madrid: Viuda de Joaquin Ibarra, 1793. First Edition. Folding table and folding map. Contemporary quarter sheep and marbled boards. Volume I spine with paper label. Appendix spine with red morocco lettering piece, lettered gilt.

First edition, one of the classic works of navigation to the Magellan Strait.

The *Relacion* is one of the best descriptions of the Strait of Magellan and Patagonia in the 18th century. It is based on the scientific explorations undertaken by Captain Antonio de Cordoba on board the frigate Santa Maria de la Cabeza, with the aim of exploring Patagonia and to determine the continuity of the use of the Strait for Spanish ships in voyages to the Pacific, although without success as “after these expeditions the Spanish trade routes were exclusively to east ports and then overland to the Pacific ports” (Hill). Vargas y Ponce, to whom authorship is normally attributed, used also the journals of Lieutenants Galiano and Belmonte, who sailed with Cordoba. In 1793, the Appendix present here was published “*Obra interesante y bien publicada*” (Palau); this later part is a historical view of former expeditions, including those of Drake and Bougainville.

The illustration of this work comprises between the *Relacion* and the Appendix five large folding maps (including the “*Carta reducida del Estrecho de Magallanes*”, “*Carta Esferica de la parte sur de la América Meridional*”, and two multi-inset maps of ports), a frontispiece portrait of Fernando de Magallanes by Selma, and five folding tables.

Sabin 16765 & 1729; Hill 1756; Howgego c180; JCB II, 3224; Palau 352514 & 352515. (#41916)



\$ 3,500.



VARGAS Y PONCE, José de (1760-1821). *Relación del último viaje al Estrecho de Magallanes de la fragata de S. M. Santa Maria de la Cabeza en los años de 1785 y 1786. Extracto de todos los anteriores desde su descubrimiento impresos y mss. y noticia de los habitantes. 1788. Madrid. Viuda de Ibarra.* Madrid: Viuda de Ibarra, Hijos y Compañía, 1788. 4to (9 3/8 x 6 14/16 inches). Engraved portrait frontispiece, 4 folding engraved maps and 4 folding tables, number in ink manuscript to foot of title, epigraph leaf with later ink note and bookplate of Maria Zoila Godoy de Cobo **[bound with:]** *Apéndice a la Relacion del Viage al Magallanes.* Madrid: Viuda de Joaquin Ibarra, 1793. First Edition. Folding table and folding map. Contemporary red morocco gilt, with supralibros of Charles III on boards, double-fillet and roll-tooled borders to boards, raised bands to spine with simple tooling, green morocco lettering piece, blue silk endpapers. *Provenance:* Maria Zoila Godoy de Cobo, Argentinian heiress, philanthropist and patron of the arts, one of the early benefactors of the Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes of Buenos Aires, Argentina; engraved bookplate.

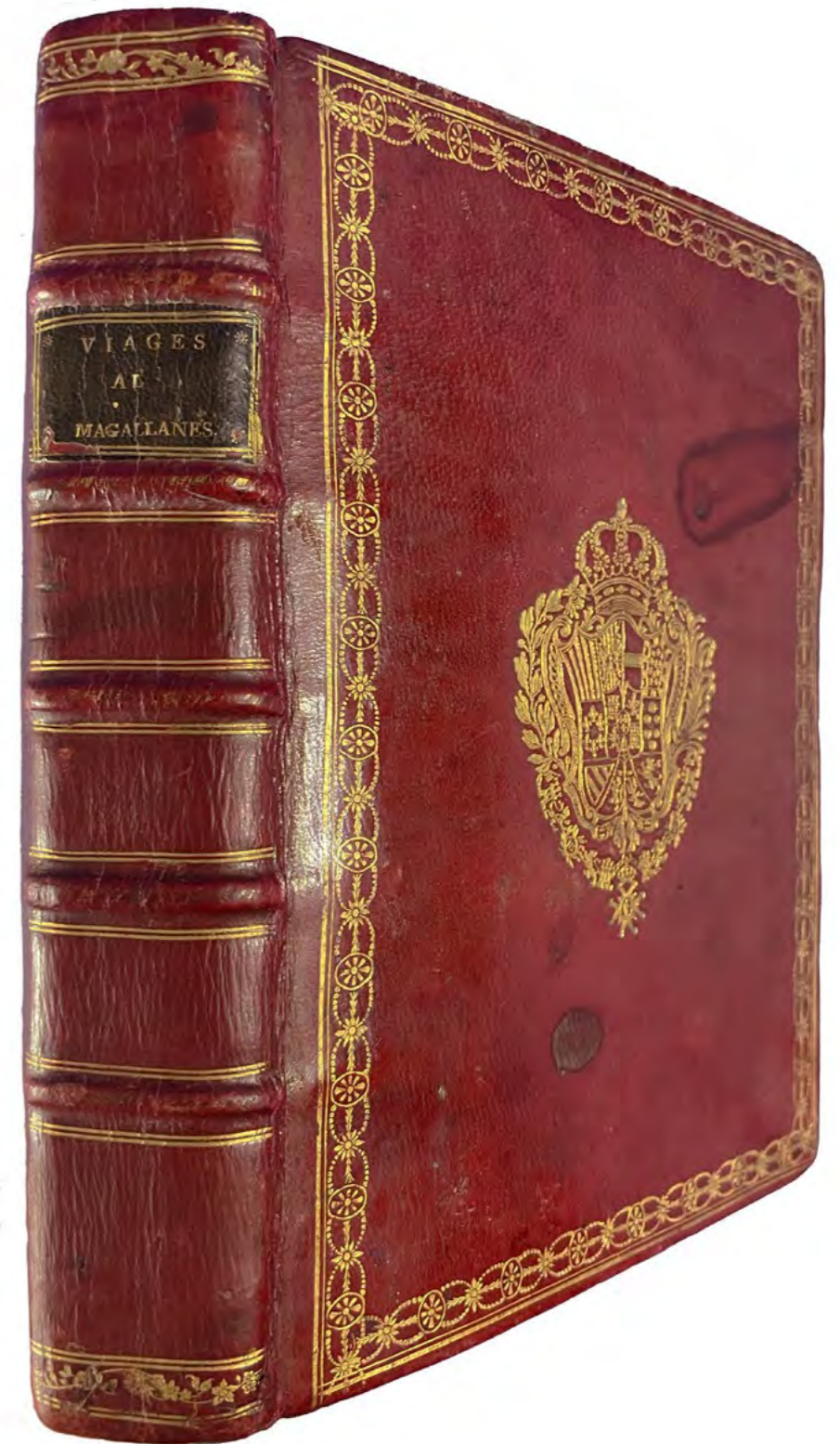
First edition, one of the classic works of navigation to the Magellan Strait, here in a fine copy bound in the contemporary red morocco with the arms of Charles III of Spain, bound post mortem, as the appendix was printed in 1793 and Charles III died in 1793; normally only the *Relacion* is found bound with Charles III's arms, copies with both works bound together as here with the arms are excessively rare. It can be considered a tribute to Charles III, under whose reign the expedition was ordered.

The fact that even after the King's death there was a desire to have the book presented with his arms is a testament to the magnitude of the expedition commissioned by the crown, and the respect held for the King, one of the most active in the administration and reform of the Indies.

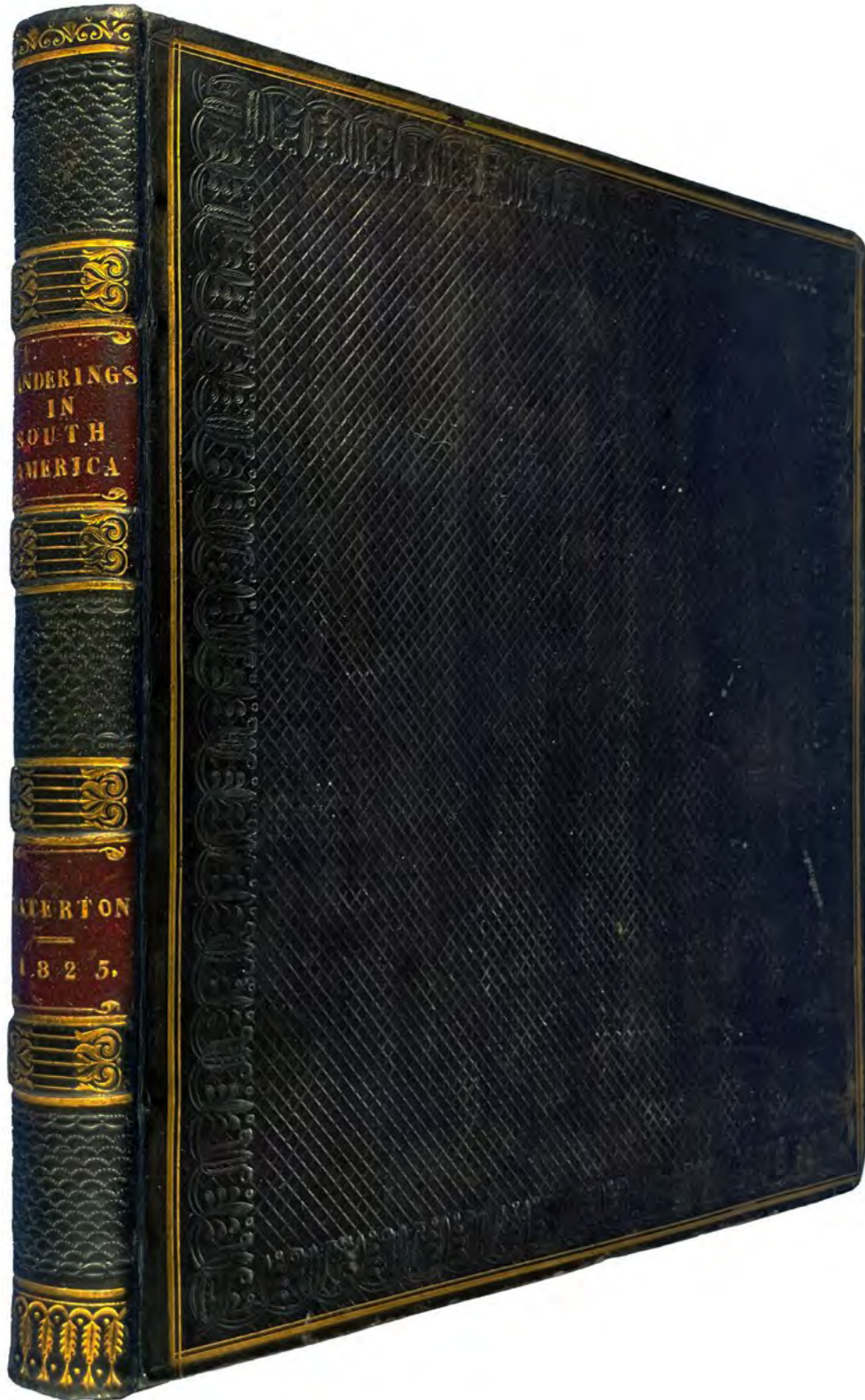
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Sabin 16765 & 1729; Hill 1756; Howgego c180; JCB II, 3224; Palau 352514 & 352515.
(#40991)



\$ 9,500.



WATERTON, Charles (1782-1865); LOWRY, Joseph Wilson (1803-1879, engraver); FOLJAMBE, Thomas Higham (1795-1844, illustrator). *Wanderings in South America, the North-West of the United States, and the Antilles, in the years 1812, 1816, 1820, and 1824. With original illustrations for the perfect preservation of birds &c. for Cabinets of Natural History.*

London: J. Mawman, 1825. 4to (10 1/2 x 8 inches). First edition. viii, [i], 326 pp. Illustrated with a steel engraved frontispiece and two in-text woodcut figures on pp.226 and 227. Frontispiece, Title, Preface, Wanderings in South America First Journey, Second Journey, Third Journey, Fourth Journey, On Preserving Birds for Cabinets of Natural History. Black blind-tooled morocco with gilt-ruling and elaborately decorated spine in five compartments with raised bands and burgundy lettering-pieces in second and fourth compartments with blue marbled endpapers and edges.

First edition in a very fine binding of a riveting early account of travels in South America and parts of North America by the noted English naturalist and eccentric Charles Waterton, who described a Bigfoot-like cryptid called the “Nondescript Man,” an engraved portrait of whom is the frontispiece.

English explorer, naturalist, and taxidermist Charles Waterton was born in West Yorkshire and educated at Stonyhurst College in Lancashire. Allegedly, he was related to numerous saints, including Thomas More, as well as several Royal families and the Old English Chieftain Ailric. In 1804, Waterton traveled to Guyana to take charge of his uncle’s estates near Georgetown. In 1812, he left Georgetown to explore the hinterlands of Guyana and collect “a quantity of the strong Wourali poison; and to reach the inland frontier fort of Portuguese Guiana.” He reached Fort São Joachim where the fort’s commandant told him he had been forty years in Guiana and had never met anybody who had seen a lake Waterton also sought. Waterton made four additional journeys between then and 1824, which are described in the present work. During his travels, he trapped and preserved many of the animal species he encountered. From these travels, he brought back the anesthetic agent curare to Europe. In the 1820s, after he had returned home to the West Yorkshire area, Waterton encircled three miles of his estate with a nine-foot-high wall to turn it into the world’s first wildfowl and nature reserve.

The frontispiece portrait to *Wanderings in South America* is of the strange being Wateron claimed to have witnessed, named “A Nondescript,” part man and part animal, a hirsute creature composed of various features, not unlike Bigfoot. Waterton was eccentric: “His country neighbors in Yorkshire believed he had a real stuffed human being on his premises, which almost caused a local riot.” (Hill) This work also provides early descriptions of

(Description continues on the next page.)



WANDERINGS
 IN
SOUTH AMERICA,
 THE
 NORTH-WEST OF THE UNITED STATES,
 And the Antilles,
 IN THE YEARS 1812, 1816, 1820, AND 1824.
 WITH ORIGINAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PERFECT PRESERVATION OF BIRDS, &c.
 FOR CABINETS OF NATURAL HISTORY.

BY CHARLES WATERTON, ESQ.

LONDON :
 PRINTED FOR J. MAWMAN, LUDGATE-STREET.
 1825.

tropical plants and animals from personal observation, of species that were then only known by museum samples, which could have made Waterton's "Nondescript Man" sighting more plausible than one may expect.

Also contained in this volume is Waterton's "Fourth Journey" which describes his travels up the Hudson River to Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Quebec, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, and Lake George. He remarks on "the openness and candor which is so remarkable in the American." The "Northwest" of the title refers to Syracuse and the Erie Canal. Traveling up the Hudson River, Waterton observed that he'd come to the wrong country to look for "bugs, bears, brutes, and buffalo," but looked upon the Americans nonetheless favorably: "Wherever you meet them, they appear to be quite at home. The immense number of highly polished females who go in the stages to visit the different places of amusement, and see the stupendous natural curiosities of this extensive county, incontestably proves that safety and convenience are assured to them, and that the most distant attempt at rudeness would, by common consent, be immediately put down."

On pages 307 to 326 is a separate treatise on preserving birds for cabinets of natural history.

Alberich 1472. El 772. Hill 1833. Howego W16. Howes W-158.
 OCLC 367332985. Palau 374. Sabin 102094. Seymour 1066. Uriburu
 p.191.
 (#41511) \$ 1,200.



WHITE, John (c.1756-1832), NODDER, Frederick (fl.1770-1801), STONE, Sarah (1761-1844). *Journal of a Voyage to new South Wales with Sixty-five Plates of Non-descript Animals, Birds, Lizards, Serpents, curious Cones of Trees and other Natural Productions.*

London: Printed for J. Debrett, Piccadilly, 1790. 4to (11 1/2 x 8 3/4 inches). First edition, deluxe issue. A2 a6 B-Pp4 Qq2 a-e4. 128 ff. [18] [1]-299 [40]. 65 finely hand-colored engraved plates. Engraved title-page vignette of the view in Port Jackson. Title, Dedication, Advertisement, List of Subscribers, List of Plates, White's Journal, Appendix, Diary of the Winds, Books Printed for J. Debrett, New Publications. Contemporary full calf with neat repairs to joints, spine ruled gilt into six compartments with gilt ornamental devices, second compartment with gilt-lettered red morocco titling-piece, with gilt-patterned board edges and armorial bookplate on front pastedown.

The rare hand-coloured deluxe issue of White's beautifully illustrated First Fleet Journal with engravings after Sarah Stone: among the earliest and most desirable works of Australian exploration and natural history.

The most important early work of Australian natural history. It is one of the first and most beautiful of Australian color-plate books. White served as surgeon general to the settlement of New South Wales and sailed with the First Fleet. His account is the best of the early descriptions of the natural history of the colony. "White's journal is of key importance to any collection of Australiana and is essential to a collection of Foundation books." [Wantrup] Hill adds that "the long appendix is very important as it describes the natural history of the new colony; the first major work of this sort." The volume includes a lengthy list of subscribers containing some seven hundred names, mostly for the uncoloured issue, which speaks to the contemporary interest in the South Pacific in the wake of Cook's voyages.

The present copy is the elusive deluxe hand-colored issue. The magnificent plates are largely after drawings by Sarah Stone and Frederick Nodder, based on the natural history specimens sent by White back to London. A prolific and highly accomplished painter of natural history subjects in London between 1777 and 1806, Stone worked for Sir Ashton Lever, documenting Lever's vast private collection of ornithological, zoological, and ethnographical specimens. Access to specimens collected by Cook's early voyages inspired Stone to create the most significant portfolio of paintings and published engravings of Australian birds, amply demonstrated by this volume. When the artist Thomas Watling, a convict, arrived in the colony in October 1792, he was assigned to White and over the next two years made numerous drawings of birds for him. It's possible White also was responsible for some of the original sketches for the engravings herein.

White's journal also contains a description of the voyage from London, with long, detailed accounts of his sojourns at Rio de Janeiro, Cape Town, and Norfolk Island.

Abbey *Travel*, 605. Ayer/Zimmer, 672. Casey Wood 626. Crittenden, *A Bibliography of the First Fleet* 248. Davidson, pp.81-86. Ferguson, 97. Ford 2495. Hill 1858. Nissen ZBI 4390. Wantrup 17. Zimmer 672.

(#40455)



\$ 12,000.



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