New Acquisitions & Stock Highlights

February 2014
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Cover illustration – “Typical Group of Swati tribesmen with Lieut. MacLeod RE on top of Hazarnad”, from the archive of Edmund Rich, RE, British Military Surveyor of the British India’s North-West Frontier in 1905-1909 (item #26)
1. **[ALEXANDER VON BUNG E EXPEDITION 1889]**

*Unique Collection of 23 Original Photographs Documenting the Investigation of the Wreck of the Russian Coast Guard Ship Kreiserok in the Vicinity of Cape Soya, Northwestern Hokkaido]*.

Ca. 1889. One photograph ca. 16.5x22 cm (6 ½ x 8 ½ in), eighteen photographs, ca. 12x17 cm (4 ¾ x 6 ¾ in) and four smaller photographic portraits of the Kreiser’s crew, ca. 11x8 cm (4 ¼ x 3 ¼ in) mounted on card leaves of different sizes. The majority of photographs with pencil captions in Danish on the lower margins of the mounts. Minor foxing of the mounts and mounts a bit warped, but overall a very good collection.

This important photographic collection documents the search expedition of the Russian Navy to the northwestern Hokkaido in November 1889 - January 1890. The purpose was to investigate the fate of the shipwreck of the Russian coast guard schooner Kreiserok (“Little Cruiser”) which was in service on the coast of Tyuleniy Island (in the Sea of Okhotsk, 19 km to the south of Cape Patience (Mys Terpeniya), on the eastern Sakhalin coast) protecting against poachers and disappeared in a storm on the 26th of October, 1889.

The wreck of Kreiserok was discovered by Japanese on the shore next to village Wakkanai, in the vicinity of Cape Soya, the northernmost point of Hokkaido, 43 km away across the Laperouse Strait from Sakhalin Island. The Russian consulate informed the Pacific Squadron of the Russian Navy which wintered in Nagasaki, and the Squadron Commander rear admiral Vladimir Schmidt sent the investigation expedition on clipper Kreiser (“Cruiser”) to ascertain whether the wreck was indeed the Kreiserok.

The expedition under the leadership of renowned Russian Polar explorer, doctor Alexander von Bunge (1851-1930) included Lt. V.N. Bukharin and other Russian mariners, as well as Japanese officials and translators. The party reached the place of the wreck with great difficulties because of heavy snowfalls and strong winds. They examined what left of the schooner - a part of stern with steering wheel and the right side with both masts. Two ship’s boats, the flag and the board with the ship’s name were discovered, as well as a body of a sailor (Fedor Ivanov). None of the crew members was rescued, obviously there were no survivors. The cause of the disaster wasn’t determined, but it was assumed that the ship...
wrecked because of the ice formation on Kreiserok’s hull and rigging during strong storm, winds and low temperatures.

This photograph collection, assembled by the Danish member of Kreiser’s crew, Lt. C.M.T. Cold (who also captioned most of the images), includes eleven images of the Kreiserok wreck on shore with all parts of the schooner’s remains clearly visible. Five images show the surrounding coast and a Japanese settlement, covered with deep snow. The majority of the pictures from the wreckage also show the expedition members, with Alexander Bunge present on five pictures, and possibly V. Bukharin and Lt. Cold present at least on six pictures; several pictures show the Japanese members, and two images are group portraits of all expedition members. Five pictures are dedicated to the clipper Kreiser including four portraits of its crew members, and a view of Kreiser in the harbour of Nagasaki, the latter was reproduced in: Krestianinov, V.I. Cruisers of the Russian Imperial Navy, 1856-1917. Part 1. SPb., 2003 (Крестьянинов, В.Я. Крейсера Российского Императорского флота, 1856-1917. Ч. I. СПб, 2003).

The monument erected in 1897 in Vladivostok in memory of Kreiserok and its crew became the first monument of Vladivostok and the first official memorial on the Pacific to Russian naval mariners who perished on duty.

Kreiserok ("Little Cruiser") was a coast guard schooner of the Russian Imperial Navy. Tonnage 15 t., length 24 m., width 8 m., draught 2.13 m. Built in 1884 in Seattle, before 1886 - American schooner "Henrietta." In 1886 it was confiscated by the Russian clipper "Kreiser" for poaching in the Russian waters of the Bering Sea. In 1887 under command of lieutenant Tsvangman it carried out hydrographical survey of the Amur estuary. On the 14th of May 1888 it was renamed after the clipper "Kreiser" and became a coast guard vessel of the Tyuleniy Island (the Sea of Okhotsk). In October 1889 during its service on the island’s coast it captured American poaching schooner Rose and prepared to escort it to Vladivostok, but instead wrecked in a storm with the entire crew perishing. A cape and a bay in the Possiet Gulf (Peter the Great Gulf of the Sea of Japan) were named after it.

Alexander von Bunge was a renowned Russian Polar explorer, doctor of medicine and zoologist, a son of famous botanist Alexander von Bunge (1803-1890). He participated in the expeditions to the mouth of the River Lena (1882-84), Yenisey River (1892-95), Spitsbergen (1900) et al; he headed the expedition to the New Siberian Islands (1885-86). Von Bunge’s meteorological observations were used by F. Nansen during his famous Fram expedition. An island in the Arctic Ocean (Bunge Land), a peninsula on the Russky Island (Nordenskiöld Archipelago), glaciers on Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya, and a mountain on Spitsbergen were named after him.

$3750USD
2. [AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND]
[Photo Album with 82 Original Photographs of Australia and New Zealand].

Ca. 1890-1891. Oblong Folio (ca. 27x32 cm). 82 albumen prints ca. 15,5x20 cm (5 ¾ x 7 ¾ in) mounted on 41 stiff card leaves. Some images with captions and signatures in negative; detailed pencil captions on the mounts. Period green half sheep album with pebble cloth boards and moire endpapers; gilt tooled spine with raised bands, all edges gilt. Album rubbed and worn, the covers detached from the mounts, but overall a very good album with sharp images.

According to the pencil captions on the mounts, the travellers arrived Sydney on 27 February 1891, from where they travelled to Auckland and visited a number of cities and places on New Zealand, including Napier, Wellington, Lyttleton, Dunedin, Christchurch and the vicinity of Lakes Rotorua and Tararawa with their famous geysers; they left New Zealand on board S.S. Wairarapa on 29 April and stayed in Melbourne on 9-26 May 1891.

The photos contain several views of Sydney, including the harbour, landing place of Captain Cook on Botany Bay, Hawkesbury River near Sydney – “The Australian Rhine”, Coogee Bay, several street views (Hunter St., Macquarie St. – “Sydney Park Lane”), Sydney Cathedral and Town Hall, Farm Cove, et al. There are also interesting views of Melbourne, Brisbane, Dunedin, Christchurch, Auckland at al. Series of views of the Blue Mountains, N.S.W. (by H. King, C. Bayliss, J.P.) include beautiful views of the Jenolan Caves, the caption to one of the photos says: “These stalactites are all <…> wonderfully coloured. Brown. Red. Blue. Orange. White etc. etc. & are perfectly transparent”. There are also images of the Blue Bath at Rotorua – “a delightful naturally warm baths” and a group of photos of the Lake Rotorua and Ohinemutu village, with a portrait of “Mr. Macrae, owner of the [Lake House] hotel who was all through the eruption of Tarawera in 1886”. Several interesting images show the surroundings of Mount Tarawera taken before and after the famous eruption of 1886, and reveal significant changes and destruction caused by the eruption (see the images of Wairoa Hotel, old mill “7 miles from the mountain” Sophia’s whare et al).

The photo of the Mount Tarawera after the eruption has a comment: “Sunday, 19 April 1891. Very nearly 5 years after the blow up I was here & on putting a stick some 18 inches into the ground it caught a blaze as soon as it came out”. The last three images represent portraits of the native people by Burton Bros. Studio.

$3500USD
3. **[CANADIAN WINTER]**

   [Two Unsigned Watercolour and Ink Drawings Titled]: "Canadian Sledge" and "Canadian Gentleman Sledge."

   [Quebec?], ca. 1840. Watercolour and ink drawings ca. 7,5x16,5 cm & ca. 11,5x22,5 cm titled in ink and mounted on a larger period leaf. Watercolours and mount in very good condition.

   Two charming and naive watercolours showing typical Canadian sledges very similar in style to those often seen in the mid 19th century Quebec winter landscape scenes painted by Cornelius Krieghoff.

   $975USD

4. **[CEYLON]**

   [Photo Album of 56 Original Photographs of a Voyage from Marseille, Through the Suez Canal to Ceylon].

   Ca. 1890. Oblong Folio (ca. 37x28 cm). 25 stiff card leaves. With 55 albumen photos mounted on the leaves and one loose. The photos range in size from ca. 19,5x27,5cm (8x11 in) to ca. 9,5x7,5 cm (4x3 in). with a few smaller ones. 14 large single leaf images. Many images captioned on mounts in pencil or ink. Period green gilt tooled half sheep with green pebbled cloth boards. Covers a little rubbed, mounts mildly warped, but overall a very good album.

   The strong images include: "Marseille – Quai et Bassin de la Joliette, ND photo," "Marseille – Perspective de la rue de Noaille, ND photo," Port Said and the Suez Canal (5 images), view of Colombo harbour, fishing boats at the Colombo jetty, the Grand Oriental hotel in Colombo, Colombo Lake, the “Lion’s mouth,” canal with canal boats and their pole men, a mountain pass with tea on the slope; a section of amateur snapshots showing the Europeans who were on this trip, 15 views of Kandy, with various gardens, streets, pavilions, temples, the Morankande Plumbago Mines, the Maryland Estate, etc. Following this are several random views including an elephant working, a European lady on horseback, a child and a man posing, several amateur snapshots of streets and buildings (some faded) & more images of plantations or gardens etc.

   $1750USD
5. [CHILE]
PRITCHETT, B.J.
[Original Watercolour Showing the Harbour of Coquimbo, Chile].
January 1851. Watercolour and pencil on paper, ca. 13x17.5 cm (5 ¾ x 7 in). Captioned and signed in pencil in the left lower corner. Mounted on paper within a hand drawn watercolour border. Recently matted, very good watercolour.

Early important view of the Chilean city of Coquimbo, which developed from a fishing village into an important international port in the 1840-es, but was officially designated as a town only in 1867. The view was made at the time of the crucial initial stage of Coquimbo’s development and gives a wide panorama of the harbour with several large sailing vessels, and the core of the growing settlement, then just a small fishing village, with several houses and a church in the distance.

“Coquimbo is a port city, commune and capital of the Elqui Province, located on the Pan-American Highway, in the Coquimbo Region of Chile. The natural harbor in Coquimbo was taken over by Pedro de Valdivia from Spain in 1550. The gold and copper industry in the region led to the city’s importance as a port around 1840 and many Europeans especially from England settled in Coquimbo. In 1867 it was recognized as a town” (Wikipedia).

$975USD

6. [CHINA & GERMAN SAMOA]
[Two Photograph Albums (310 Images) German Imperial Naval Voyages Around the World with an Emphasis on China (Tsingtao, Canton & Nanking) and German Samoa but also Including Togo, St. Petersburg, Japan, New Guinea and the Mediterranean].
Ca. 1896-1905. Two Albums, Oblong Folios (ca. 30x41 cm). Period Burgundy gilt tooled diced half sheep with brown and black patterned cloth boards. Extremities slightly rubbed, but overall albums in very good original condition.

ALBUM ONE has 181 images: 159 photographs and 22 postcards. Some are dated 1896. One is dated 1901. Photographs are silver gelatin both glossy and matte finish. The photographs include large and small sizes ranging from ca. 22x30 cm (8,5x12 in.) to ca. 8x10 cm (3x4 in.). Aside from a few loose photos, all are mounted the album leaves. Most photos are in excellent condition. A few have tears or corner creases. 19 photos are postcard sized hand coloured snapshots of Japan or Japanese scenes. (Several of these Japanese photos have damage.). Many scenes are captioned in German in ink or pencil.

6. Inhabitants of German Samoa on board a German naval ship
The strong images include 73 images of China including: a street scene in Tsingtao, wharf with steamboats, large interior banquet scene with Chinese waiters; many pagodas and temples (several in Canton); many scenes of Chinese life; fishing boats; villages and scenes around Nanking; statues on the dirt roads in the country; views of Tsingtao with German establishments, Hotel Metropole, etc., several snapshots of German sailors working on the waterfront; one printed postcard of the warship, S.M.S. Otter, 10 printed and colour postcards of Chinese life; 26 photographs of German Samoa including marvelous shots of natives, chieftains, villages, ceremonies and landscapes. One landscape is captioned Crater Lake, lanutoo, and is produced by A.T. Apia, two shots of a coastal eruption; AND also included are images of battleships, sailors and officers on board ships or in harbours, the Canary Islands, Lome, Togo, Reval, 1896, Wisby, 1896, Saint Petersburg, 1896 (2 photos of harbour), Prinz Heinrich (ship), Zarmyacht (ship), Jaguar (ship); 26 photographs of Japan including several large format ones which show a street in Maruyama-Machi, a river in Nakashima-Gawa, Jinrikisha at Cherry avenue Mukojima, Tokyo (hand coloured), 3 young women gathering branches in a studio shot; and Kamakura (hand coloured); 6 Images Wellewatte Ceylon; then 13 images in and around Egypt (7 of these are printed postcards, most showing women in traditional costume).

ALBUM TWO has 129 images: 107 photographs and 22 postcards. Photographs are silver gelatin both glossy and matte finish. The photographs include large and small sizes ranging from ca. 22x30 cm (8 ½ x 12 in.) to ca. 8x10 cm (3x4 in.). 38 are real photo postcards; many others are postcard sized snapshots. Aside from a few loose photos, all are mounted on the album leaves. Most photos are in excellent condition. A few have tears or corner creases. Images include many shots of battleships, sailors and officers on board ships or in harbours, images of Venice (showing the “Koenigsberg”); Greece (many shots of ancient ruins), a large shot of a German ship sailing near mount Aetna; Ships Hansa, Roon, York, Prinz Heinrich, Odin etc., 8 photos of German New Guinea; (Madjuto, Jervis Bay); a costal scene with a small building with the sign Hoerder & Co., German officers riding through a New Guinea street on donkeys, etc.

$5250USD
7. **[COLISEUM, ROME]**

[Attractive Unsigned Watercolour of the Coliseum and the Arch of Constantine in Rome].

*Ca. 1860. Watercolour ca. 14x40 cm (5 ⅜ x 15 ½ in) Recently matted and framed, and with a minor faint crease mark in upper right corner, but overall a very good watercolour.*

This attractive watercolour shows the Coliseum (left) and the Arch of Constantine (right) and several dozen visitors in the fore and background. "The Colosseum, or the Coliseum, originally the Amphitheatrum Flavium is an elliptical amphitheatre in the centre of the city of Rome, Italy, the largest ever built in the Roman Empire, built of concrete and stone. It is considered one of the greatest works of Roman architecture and Roman engineering... The Arch of Constantine is a triumphal arch in Rome, situated between the Colosseum and the Palatine Hill. It was erected by the Roman Senate to commemorate Constantine I's victory over Maxentius at the Battle of Milvian Bridge on October 28, 312" (Wikipedia).

*$1750 USD*

8. **[COLLINGWOOD (?), Cuthbert] (1826–1908)**

[BORNEO: An Unsigned Watercolour of a Group in Native Costume with Musicians in the Foreground].

*Ca. 1866-1867. Painting ca. 23x38 cm (9x15 in) on larger sheet. Edges worn and with small repaired tears but not affecting image, overall a very good painting. Recently matted.*

A very attractive and skillfully executed pencil drawing heightened with watercolour. Out of a larger collection of drawings made by Collingwood in 1866-7 while serving "as surgeon and naturalist on board HMS Rifleman and HMS Serpent on voyages of exploration in the China seas, doing research in marine zoology" (Oxford DNB). With the later pencil note on verso "From a collection of drawings including many by... Collingwood ..., some being illustrated in Collingwood's 'Rambles of a Naturalist' [on the Shores and Waters of the China Sea: being Observations in natural history during a voyage to China, Formosa, Borneo, Singapore, etc., made in Her Majesty's Vessels in 1866 and 1867 (London: John Murray 1868)]. Subjects include Borneo."

*$2250 USD*
9. **[EARLY B.C. CUSTOM REGULATIONS]**

Comparative Statement of the Duties of Customs Levied on Certain Staple Articles in British Columbia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada, and Other Principal British Colonies.

*New Westminster, B.C.: Government Printing Office, 17th March, 1868. Four Elephant Folio broadsides ca. 43x68,5 cm. Folded twice, with visible fold marks, otherwise near fine documents.*

Rare early large format BC imprints. A detailed comparative statement listing customs duties for over 200 items, from Ale to Yeast, arriving in British Columbia and seventeen other countries and colonies, including the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Prince Edward Island, several British colonies in the Caribbean (Bermuda, Jamaica, Bahamas) and Australia (New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland etc.), as well as New Zealand, Ceylon, and Natal. The statement was apparently prepared in order to find possible sources of income for the Colony struggling with the overwhelming debt inherited from the initial Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, as well as with the economic depression caused by the end of the gold rush. The other reason could be a necessity to work out the finances involved in the contemplated confederation with Canada.

See the note from the meeting of the 5th Session of the Legislative Council of BC, 21 April 1868: “Frederick Seymour. Message No. 6. The Governor lays before the Legislative Council a Return that he has caused to be prepared, showing the Duties of Customs levied on certain staple articles in British Columbia, Great Britain, the United States, Canada, and other principal British Colonies. The Return will be interesting to the Honorable Council. It is not, however, the Governor’s intention to introduce any measure for altering the Duties of Customs during the present Session” (Journals of the Colonial Legislatures of the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, 1851-1871/ Ed. By James E. Hendrickson. Vol. 5. Journals of the Legislative Council of British Columbia, 1867-1871, p. 136).

It is interesting to compare custom duties for the import of books and manuscripts in all 17 listed regions: there was no duty on books in eleven of them, including British Columbia. Customs applied for reprints of British authors in Prince Edward Island, and foreign reprints in the Bahamas and Natal. The customs duties in the UK give an early example of regulations based on the age of books, with books printed prior 1801 being free of customs, and books printed later having a levy of – from 15 to 30 s. per cwt. US customs applied to all books at “25 per cent generally.”

$1250USD

10. **[EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY]**


*1917. Elephant Folio (ca. 39x54 cm). 26 stiff card leaves. With 89 mounted, matte gelatin silver prints. The first leaf with a tipped in leaf of 52 ink signatures of railroad administrators. The photos from*
ca. 23.5x29 cm (9 ½ x 11 ½ in.) to ca. 13.5x20 cm (5 ½ x 8 in.). There are 35 larger single leaf views. Most of the views are captioned in white ink. Many of the photographs are either by Bourne & Shepherd or Hoffmann and Johnston Period black full morocco with a silver presentation plaque mounted on the front cover, with an engraved inscription: “Presented to W.A.C. Hanby, Esq, by the officers of the Eastern Bengal Railway, 1917.” Extremities with mild wear, front joint cracked otherwise a very good album.

Mr. Wrey Edward Hanby, M.B.E., joined the engineering branch of the Public Works Department in Bengal, ca. 1888, and spent most of his career working for the Eastern Bengal State Railway, retiring in 1917 as a Deputy Chief Engineer. The Eastern Bengal Railway Company was established in 1857 with the objective of introduction of railway transport in eastern Bengal and even to move into Burma.

The strong images in this album include: a group of officers of the EBR at headquarters in 1915, a group of officers of the EBR in 1917, Indian peasants ploughing, harvesting, cutting and working with jute, boats bringing jute to a riverside station, foreshore of the river Houghly at Chitpore, the Chitpore goods shed, the Chitpore road with many carts pulled by oxen, clearing trees from a vast estate for a garden, a view of a massive garden, women and children transplanting seedlings, a group of Bhootees in Darjeeling in 1905 (Bourne and Shephard photo), 12 images of the effects of a cyclone on the Ganges river in October 1909, (Bourne and Shephard photos), 8 images of the effects of the great earthquake of 12th June 1897 on the EB Railway, showing cracks in the earth, in bridges and tracks, in the Nelphanari station yard, on the Rungpur branch, etc. (Bourne and Shephard photos), St. Paul’s cathedral in Calcutta, 3 street scenes in Calcutta showing bustling activity and the Holwell monument, the EBR offices, and the High court, (Bourne and Shephard photos), EBR main station, shipping on the Hooghly river (B&S photo), a Calcutta suburb (B&S photo), the family burial ground of the Nawab of Murshidabad (Johnston and Hoffmann photo), the old Katra Musjid temple in Murshidabad, loading a wagon ferry barge from a train engine and open box cars, (Johnston and Hoffmann photo), a panorama of the lower Ganges bridge, the lower Ganges bridge being constructed, a close-up of the lower Ganges bridge dated 1914, a train coming through the lower Ganges bridge in 1915, from the point of view of a traveler at one end, a river scene on the Ganges river, brick manufacturing, brick foundations for a building, well sinking with heavy equipment, earthwork coolies, many workers building up a well, a boat building and two river scenes on the Ganges river, a view of the Sendlah(?) train yard showing the old office buildings, the Chitpore train yard, 3 images of changing 40 feet spans on the Kitihar, Parbatipur(?) section of track;
E.B. Railway, Ghat station on the River Ganges, (Johnston and Hoffmann photo), a Dak bungalow, Carts crossing a ford, Avenue of papal(?) trees, River steamer with flats in tow, Government House in Dacca (Johnston and Hoffmann photo), Loading timbers onto M.G. Trucks at Jainti(?) (Johnston and Hoffmann photo), Jainti River with the Himalayas in the distance (Johnston and Hoffmann photo), Peacock Island, Gauhati, Gauhati from Peacock Island (Bourne and Shephard photo), The Beadon Falls, Shilong (Bourne and Shephard photo), A long view of Shilong, In the Forest below Ging, Darjeeling, A train and its cars on the DHRy, the single loop (Bourne and Shephard photo), A train going up the Darjeeling reverse no. 3, (Bourne and Shephard photo), The town of Darjeeling from below the shrubbery, (Bourne and Shephard photo), Snowy Range from Sandakfoo, Darjeeling, (Bourne and Shephard photo), Snowy Range from Senghal, Everest on the left, Darjeeling, (Bourne and Shephard photo), On the Teesta, below the Bridge, Darjeeling, (Bourne and Shephard photo), Bridge over the Runjnoo, Darjeeling; Main Gate to twelve buildings, Gaur, (Johnston and Hoffmann photo), Andina Building, Pandua, (Johnston and Hoffmann photo) & The Twelve Door Building, Gaur, (Johnston and Hoffmann photo).

$7500 USD

11. [ESQUIMALT, PORT ALBERNI & HONOLULU]
CHEVALLIER, Barrington Henry (1851-1930)

[Historically Interesting Manuscript British Navy Logbook, Containing the Logs of Eight Separate Voyages, Including Voyages in the North Pacific, with Stops at Esquimalt and Port Alberni on Vancouver Island and Honolulu, Hawaii].

[Various places at sea], 1865-1870. Folio (ca. 33x21,5 cm). [Ca. 500] pp. Logbook in English, with twenty manuscript charts and four watercolours tipped in, five of the logs have manuscript title-pages, two in colour, four with flags and one with a printed picture of the ship pasted on the leaf. Period black blind-tooled half sheep, brown cloth boards, gilt-tooled morocco title-label on front cover. Housed in a modern cloth clamshell box with a black gilt morocco label. Extremities rubbed, front upper hinge with a crack but overall in very good condition.
Manuscript logs of eight ships: HMS Victory, Terrible, Victoria, Urgent, Malacca, Scout, Duke of Wellington and Bellerophon. The logs were kept by midshipman Barrington Henry Chevallier (1851-1930) from what was probably his first tour of duty in 1865 (after joining the navy in 1864 and training on HMS Britannia) to 1870, when he was promoted to sub-Lieutenant.

For the most part, the logs record the typical duties of a seaman of his rank. The numerous folding charts are excellent, as are the four watercolours. On his first two voyages, on board the Victory and then the Terrible, he sailed in the Mediterranean, with stops at Malta, Corinth, Patras, Cephalonia and Gibraltar. He then made a longer voyage on board the Urgent to the West Indies, with an initial stop at Bermuda and visits to Jamaica and Colombia. Chevallier then transferred to the Malacca, which was at anchor off Panama. After a brief trip to the Pearl Islands in April 1868, Chevallier was sent aboard HMS Scout, commanded by J.A.P. Price. It was aboard this ship that he undertook his first Pacific voyage, which took him from Panama to Esquimalt on Vancouver Island. On Vancouver Island the crew of the Scout met with the USS Pensacola. The voyage continued from Esquimalt to Honolulu, where the ship arrived in September. A second log for the Scout records a voyage from Honolulu to Tahiti, then to Valparaiso, through Tierra del Fuego, on to the Falkland Islands and then the return home to Spithead (15 October 1868 - 5 May 1869). The final two logs, of the Duke of Wellington and the Bellerophon, record coastal trips around Portsmouth and further Mediterranean travels. Chevallier rose through the ranks, moved to an office job in Naval Ordinance in 1887, married and settled in Kent, eventually becoming a Captain.

A very interesting well illustrated volume of ships' logs, including carefully plotted voyages with nice watercolours of Esquimalt and Kingston and interesting charts of the Pacific including the Galapagos Islands and a plan of Honolulu Harbour. Additionally, Chevallier describes communications with three Indian Canoes, the visit of an American Minister and British Consul to the ship, a 21-gun salute of the Tahitian Flag, the sighting of a Chilean Men of War (one bearing the flag of Adl. Blanca) and a Peruvian iron clad, etc.

$9750USD

12. [FORT VICTORIA]

DOUGLAS, James, Sir (1803-1877)


This historically important foundation document for BC and one of the first to mention Fort Victoria, details the trade and transactions between the largest fur companies in the Northwest Coast of America – the Russian American Company and the Hudson’s Bay Company. These companies were the main rivals for influence and trade in the region during most of the 19th century. A commercial treaty was made in 1839 with the active participation of James Douglas, then the head of the HBC’s Columbia District. “In return for the leasing of fur trading territory on the northern coast from Mount Fairweather south to 54°40′, the Russian-American Company received 2000 otter pelts and a number of other supplies” (Wikipedia).

The document compiled in May 1844 – apparently by Douglas himself – summarizes the transactions between the companies in 1843, an important year for BC as Fort Victoria was founded. The “Debit” page lists the amount of income for the freight on HBC’s barques Columbia and Diamond, maps of British North America sent to Nicholas von Freymann from London, and for the 1843 land otter returns – “East Side 3000, West Side 1408”. The “Credit” page contains entries on the bills receivable, drawn “on the Directors of the Russian American Fur Company by A. Etholene” [A.A. Etholen (1799-1876) – Chief Manager of the Russian American Company in 1840-1845]; supplies landed at “Sitika” [sic] for Ft. Victoria (28 pairs of Russian boots) and Ft. Vancouver, freight on Beaver and Cadboro (boots, a rudder, nails, iron, wood, fish and deer), as well as payment for Indians. The final balance of accounts is £13,789. 2s. 10d.

$4500USD

13. [FRENCH CONGO]

[Photo Album with a 140 Early Photographs of the French Congo Showing the Second Engineer Expedition under the Command of Captain Belle Conducting the Survey for the Construction of a Railway Between Loudima and Stanley Pool].

Ca. 1894-1895. Quarto (ca. 24x22 cm). 140 mounted gelatin silver prints mounted on 12 stiff card leaves, all but one ca. 6x8,5 cm (2 ¾ x 3 ¼ in), the last one ca. 11x8 cm (4 ½ x 3 ¼ in). Manuscript pencil title on verso of the front free endpaper and manuscript pencil captions under the photos. Period black full morocco with gilt tooled inner margins and marbled paper endpapers; all edges coloured. Near fine album with generally sharp images.
An important collection of interesting photographs documenting Captain Belle’s expedition from Mindouli to Brazzaville including several portraits of the expedition members, also shown surveying and taking topographical measurements; scenes from the camp, images of the expedition's progress along the route, and many ethnologically interesting images of native Bateke, Bakongo, Oubanghi and Okota peoples. Portraits of the expedition members and porters are followed by the images of native families, children, chained prisoners in Brazzaville, et al. There are also interesting images a small Congo steamer in Brazzaville. The album finishes with 18 interesting views of Petit Loango and Libreville (Gabon), showing the residence of the governor, house of the Société d’Etudes, the cathedral, waterfront panoramas, Béribis canoes et al.

$3750USD

14. [GEORGI, Johann Gotlieb] (1729-1802)


Fourth part of the first edition of Georgi’s famous work – first comprehensive description of peoples of Russia – contains chapters about Mongols, Kalmyks, Buriats, Armenians, German settlers, Poles, Russians, Kossaks, and others. The first edition of Georgi’s “Beschreibung aller Nationen des russischen Reichs" was published in three parts in German, Russian and French (Saint Petersburg, 1776-1777). This, fourth part was issued in 1780 only in German, without translations for the Russian or French editions.

Catherine the Great highly appreciated Georgi’s ethnographical work, and presented him with a golden snuffbox and ordered "Beschreibung aller Nationen des russischen Reichs" to be published on the Empress’ Cabinet account, but for the benefit of the author.

Johann Gottlieb Georgi was a German botanist, geographer and ethnographer. "After studying pharmacy in Germany, he became an Academician of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, where he was professor of natural history and chemistry. Georgi conducted the first geological exploration of the Volga, Urals, Altai and the regions beyond Lake Baikal, and in 1771-73 completed a voyage around the lake. His geological specimens formed the foundation of the Natural History Cabinet of St. Peters burg Teachers Seminary, founded in 1783 and now in the Mineralogical Museum of St. Petersburg State University. In 1776-77 Georgi published the first demographic study of the peoples of Russia" (Howgego G36). Lipperheide 1337 (illustrated); Colas 1223, Svodny Katalog XVIII (foreign imprints) 1066.

$3750USD
15. [GERMAN AIR FORCE, WWI]

Interesting Collection of 150 Postcards (125 real photo) Showing the German Air Force Shortly Before and During the First World War.

[Germany], ca. 1900-1918. With 125 real photo and 25 printed postcards (eight – in colour), all ca. 9x14 cm (3 ½ x 5 ½ in). Over 50 postcards postally used, the vast majority – with letters from soldiers and stamps of the German field post 1914-1918. Overall a great collection of strong images in very good condition.

Extensive collection of postcards illustrating the history and development of the German air force during WW1. The collection starts with over a dozen postcards showing early 1900s German aircraft constructed by the firms of Taube, Harlan, Grade, Jeannin and Aviatik, including those featuring German aviation pioneers Alois Stiplosek (1872-1956), Gustav Tweer (1893-1916), Gotthard Gruner, Max Schüler and others. The rest of the collection directly relates to WW1 and gives a beautiful overview of the main types of German military aircraft: fighters and interceptors, reconnaissance planes, bombers and ground attack aircraft, as well as military zeppelins. The postcards show mono-, bi- and triplanes, float planes and flying boats, constructed by the main German construction firms of the time: Aga, AEG (Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft), Aviatic, Albatros, Deutschen Flugzeugwerke, Focker, Germania, Gothaer Waggonfabrik, Jeannin, Kondor, Luft-Fahrzeug Gesellschaft, Luft-Verkehrsgesellschaft, LVG (Luftverkehrsgesellschaft), Dr. Geest Möwe, Rumpler, Pfalz.

Over twenty field shots show aircraft in aerodromes and in flight, German pilots, crew and official delegations examining the planes; there are scenes of loading bombs on board a heavy Grossflugzeug, checking of an airplane’s machine gun, rescue of Allied pilots by a German float plane, and others. Five real photo postcards showing German fighters in the aerodrome and in flight have interesting captions on verso, i.e. “Machien wurd zum Startplatz gechoren”, “Mein Start”, “Ein güter Kamerad von mir (Zohlen)” et al.

Twenty cards show captured or crashed English and French aircraft (Sopwith triplanes, heavy bombers et al). There are also three commemorative cards about German pilots who died in the air battles of WW1 (in memory of Flieger Oberleutnant Immelmann and battles near Harbouey on 9 August 1915, and Blamont on 23 June 1916), and two colour printed propaganda postcards depicting German planes over Paris and a German zeppelin bombing the east coast of England.
Real photo postcards were produced by the following companies: G. Souer (Wittenberg), Titzenthaler & Vogel (Leipzig; one postcard was issued together with Verlag der Leipziger Luftschifffhallen und Flugplatz Aktiengesellschaft), W. Sanke (Berlin; many postcards after original photos by Franz Fischer), Raphael Tuck & Sons “Bromsilber” Spezialalfertigung der Luft-Verkehrs-Gesellschaft, Martin Trümpelmann (Leipzig-Möckern), F. Ersch (Ludwigslust), F. Finke (Wilhelmshaven), Fritz Krauskopf (Königsberg i. Pr. und Ostseebad Cranz), Photo-Atelier Richard Vogel (Glauchau i. Sa.), Photochemie (Berlin).

Printed postcards were issued by: Farbenphotographische Aufnahme (Lumiere) v. Hans Hildenbrand, Herm. Anders (Mügeln), W. Sanke (Berlin), J. Goldiner (Berlin), Graphische Gesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Berlin; together with Deutscher Flotten Verein), Schaar & Dathe (Trier), M.L. Carstens (Hamburg), Carl Döge (Dresden), Verlag Breiler (Breslau), B.A. Dathe (Leipzig), Fritz Knecht (Saarburg i. L.).

Overall a historically significant visual representation of the German air force during the First World War.

$9750USD

16. [GERMAN NEW GUINEA]

[Photo Album with 27 Original Photographs Showing the Imperial German Navy Cruiser SMS Bussard During its Service in German New Guinea, including Views and Scenes in Samoa, Bismarck Archipelago, Marshall Islands, as well as Australian Cooktown, Jervis Bay and Lord Howe Island].

1895-1896. Oblong Octavo (ca. 21x24 cm). The photographs are mounted on fifteen stiff card leaves. The majority are larger photos ca. 14,5x19,5 cm (5 ½ x 7 ½ in), with seven smaller photos ca. 10,5x14,5 cm (4 x 5 ½ in). More than half of the images are captioned and dated in negative on the lower margins. Period brown half sheep album with olive cloth boards and new endpapers. Leaves with mild foxing and slightly waved, two with cut of corners not affecting images, one leaf cracked on hinge but still holding. Some images slightly faded, but overall the images are sharp and bright. A very good album.
An Interesting collection of vivid photographs showing the German Imperial cruiser SMS Bussard on duty in German New Guinea and neighbouring waters. SMS Bussard, launched in 1890, was built especially for station service in the German colonies. In 1892-1899 she served in the German Pacific territories, sometimes being used as a transport for the police forces to suppress native rebellions; in 1900 she participated in suppressing the Boxer Rebellion in China. And was stationed in Tsingtao until 1904; later she served in the German East African colonies. At the time when the photos were taken SMS Bussard was under the command of K.K. Winkler (September 1895-January 1898; see more in Wikipedia, World Naval Ship Forums).

The album documents SMS Bussard’s service from November 1895 to November 1896 and includes photos taken in the German Bismarck Archipelago: Matupi and Herbertshöhe (now Kokopo) on New Britain; and Mankai and Nusa (now Kavieng) on New Ireland. The German Marshall Islands are shown with images from Nauru Island and Jaluit and Arno atolls. There are also photos of future German Samoa (Apia and Pago Pago), and Australian Cooktown, Jervis Bay, Lord Howe Island and possibly Sydney.

The images show SMS Bussard at different locations in the South Pacific, including an image with her and two other ships of the German Imperial Navy near Jaluit, a photo of her in a harbour (apparently, Sydney) and while under repair in a dry dock. Vivid images taken on board of Bussard show torpedo exercises in Jervis Bay, a classical scene of trading with the natives in canoes nearing the ship; a scene of loading a cow to Bussard from a small vessel et al. There are a few portraits of the crew members posing on the deck with a shark, on the beach in Jervis Bay, in a native village or while operating with shells in Matupi. Very interesting is a group portrait of the members of the native armed forces taken on Bussard’s deck near Herbertshöhe; they are half naked, but wearing caps and armed with guns; a white senior officer also presents. Several pictures show native families, their huts and a village.

Three photos taken at Apia are dedicated to the infamous 1889 Apia cyclone which swept across Samoa on March 15, 1889 during the Samoan crisis. "7 ships from Germany, the US, and Britain refused to leave harbor while a typhoon was clearly approaching, lest the first moved would lose face. All the ships were sunk, except the British cruiser Calliope, which barely managed to leave port at 1 mile per hour and ride out the storm. Nearly 200 American and German lives were lost, as well as 6 ships sunk or beyond repair" (Wikipedia). Two photos show shipwrecks in the harbour of Apia - most likely German vessels SMS Adler and SMS Eber, both wrecked and sunk. Another large photograph shows a monument to the victims of the hurricane, one plaque clearly reads "Adler," a smaller tomb stone leaning over the monument is dedicated to "Unsere Sohn Hans Sieger."

$3250USD
17. [GOREE ISLAND]

[Period Manuscript Copy of]: An Address from the [Principal] Inhabitants of Goree to Lieut. Colonel Chisholm.


Farewell gratitude letter to Lieutenant-Colonel James Chrsisholm (ca. 1765 - 1821) of the Royal African Corps who has been the Commandant of Goree for seven years. British garrison was quartered in Goree during the last British occupation of the island of 1800-1817 (French reoccupied the colony on 25 January 1817). The letter is signed by twelve citizens of Goree, mostly French (Reni Dupuy, Pierre Lapolitcott, Cader Francio, Martin Terranjou, Armond Laport, James Bradley, Ja. Lanim, Nicolas Jonga, Jn. Baudin, Pierre Louis, Fs. Defontnoy, Pierre Jurpin, Mayor).

“It is with sincere regret we the undersigned being the principal inhabitants of Goree, learn that you are about leaving this island, we cannot in Justice to our feeling allow you to depart without offering our most grateful thanks for your fatherly care and constant attention to forward our welfare”. The letter praises “the great improvements you have made in this Island”, “the state of defence you put the garrison in when surrounded by the Enemy’s Ships of War”, “the impartiality and moderation of your decisions in the Administration of Justice” and notes that “the high state of discipline you have maintained over the Troops under your Command not only secured to us our Property, but kept the most perfect harmony between the Soldiers and all Classes of Inhabitants.”

“The Friends of the African Institution are greatly indebted to you for your in remitted Exertions in carrying their humane and liberal views into execution. As a token of our regard and gratitude we beg you to accept of few Gold Rings and wear them in remembrance of us”.

James Chisholm was a British army officer who served in the Guzerat and Upper Bengal provinces of India (since 1796). In 1807 he took part in the British attack on Buenos Aires. “In 1808 he was promoted to a majority in the Royal African Corps, with which he served on the coast of Africa, and, during a part of that time, as Commandant of Goree. While thus employed, he uniformly and determinedly opposed the abominable and inhuman traffic in slaves, many of whom he rescued from their oppressors, and restored to their families and to freedom. On his departure from the Island in 1816, the inhabitants of Goree, French as well as English, voted him a gold medal, and an affectionate address, as a flattering testimony of the sense they entertained of his services, and as a mark of gratitude for the zeal with which he watched over the safety and interests of the Settlement. The Reports of the Royal African Institution contain abundant proofs of his cordial exertions in favour of the unhappy natives of Africa...” (Obituary/ Gentleman’s Magazine. February 1822. P. 182).

$1500USD

18. [GREECE & TURKEY]

[Photo Album of 124 Original Photographs of Greece and Turkey Titled:] "Voyage du Korrigan 1885. Grece, Turquie."

1885. Large Oblong Folio (ca. 33x49 cm). 124 albumen photographs mounted on 83 stiff card leaves. Larger photographs 21x26 cm (8 ½ x 10 ½ in) and smaller ones 14,5x10,5 cm (6x4 in). Photographs captioned in French in manuscript on mounts. Many additionally captioned in negative and many of the
Turkish ones signed P. Sebah in negative. Period black half morocco with black pebbled boards, gilt titled on front cover. Extremities slightly rubbed but overall a very good album of generally good strong images.

This large and impressive album of a Mediterranean voyage on the schooner "Korrigan II" owned by Pierre-Augustin-Joseph de Montaigu includes beautiful views, portraits and archeological finds from Greece and Turkey including images from Athens (16), Greeks in local costumes (8), Greek archeological finds (17), Argos, Kalabaka (9), Trikkala, Constantinople and environs (27), Turks in local costume (42) etc.

Many of the Turkish images are from the photographic firm started in Constantinople in 1857 by Pascal Sebah (1823-1886) which "was one of the most prolific studios in the Orient in the 19th century" (Jacobsen p 269-70). "Sebah's photographs of the period are among the best productions by a commercial photographer, and no doubt the silver medal he won at the Exposition Universelle of 1878 for his highly praised Egyptian photographs was well deserved" (Perez p.222).

$7500USD

19. [HAWAII, JAPAN, CHINA, SOUTH-EAST ASIA & INDIA]
[Photograph Album of 208 Original Photographs of the Pacific and South-East Asia, including Hawaii, Japan, China, the Philippines, Ceylon, India and Himalayas].
Ca. 1905. Oblong Folio (ca. 28.5x38 cm). 50 leaves. Over 160 mounted photographs of different size, from ca. 8x13 cm (3x5 in) to ca. 5x8 cm (2x3 in), all captioned in white. Period brown sheep blind stamped on the front board. Extremities mildly rubbed, one leaf with a tear, but otherwise a very good album.
Interesting photograph album, presumably compiled by an American traveller on a tour, with a small group, from Hawaii across the Pacific Ocean to South-East Asia and India. The nationality of the traveller, as well as the approximate date of their trip (ca. 1905) can be supported by the fact, that he crossed the Pacific from Hawaii on SS Mongolia, which was launched in 1903 and used on the trans-Pacific service (San Francisco, Hawaii, Hong Kong) from 1904 to 1915. The date is also confirmed by a picture of steamship Minnesota, included in the album (it was built in 1904 and made forty round trip voyages between the U.S. West Coast and the Far East between January 1905 and October 1915), (The Atlantic Transport Line, 1881-1931, on-line).

The album starts with the Hawaiian views showing "Queen Lil’s home," Palm Avenue, and "Residence" in Honolulu. Then a large group of photographs (51) show Japan - Yokohama, Kamakura, Kyoto, Osaka, Nagasaki, Mt. Fuji, Lake Hakone (Ashi) and historic Fujiya Hotel in Miyanoshita (Hakone); with views of Japanese gardens and temples, beggars, children and a portrait the traveller with geishas. China is represented with 27 photographs of Canton with its canals, streets, colonial buildings on the Shameen (modern Shamian) Island; Wuchou (port, missionaries’ houses and others), several views of the West River with boats and junks; Macao (facade of the ruined Catholic church) et al. Thirteen photographs show Manila (numerous views of churches), Singapore and Malaysia (Penang). Ceylon photographs (19) include interesting views of Colombo’s colonial architecture and harbour, ruins of Kandy and Anuradhapura, and a portrait of the traveler holding a cobra in an open basket (the photo captioned "Snake charmer"). The largest group of photographs, over 70, relate to India and Burma and show: temples of Trichinopoly; pagodas of Rangoon and Mandalay, trip on the Irrawaddy River (Burma); botanical garden and street views of Calcutta, Ganges ghats and temples of Benares, palaces and ruins of Lucknow; Taj Mahal, Fort and numerous mosques of Agra and Delhi; views of Kanpur, Jaipur, Amber, Ahmedabad. Very interesting are the Himalayan views taken in Darjeeling, including the one with travelers in a sedan chair waiting to be taken "to Tiger Hill to see Mt. Everest." And, of course, a portrait of the traveler with two local women in national dress, captioned "A thorn between two roses (Darjeeling)." Overall a very interesting album with excellent images.

$2500USD

20. [ILE DE CUPIDON, MARINERS’ EROTIC JOKE]

[Humorous Erotic Manuscript Patent Given to “M. Pantelm” to Travel through the Cupid Island with Extensive Description of his Rights in the Domain of Legs and other Seductive Parts].

[France], 1843. Folio (ca. 32x19,5 cm). 1 p. Brown ink on white paper. Signed by four “officials” and with four “official” stamps. Worn and mildly soiled, fold marks, overall a very good document.

A humorous fictional patent given to a young mariner “Pantelm” by “Us, Ministers and Officers of Equatorial parties” allows him to travel like a butterfly (parcourir en papillon) in their domain of legs and other seductive parts. Other paragraphs “enjoin all individuals of female sex between 18 and 26 years old to shelter him properly and to go with him with or without a candle”; and “pray the janissaires les regime to let the bearer of this certificate to circulate freely in our cities”.

The patent is written in “Our fortress of the Line and sealed on March 1843”. The “Officials” are: “Minister-protector of pregnant women and orphans” (La Chaleur), “Chief Intendant of the Pleasures of the Line” (Lajoie); “Extraordinary courier, the Chief of country roads the Line” (Brule pave), and “Monsier en chef of the Line” (Pousse moulin).

A very unusual document.

$975USD
21. [JAPAN, HONG KONG, SINGAPORE & HAWAII]

[Attractive Lacquered Album with 112 Original Photographs of Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore and Hawaii Taken During an Around the World Trip Titled]: "Around the World, 1900."

1900. Oblong Folio (ca. 32,5x41 cm). With 112 gelatin silver prints of various size mounted on 21 stiff card leaves, including 10 large images, ca. 25,5x29 cm (10 x 11 ½ in), and three large colour photos, ca. 20x26 cm (8x10 ¼ in). Manuscript ink captions on the mounts. Original lacquered Japanese album with leather spine, marbled paper endpapers, all edges gilt. Rebacked in style, boards slightly rubbed and neatly repaired on the corners, minor foxing of the endpapers, otherwise a very good album.

The album includes photos taken by a British traveller during a trip around the world, dated 20 March – 31 August 1900. The author left London in the beginning of March on the P.& O. Steamer Arcadia and proceeded to Port Said and Colombo, where he changed to the R.M.S. Chusan for Hong Kong. After calling at Penang and Singapore he arrived to Hong Kong, and visited Canton and Macao. Then he proceeded to Japan, arriving to Kobe on 4 May and travelling around the country until the end of June. On 20 June he left on S.S. “Futami Maru”, calling at Manila, Samoa, and Hawaii. One of the last photos dated 31 August 1900 shows the Niagara Falls.

The images of Japan comprise the majority of the album (63) and include views of Yokohama harbour, Tokyo (Kameido shrine, private house owned by certain Englishman Milne et al.), Kiga, a series of images of the Nikko shrines with the “celebrated Red Lacquer Bridge”, Eaimitsu temple, Karamon gate, bronze Torii, “Avenue of criptomenia trees”, botanical garden et al. Interesting in the image of the “fish flags” waving in Nikko during the Tango no Sekku or the Boys Holiday – “the idea is that as the fish swims against the stream, so may the boy ‘swim’ through life”. The author also took a series of photos of a temple procession in Nikko, with a picture of “3 gold shrines, 75 men to carry each. These are not allowed to be photographed”. Other images shows street musicians, small tea houses and hotels, Kyoto geishas, Nagoya Castle, Nara City et al. Three colour photos show Lake Hakone and Mount Fuji. The album opens with a self portrait of the compiler shown mounted on a horse, with his guide Hirakata, at the Otome Toge pass where “one gets a magnificent view of Fujiyama”.

21. Road to Lake Hakone
A series of interesting photos of China include view of the Hong Kong harbour with the building of the Club, “the Queen’s road” and monument to the Queen Victoria in Hong Kong, view of Macao taken from the hotel ‘Boa Vista’, several dreadful images of execution of pirates in Canton, native boats crowded on the Canton river, a portrait of the travelling party at the palace of “Li Hung Chang” (Li Hongzhang, 1823-1901, a noted Chinese politician) et al. The beginning of the album numbers 14 views of Port Said, Colombo, Penang and Singapore, with street views, native boats with painted eyes in the bows, diving boys, and islands near Singapore which “we were passing nearly all day & each one seemed more beautiful that the last”. In the end of the album there are over a dozen photos of Manila, Samoa and Hawaii with large views of Honolulu, scenes of “Cricket at Apia”, portraits of natives, Hawaiian dancers et al.

$5750USD

22. [LIVINGSTONE, David] (1813-1873)

The Life and Work of David Livingstone, Missionary and Explorer [Complete Set of Forty Numbered Magic Lantern Slides. With the Explanatory Text (16 pages)].

London: London Missionary Society, ca. 1880. Forty numbered magic lantern slides ca. 8x8 cm (3x3 in). The slides in near fine condition and housed in a period brown wooden red felt lined box stamped Ludgate Circus House - Lantern Dept. [With] explanatory text in original publishers' blue printed wrappers. Folded with crease in the middle, otherwise very good copy.

This rare complete set of forty numbered magic lantern slides (glass positives) includes images of Livingstone's early life, the routes of Livingstone's travels, his missionary travels, his crossing of Africa, Victoria Falls, the Zambesi Expedition, his last expedition including his meeting with Stanley and finally his death and memorial.

$2250USD

23. [LIVINGSTONE, David] (1813-1873)

[Bronze Commemorative Wood Framed Bust Plaque of David Livingstone].

Ca. 1873. Ca. 10 cm (4 in) diameter bronze commemorative bust plaque of David Livingstone with ca. 2,5 cm (1 in) period black wooden frame. David Livingstone 1813-1873 written in ink on verso. Frame with a crack, otherwise the plaque is in very good condition.

This well executed plaque is an excellent example of a commemorative souvenir produced immediately after Livingstone's death.

"In death Livingstone became once more a national hero., He was acclaimed once again as a great abolitionist: his numerous reports on the slavers' advance across Africa from the east coast were seen to have led to the treaty against the trade enforced on the sultan of Zanzibar in 1873.,"

$23
Stanley had, of course, taken the lead in reviving Livingstone’s celebrity and his book, How I Found Livingstone (1872), presented the traveller as a genial saint. Horace Waller, who had been with the UMCA at Magomero, fastidiously edited Livingstone's Last Journals (1874), a poignant testimony to soul-searching, suffering, forbearance, and tenacity. These books, and their derivatives, contributed to a Livingstone legend which had begun with Missionary Travels. There was a peculiar romance about the lone missionary ever pressing into new country, concerned not to convert but to bear Christian witness by preaching the gospel, giving magic-lantern shows, and speaking against slavery. Livingstone became a symbol of what the British—and other Europeans—wished to believe about their motives as they took over tropical Africa in the late nineteenth century: in effect he redeemed the colonial project.” (Oxford DNB).

$975USD

24. [NICARAGUA]
[A Collection of Four Watercolours of the British Settlement of Bluefields, Nicaragua].

Nicaragua, 1845. Four matted watercolour views on paper, three sheets measuring ca. 14,5x25,5 cm (5 ½ x 10 in), the fourth measuring ca. 14,5x23 cm (5 ½ x 9 in). Two of the views with manuscript captions on verso, the other two with later paper backing. Two of the watercolours have old fold creases, otherwise a very good collection of watercolours.

An attractive collection of watercolours of the British settlement at Bluefields, Nicaragua, showing the area as it appeared in the 1840s. Two of the images are captioned in a contemporary hand on the verso, and show the home of a "Mr. Ninoud" as it appeared when the artist was at Bluefields on July 10, 1845. They show a small, thatched-roof structure on stilts near the coast. The other two watercolours show a more substantial building, two stories in height and with a thatched roof and a porch. In one of the images a Union Jack is shown flying outside the building, indicating the presence of a British merchant, trader, or official. Bluefields is Nicaragua's chief Caribbean port, and has been a location of interest to Europeans since the early seventeenth century. The British founded a colony there in 1730, and it remained under British control for more than a century. Moravian missionaries arrived at Bluefields in 1847, and established a church two years later. In 1844, a year before these watercolours were made, the British government sent a new envoy, Patrick Walker, to live in the town. This was part of a British effort to shore up the region in the face of possible encroachment by the United States and European powers.

$2500USD
25. [NIKKO, JAPAN]
[Photo Album of 26 Original Photographs of Nikko, Japan].
Ca. 1890. Oblong Folio (28x38 cm). 26 leaves. 26 large photographs ca. 20.5x26 cm (8 x 10 ¼ in) mounted on 26 stiff cardboard leaves. All photographs numbered and captioned in negative, 15 photographs with custom made labels with type written text. Period brown gilt lettered half morocco with cloth boards neatly rebacked and re-cornered in style with new endpapers. Overall a very good album.

The album includes early large photographs of the main sites of Nikko, a mountainous resort approximately 140 km north of Tokyo, which became especially popular among foreign visitors in the end of the 19th century. "In 1890 first railway connection to Nikko was provided by the Japanese National Railways, which was followed by the Tobu Railway in 1929 with its Nikko Line" (Wikipedia). Nowadays Nikko is also a popular destination for Japanese and international tourists, famous for its ancient temples, tombs of great Japanese shoguns Tokugawa Ieyasu and Tokugawa Iemitsu, the Futarasan Shinto Shrine and numerous hot springs. The shrine of Nikko Tosho-gu, Futarasan Shrine, and a Buddhist temple complex Rinno-ji now form the UNESCO World Heritage Site Shrines and Temples of Nikko (Wikipedia).

The photographs show Hatsuishi Street (numbered 1197), the Sacred Bridge (748) leading to the Futarasan Shrine, Manganji Garden (1129 and 1132), and a large group of views of the Tosho-gu Shrine. The latter includes pictures of several gate: Ishidorii (740), Yomeimon (715 and 729), Karamon (733), Niomon (716), Torii (709), Eaimitsu (427); views of Five-storied pagoda (757), Eaimitsu temple (702), tomb of Ieyasu shogun (710, 711, 714); a sculpture of Three Wise Monkeys (1052), stone lions of Tobikoye Shishi (1145), Korean bronze lantern (358), lavish wall carvings (761), buildings of Koro (739), Futatsudo (1147), Kaguraden (1210), Mizuya (713), an alley with stone idols (807) et al.

$1750 USD

26. [NORTH-WEST FRONTIER & KHYBER PASS]
RICH, Edmund Tillotson, Colonel, C.I.E., R.E. (1874-1937)

[Unique Extensive & Historically Important Photograph and Document Archive of Edmund Rich, Summarizing his Service as the Official Surveyor of the British Colonial Forces in the North-West Frontier in 1905-1909, and Containing Excellent First-Hand Accounts of the Bazar Valley and Mohmand Campaigns of 1908, as well as a Detailed Survey of the Khyber Pass for the Planned Kabul River Railway and of the District between Malakand, Swat River and Dir.]

The Archive Includes Four Photographs Albums with over 500 Original Photographs; A Custom Made Volume of
Bound Orders, Reports, Maps, Telegrams, Autograph Letters, Newspaper Clippings etc. related to the Bazar Valley and Mohmand Campaigns; as well as 19 Loose Documents related to the Bazar Valley Expedition and Kabul River Railway Survey.

The collection is supplemented with a typewritten obituary of Rich, titled “Colonel E.T. Rich. Indian Frontier services”, and his photograph portrait in the uniform of the lieutenant of the Royal Engineers taken in the beginning of his service.

The collection includes:

Photograph album with the printed title 'Views of the Bazar Valley Field Force, 1908. Photographed by Captain E.T. Rich, R.E.' Peshawar: Mela Ram Photographer, [1908]. Oblong Folio (ca. 28x37,5 cm). 25 card leaves (numbered from 1 to 24). 63 gelatin silver prints of various size, including panoramas, mounted mostly two or three to a page; detailed printed captions pasted onto mounts. Map of the Bazar Valley printed on the rear paste-down endpaper. Original red cloth album.

Very rare Peshawar imprint. Collection of the official photographs illustrating the Bazar Valley Campaign (13 February - 13 March 1908) under command of General James Willcocks. The photos are placed in the following order (as in the Index prepared by E. Rich): Khaibar Pass, Chora, Walai, China, Halwai, Miscellaneous; and include large panoramas of the Bazar Valley, Walai camp, China; battle scenes, photos of destruction of Zakka Khel fortifications; portraits of soldiers at bivouac, sepoys in trenches, staff of the Bazar Valley Field force et al.

The album is supplemented with eleven loose documents related to the Bazar Valley Campaign: seven mimeographed copies of General Willcocks’ field orders (12-28 February 1908) and four autograph signed letters to Rich: from the Surveyor’s General Office (Calcutta, 9 February 1908) and from the Office of the Frontier Services (Dehra Dun, 13, 14 February, 4 March 1908).

Photograph album titled in manuscript 'Views of the Mohmand Campaign 1908 taken by Captain E.T. Rich R.E.' Oblong Folio (ca. 31x41 cm). 24 card leaves (numbered on both sides from 1 to 33), tissue guards. Ca. 127 gelatin silver prints of various size, including panoramas, mounted mostly four or five to a page; detailed manuscript captions on the mounts. Original black half roan album with green pebbled cloth boards.

The images give an invaluable first-hand account of the Mohmand Campaign (24 April-28 May 1908), showing British military camps, troops on the march, command post (General Willcocks and his staff), war correspondents (Lionel James from “The Times”); burning Mohmand villages and destroyed fortifications, jirgas (assemblies of elders) et al. There are also several interesting photos of the working survey team under Rich’s command, and some vivid snapshots, showing British soldiers “Bathing at Mulla Killi”, or “the swords of the 21st cavalry being sharpened at Shabkadar just before the Expedition started”. Nineteen images at rear are inserted as a memorial to Rich’s younger brother, John Easton Rich
(1879?-1907), Captain of the 2nd Battery of the Royal Field Artillery who died at Kirkee (Khadki, India). The photos show his hunting trophies, regiment, house and grave in Kirkee, et al.

**Custom Made Volume of Bound Orders, Reports, Maps, Telegrams, Autograph Letters, Newspaper Clippings etc. with the printed title “Despatches, Views etc. of Bazar Valley and Mohmand Campaigns 1908”**. Folio custom made half cloth folder with marbled paper boards (ca. 37x27 cm).

Includes: copies of field orders and official despatches, Rich’s survey reports, maps (including those cyclostyled by Rich in the field), relevant extracts from the Gazette of India, original photo of Rich with his survey team taken during the Mohmand Campaign, autograph letters and telegrams of congratulation on Rich's mention in the official despatches, and his brevet, newspaper clippings et al.

**Photograph album titled in manuscript ‘Views of the Khyber Pass, N.W. Frontier of India, taken chiefly by E.T. Rich when surveying there 1905-1909’**. Oblong Folio (ca. 31x41 cm). 26 card leaves (numbered on both sides from 1 to 52), tissue guards. Ca. 176 gelatin silver prints of various size, including panoramas, mounted mostly four or five to a page; detailed manuscript captions on the mounts. Original black half roan album with green pebbled cloth boards.

The photos are placed in the following order (as in the Index prepared by E. Rich): Peshawar Plain and Jamrud; Khyber Pass from Jamrud to Torkham; Kabul River, Smatzai and Dakka (Afghanistan); Shilman Valley and Mullagori Road; Types of Tribesmen and Personal. Interesting images include a group photograph portrait commemorating the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Khyber Pass in 1905; photos from the Emir of Afghanistan’s visit to Peshawar in 1906; Jamrud fort and railway station, caravans near Ali Masjid fort, “A railway camp on the Kabul River, 3 miles from Warsak”, large panoramas of the Khyber pass in summer and winter, remote parts of the Kabul River et al. Over 30 photos at rear are vivid “Snapshots of E.T. Rich at work and play”.

The album is supplemented with seven loose documents related to the survey of the Kabul River Railroad: typewritten copy of Rich’s report of the survey results “Note on alternative Alignments proposed for the K.R.R.”, a draft of Rich’s letter to his superior with the analysis of his expedition; three telegrams with instructions from the India Survey office in Shimla, autograph letter with instructions from the Chief Engineer’s Office of the North Western Railway (Lahore, 8 May 1906); and a handwritten menu of a luncheon held in Landi Kotal on 4 December 1905 (on the printed form with the coat of arms of the Northwestern Province).

**Photograph album titled in manuscript ‘Views in Malakand, Swat & Dir Photographed and Compiled by Captain E.T. Rich, R.E.’ [1905-1909]**. Oblong Folio (ca. 31x41 cm). 26 card leaves (numbered on both sides from 1 to 48), tissue guards. Ca. 185 gelatin silver prints of various size, including panoramas, mounted mostly four or five to a page; detailed manuscript captions on the mounts. With folding manuscript map on linen mounted at rear. Original black half roan album with green pebbled cloth boards.
The photos are placed in the following order (as in the Index prepared by E. Rich): Peshawar plain, Abazai to Dargai; Malakand; Chakdara Fort; Swat Valley; Swat River Gorge and Agra; Chitral Road from Chakdara to Dir. Manuscript ‘Index map’ mounted at rear delineates the area of survey and marks the spots where photos were taken. Interesting images include frontier forts (Abazai, Malakand, Chakdara et al.), stations of the Nowshera-Dargai narrow gauge railway, river bridges, roads, wide-angle mountain panoramas, group portraits of the natives, surveyors with their instruments, British officers, their field camps et al. Last 13 photos depict the 1909 ‘Jehangira manoeuvres’ under command of General Willcocks which Rich took part in as the official photographer (images of the British troops, firing cannons, breaches in the Afridi fortifications, General Willcocks with staff, visiting ladies including Lady Willcocks et al).

The album is supplemented with a large folding linen backed map titled by Rich “Frontier near Mardan. 1 inch map carried by E.T. Rich in 1909[?]–1908, showing his survey for that year in red”.

Edmund Tillotson Rich was a British military engineer and surveyor, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He graduated from Sandhurst with the Pollock Medal and was gazetted as 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. In 1895 he went out to India and was posted to railway survey work in Burma. In 1905–1909 Rich worked as survey officer on the Indian North-West Frontier, and took part in the Bazar Valley and Mohmand Campaigns of 1908 (as a divisional and a chief survey officer respectively). During the latter he was slightly wounded and for his services was promoted brevet-major. In 1911 Rich was appointed the head of the survey office on the Burma frontier post at Myitkyina, where he carried out the survey of the border with Tibet and Yunnan. In 1916–1917 he was in charge of the survey party looking for the alternative routes between Bandar Abbas and Kirman in South Persia; in 1918 – in charge of the North West Persia Survey Detachment which accompanied British intervention in the Caspian under command of General Dunsterville. Rich carried out important surveys in Baku, Batum and Tiflis.

After the WW1 Rich returned to Burma where he became the head of the Burma Circle of the Survey of India. In 1920–22 while surveying the unadministered territory between Burma and Assam he encountered slavery and human sacrifices still practiced there; in 1925 he took part in the Sir Harcourt Butler’s Mission to the Hukawng Valley to suppress slavery. Rich retired with the rank of Colonel and C.I.E. In 1929.

“Colonel Rich was a great linguist, and besides his knowledge of Urdu, Pushtu, and Persian, he was able to converse in Yunnanese and several dialects of Burma – Kachin, Maru, and Lisaw. <...> He was a keen explorer throughout his career and did much to encourage a spirit of adventure in younger officers who served under him” (Obituary/ The Geographical Journal, Vol. 91, No. 1. Jan. 1938, p. 96).

$25,000USD
27. [PANAMA RAILROAD, LIMA & GUAYAQUIL]

[Photo Album with 106 Original Photographs from a Steamship Voyage to South America, Including Views and Scenes of the Panama Railroad, Lima and Callas in Peru, Guayaquil in Ecuador and the Bolivian Capital La Paz et al.]

[South America], ca. 1903. Oblong Octavo (ca. 15.5x21 cm). 24 stiff card leaves. With 106 photographs of different sizes mounted on the leaves and endpapers. The majority are ca. 8.5x8 cm (3 ½ x 3 in), with ten smaller photos ca. 5.5x9.5 cm (2 1/8 x 3 ¼ in) and seven images of smaller size or different shape (cut as a circle etc.). Period manuscript ink captions in English on album mounts or image margins. With a small blue-printed photo and advertisement of bull fights in Lima. Period brown patterned full sheep album, stitched through on top and bottom. Covers mildly rubbed at extremities, a few photos slightly faded, but overall a very good album.

The album documents a voyage from New York to Lima, taken in June-November 1903, on several ships of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line (S.S. Palena, Seguranca and Loa) and via the company’s famous railroad across the Panama Isthmus. The travelling party included the Peruvian consul in New York, Francisco Pérez de Velasco, and his family - wife Isabel Oyague Soyer, daughter Isabel Pérez de Velasco Oyague (born in New York, d. 1951) and son José Vicente Pérez de Velasco Oyague. The collection was most likely assembled by the family’s companion or governess from New York (all captions are in English).

The images include a series of interesting views of the Panama Isthmus before the construction of the Panama Canal had been finished; showing the Bay of Panama and streets of Colon (the Atlantic terminal), "Commencement of the Panama Canal," Panama Cathedral, inland railroad stations and villages, locals selling fruits, children et al; very interesting is a picture of "The United States Gunboat ‘Boston’ in Panama Bay just before firing on the Declaration of Independence of Panama. November 1903."

The Peruvian views show the ports of Callao, Paita and Salaverry, with a series of Lima images - panoramas taken from San Christobal, three images of the Lima railway station, scenes in Barranco neighbourhood, Lima street view, three images from Chorillos (native soldiers, locals and Chorillos renowned beach). The collection includes 13 views of the Guayaquil coast taken on board S.S. Loa in July 1913, on the way to Lima. There are also two views of the Cuban shores taken from the distance, and a view of La Paz, Bolivia; one image with a carriage and horses captioned "on way to climb mountain Sorata" (Bolivia).

The album contains at least 18 portraits of the members of Velasco’s family, posing on board of a steamships and in New York before departure (Central Park, Brooklyn Bridge, Grant’s Tomb), interesting are several of their portraits with photo cameras. Seven images show the entrance and interior of the Velasco home in Lima and their servants.

Francisco Pérez de Velasco was a bibliophile and assembled a large book collection of Peruviana, a catalogue of it was published in 1918: Catálogo de la Bilibioteca, Propiedad del Dr. Francisco Pérez de Velasco (Lima: Librería e Imprenta Gil, 1918). The library contained "Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin American rare books by 18th and 19th- century European travelers to Peru and Ecuador and a collection of laws, statutes, legal materials, bound volumes and pamphlets detailing Spanish laws, dating from 1623-
1833." It is now in the Special Collection Department of Duke University Library (Latin American & Caribbean Studies/ Duke University Library on-line). Another part of Velasco’s collection is in the Yale University library, including "first-hand records from the time of the initial activities of conqueror Francisco Pizarro in the Andes, original geographical descriptions, records of monastic orders, royal treasury account books, notarial documents, copies of royal decrees, and handwritten copies of some of the chroniclers to the essays of the precursors of Independence" (Latin American Collection, Yale University Library on-line). About Perez de Velasco’s status see: Handbook of the American Republics/ Bureau of the American Republics. Bulletin 50. Washington, [1893]. P. 30.

$1250USD

28. [PARIS]
 [An Attractive Unsigned Watercolour of the Statue of Étienne Marcel by Antonin Idrac next to the Hôtel de Ville].

Ca.1885. Painting ca. 26x37 cm (10 x 14 ½ in) mounted on larger card. Overall a very good painting. Recently matted. This attractive impressionistic watercolour show a lively people filled Quai de Hôtel de Ville with the Statue of Étienne Marcel and Hôtel de Ville to the right and the Seine embankment on the Left. "Étienne Marcel (between 1302 and 1310 – 31 July 1358) was provost of the merchants of Paris under King John II, called John the Good (Jean le Bon). He distinguished himself in the defense of the small craftsmen and guildsmen who made up most of the city population" (Wikipedia).

$1500USD

29. [PERON, Francois] (1775-1810) & [FREYCINET, Louis, Baron de] (1777-1840)
 [ATLAS VOLUME] 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 le Casuarin, pendant les annes 1800, 1801, 1802,1803 et 1804. Atlas Historique [by Leseur et Petit]. [Voyage of Discovery to Terra Australis, executed by order of His Majesty the Emperor and King, on the corvettes Geographe, the Naturalist, and the schooner the Casuarina during the years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803 and 1804].

"In 1800 an expedition organized by the Institute of France and placed under the command of Nicolas Baudin sailed for the South Seas. Their particular instructions were to make a full and minute examination of the Australian coasts, and especially to explore the southern coast, "where there is supposed to be a strait communicating with the Gulf of Carpentaria, and which consequently would divide New Holland into two large and almost equal islands." The maps and charts [were] prepared by Freycinet, who continued the publication after the death of Peron... Peron the naturalist on this voyage, was able to prepare a huge zoological collection that was known for years for its excellence" (Hill 1329 (First Edition)).

This very scarce second edition was prepared by Freycinet after he returned from his own expedition to the Pacific between 1817 and 1820. It is not generally known that the 1824 second edition of the 'Partie Historique' contains some significant changes and additions to the first edition. The maps and charts of the first edition atlas, which bore the nationalistic and ambitious name of Terre Napoleon and included imperial French names for many parts of the coast, were omitted or greatly altered for the second edition atlas. This atlas also includes twenty-five new plates, many of which are coloured. Freycinet's alterations to the second edition reflect the political reality of the times and finally recognize the just claims of the English navigators, in particular Matthew Flinders, to the discovery of the Australian coast. Copies of the second edition of the 'Partie Historique' appear to be rarer, copy for copy, than the first edition and are prized accordingly" (Wantrup p. 157-9); Ferguson 979; "In 1800 [Peron] was engaged by Nicolas Thomas Baudin as 'trainee zoologist charged with comparative anatomy' for Baudin's exploratory voyage to the southern and western coasts of Australia" (Howgego 1800-1850, P21).

$12,500USD

30. [PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS]

[Two Original Watercolour Panoramas of Port Louis in Mauritius].

Ca. 1820-s. Watercolours on paper, first ca. 16,5x23,5 cm (6 ½ x 9 ¼ in) and second ca. 16,5x33 cm (6 ½ x 13 in). Both watercolours unsigned, but with period ink captions on verso. Recently matted, very good watercolours.

Two early captivating views of Mauritius taken from life by a skillful amateur artist during a voyage of the East India Company's sloop 'Elphinstone' in the 1820-es.
The first watercolour is an early depiction of Port Louis from the harbour, with surrounding mountains of the Moka Range (including Le Pouce) in the background, mostly wooden houses on the shore and several naval vessels in the harbour. The second view shows Port Louis from above, with the famous Champ de Mars Racecourse in the foreground. “The Racecourse was inaugurated on 25 June 1812, by The Mauritius Turf Club (MTC) which was founded earlier in the same year by Colonel Edward A. Draper. The Mauritius Turf Club is the oldest horse-racing club in the Southern Hemisphere and the second oldest in the world” (Wikipedia).

The watercolours were made during one of the voyages of ‘Elphinstone’, and the artist was very likely the crew member, Lieutenant William Bowater (the sketch book was inscribed in ink with the initials 'W.B.' on the front endpaper). Bowater was later dismissed from the navy.

“On the 2nd of November, 1829, a court-martial, presided over by Captain R. Morgan, of the Marine, was convened at Bombay, to inquire into certain charges for “insubordinate and disrespectful conduct” on the part of Lieutenant W. Bowater, of the Hon. Company’s ship ‘Elphinstone’, preferred against him by his commanding officer, Captain F.W. Greer and that the sentence of the Court, which was dismissal from the service, was confirmed by the Commander-in-chief of the Bombay Army, Lieutenant-General Sir Sydney Beckwith, K.C.B” (Low, C.R. History of the Indian Navy. 2 vols. Vol. 1. London, 1877. P. 498-499).

The Honourable East India Company’s sloop-of war ‘Elphinstone’, of 18 guns and 387 tons, “was built by Hilhouse & Sons and launched in 1824. She operated out of London as an East Indiaman and participated with the Royal Navy in the New Zealand land wars. She was sold in 1862” (Wikipedia). The ‘Elphinstone’ sailed to the Mediterranean, around the southern tip of Africa and on to the East Indies and Australia.

As Richard Burton noted in ‘First footsteps in East Africa’, the sloop carried out a naval blockade of the Somalian coast in 1825-1833, after a British brig from the Mauritius had been seized, plundered and broken up near Berberah in 1825. “The ‘Elphinstone’ sloop of war (Capt. Greer commanding) was sent to blockade the coast; when her guns opened fire, the people fled with their wives and children, and the spot where a horseman was killed by a cannon ball is still shown on the plain near the town”. <...> Eventually “the Somal bound themselves to abstain from future attacks upon English vessels, and also to
refund by annual statements the full amount of plundered property. For the purpose of enforcing the latter stipulation it was resolved that a vessel of war should remain upon the coast until the whole was liquidated. When attempts at evasion occurred, the traffic was stopped by sending all craft outside the guardship, and forbidding intercourse with the shore. The 'Coote', the 'Palinus' and the 'Tigris', in turn with the 'Elphinstone', maintained the blockade through the trading season till 1833 (Burton, R. First Footsteps in East Africa. London, 1856. P. Xxxiv-xxxv).

$3250USD

31. [POTSDAM]

[Attractive Copper Engraved Plan Titled]: "Grundriss von der Stadt Potsdam."

Ca. 1780. Copper engraved plan ca. 35,5x43 cm (14x17 in). A minor crease in the upper part of the plan, some very mild minor foxing blank margins, but otherwise a very good plan

This attractive map of Postdam which is similar in style to the Berlin Plans of Johann David Schleuen (1711-1771) has thirteen views of the most famous buildings of the city framing the central plan. These views include the Garrison, St. Nicolai, Holy Spirit & French Churches and also the City Hall, Rifle Factory, Sanssouci, Royal Palace, Japanese Palais etc. "After the Edict of Potsdam in 1685, Potsdam became a centre of European immigration. Its religious freedom attracted people from France (Huguenots), Russia, the Netherlands and Bohemia. The edict accelerated population growth and economic recovery.

Later, the city became a full residence of the Prussian royal family. The majestic buildings of the royal residences were built mainly during the reign of Frederick the Great. One of these is the Sanssouci Palace (French: "without cares", by Georg Wenzeslaus von Knobelsdorff, 1744), famed for its formal gardens and Rococo interiors. Other royal residences include the New Palace and the Orangery" (Wikipedia).

$1250USD

32. [SINGAPORE]

[A Photo Album of 154 Original Photographs of Singapore].

1938-1939. Oblong Folio ca. 36,5x27 cm). 21 leaves. The first leaf is titled in white ink: "Singapore, 1938-1939." The mostly glossy silver gelatin photos range in size from ca. 6,5x9 cm (2 ½ x 3 ½ in.) to 10,5x15 cm (4x6 in.); with one image ca. 16x22 cm (6 ½ x 8 ½ in.). The images are generally strong and unfaded and many have white ink captions. Period black cloth album (produced by H. Hussain, Singapore, also a manufacturer of Malacca canes and walking sticks) with a pictorial front cover. Album mildly rubbed at extremities, but overall in very good condition.

The compiler of the album and his friends are most likely in the British military. Included are ten real photo postcards. These show: a resort’s grounds, a fishing boat, junks and boats in harbor, a bridge across a river, Malaysian brassware, and river residences. Four images are small cut-outs of people or places; four are postcards with drawn portraits of local types, signed in plate by the artists. The main
photos show such scenes as: the Solar bar and café; a pineapple factory; the Union Jack Club; the Union buildings with the H.Q. For the RAF; “Raffle’s Place” – a large hotel; a museum; the court house; the Sultan of Johore’s Palace entrance; the Chinese Quarter on washday; a lantern maker’s shop; various street scenes; the Railway station; Change Alley; rickshaws on the street; a Chinese grave; a Sikh with his two buffalo; a Tiger Beer factory; native huts and boats; the Straights Cabaret; The New World dance hall; The Happy World (theatre?); parks; coolies; native huts with farmers and children; a machine on the beach; the Seletar “Picture Palace”; eight small snapshots of a European sports day, with races, tug of war, etc.; diving off boards at a pool; sailing ships and a victorious sailing crew posing with their cup (this appears to be the “Changi Regatta”); many more shots of small boat sailing, with an insignia pasted onto one of the leaves showing the Naval Base Sailing Club; another group of photos related to the Royal Air Force Yacht Club of Singapore; an anti-malarial squad of three natives with spray tanks on their backs; fishing in Seletar; the hut of Patimah, a licensed midwife; natives selling their wares on the street; many more harbor and pool scenes; a Chinese funeral; a roadway through “The New Kampong”; a group of native workers in some kind of construction labeled, “Concrete Lizzies”; a cruise liner; two shots of native girls in Bali; etc.

Singapore was a peaceful outpost of European and British influence. It all changed in 1942. This album evokes those halcyon days before the war. “The Battle of Singapore, also known as the Fall of Singapore, was fought in the South-East Asian theatre of the Second World War when the Empire of Japan invaded the Allied stronghold of Singapore. Singapore was the major British military base in South-East Asia and nicknamed the "Gibraltar of the East". The fighting in Singapore lasted from 8–15 February 1942. It resulted in the capture of Singapore by the Japanese and the largest surrender of British-led military personnel in history. About 80,000 British, Indian and Australian troops became prisoners of war, joining 50,000 taken by the Japanese in the earlier Malayan Campaign. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill called the ignominious fall of Singapore to the Japanese the "worst disaster" and "largest capitulation" in British military history. In just seven days, Singapore, the "Impregnable Fortress", had fallen" (Wikipedia).

$1500USD
33. **[SPANISH COSTUMES]**

[**WILLOUGHBY, Avarilla**]

[**Eight Very Attractive Original Watercolours of Seventeen Spanish Costumes**].

[Warwickshire?], ca. 1829-31. Folio (ca. 39.5 x 25 cm). Five leaves of Whatman paper watermarked "1821" with three large drawings directly on the leaves, and five smaller mounted drawings (15.5x15.5 cm and 12x7 cm or slightly smaller), all in pencil, ink and gouache. Period ink captions in French and English, dated 1829-31. Period style red straight-grained half morocco with gilt tooled spine and marbled boards and endpapers. A very good collection of watercolours.

Charming collection of eight colourful watercolours showing seventeen costumes of the Spanish county of Aragon, including Vallée de Gistain (de Chistau), Valle de Broto and Riviere de Broto. Details are shown in a masterly manner; the gouaches show peasants, musicians, a mountain shepherd, a water bearer, a woman with a child, and even a contrabandist from Gavarni with a gun. Apparently (from a note which was included with other items from this estate) drawn by Avarilla Willoughby after she was 46 for her affectionate daughter Cecilia.

$3750USD

34. **[SYRIA, LEBANON & THE HOLY LAND]**

[**Photo Album of a Hundred Photographs of Syria, Lebanon and the Holy Land Titled:**] "Syria and Judea Vol. 1."

Ca. 1880. Large Oblong Folio (ca. 48 x 41 cm). One hundred photographs (93 albumen prints), including one folding panorama of Bethlehem, seven photochrom and one cabinet portrait photo, mounted on 50 stiff card leaves. Photos captioned in pencil on mounts and many additionally captioned, numbered and signed "Bonfils" in negative, most ca. 22x28 cm (9x11 in) Period brown gilt tooled half morocco with brown pebbled cloth boards and raised bands. Some mounts with mild foxing, a few images with mild fading but overall a very good album of photographs.

34. Damascus
This very large attractive album has strong images including views of Tripoli, Dog River (2), Beirut (3), Grove of Cedars, Baalbek (16), Zahleh, Anti-Libanus, Bridge on the Litani, Mount Hebron, Valley of the Arnon, Damascus (35), Camel Caravan, Sidon, Tyre, Acre, Mount Carmel, Casarea, Jaffa (5), Ramallah, Lydda, Wall of the Magi, Bethlehem (6), Pools of Solomon (2), Abraham’s Oak, Hebron (2) Gaza (4), Bedouin, Field of Boaz etc. Maison Bonfils was started by Paul-Felix Bonfils (1831-1885) in Beirut in 1867 and was "to become one of the most successful photographic businesses in the world. They photographed most of the important sights in the Middle East and their views were widely distributed" (Jacobsen p. 216). Bonfils’ "stock had variety enough to please all and ranged from classical landscapes and biblical scenes to ethnographic portraits and subtly erotic images of Oriental men and women. A close examination of Bonfils photographs reveals quite clearly that Felix had a different eye than the others, and at least in the beginning, a more naive and less commercial approach to image making" (Perez p. 141).

$6750 USD

35. [VANCOUVER BEGINNINGS]

[Early Post Fire Vancouver Imprint Listing Properties and Prices in the West End]: Price List of Lots for Sale of Subdivision of Lot 185 City of Vancouver. [Vancouver, ca. 1886]. Broadside, Folio, ca. 33,5x21,5 cm. Centrefold, paper slightly browned around edges with some very minor marginal tears, otherwise a very good copy.

With: [Cheque of the Corporation of Vancouver for $15.00 Payable to the Union Steam Ship Co. Of B.C., signed by D[avid] Oppenheimer as Mayor]. Vancouver, Bank of British Columbia, 21 April, 1891. Ca. 23x11 cm. Printed and finished in brown ink, with paid stamps on recto and endorsement by Wm. Cargill on verso. Two short minor marginal tears at bottom and left margin, creased at lower left corner, otherwise a very good copy.

Very rare early Vancouver broadside. Early post-fire Vancouver imprint listing properties and prices in the district lot 185, now the Downtown West End. The lot stretches from Seaton to Pacific street, affecting fourteen streets in total: Seaton (after 1915 – West
Hastings, continuation of Hastings west of Burrard), Melville, Georgia, Alberni, Robson, Hara, Barclay, Nelson, Comox, Pendrell, Davie, Burnaby, Harwood, and Pacific. The prices for 33’x132’ blocks differ from $225 (Harwood, Burnaby streets) to $600 for the lots on Seaton Street – a residence of local rich people called “Blueblood Alley”.

David Oppenheimer (1834–1897) was a successful entrepreneur and the second mayor of Vancouver (1888-1891). He “did extensive business with the Canadian Pacific Railway during its construction through the mountains of British Columbia in the 1880s <…>. Realizing the railway's importance, the Oppenheimer Brothers firm had joined the Vancouver Land and Improvement Company in 1878 to purchase land near its western terminus” (Wikipedia). “Although the brothers did not move to the fledgling community of Granville (Vancouver) until late 1885 or early 1886, David had begun to acquire prime land there as early as 1878, when he persuaded several partners to join him in buying 300 acres on Burrard Inlet. In the summer of 1884 he and other Victoria capitalists bought more land at Coal Harbour and English Bay, lobbied the provincial government to assist the CPR in extending its line westward from Port Moody, and encouraged other landowners to join them in donating about 175 acres to the railway. After the CPR officially announced the extension of its line to Granville, Oppenheimer continued, at least until 1886, to buy more land at government auction. At the beginning of 1887 the assessed value the Oppenheimer Brothers’ holdings, through their Vancouver Improvement Company, was $125,000, the largest after the CPR ($1,000,000) and the Hastings Saw Mill ($250,000)” (Dictionary of Canadian Biography on-line).

$1250USD

36. [VLADIVOSTOK]

[Anonymous Large Original Photograph Panorama of Vladivostok].

Ca. 1890s. Large folding albumen print panorama ca. 24x74 cm (9 ½ x 29 ¼ in), dissected in two parts and mounted on original card. Unsigned. Beautiful sharp strong image, this panorama is in near fine condition.

Beautiful panorama of downtown Vladivostok looking east, with the Golden Horn Bay and numerous naval and commercial ships on the right, and Eagle’s Nest Hill on the left. The central part of the panorama shows a perfect overview of the city’s downtown core – the conjunction of Svetlanskaya and Aleutskaya Streets, with busy commercial and residential developments. Among the buildings shown are: Vladivostok Dormition Cathedral (completed in 1899, destroyed by Soviet government in 1938); rails and cars of the Trans-Siberian Railroad in the foreground; newly built bank offices; city wharfs with administrative buildings et al.

$1750USD
37. [WALKER, Henry, Captain]

[Manuscript Journal of the Ship Ida From Boston Voyage to Valparaiso, San Blas, Guayaquil and back to Boston in 1821-23, Titled]: Journal kept on board the Ship Ida of Boston <...> from Boston towards N.W. Coast of America.

[Primarily at sea], 1821-1823. Folio (ca. 31x19 cm). [188] pp. With two manuscript deeds, and four other sheets of manuscript laid in. Period brown quarter sheep with marbled boards, housed in a new light brown cloth clamshell box with green gilt lettered sheep label. Rubbed at extremities, lightly soiled. Some minor scattered foxing, else text is clean and very legible. Deeds chipped and lightly foxed. Old fold lines; one reinforced along folds, the other with a hole one inch by two, affecting text. Overall a very good Manuscript.

The journal details Ida's voyage in 1821-23 from Boston to San Blas in Mexico around Cape Horn, with stops in Valparaiso (Chile) and Guayaquil (Ecuador), and the return journey to the United States. The voyage went in several stages: at first, from Boston to Valparaiso (December 7th, 1821 - February 14th, 1822); then after a two-month furlough from Valparaiso to San Blas (April 12th - May 24th, 1822); then back to South America, to Guayaquil (August 2nd - September 4th of the same year); from there back to Valparaiso (October 11th - November 24th, 1822), and a return journey to the US (June 1st - July 6th, 1823).

The journal methodically records the nautical details of Ida's voyage: wind and weather conditions, daily mileage, speed of the ship each hour, latitude and longitude, and geographical objects encountered and passed on the way. Captain Walker notes that he departed on the Ida from Boston harbor "with a heavy heart and thoughts of home," crossed the Equator on the 30th of December, and the next day passed the archipelago of Fernando Noronha (354 km offshore from the Brazilian coast). On the 25th of January she passed the Falkland Islands, and went through the Drake Passage: along Terra del Fuego "for eight leagues making in sharp peaks like steeples," Staten Land (Isla de los Estados) and Diego Ramirez Islands. On the 4th of February Ida rounded Cape Horn, and on that day Walker "saw a Rain Bow at midnight caused by the moon", two days later he observed a moon eclipse. Santiago’s port San Antonio was sighted on the 13th of February, and the next day Ida arrived in Valparaiso.

During the sailing to San Blas Walker noted the ship passing the Galapagos Islands, Cabo Corrientes (Mexico) et al; on return journey to Guayaquil - Islas Marias (Mexico) and Isla de la Plata (Ecuador). Ida arrived to Puna island at the head of Gulf of Guayaquil on the 4th of September. On the way back to Valparaiso she passed Juan Fernandez Island and stayed in port San Antonio, at the mouth of Maipo River for several days. During this part of the voyage Ida got caught in many storms, the note from 24th of October witnesses "Strong gales, squalls and rough sea; ship requires pumping every two hours."
The journal contains an impressive entry describing the Valparaiso earthquake on the 20th of November 1822: "At 11 P.M. We was sudenly [sic] alarmed by a violent shock that effected the ship as if she had struck the bottom, all hands sprung on deck and cried out the ship ashore...on reflection knew it was impossible for her to have struck any bottom in so heavy a sea as was on at the time without bilging the bottom in. I then thought of a wreck of a vessel but lastly I imputed it to an earth quake." Aftershocks wrack the sea periodically for the next few days. On the 22nd of November they got word about the effects of the quake: "They <...,> informed us that there had been a heavy shock of an earth quake on shore and that Valparaiso had been nearly destroyed and had lost 23 lives in the fall of a Castle. St. Jago & several of the towns in the interior had suffered severely the inhabitants about the sea coast fled to the mountains for safety fearing that the sea would flow in upon them, animals of every kind on shore appeared to be affected by the shock."

There is also an interesting note about the ship Emerald of London coming from New South Wales to Rio de Janeiro with a cargo of oil which Ida encountered in the South Atlantic on the 20th of January, 1822. She provided Emerald with provisions, including "6 barrels of flour, 6 of beef, one of pork and two of bread and two cases of gin," but the next day the sailors "found a strange man on board that had secreted himself under one of the forecastle berths; he said he came from the Emerald in the second boat - he is supposed to be a convict from New Holland." No hint is given as to the fate of the stowaway. The journal also keeps track of wildlife seen at sea, including dolphins, sharks, turtles, flying fish, and albatrosses, boobies and various other birds. One of the later notes records the sale of Ida: "I was informed by Capt. Scott that the ship Ida was sold this day" (1st of March, 1823). There is no record of the interim period, and Walker's entries are both brief and incomplete about a return journey to Boston in summer 1823. There are notes in a later hand throughout the volume which give pieces of information about Walker, and a paragraph on the last page gives an account of Walker's return, indicating that Walker returned on a whaling vessel to Nantucket and thence to Boston. The two deeds pertain to land. They are marked as "Deed, Walker to Woodbury," and "Nancy Walker's share in the estate of Luke Woodbury - Copy." The other manuscript sheets are in the same later hand as in the journal and elaborate further on Walker's life and career.

Overall an interesting collection related to 19th century US commercial maritime voyages.

$3250USD

38. [WEST AFRICAN SQUADRON]
GOLDSMITH, George, Admiral RN (1806-1875)
Two Early Albums with Over Forty Watercolours and Pencil Drawings Showing the West Coast of Africa, including Seven Beautiful Double-Page Watercolour Panoramas of the 'Slave Castles' on the Coast of Ghana, Coastal Views of Fernando Po and Ascension Islands; a Double Page Watercolour Showing Five Ships of the West African Squadron; Colourful Portraits of the Natives of the Cape Coast, Including "Billipah, King of the Boobies, Fernando Po" et al. With a number of detailed drawings of British sailing vessels, Chinese warships and fishing boats (taken during the First Opium War), views of Malta, and others.
Ca. 1837-1838.

Album 1: Oblong Octavo (ca. 14x21 cm). 41 leaves. With 66 pencil drawings and sketches, including 44 full or partly coloured. Over thirty drawings are related to West Africa; the majority of drawings with extensive pencil captions and notes. Album signed in pencil by the

38. Billipah, King of the Boobies, Fernando Po
artist on the last leaf. Original brown half sheep album with marbled boards. Binding slightly worn and
loose on hinges, otherwise a very good album with bright drawings.

Album 2: Oblong Quarto (ca. 18x24 cm). 21 leaves. With 25 pencil drawings and sketches, including
11 full or partly coloured. Ten drawings show coastal views of West Africa, all but one are captioned and
extensively noted, informing of the geographical names, coordinates, heights et al. Original marbled paper
wrappers. Brown stains on one of the double-page watercolours, wrappers rubbed and with minor tears
on the spine, otherwise a very good album.

A beautiful collection of historically important watercolour panoramas and scenes of the West
African Coast taken by a talented British navy officer George Goldsmith. He joined the Royal Navy in 1821
and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant (1828), Commander (1841), Captain (1842), Vice-Admiral
(1867) and Admiral (1875). Goldsmith served in the Mediterranean, West Coast Africa and the East Indies.
He took part in the 1st Anglo-Chinese War, with HMS Hyacinth; and the Crimean War, with HMS Sidon
under his command. Upon return to Britain he became Superintendent of the dockyard at Chatham and
was created Companion of the Bath for his services in the Crimea.

38. Cape Coast Castle from the beach

Our watercolour collection was created by George Goldsmith in his late 20-s, during service as a
Lieutenant on brig-sloop Childers, which was a part of the West African Squadron in 1834-1838.
Combining excellent sense of colour with the exactness of detail, the artist produced some outstanding
views of parts the West Coast of Africa. Among the best pieces is a series of bright watercolours showing
famous “Slave Castles” on the Gold Coast (Ghana), with double-page panoramas of St. Georges Castle in
Elmina, Cape Coast Castle, and English fort in Accra; beautiful coastal views of Dixcove, Dutch fort in
Accra, Danish Forts Prinzenstein near Keta (“Quitta”) and Christiansborg (now Osu Castle, the seat of the
government of Ghana), and others. Among other locations in West Africa depicted by the artist are the
islands in the Gulf of Guinea: Fernando Po (now Bioko, Equatorial Guinea), and São Tomé and Príncipe;
and Ascension Island, an important British naval station in the Atlantic Ocean. The views include three
beautiful double-page panoramas of Ascension Island and Fernando Po with the towering Clarence peak;
and several unfinished panoramas and views of the George Bay (Fernando Po), “Princes” island and “St.
Thomas”.

The drawings are extensively captioned and noted – with the names of mountains, bays and coves,
geographical coordinates, distances, heights, or landscape descriptions, e.g. “a yellow sandy beach all
along with a very heavy surf breaking on it” (about the area near the Cape Coast Castle). Very interesting
also is a double-page coloured drawing of the “African Squadron” in the Bight of Benin, showing HMS
Pylades, Columbine, Pelican, Scout and Goldsmith’s home ship Childers – these are five of sixteen vessels
engaged in West Africa at the time. There is also a group of excellent portraits and sketches of the native
inhabitants of the region, including a native woman “of Dutch Accra” wrapped in traditional garment and wearing heavy gold necklace; pencil drawn double-page portrait of a native group “Tom-Tomming” (playing drums) near Cape Coast Castle; and three large colour sketches of the natives of Fernando Po, one of them showing “Billipah, King of the Boobies, Fernando Po”. Curious pencil notes explain details of their cloth, e.g. “straw Cap with monkey skin”, “skin red with earth and palm oil, hair red mud” et al.

The albums also contain six drawings made in Macao during the First Opium War (dated ‘1841’) and depicting Chinese war junks, fishing boats and flags; two pencil sketches of the ‘Chinese Mode of Fishing’ showing elaborate system of nets in the shallow water. There are also two pencil profiles of the Cape of Good Hope (dated ‘October 1828’), four drawings and sketches of a Dominican convent in Malta, double page pencil panorama of Port Mahon (Menorca), eighteen drawings and sketches of different ships and their details (e.g. Sails in different stages of completeness) et al. All in All a historically important and beautifully illustrated pair of watercolour albums.

$9750USD

39. [YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK & MONTEREY]
[Photo Album of 82 Original Photographs of the Yosemite National Park and Monterey].
1910. Oblong Quarto (ca. 18x27 cm). 33 leaves. 82 photographs, the vast majority ca. 12,5x7,5 cm (5x3 in), but also four panoramas ca. 6x20,2 cm (2 ½ x 8 in), and five smaller images ca. 8,5x6 cm (3 ½ x 2 ½ in). Most photographs with handwritten period captions in white, including the title on verso of the front board "Vacation of 1910." Period black cloth. Tail of spine with some minor wear, otherwise a near fine album with strong images.

Interesting collection of early images of the Yosemite National Park - the first US national park (1864) and World Heritage Site since 1984. The album includes well executed views of most famous Yosemite sites, and the Yosemite valley - Merced River, peaks of El Capitan, Half Dome, North Dome and the Royal Arches, Eagle Peaks, Cathedral Spires, Liberty Gap, Agassiz Column, etc.; panoramas of Sierra Nevada mountains; pictures of Mirror Lake and Happy Isles, numerous falls (Bridal Veil Falls, Nevada Falls, Vernal Falls, Yosemite Falls). The views are supplemented with photographs of the tourists in their camp and on a trail, while taking pictures or cooking (e.g. "Last Camp fire," "On trail above Mirror Lake" et al.), Indian huts, a forest cabin, a picture of a black bear and an early view of the Yosemite Valley Railroad "Train crossing Pleasant Valley Bridge."

"The Yosemite Valley Railroad (YVRR) was a short-line railroad operating from 1907 to 1945 in the state of California, mostly following the Merced River from Merced to Yosemite National Park, carrying a mixture of passenger and freight traffic" (Wikipedia).

The album also contains approximately a dozen photographs of the Monterey area: views of the sea shore including Midway Point, cypress forest, dunes and the famous 17-Mile Drive laid out in 1892 by the Pacific Improvement Company (PIC). "The drive was offered as a pleasure excursion to guests of the
PIC-owned Hotel Del Monte, and it was intended to attract wealthy buyers of large and scenic residential plots on PIC land" (Wikipedia).

Very interesting is a picture of the original Pebble Beach Lodge, "a rustic log-cabin-style one-story inn completed by 1909" (Wikipedia); the Lodge burned down in 1917, being replaced by the Del Monte Lodge. "The rambling lodge, featuring private patio nooks and a wide pergola made of local logs, was positioned halfway along 17-Mile Drive, overlooking Pebble Beach. The great hall or assembly room was 35 by 70 feet (11 by 21 m) wide and was flanked by massive fireplaces at each end. A tavern and kitchen supplied food and drink, and later, cottages could be rented for overnight guests. Operated under the same management as the Hotel Del Monte, food service was available at all hours, including fresh local abalone chowder. The lodge was built as the community center for the wealthy residents of the Del Monte Forest, and was popular as a rest stop for 17-Mile Drive motorists" (Wikipedia).

The final photograph shows a scene of "Canoeing on Russian River" in California, named after Fort Ross of the Russian-American Company founded on the river in the early 19th century.

$975USD

40. ALEXANDER, Sir James Edward (1803-1855)  
[Original Watercolour View of the Coast of Jamaica with the Blue Mountains in the Background and Two Fishing Boats in the Foreground].

1831. Watercolour and ink on paper, ca. 29x38 cm (11 ½ x 15 in). Signed in pencil "Blue Mt. Jamaica" in the right lower corner. Mounted on period grey cardboard ca. 44x55,5 cm (17 ½ x 22 in), within an additional dark grey border. Manuscript caption in red ink on the lower margin "Blue Mountain. Jamaica. 1831 - J.E.A." Card mount with small marginal chips and tears, but overall watercolour in very good condition.

An evocative watercolour view of the Jamaican shore with the Blue Mountains, the longest mountain range of the island, declared a National Park in 1992 in the background. "As one of the longest continuous mountain ranges in the Caribbean, the Blue Mountains dominate the eastern third of Jamaica <..>. They rise to the elevation of over 2200 m (7400 ft) from the coastal plain in the space of about sixteen kilometers, thus producing one of the steepest general gradients in the world" (Wikipedia).
Sir James Alexander, the artist, also noted the steepness and grandeur of the Blue Mountains in his travel account: “After a week’s run we sighted afar off the dim outline of part of St. Domingo, and then the lofty mountains near Point Morant, the eastern cape of Jamaica. It was a magnificent scene, this part of the island; the Blue Mountains, eight thousand feet high, towered above a stratum of clouds, and the rugged hills below them were furrowed by ravines; we could see no level land, but the steep cliffs descended abruptly into the sea, on which were one or two small coasting vessels. As we approached nearer, we observed that the hills were not altogether barren, black forests were upon their sides, and patches of bright emerald green, and white houses, were seen as we ran along the south coast towards Port Royal” (Transatlantic Sketches, Comprising Visits to the Most Interesting Scenes in North and South America, and the West Indies, with notes on Negro Slavery and Canadian Emigration’, by Captain J. E. Alexander, 42nd Royal Highlanders, F.R.G.S. M.R.A.S. London, 1833. 2 vols. Vol. 1. P. 285).

Sir James Edward Alexander was a British army officer and a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He served in India, Persia, South Africa, Canada, New Zealand, participated in the First Anglo-Burmese War, Crimean War et al. “He saved Cleopatra’s Needle from destruction, and had much to do with its transfer to England in 1877. At its base he buried, among other artefacts, photographs of the twelve best-looking English women of the day. His extensive travels provided material for his varied publications, which included Travels from India to England (1827) and Cleopatra’s Needle (1879)” (Oxford DNB). In 1831, in the rank of Captain of 42nd Royal Highlanders, Alexander travelled to British Guiana, West Indies, United States and Canada. In South America he went up the Essequibo River, in the West Indies extensively travelled around Barbados, Tobago, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, Jamaica “with its blue mountains, fertile savannahs, and deadly lagoons” and Cuba. Then he sailed to New Orleans and went up the Mississippi to Memphis, through Tennessee and Kentucky to Louisville and the Falls of Ohio. After that he went to Virginia, visited Lake Erie, Niagara Falls, crossed Lake Ontario to York (Upper Canada), saw Kingston, Ottawa and along St. Lawrence River went to Quebec. Then he moved to New York, Washington (where met the US President), Boston and from there returned to Liverpool. Alexander “volunteered to execute commissions” for Royal Geographical Society and “other literary and scientific individuals” regarding places he visited and was very interested in the problems of “slavery, military matters, state of society and manners” (from the Preface).

Our watercolour was probably intended to be an illustration for Alexander’s “Transatlantic Sketches”, but was not included in the book; the West Indies were represented there with views of St. Vincent and Havana.

$1750USD

41. ANDERSON, John (1795-1845)

Mission to the East Coast of Sumatra, in M.DCCC.XXIII, under the direction of the Government of Prince of Wales Island. Including historical and descriptive sketches of the country, an account of the commerce, population and the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and a visit to the Batta cannibal state in the interior.


"In February and March 1823 [Anderson] acted as agent for the governor of Penang in 'procuring engagements' from the sultans of Delly and Siack, and the rajah of Langkat, in Sumatra. He was also despatched to Perak and Selangor, fixing the state's boundary with that of Perak
“In 1819 Anderson was appointed deputy warehouse-keeper and Malay translator to the government, which latter post he retained until his retirement. In January 1823 he was dispatched on a three-month mission to the east coast of Sumatra with instructions to promise protection to the Sumatran chiefs and to discourage them from entering trading agreements with the Dutch. Distributing gifts of European chintzes and Indian muslins, Anderson was well received along the coast, and, ignoring his orders to abstain from formal political negotiations, agreed new or reinvigorated treaties with the sultans of Deli and Siak and the rajas of Serdang and Langkat, which the court of directors subsequently ruled invalid. In 1826 he published an account of his journey, Mission to the East Coast of Sumatra, in 1823, designed to alert British manufacturers to the potential market for their goods in Sumatra” (Oxford DNB).

$1250USD

42. ANDREWS, Lieutenant-Colonel Mottram

A Series of Views in Turkey and the Crimea, from the Embarkation at Gallipoli to the fall of Sebastopol.

London: Thomas McLean, 1856. First Edition. Folio. With a lithographed pictorial title page, dedication leaf, subscribers' leaf, nine descriptive leaves and seventeen tinted views, two folding. Handsome period style maroon elaborately gilt tooled half straight grained morocco with cloth boards and original cloth cover title mounted on front cover. Several plates with repaired margins, not affecting printed surface, title and a few plate margins with some mild finger soiling, otherwise a very good copy.

Mottram Andrews served during the Crimean War (1853-56) as a Captain of the 28th Foot (North Gloucester) Regiment of the British Army; he retired and was promoted to an honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel on September 9th, 1855 (Colburn’s United Service Magazine. 1855, Part 1, p. 315). The 28th (North Gloucestershire) Regiment of Foot participated in the Battles of Alma (20th September) and Inkerman (November 5, 1854) of the Crimean War, as well as in the Siege of Sevastopol (October 1854 – September 1855). The plates, executed, as noted on the title page, ‘with the latest improvements in tinted lithography’ show the views of war affected areas in Turkey – environments of Gallipoli and Varna, with a nice folding panorama of the lake of Devna; and the main battle grounds in Crimea – Balaklava, Inkerman and Sevastopol with the surroundings, including a large folding panorama of Sevastopol with its harbour. The interesting views show British encampments and weapon magazines, military barracks in the Korabelnaya harbour of Sevastopol. Abbey Travel 238.

$2750USD
43. **ARAGO, J[acques Etienne Victor] (1790-1855)**


"The Uranie, with a crew of 125 men under the command of Captain Louis de Freycinet, entered the Pacific from the West to make scientific observations on geography, magnetism, and meteorology. Arago was the artist of the expedition, which visited Western Australia, Timor, Hawaii, and New South Wales. The original ship was wrecked off the Falkland Islands. Two months later the expedition continued aboard the Physicienne, which stopped for a time at Rio de Janeiro. Captain Freycinet's wife, Rose Pinon, was smuggled on board at the advent of the voyage and made the complete journey, causing some discord among the crew. Freycinet named an island he discovered after her - Rose Island among the Samoa islands. These entertaining letters, written in a lively and witty literary style, provide vivid descriptions of the topography and the inhabitants of the Pacific Islands. The book achieved great success" (Hill 28-9). "The Hawaiian portion of the text, contained on more than 150 pages, records impressions of the artist's stops on Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu. Extensive portions of the text also record the Arago impressions of Australia, Guam, and the Marianas Islands. The artist's main interest (as reflected by the plate subjects) are of peoples encountered. Several of the plates record somewhat gruesome aspects of Hawaiian culture" (Forbes 537); Ferguson 850; Sabin 1867.

$2250USD

44. **ASHTON, Sir John William (Australian, 1881-1963)**

[Original Signed Watercolour of Sydney Harbour].

1898. Watercolour ca. 24x33 cm (9 ½ x 13 in), signed and dated "W.A. 98" in the lower right corner. Recently matted. Watercolour in very good condition.

This atmospheric attractive watercolour shows the Sydney waterfront with a docked sailing vessel in the foreground. The prolific artist produced many landscapes of Australia as well as of Europe and the Middle East and travelled widely in his life. "Sir John William "Will" Ashton OBE, ROI was a British-Australian artist and Director of the National Art Gallery of New South Wales from 1937 to 1945" (Wikipedia).

$2750USD
45. **BARNES, Albert Henry (1876-1920)**

[Album of Twenty-four Original Photographs of Mount Rainier National Park, Titled]: "Sights and Scenes."

Ca. 1910. Oblong Quarto (ca. 21x28.5 cm), 12 stiff card leaves with tissue guards. Large mounted silver gelatin prints, the majority ca. 14x20 cm (5 ⅜ x 7 ⅛ in), with a few smaller ones ca. 12x17 cm (4 ¾ x 6 ¾ in). Most images with period ink captions, some inscribed in negative on the lower margins. Period black quarter cloth album with dark grey papered boards and a paper title on the front cover. Album slightly soiled and rubbed, but overall a very good album with strong clear images.

This photo album contains photos of the famous park’s landmarks, including distance and close up views of Mt. Rainier, Tatoosh Mountains and Paradise Valley, Mt. Adams, mountainous scenery taken from Beljica Peak and the Saw Tooth Range, views of Nisqually, Paradise and Mashel Rivers, Rainier Fork (a tributary of the American River), Narada Falls of the Paradise River et al; photos of Reflection, Mineral and Clear Lakes; forest sceneries include a picture of a road “3 miles above Elbe,” two portraits of a ranger with a gun posing in front of a large “Fir tree on Roundtop Creek, Lewis Co. Wn. Diam. Over 13 Ft”, and a photo of two hunters carrying a deer.

“Both a photographer and a painter, Albert Henry Barnes photographed the people, the cities and the landscapes of the Pacific Northwest. Well known as both a photographer and an oil painter, he documented images of the landscape, people, and cities and towns of Western Washington around the turn of the 20th century. However, little is known about his life. He apparently operated out of studios both in Parkland and Tacoma. His images appeared in some local newspapers from 1905-1915. He also wrote descriptive articles for photography magazines, railroad publications, and travel books.

In 1909, he photographed, wrote and published a work entitled: Sights and scenes from Tacoma to Paradise Park: forty-eight views. In 1911, in collaboration with his friend A.H. Denman, he published his best-known work: "Our Greatest Mountain and Alpine Regions of Wonder". The work contained a number of Barnes landscape photographs, as well as a color reproduction of his painting entitled "Mount Tacoma".

In addition to his publication work, he provided services for the Washington State Historical Society such as documenting commemorative services for some of the historical markers erected by the society. Among the photographs in this collection are images of unidentified homesteaders, early scenes in Mount Rainier National Park, the Columbia River Gorge, hotels and lodges in Western Washington, and scenes of Tacoma” (Albert Henry Barnes Photographs/ Washington University Libraries on-line).

$1250USD
46. **BLIGH, William (1754-1817)**

A Narrative of the Mutiny on Board His Majesty's Ship Bounty; and the Subsequent Voyage of part of the crew, in the ship's boat, from Tofua, one of the Friendly Islands, to Timor, a Dutch Settlement in the East Indies.


"This is Captain Bligh's own account of the mutiny, one of the most remarkable incidents in the whole of maritime history. After the publication of his narrative, Bligh presented copies to the Lords of the Admiralty and other influential people in the hope that his account of the mutiny would absolve him from any blame that might be leveled against him because of the incident. The narrative was also included in his A Voyage to the South Sea., published at London in 1792. Bligh, known in the British navy as "Bread Fruit Bligh," made two voyages to the South Pacific to transport this product to the British West Indies. During the first voyage he was in command of the ill-fated Bounty (1787-1790); during the second he was Commander of the Providence (1791-1793). He had earlier (1776-1780) served under Captain Cook, as sailing master on Cook's third voyage around the world. In 1805, Bligh was appointed governor of New South Wales, but from 1808 to 1810 he was imprisoned by rebellious soldiers. He was promoted to admiral in 1811" (Hill 123); Ferguson I, 71; Kroepelien 87; Sabin 5908a; Wantrup 61.

$9750USD

47. **BRAUN, Georg (1541-1622) & HOGENBERG, Frans (1535-1590)**

[WROCŁAW [BRESLAU]: Bird's-Eye Plan Titled: "Wratislavia.

[Cologne], 1587. Handcoloured bird's-eye plan ca. 36,5x48,5 cm (14x19 in.). Period handcolouring, some mild soiling of blank margins but overall a very good plan.

This attractive bird's-eye plan is very accurate and shows every house in late renaissance Wroclaw. With two legend cartouches describing the 91 main sights of the city. "Georg Braun was a topo-geographer. From 1572 to 1617 he edited the Civitates orbis terrarum, which contains 546 prospects, bird's-eye views and maps of cities from all around the world" (Wikipedia). Civitates orbis terrarum is "the first atlas of town plans and views embracing the known world" (Tooley A-D, p.185).

$975USD
48. **BRAUN, Georg (1541-1622) & HOGENBERG, Frans (1535-1590)**

*PRAGUE: Panoramic Handcoloured Copper Engraving Titled:* "Palatium Imperatorum Pragae Quod Vulgo Ratzin Appelatur / Praga Regni Bohemiae Metropolis."

*Cologne*, 1588. Handcoloured copper engraving ca. 6x49 cm (14 x 19 ½ in.). Later hand colouring but overall a very good engraving.

"This sheet contains two fabulous views of Prague, the ancient capital of Bohemia and the capital of the Holy Roman Empire during the reign of Charles IV. The panoramic views are based on the drawings of Georg Hoefnagel. The upper view depicts the Archiepiscopal Palace, Hradcany Castle & St. Vitus Cathedral. The lower panorama shows the city from the southeast with the Josefske mesto (Josef’s town or the Jewish quarter) left, Stare mesto (Old Town) & Nove mesto (New Town) at center. The famous 14th century Charles Bridge crosses the Vltava river to the Mala Strana (Little Quarter) on the right, with the Hradcany Castle perched on a hill overlooking the city" (Old World Auctions). "Georg Braun was a topo-geographer. From 1572 to 1617 he edited the Civitates orbis terrarum, which contains 546 prospects, bird’s-eye views and maps of cities from all around the world" (Wikipedia). Civitates orbis terrarum is "the first atlas of town plans and views embracing the known world" (Tooley A-D, p.185).

$2500 USD

49. **BRAUN, Georg (1541-1622) & HOGENBERG, Frans (1535-1590)**

*DRESDEN: Panoramic Handcoloured Copper Engraving Titled:* "Dresda Florentissimum Missiae Opp. Illust. Saxoniae Ducum Sedes."

*Cologne*, ca. 1580. Handcoloured copper engraving ca. 16x47,5 cm (6 ½ x 19 in). Top half of a two panorama leaf (bottom half Leipzig). Later hand colouring but overall a very good engraving.

This attractive panorama of Dresden shows both the old and new town with the full width of the Augustus Bridge."Georg Braun was a topo-geographer. From 1572 to 1617 he edited the Civitates orbis terrarum, which contains 546 prospects, bird’s-eye views and maps of cities from all around the world" (Wikipedia). Civitates orbis terrarum is "the first atlas of town plans and views embracing the known world" (Tooley A-D, p.185).

$475 USD
50. **BRINE, Lindesay [Commander R.N.] (1834-1906)**

[CHINA: A Panoramic Signed and Dated Watercolour of Chefoo (Yantai) During the Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864)].

23rd June 1860. Watercolour ca. 23x38 cm (9x15 in) mounted on larger card. Overall a very good painting. Recently matted.

An attractive and skillfully executed pencil drawing heightened with watercolour. The artist, who entered the Royal Navy in 1847 was the author of "The Taeping Rebellion in China; a narrative of its rise and progress, based upon original documents and information obtained in China" (London: Murray, 1862). This watercolour was made on the spot during his service as commander in the China Seas. The painting is captioned in ink on the image: "HMS Gunboat Opossum – Junk by Chefoo - The French Troops are Encamped on the Hill." "While serving in the Far East, [Brine] took much pains to collect accurate information on the troubles then prevailing, and in 1862 published the results of his observations and inquiries in a volume entitled ‘The Taiping Rebellion in China’" (Obituary in The Geographical Journal 27,3 (March 1906)).

**$1750USD**

51. **BRIQUET, A[bel] (1833-?)**

Souveniers du Mexique - Vistas Mexicanas [Photograph Album of Mexican Views with Twenty-One Original Photographs].

Mexico, ca. 1880. Oblong Folio. 22 leaves. With twenty-one mounted photographs each ca. 18,5x24 cm (7 ½ x 9 ½ in) with printed captions in Spanish and English mounted beneath. Original publishers brown gilt titled cloth boards, rebacked in style with matching brown gilt tooled morocco. Mounts with some sporadic mild foxing, otherwise a very good album.

This interesting album contains strong images including the statue of Christopher Columbus, Reform Drive, statue of Quahutemoc, the cathedral, Plaza Mayor, the village of Ameca-Meca, Castle of Chapultepec, customs house of Vera-Cruz, wharf Vera-Cruz, Vera-Cruz from San Juan de Ulu, Orizaba, ravine of Metlac, Guadalajara Municipal Palace and Military Plaza, Guadalajara, Falls of Juanacatlan, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, View of Real del Monte, Grupo de Tehuantepequenas, Puebla, Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl.
"Originally from France, Abel Briquet (also known as Alfred Briquet) is believed to be one of the first modern commercial photographers in Mexico. The date that he first began working in Mexico is uncertain, but it is believed that he began his Mexican photography career in the 1870s (Casanova 2007) or in 1883 (Debroise 2001). Briquet received a commission in 1876 to photograph the Mexican National Railway between Veracruz and Mexico City, and was funded through an 1883 commission from the Campagnie Maritime Transatlantique to photograph Mexican ports. His work additionally included a series of cityscape and landscape views; photographs of flora and fauna; "typical" scenes; views of pre-Columbian, colonial, and modern buildings and monuments; and commemorative albums that were commissioned by the Diaz government. He opened his own photography studio in 1885, but it is not certain whether he was involved in portrait photography.

Mexican landscape scenes were particularly popular during the nineteenth century, and foreign photographers were responsible for shooting most of these images. During the early part of his career, Briquet followed many of the photographic conventions of his time. For example, in his Tipos Mexicanos series, he photographed the tlachiquero, a laborer who used a long gourd to remove sap from the maguey plant. The sap was then used to make pulque, which was a popular alcoholic drink. Some of Briquet's images were sold as postcards at handicraft and souvenir shops in Mexico. As his career progressed, Briquet began to photograph images of factories and other modern structures that represented the technological advancement of Mexico and "portrayed landscapes in transition." In 1909, Briquet created a noted album entitled Mexico Moderno, which included photographs of luxurious private homes which were built in the "French style" and were located in the Colonia Juarez neighborhood of Mexico City" (University of Texas Library Online).

$7500USD

52. CEUMERN, Kaspar von (1613-1692)

[LIVONIAN CHRONICLES] Casparis von Ceumern, Salcensis Sorabi, Theatridium Livonicum, oder, Kleine Lieffländische Schau-Bühne: Worinnen Aller von Anfang her in Liefland gewesenen, so Geist- als Weltlichen Regenten als Bischöffen, Ertz-Bischöffen, Herrmeistern und Königen Namen, zu was Zeit sie gelebet und in was Jahren ein jeder regiert, biss zu anno 1621 siegreicher Schwedischen Eroberung der Stadt Riga zu finden. Darauff folgig eine Verzeichnüss der Städte, Schlösser und Clöster, wie sie anno 1555. vor der Moscowitischen Verstörrung des Landes, als Lieffland noch in vollem Flor gewesen, besessen worden und was darin vor Kirchen und Filialen zu finden. Wie auch eine Specification und Namen-Register des vor deme gewesenen und ausgegangenen und nu jetzo darin befindlichen Adels...

[Theatridium Livonicum, or Small Theatre of Livonia].

Riga: Georg Matthias Nöller, 1690. First edition. Octavo. [8], 58, [2 - blank], 16, [2 - blank], 17-146 pp. Copper engraved Livonian coat of arms Frontispiece, several woodcut initials in text. Period manuscript commentaries to pages 34-49. Period marbled paper wrappers, rubbed and with a minor crack on upper front hinge, otherwise a very good copy.
First edition of this collection of chronicles, treaties, decrees and other original documents on the history of Livonia (modern Latvia and Estonia); the next revised and commented edition was published only in 2004. The author describes the history of German missionary movement to Livonia from the 12th century onwards, describes the events of the Livonian War (1558-1583); gives a chronological lists of the Masters of the Teutonic Order, cities, castles, monasteries and churches of Livonia. A considerable part of the book is occupied with the list of the Livonian nobility, divided into extinct and surviving.

The second part of the book (146 pp.) has a collection of texts of the Privileges given to Livonia: “Folgen die Alten Verdeutschten Lieffländischen Privilegien” (decrees, regulations, court verdicts and resolutions, et al.), with most documents printed in parallel Latin and German. There are also texts of several official letters by “Sigismund Augustus, by the Grace of God King in Poland, Prince of Lithuania, Prussia, Masuria, Samogitia and Livonia Ruler and Heir” published after Poland had subdued Livonia in 1561 (p. 30-99). Ceumern also includes an interesting account on the value of the old currency in Livonia: “Folget Die alte Müntz Valeur so vor diesem in Lieggland gang und gebe gewesen” (pp. 132-146).

Born in Thuringia, Kaspar von Ceumern had a successful political career in Livonia, having served at different times as the secretary of Knighthood (Ritterschaftssekreter), assessor of the Dorpat district court (Beisitzer des Dorpatschen Landgerichts), assessor and vice president of the Dorpat manorial court (Hofgericht), and finally as a Landrat. Ceumern obtained a patent of nobility on the basis of merit, and married Elizabeth von Dreiling, a daughter of a Riga merchant.


$2750USD

53. **CHAPPE D'AUTEROCHE, l'Abbe Jean (1722-1769)**

_Voyage en Sibérie, fait par ordre du roi en 1761; contenant les moeurs, les usages des Russes, et l'état actuel de cette puissance; la description géographique & le nivellement de la route de Paris à Tobolsk; l'histoire naturelle de la même route; des observations astronomiques, & des expériences sur l'électricité naturelle: enrichi de cartes géographiques, de plans, de profils du terrain; de gravures qui représentent les usages des Russes, leurs moeurs, leurs habillements, les divinités des Calmouks, & plusieurs morceaux d'histoire naturelle. Par M. l'abbé Chappe d'Auteroche._

_[A Journey into Siberia, made by order of the King of France... Containing an Account of the Manners and Customs of the Russians, the Present State of Their Empire: with the Natural History, and Geographical Description of Their Country, the Level of the Road from Paris to Tobolsky]_ [With] Contenant la Description
du Kamtchatka ... Par M. Kracheninnikov. [The History of Kamtschatka, and the Kurilski Islands, with the countries adjacent].

Paris: Debure, 1768. First Edition. Text: 2 vols. in 3 Small Folio & Elephant Folio Atlas. [iv], xxx, [ii], 347; [iv], 347-777; xvi, 627, [i], [ii], [iii]. Engraved frontispiece, 3 engraved maps, 53 engraved plates, some folding, 1 engraved table, and engraved title vignettes, after Moreau le Jeune and Le Prince; atlas volume with engraved frontispiece index and 30 engraved maps, many folding, some hand-coloured in outline. The text volume in period brown elaborately gilt tooled mottled full calf with maroon gilt morocco labels and atlas in period green gilt titled full vellum. Atlas with some mild foxing, otherwise a very good set in very original condition.

This work has "splendid and accurate engravings and... [gives a] powerful description of manners and character" (Cox I p.352). "This work deserves attention for its attractive and accurate engravings, and for its forthright and sometimes provocative descriptions of Russian manners and character. Certain of these descriptions inspired the publication of an indignant rebuttal, sometimes attributed to Catherine the Great. Chappe d'Auteroche was a French priest and astronomer, who travelled to Siberia to observe the transit of Venus in 1761. The present work includes meteorological observations, descriptions of the climate, animals, birds, and insects, notes on the iron ore, copper, and gold mines, etc. Chappe d'Auteroche's translation of Stepan Petrovich Krasheninnikov's description of Kamchatka from the first Russian edition of 1755... His translation of Krasheninnikov's Kamchatka contains considerable material on Alaska and the northwest coast of America" (Hill 277). "In 1761, by the order of the king of France, and by arrangement with Catherine II, he undertook an expedition into Siberia to observe the transit of Venus. From Paris he reached St. Petersburg, then sledged to Tobolsk, where in June 1761 the transit was duly observed. The expedition carried out a large number of scientific measurements en route, and reported on the geography of the region and the customs of its inhabitants" (Howgego C101).

$17,500USD

54. CHARLEVOIX, Pierre Francois Xavier de (1682-1761)


"Charlevoix was a French Jesuit traveller and historian, often distinguished as the first historian of New France, which then occupied much of North America known to Europeans" (Wikipedia). His work is particularly useful in shedding light on the state of the Jesuit missions of the period. In addition to works based directly on his travels, he also wrote on Hispaniola, Japan and Paraguay (Howgego C104). Charlevoix, never travelled to Japan and his work is largely based on Engelbrecht Kaempfer's "The History of Japan," nevertheless the present set is an important work of the period on Japan and is considered one of the best sources of information on Japan in the 18th century. Cordier Japonica 422.

$5250USD

55. **CORONELLI, Vincenzo Maria (1650-1718)**


Venice, ca. 1695. First Edition. Uncoloured copper engraved map ca. 46x61 cm (18x24 in). The map is a very strong impression in very good condition.

"This handsome map is based on Nolin's Partie Orientale du Canada ou de la Nouvelle France, but is focused on Newfoundland and the mouth of the St. Lawrence, showing Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Isle de Anticosti and Prince Edward Island. Coronelli has taken the relevant area from Nolin's map and transcribed it with a magnificent, aquatic cartouche. There is particular interest paid to the Grand Bank and other fishing banks of the region, mapping them as carefully as the coastline. There are some notations on the map by Coronelli referring to the quantity and varieties of fish to be found in the waters. Kershaw notes that this map is of considerable importance to a collector as a derivative of Nolin's map" (Old World Auctions); Kershaw 162.

$1250USD

56. **COUPERIE, Pierre-Alexandre, Catholic Bishop of Babylon (1770-1831)**

[Autograph Letter Signed “Pierre Alexandre, évêque de Babylone” to Hyacinthe-Louis de Quélen, Archbishop of Paris congratulating him on his Recent Elevation, and Reporting on the latest Political Situation and Life of the Catholic Diocese in Baghdad].


Interesting informative letter about life of Christians in the Bagdad Province of the Ottoman Empire (modern Iraq), written to Hyacinthe-Louis de Quélen, the Archbishop of Paris, by the new Latin Bishop of
Babylon Pierre-Alexandre Couperrie. On his arrival to Baghdad Couperrie found that his seat was usurped: “A Carmelite friar, as a vicar apostolic, caused me a lot of trouble as a result of his constant quibbling. The good man said he did not recognise any kind of authority over his community, that he was not called to obey his Superior as a matter of course, and that he could stay on in Bagdad if he wanted to...” The matter was resolved when the Pasha of Mosul invited the turbulent priest to practise medicine there.

There is also an interesting mention of the Ottoman-Persian War 1821-1823: “The unrest which has afflicted the Ottoman Empire, and which indeed continues to do so, has not reached us. The city of Bagdad is still enjoying peace and prosperity. There is a war against Persia, but this is going on in the frontier regions some 50 leagues away from us. Until now the Turks have had the advantage.” On spiritual matters he reports that the Turks “steal some Christian souls who were so poor that they were forced to abjure their faith in order to eat, and this is a great source of sorrow to me. As I have hardly enough for myself, I am in no position to help them or save them from such an appalling fate.”

Manuscript remarks of the Archbishop of Paris on the letter’s last page explain the circumstances of its delivery.

Pierre-Alexandre Couperrie was a French Catholic priest and missionary. Born in Challans (Vendée), in 1810 he joined the local Congregation of the Holy Ghost Fathers (Société des Pères de St.-Laurent-sur-Sèvre). In 1820 Pope Pie VII appointed him the Latin Bishop of Babylon and administrator of the diocese of Isfahan, and Couperrie carried out this service until his death. In 1823 he was additionally appointed the French consul in Baghdad. Couperrie worked intensively, travelling across his immense diocese (roughly the territory of modern Iraq), releasing enslaved Christians and converting new flock. He successfully brought into the Catholic faith a number of Nestorians and Jacobites. His account of work and travels as the Archbishop of Babylon was published in the “Annales de la propagation de la Foi” (1826, vols. 3, 4, 5). Couperrie died during the cholera epidemic in Bagdad, leaving all his belongings to the diocese.

$2250USD

57. DAPPER, Olfert (1636-1689)
[AFRICA: MOST COMPLETE 17TH CENTURY DESCRIPTION]
Umbständliche und eigentliche Beschreibung von Africa und denen darzu gehörigen Königreichen und Landschaften als Egypten, Barbaren, Libyen, Biledulgerid, dem Lande der Negros, Guinea, Ethiopien, Abyssina und den Africanischen Insulen zusamt deren verscheidenen Nahmen, Grentzen, Städtten, Flüssen... aus unterschiedlichen neuen Land- und Reise-Beschreibungen mit Fleiss zusammengebracht. [Africa: Being an Accurate Description of the Regions of Aegypt, Barbary, Lybia, and Billedulgerid, the Land of Negroes, Guinea, Aethiopia, and the Abyssines, with all the Adjacent islands, either in the Mediterraneane, Atlantick, Southern, or Oriental Sea, belonging thereunto; with the several Denominations of their Coasts, Harbors, Creeks, Rivers, Lakes, Cities, Towns, Castles, and Villages; Their Customs, Modes, and Manners, Languages, Religions, and Inexhaustible Treasure].
Amsterdam: Jacob van Meurs, 1670-1671. First German Edition. Folio, 2 parts in one. [viii], 695, [13] [i], 101, [3] pp. Title to part one printed in red and black, engraved additional title, engraved portrait, forty-three engraved folding maps and plates and fifty-six engraved illustrations in text. Beautiful period style crimson very elaborately gilt tooled full morocco with a black gilt label. A near fine copy.

Beautifully and vividly illustrated, this "work is one of the most authoritative 17th-century accounts on Africa published in German. Dapper never travelled to Africa but used reports by Jesuit missionaries and other explorers. The fine plates include views of Algiers, Benin, Cairo, Cap Town, La Valetta, Marrakech, St. Helena, Tangier, Tripoli, Tunis, as well as, animals and plants" (Christies). Translated into German by F. von Zesen. This copy has the engraved title, dedication and portrait leaves lacking in most copies. "An important early work on Africa in general, which was translated into several European languages„, "it was carefully compiled from the best sources of information“" (Mendelssohn I, p. 414).

Dapper "wrote a book on the history of Amsterdam. Later he also wrote about Africa, China, India, Persia, Georgia, and Arabia, although he had not visited these exotic destinations himself. In fact, he never travelled outside Holland. His books became well-known in his own time.., To this day, Dapper's book Description of Africa Naukeurige Beschrijvinge van Africa gewesten (1668) is a key text for Africanists" (Wikipedia); Cox I, p. 361; Gay 219.

$7500USD

58. DONCKER, Hendrick (1626-1699)

Pas-caerte van Groenlandt, Yslandt, Straet Davis en Ian Mayen Eylant; hoemen de selvige van Hitlant en de Noord kusten van Schotlant en Yrlant beseylen mach [Map of the North Atlantic Showing Southern Greenland, Iceland, Davis Strait, Baffin Island with Cumberland Sound, and Northern British Isles].

Amsterdam: Hendrick Doncker, ca. 1696. Copper engraved map ca. 43x52,5 cm (16 ¾ 20 ½ in). Original centerfold, blank on verso. Two repaired minor tears at top and bottom of the centrefold, otherwise a very good map.

This is the rare first state of this interesting map of the North Atlantic out of Doncker's De Zee-Atlas of water-waerelt. The map outlines the eastern approach to a probable Northwest passage, with detailed coastlines and anchorages. The map is supplemented with rhumblines, three compass roses and sailing ships and the title cartouche is decorated with figures of two Laplanders in native costume, holding a kayak, and a Dutch whaler with a harpoon. Hendrick Doncker would become one of the most active of the marine atlas and chart publishers in Amsterdam in the second half of the seventeenth century" (Burden 337).

"For about fifty years Hendrick Doncker ran a flourishing business in Amsterdam as a bookseller and publisher of sea atlases and textbooks on navigation. In a period when so many maps and charts were simply copied from other publishers, Doncker's charts were his own work and were noted for their accuracy and constant improvement. Apart from this work, he cooperated for many years with Pieter Goos and Anthonie Jacobsz in producing a pilot guide De Zeespiegel. Eventually his stock was sold to Johannes van Keulen" (Map Hist.com); Tooley A-D p. 378.

$1500USD
59. DOUGLAS, James, Sir (1803-1877)  
[NEW WESTMINSTER, THE FIRST CAPITAL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA]  

[Official Proclamation of New Westminster to Become the First Capital of B.C.]: British Columbia. V.R. Proclamation. By His Excellency, James Douglas, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of Bath, Governor and Commander-In-Chief of British Columbia, Vice Admiral of the Same &c. Whereas, Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to decide that the capital of British Columbia shall be styled the city of New Westminster; now therefore, I, James Douglas, do hereby declare and proclaim that the town heretofore called and known as Queensborough, and sometimes as Queenborough, in the Colony of British Columbia, shall henceforth be called and known as New Westminster and shall be so described in all legal processes and Official Documents.


Historically important early proclamation, which establishes the seat of government of the new Colony. The Colony of British Columbia was established on 2 August, 1858, with Sir James Douglas (1803-1877) as its first Governor. Douglas was also the Governor of the Colony of Vancouver Island and ruled both colonies from Victoria. This broadside establishes New Westminster as the first capital of the Colony of British Columbia – however, the colony continued to be governed from Victoria during Douglas’ term, until 1864. The new governor, Frederick Seymour (1820-1869) resided in New Westminster in 1864-66, after that the two colonies were united, and the seat of government moved to Victoria once again. The text of the colony is reproduced in: Further Papers relative to the Affairs of British Columbia. Part III. London, 1860, p. 39. Not in Lowther.  

$875USD

60. D'OYLY, Sir Charles (1781-1845)

[Large Signed Presentation Watercolour]: "For Warren Hastings ESQ / View of Calcutta and Fort William from Sir John D'Oyly's Garden Reach/ D'Oyly (on verso)."

[Calcutta], ca. 1800. Watercolour ca. 47x61 cm (18 ½ x 24 in). Watercolour with several expertly repaired tears and a few very mild water stains affecting image, but overall still a very good attractive watercolour. Recently matted.

This large attractive watercolour was presented from the artist to close family friend and governor-general of Bengal Warren Hastings (1732–1818). D'Oyly was a prolific artist and provided the sketches for a great number of colour plate works on India.
"Charles D'Oyly was a public official and painter from Dhaka who produced numerous images on Indian subject matter... His father, Baron Sir John Hedley D'Oyly, was the resident of the Company at the Court of Nawab Babar Ali of Murshidabad. D'Oyly went to England with the family in 1785 and received his first formal education there. In 1798 he returned to India as Assistant to the Registrar in the Court of Appeal in Calcutta. In 1803 he was appointed as 'Keeper of the Records' in the office of the Governor General. D'Oyly was appointed as the Collector of Dacca (now Dhaka) in 1808. In the following years, the posts he held, were the Government and City Collector of Customs in Calcutta (1818), the Opium Agent of Bihar (1821), the Commercial Resident of Patna (1831) and lastly the Senior Member of the Board of Customs, Salt, Opium and of the Marine (1833). After serving with the company for forty years, his failing health compelled D'Oyly to leave India in 1838" (Wikipedia).

$6750USD

61. DURAND, Jean-Baptiste-Léonard (1742-1812)

[Voyage to Senegal...]. Voyage au Sénegal, ou mémoires historiques, philosophiques et politiques sur les découvertes, les établissements et le commerce des Européens dans les mers de l'Océan atlantique, depuis le Cap-Blanc jusqu'à la rivière de Serre-Lionne inclusivement ; suivis de la relation d'un voyage par terre de l'île Saint-Louis à Galam, et du texte arabe de trois traités de commerce faits par l'auteur avec les princes de pays.


In 1785 Durand was appointed head of the Third Company of Senegal on the Isle of St. Louis where he was a director between 1785-86. He then made a trip to Galam and concluded several treaties with the Moors, to promote the gum trade.

A Voyage to Senegal was inspired by the works of Father Labat and other writers, and includes a description of the journey of Mr. Rubault, who went to Galam and much information on the history, trade and commerce of the western African coast from Cape Blanc to the Sierra Leone River, which was the heart of the African slave trade in the 18th century. The work contains a very detailed map of the region and also engravings of local life, fauna and flora.

"During the eighteenth century the factories and settlements on the coast of Senegal had changed hands several times between the British and the French. The island of Goree had been returned to the French in 1763 at the conclusion of the Seven Years War, and 1779 Louis Philippe Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil, had recovered Saint Louis" (Howgego 1800-1850, W23); Wikipedia.

$1750USD
62. EDEN, [Sir] Ashley (1831-1887)
Political Missions to Bootan, comprising the reports of the Hon’ble Ashley Eden, Capt. R.B. Pemberton, 1837, 1838, with Dr. W. Griffiths’s Journal; and the Account by Baboo Kishen Kant Rose.

A collection of early interesting accounts on relations between the British India and the Kingdom of Bhutan in 1860’s, which was a time of growing tension between the two countries which resulted in the Duar War (1864-1865). The book includes the account by Sir Ashley Eden, later Governor General of British India. "In 1861 Eden was appointed special envoy to Sikkim and, backed by an army, wrung from the maharaja a treaty guaranteeing free trade and the cessation of raids into British territory. In 1863 he was sent on a similar mission to Bhutan but without the same military support and he found himself taken virtual prisoner by the Bhutanese and forced to sign a treaty humiliating to the British. The insult was amply repaid when Britain went to war against Bhutan in November 1864" (Oxford DNB).

The second account is by Captain Robert Boileau Pemberton (1798-1840) who led a diplomatic mission to Bhutan in 1837-8, together with the account by the member of the same embassy, Doctor William Griffith (1810-1845). The last account is an English translation of the relation by Baboo Kishen Kant Bose. The book is supplemented with a subject index.

The Duar War (1864-65) lasted only five months and, despite some battlefield victories by Bhutanese forces, resulted in Bhutan's defeat, loss of part of its sovereign territory, and forced cession of formerly occupied territories. Under the terms of the Treaty of Sinchula, signed on November 11, 1865, Bhutan ceded territories in the Assam Duars and Bengal Duars, as well as the eighty-three-square-kilometer territory of Dewangiri in southeastern Bhutan, in return for an annual subsidy of 50,000 rupees (Wikipedia). In 1863 Henry Haversham Godwin-Austen joined the "Political mission to Bhutan under Ashley Eden. In 1864 he carried out topographical surveys between Sikkim and Punakha, and produced a detailed map of Bhutan that would remain in use for thirty years" (Howgego 1850-1940 Continental G27).

$2250USD
FORSTER, George (ca. 1752-1791)

[EAST INDIA COMPANY: Autograph Letter Signed to British Politician Henry Dundas Regarding Relations Between the British East India Company, the Maratha Empire and the Kingdom of Mysore, and the Company’s Commercial Activities on the Coromandel Coast, Dutch Settlements There etc.].

Fort St. George (Madras), April 22d, 1786. Folio (ca. 37x23 cm). [13] pp. On four numbered double-sheets (from "1st" to "4th"). Whatman watermarked laid paper. The letter is written in a legible hand; the text is on the column on the left side of the page, with sporadic comments on the right side. On verso of the 4th sheet the contents of the letter, written in a different hand. Fold marks, paper slightly browned on verso of the 4th sheet, otherwise a very good letter.

A significant letter witnessing the early political and commercial establishment of the British East India Company in southern and western India. The letter was written by the renowned Company representative, George Forster to the British politician Henry Dundas (1742-1811), who was involved with the British administration in India and the East India Company. The letter contains valuable political and commercial intelligence which "may effect us on the Choromandel Coast."

At first Forster proceeds with the report on the political situation in the region, still tense after the Second Anglo-Mysore War (1779-1784). He reports of the rumours of approaching hostilities and first engagements between the Maratha Empire, who were the British allies, and the Sippoo (Tipu) Sultan of the Kingdom of Mysore, an implacable enemy of the British. Forster goes into details reporting on the intrigues between the rivals and their neighbours, i.e. Meer Kummir ud Dein, a ruler of the Cuddapah (Kadapa) city, situated between the possessions of Marathas and Mysore. Meer Kummir ud Dein was taken prisoner in Seringapatam (a capital of Mysore), which caused "intrigue and speculation through all the lower parts of India, particularly in Bengal." and eventually the British embassy under Mr. Paul Benfield (d. 1810) was sent to Mysore on that occasion.

A large part of the letter is dedicated to the commercial affairs in the southern India, based on information taken from the Madras merchant Mr. John D’Fries. Regarding the situation with the port Negapatam on the Coromandel Coast which had been seized by the British East India Company from the Dutch in 1781, D’Fries emphasizes its political importance, as Negapatam "is one of the great gates into the Tanjore country, through which the French, their new the fast bound allies, may commodiously enter and injure us in a vulnerable part." But from a commercial point of view the reinstatement of the Dutch in Negapatam will enrich the southern territories of the Carnatic Coast of India and therefore could be restored to them: "They import 80,000 pounds in gold from their Malay factories, and to the same amount in Japan, Copper, camphine, tin, spices, sugar and Arrach; the whole produce of which was invested in plain and painted calicoes, manufactured in different parts of the coast, chiefly for the use of the inhabitants of their own settlements in India."
Forster also talks about the Dutch factories on the Coromandel Coast, such as Porto Novo, Sadras, Pulicat, Jaggernautporam (Jagjernaikpoeram) and Bimlipatam (Bheemunipatnam); describing their location and production (blue and white cloth, handkerchiefs et al). One of the notes gives an interesting detail on the development of Ceylon as a Dutch colony: "The Dutch also annually take off a large quantity of Grain from the Tanjore country for supplying the Ceylonese, who do not cultivate any in their own island and by their being hemmed in by their conquerors have no foreign connections."

D’Fries reports on the consequences of the Second Anglo-Mysore War for the subjects of the British East India Company, noting that the middle districts of the Carnatic region (lying between rivers Pennar and Coleroon) suffered the most, "one half at least of the peasants and artisans having been destroyed by the sword and famine or forcibly carried out of the country." The destruction caused a large need in agricultural and manufactured products (piece goods), and the Company developed "a brisk lucrative trade" with the Philippine islands in Spanish dollars.

According to D’Fries, British possessions of gold and silver in India were not less than 900,000 pounds. He also gives an extensive description of the Company’s current production of piece goods (up to 3000 bales during the last three years) and of the development of the foreign trade, noting:

"The English, being at this day the masters of the country, should not pursue that line of policy which governed their conduct while officiating, merely in character of merchants. Jealous of and watchful over the commercial progress of the other European nations settled in India, they want do wisely, in liberally encouraging foreign trade, particularly that species of it which introduces Specie into their dominions, being the most efficacious means of promoting its advancement and welfare. The white and painted callicoes may be computed to amount to 6 or 700,000 pounds for the last year and the demand is daily increasing."

In the end of the letter Forster mentions his hope to be appointed the successor to "Mr. Anderson" (David Anderson, 1751-1825) at the court of Mahadji Sindhia, one of the principal Maratha leaders, and notes that he is about to leave to Bengal to "solicit that appointment."

George Forster, "traveller and writer, was a civil servant of the East India Company appointed to the Madras establishment <...> From 1782 to 1784 he made a remarkable overland journey from Calcutta to Europe, travelling through Jammu to Kashmir, Kabul, Herat, Persia, across the Caspian Sea, and thence to Russia. This journey traced back, to a large extent, the route of Alexander in his pursuit of Bessus. It also took Forster through districts of considerable commercial and political interest to the British. Adopting various disguises on his route, including those of a Georgian and a Mughal, he travelled in the company of local merchants. This clandestine mode of travel, through regions completely unfamiliar to contemporary Europeans, made it impossible for him to use any instruments to survey his route, although he was later described as an acute observer with a good knowledge of the languages of central Asia. Notwithstanding the absence of accurate measurements in his account of this journey, Forster's contribution to the revision of existing European maps of the region (notably that of the French cartographer J. B. B. D'Anville) was acknowledged by James Rennell, who illustrated his route from the banks of the Ganges to the Caspian Sea in the Memoir of a Map of Hindoostan (1788)."
On his return to England in 1784 Forster became acquainted with Henry Dundas, who, impressed by his knowledge, encouraged him to write about the general political state of India. In 1785 he published Sketches of the Mythology and Customs of the Hindoos, a work which attracted considerable attention. Having returned to India, Forster was employed in 1787 by the governor-general and commander-in-chief Lord Cornwallis to conclude a defensive alliance with Mudhoji Bhonsla and the Nizam Shah against Tipu Sultan, ruler of Mysore. He was accompanied on the journey from Kalpi by the surveyor J. N. Rind, eventually reaching Nagpur on 15 July 1788. This combination of diplomacy and the business of surveying was not unusual: in fact, much of the British cartographic knowledge of the interior of India during this period was gained by officers attached to various political missions. Forster remained in Nagpur until he was recalled to Madras in February 1789. In June 1790 he returned to Nagpur as resident to the court of Raja Raghoji Bhonsla, and on this occasion his route from Cuttack to Nagpur was surveyed by James Davidson, the commander of his escort. He died at Nagpur on 5 January 1791.” (Oxford DNB).

$3250USD

64. FRANCIS I, Holy Roman Emperor (1708-1765)  
[HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE: Beautiful Manuscript Nobility Patent, Given to the Pomeranian Harder Brothers, Written in Calligraphy Fraktur on Vellum, Illustrated with a Large Watercolour of the Harder Coat of Arms, and Housed in the Official Imperial Velvet Portfolio]: Wir Franz, von Gottes Gnaden Erwehler Römischer Kayser, zu allen Zeiten Mehrer des Reichs in Germanien...

Vienna, 15 July 1756. Folio (ca. 34x25.5 cm). Ten unnumbered vellum leaves. Black ink calligraphic manuscript text in Fraktur within black ink decorative frames, calligraphic initials and first lines. With a full page watercolour of the coat of arms in colour and gold. Signed at the end by Francis I and the Imperial Vice-Chancellor Rudolph Joseph von Colloredo, countersigned by the councillor Paul Anton von Gundel, collated and registered by Andreas Xaver von Stock. Original faded crimson velvet binding with seal strings. Without the original seal, inner sides of the boards with minor worm tracks, but overall a beautiful document in very good condition.

Beautiful example of an official Holy Roman Empire nobility patent of the 18th century. The patent bears personal signatures of the Emperor — “Franz”, Imperial Vice-Chancellor Rudolph Joseph von Colloredo (1706-1788), has been countersigned by the councillor (Hofrat) Paul Anton von Gundel, and collated by Andreas Xaver von Stock.

This patent was given to brothers Daniel, Carl and Johann Agath Harder from Swedish Pomerania. German 19th century genealogical directories record several representatives of the Harder family living in different parts of Pomerania: the Island of Rügen (Casselvitz, 1782; Grandsdorf, 1836; Zolkvitz, 1861), Greifswald district (Reinkenhagen, 1861), Greifenberg district (Barkow and Neuzimmer, 1836). The Harder coat of arms features three golden stars on blue background and a watchtower on red background, the two fields being separated with a golden arrow. “This family is one of the older Pomeranian nobility and is
still wealthy. It is also considered amongst the nobility of Rügen, although not hereditary. Here the family owns Gransdorf and Zubehör estates. In the Greiffenberg district the von Harder family currently owns the Barkow estate on the way from Greiffenberg to Plate, with the adjacent hamlet Neuezimmer. To this family belongs v. H., Major of the 3rd Dragoon Regiment, previously of the Queen’s Dragoons Regiment, who was awarded with the Iron Cross 1st class for the Battle of Ligny. There is also Fräulein Andrina v.H., prioress of the girls’ institution in Bergen (Rügen Island)”  


$3250USD

65. FRANKLIN, John. Sir (1786-1847)  
[Autograph Letter Signed “John Franklin” to Mr. Hudson, assistant Secretary and Librarian of the Royal Society, regarding the Presentation Copy of “Nautical and Hydraulic Experiments” - the new book of Mark Beaufoy which was sent to Franklin].

21 Bedford Place, Russell Square, 15 November 1853. Octavo (ca. 23x18,5 cm). 1 p. Brown ink on white paper. Ink stamp “Rawlin’s Collection: Historical Docs. and A.L.S.” in the right lower corner. Mild fold marks, minor tear on the left margin neatly repaired, very small chip off the right lower corner, otherwise a very good letter.

“I am very much obliged by your kindness in putting my name among those who have the good fortune to receive the presentation copy of Mr. Beaufoys Nautical Experiments. I have been in such close attendance as my brother who is dangerously ill that I have been unable to get to London since the book was sent here - and it is only this morning that I have opened it. As I must return to Greenwich in an hour I have written a note of thanks to Mr. Beaufoy, which I enclose to you and shall esteem it is favour of you will cause it to be forwarded to his address”.

“Colonel Mark Beaufoy FRS (1764–1827) was an English astronomer and physicist, mountaineer, explorer and British Army officer. He was the first-known English climber
to make an ascent of a high mountain in the Alps. In 1787, he made an ascent (the fourth) of Mont Blanc. He devoted much of his life to naval experiments at the Greenland Dock with James Scott and Captain John Luard of the "Society for the Improvement in Naval Architecture"; a volume "Nautical and Hydraulic Experiments with Numerous Scientific Miscellanies" was published by his son Henry in 1834 (one volume only, called Volume I). He also made astronomical observations and advocated other ideas like rifles in the militia and schemes for reaching the North Pole”.

“Nautical and Hydraulic Experiments” was published in a large quarto volume with each copy numbered at the back of the title page and “gratuitously distributed to public bodies and individuals interested in naval architecture” (Clerke, A.M. Beaufoy, Mark// Dictionary of National Biography, vol. 4, London-New York, 1885, p. 51).

$1500USD

66. GOUGH, Bloomfield, Captain (d. 1904)
[SECOND ANGLO-AFGHAN WAR, SIEGE OF THE SHERPUR CANTONMENT]
[Autograph Letter Signed Addressed to the Author's Father From Besieged Sherpur, Providing Vivid Details of the Siege].

Sherpur, Kabul, 20 December 1879. Octavo (ca. 21x13,5 cm). 14 pp. Brown ink on paper. Old folds with minor tears on margins, paper lightly browned, overall a very good letter.

Expressive first-hand account of the Siege of the Sherpur Cantonment (15-23 December 1879) during the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878-1880). The Siege took place during the second phase of the war when in October 1879, Kabul was occupied by the British troops after the British Resident Sir Pierre Cavagnari had been murdered there. In November mutinous Afghan troops amassed to the north of Kabul and, on December 15 mounted a siege on British troops in the Sherpur Cantonment. The siege was raised with arrival on December 23 of the relief column under the command of Brigadier General Charles Gough. Captain Bloomfield Gough was serving with the 9th Queen’s Royal Lancers cavalry regiment, and took active part in the defence of the Sherpur Cantonment. In his extensive and emotional letter written when the siege was still on, Gough gives a "full and true account of my battles and the siege of Sherpore as far as it has gone."

The account starts with the period from December 9, and describes at length the ferocious fight in Kabul’s neighbourhood Kila Kizi on December 11. Gough recreates all the events of the day in strict consistency, names all officers in command (Brig.-Gen. Macpherson (infantry), Capt. Stewart-Mackenzie and Lieut.-Col. Cleland (9th Queen’s Royal Lancers), Major Smith Widham (artillery) et al); and gives amounts of wounded and killed officers, men and horses.

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Gough’s letter provides remarkable descriptions of battle scenes: "After going about 4 or 5 miles the advance partly were fired upon and soon afterwards we saw the enemy collecting in great numbers to our left front. I got my troop under cover of a hillock and the enemy numbering (I am told 1200) began advancing with standards and tom toms and great shouting. Our guns soon came into action and the enemy guns replied. As soon as they came within 800 yards, I opened fire with half my troop dismounted, and owing to our being under cover and the enemy advancing in the open, succeeded in stopping them on our right, however seeing the guns retire and fearing I should be cut off, I remounted my troops and retired over a lot of stony ground at a gallop, keeping my troop well in hand. [To?] turn upon then, if as I expected they (the enemy) would come after me. Well we retired about ¾ of a mile, and the enemy cavalry pursued, coming on with shouts of Allah and Bismillah, and as I hoped in very straggling order. When I thought they were far enough away from the enemy I got my troop into a trot and gave the order Right about Wheel - Charge! - Well I never seen such a scene of consternation [emphasis added]. My men came with a shout and the enemy who were at first so brave appeared thunder struck. Some came on, most stood still and some ran away <...> The charge was a great success."

Gough is fascinated with an Afghan standard bearer, who "fought in a most desperate way and I never saw such a brave man. He had several lances through him before he fell off his horse and when they got down to take his standard away, though half dead and lying on the ground, he raised himself up and snatched a lance away from one of our men with which he thrust at anyone who came near him as long as he had a drop of life left in him." He also notes the bravery of British officers who "were a long way in front in the charge and a long way behind in the retreat and every one of them do the same thing that Bill Beresford got the V.C. For." The battle description is illustrated with a nice little drawing in text (leave 2, inside) showing the lancers’ attack on the enemy positions.

Gough’s account of December 13 describes a fierce fight near Siah Sung Heights in which the 9th Lancers commander was killed: "Poor Batson shot dead with a bullet through his heart, Chrisholme being wounded with a shot through the leg and Trowers’ other horse, a very nice black whaler shot dead. 4 men dead and 9 wounded and about 30 dead Afghans lying in heaps. I am awfully sorry for Batson, poor fellow. We also lost several horses, killed or wounded."

Then follows the description of the Siege and the state of the British garrison: "The place is fortified and a desultory fire kept up all and every day from the walls <...> Every night we have the whole regiment in picquet for fear of an attack. You must not suppose we are in a bad way, as we have plenty of ammunition to defend ourselves, only not enough to go out and drive off the enemy who are in the city and have been having great games looting it. We are perfectly safe here and are only waiting for Charley who is coming up with reinforcements and ammunition, when we shall go out and make an example of them."
In the end Gough states that "I am beginning to think war is not such good sport as people say and think hunting far better for fun and much less dangerous" [emphasis added], and describes the Afghans who "are quite different from those we met at first; <...,> mostly armed with Sniders, and are not out of the way cowards, though fortunately they are very bad shots," and notes that "it is terribly cold with snow on the ground wherever the sun cannot get at it". He hopes that “Charley will arrive soon and that I shall give them a proper beating and then pursue them with all the cavalry, only the country is so hilly and so intersected with ditches and water that it is not an easy place for us to work on."

Bloomfield Gough came from a noted Irish noble family with a long military tradition. During the Second Afghan War he served as Aide-de-Camp to his relative, Brigadier General Sir Charles Gough (1832-1912) and was present at the taking of Ali Musjid (November 1878). Subsequent to this letter he took part in the march from Kabul to Kandahar and was present at the battle of Kandahar. He was twice mentioned in dispatches (January and September 1880).

Gough exchanged into the 9th Lancers from the Rifle Brigade in April 1873 and rose to command the regiment as Lieut. Colonel from December 1895. He accompanied the 9th Lancers to the Boer War in 1899 but was unjustly relieved of his command in the field in November. Gough retired in 1900 when commanding the regiment with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

$2500USD

67. HARVEY, Robert (1848-1920)  
[Original Watercolour View of the Government House in Georgetown, Guyana].

Ca. 1905. Watercolour on paper, heightened in white, ca. 17,5x11 cm (7 x 4 ½ in). Captioned in pencil "Government House, Demerara" in the right lower corner; and with additional pencil sketches of human figures on verso (a rider, a noble woman in dress and hat, a woman with a basket on head et al.) and caption "Georgetown, Demerara." Mounted on period grey cardboard ca. 27,5x38,5 cm (10 ¾ x 15 in), with additional caption on the lower margin of the mount. A near fine watercolour.

The watercolour view shows the State House in Georgetown, Guyana (built in 1858) with a group of soldiers in red uniform at the entrance.

Georgetown is the capital and largest city of Guyana, located in the Demerara-Mahaica region. It is situated on the Atlantic Ocean coast at the mouth of the Demerara River and it was nicknamed "Garden City of the Caribbean" (Wikipedia). At the time when the watercolour was created Georgetown was the capital of British Guiana.

$975USD
HENRY, Jules, Captain of “Nouvelle Bretagne,” Governor of the Nouvelle France


Important document supplement to the history of the ill-fated Marquis de Rays’ New Guinea Expedition (1881), compiled by the captain of one of the expedition ships and provisional Governor of the new colony Jules Henry. This was the third and the last attempt of colonisation of the “Nouvelle France”, more commonly known as New Ireland (Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea).

Jules Henry on “Nouvelle Bretagne” and Captain Rabardy on “Genil” delivered the last batch of immigrants to the Marquis de Rays’ Nouvelle France. Henry left Barcelona in April 1881 with 180 emigrants, including several judicial and military officials. At Singapore he received a telegram from Marquis which nominated him provisional Governor of Port Breton. Upon arrival to Port Breton he discovered the residents suffering from starvation and malaria, with many already dead, and the rest fully disillusioned in the perspectives of the Nouvelle France. After a short stay, on the 16th of September Henry proceeded to Manila with a large group of the unfortunate settlers, hoping to obtain supplies and medicines for Port Breton in the Philippines. But in Manila the ship was placed under arrest together with the captain and the crew on the claim of one of Marquis’ creditors, and was put up for sale. Remembering the starving settlers of the Nouvelle France, Henry escaped from the Bay of Manila during a storm and went to Port Breton. He arrived to the settlement in the end of December, finding the survivors in an even more deplorable condition. On the 15th of January a Spanish man-of-war “Legaspi” arrived to Port Breton and arrested Henry with his crew and ship on charge of embargo violation and piracy (as he took with him several Spanish officials who were on the “Nouvelle Bretagne” when he escaped). On the 22nd of January both ships left for Manila where Henry went under trial (for more information see: The Sydney Morning Herald, 5 May 1882, p. 7; The Sidney Morning Herald, 7 December 1882, p. 4).

Jules Henry’s account book contains texts of three interesting documents about his service on the “Novelle Bretagne” which were obviously compiled during his trial in Manila in May 1882: “Compte du Cap. J. Henry, Sujet Français, Cn. De V[apeur] Libérien “Nouvelle Bretagne” (dated “Manille, 17 Mai 1882”), “Compte particulier du Cap. J. Henry Ct. Le Vapeur Libérien “Nouvelle Bretagne” dont il demande à poursuivre le recouvrement en justice avec privilège sur les biens en general “Du Marquis de Rays” et en particulier sur le Navire ‘Nouvelle Bretagne’”; and “Copie du Compte alimentation présenté à l’Avocat le 1er Mai” (dated “Manille, 1 Mai 1882”). All three documents are manuscript copies of the original accounts intended for the Spanish officials; they were obviously made by Henry for his own record at the same time with the originals, and placed into the journal which already contained accounts of his previous journeys. Henry gives a detailed account of his income and expenses when the captain of the “Nouvelle Bretagne”.

68
Charles du Breil, Marquis de Rays (1832-1893), an adventurous French nobleman, declared himself “King Charles I” of a Pacific empire located on the islands still unclaimed by European powers, and having fertile soils, a climate similar to that of the French Riviera and an already developed infrastructure. About 570 colonists from France, Germany and Italy immigrated to the newly established Port Breton in 1880-1881, but discovered no settlement, mountainous terrain and dense rainforest not suitable for fields or pastures. After about a hundred settlers had died from malaria and malnutrition, the rest fled to Australia, New Caledonia and the Philippines. In 1883 de Rays was sentenced by a French court to six years in prison for criminal negligence. Captain Henry was a witness against Marquise de Ray in the trial in Paris in November 1882.

The first account book records over twenty voyages of “Nelusko” steamship in the years 1876-1879 under Henry’s command from France (Marseille) to (and between) different ports of the Indian Ocean and the East Indies: Madagascar and neighbouring islets (Nosy Be, Mayotte), Seychelles (Mahé), Mauritius and Réunion, Zanzibar, India (Pondicherry, Negapatam, Karaikal, Madras et al.), Penang, Singapore and others. Nelusko transported post, consular goods, hospital supplies, and live cargo; several lists of passengers and crew are included.

$5750USD

69. HOLDSWORTH, Ellen A.

1898. Watercolour ca. 20x41 cm (8 x 16 ½ in.) mounted on card. With the remnants of the original artist label stuck to the verso. Overall a very good watercolour. Recently matted.

This attractive and skillfully executed watercolour shows the Tower of London as seen across the Thames from St. Olaves Wharf which was situated on the southern Thames embankment between the London and Tower bridges.

$1250USD

70. HORSBURGH, James, F.R.S. (1762-1836)
[Autograph Letter Signed “Jas. Horsburgh” to B.S. Jones, Esq., Secretary of the India Board Introducing the Charts of the Java Sea Straits Recently Published by Horsburgh].


Interesting letter by James Horsburgh, noted Scottish navigator and chart maker, official hydrographer of the East India Company (since 1810) and Fellow of the Royal Society. He became known his precise maps and navigational directories of the East Indies, in particular around Singapore, including his famous “Directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland...” (2 parts, 1809-1811), which became the standard navigation guide for the area, known as the “East India Directory”. Horsburgh also supervised the engraving and publishing of the famous “Atlas of India” (London, 1827-...).
The letter, addressed to the secretary of the India Board B.S. Jones, regards Horsburgh’s recently published charts of Gaspar, Bangka and Sunda Straits adjacent to the Java Sea: “Having a few days ago published a Chart of the Straits of Banca and Gaspar on the same scale as my late Chart of the Strait of Sunda which I had the pleasure to forward you; permit me to send a copy of the above mentioned Chart also, in case yourself or any of the Gentlemen at the India Board should have occasion to advert to these places, as the delineation of the Coasts of Banca &c. Is more correct that in any former publication”.

The mentioned maps were published under the titles: “To Captain Krusenstern, of the Imperial Russian Navy, as a tribute for his laudable exertions to benefit navigation and maritime science, this chart of the Strait of Sunda is inscribed” (Jun. 1818) and" Chart of the Straits of Gaspar, Straits of Banca, and adjacent areas of the China and Java Seas” (Jan. 1819).

“East India House was the London headquarters of the East India Company, from which much of British India was governed until the British government took control of the Company’s possessions in India in 1858” (Wikipedia). “The Right Honourable Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India (commonly known as the India Board or the Board of Control) was an arm of the Government of the United Kingdom responsible for managing the Government’s interest in British India and the East India Company between 1784 and 1858” (Wikipedia).

$1500USD

71. JACKSON, Welby Brown (1802-1890)
[Original Watercolour View of Benares (Varanasi)].
Ca. 1856. Watercolour and pencil on cardboard, heightened in white, ca. 42x58 cm (16 ¾ x22 ¾ in). Later pencil caption "Welby Jackson. 1856. Benares" on verso. Recently matted, near fine, bright watercolour.

This beautiful view of Benares shows the River Ganges with white temples and ghats in the background, and clothes washers on the riverbank in the foreground. The right part of the picture details a wooden bridge spanned across the Ganges, with bull carts crossing.

Welby Jackson was an official in British India in the first half of the 19th century. He was noted to be in Calcutta in 1823 and held the office of Judge of Sudder Court there; in 1826 he was appointed Register to the Nizamut Adawlut for the Western Provinces at Allahabad (The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for British India and its dependencies. Vol. XXII. London, 1826. P. 469). The beginning of 1860's sees him back in Buckinghamshire, England (see The Peerage, A genealogical survey of the peerage of Britain as well as the royal families of Europe, on-line).
Two of Jackson’s sepia sketches of the city of Gaya (Bihar, India) executed in 1830 are now in the Asia, Pacific and Africa collections of the British Library.

$5250USD

72. KARTOGRAPHISCHES INSTITUT
Erdglobus [Terrestrial Globe].
Berlin: Neuer Allgemeiner Verlag G.m.b.H., ca. 1900. Ca. 35cm diameter Original printed globe with original turned wooden foot and brass fittings. Globe surface with some minor foxing but overall in very good condition with only minor signs of wear.
This decorative outline coloured globe shows the most popular shipping routes and British South Africa extending to Lake Tanganyika. It was printed by Meisenbach, Riffarth & Co.

$1250USD

73. KEATS, C[harles] J[ames] (British, 19th/20th Century)
[Watercolour Titled "Lake Como" (verso) and Signed "C.J. KEATS" (lower right)].
Ca. 1900. Watercolour ca. 32x50 cm (12 ½ x 19 ½ in) mounted on card. Overall a very good watercolour. Recently matted.
This attractive and skillfully executed watercolour shows a typical Lake Como (Italy) waterfront scene with lakeside villas and manned small boats in the foreground. Keats is well known for his continental watercolours and travelled and painted widely throughout western Europe.

$1250USD

74. KIRKPATRICK, William (1754-1812)
An Account of the Kingdom of Nepaul, Being the Substance of Observations Made During a Mission to that Country, in the Year 1793.

69
"In 1792 [Kirkpatrick] headed a diplomatic mission to Nepal, leading the first Britons into that kingdom. Kirkpatrick told Cornwallis’s secretary, Colonel Ross, on 27 October 1792, that the mission went to settle a dispute between Nepal and Tibet and ‘to advance useful knowledge’ (BL OIOC, Kirkpatrick MSS, MS Eur. F/228/1, fol. 41). Arriving after the dispute ended, he spent three weeks in Nepal, and though he returned to India without concrete benefit, the mission was regarded as a successful foray into an unknown land" (Oxford DNB).

"Account of the first Englishman’s visit to the Kathmandu Valley. The author was sent in with a small party by Lord Cornwallis as "mediator" between China and Nepal in 1793. He also gives a historical sketch of Nepal"(Yakushi 214). "Kirkpatrick arrived in Nawakot early in 1792, but was too late to influence the peace terms already agreed, or to establish closer ties between the British and Nepalese. He returned to India later that year., His account of Nepal, which did not appear until 1811, was the first primary account of Nepal to be written in English, and was the only reference work on the country for many years" (Howgego K27).

$1950USD

75. KOTZEBUE, Otto von (1787-1846)


[A Voyage of Discovery, into the South Sea, and Beerings Straits, for the Purpose of Exploring a North-East Passage, undertaken in the Years 1815--1818, at the Expense of his Highness the Chancellor of the Empire, Count Romanzoff, in the Ship Rurick, under the Command of the Lieutenant in the Russian Imperial Navy, Otto Von Kotzebue].
Weimar: Gebriüder Hoffmann, 1821. First Edition. Quarto 3 vols. in one. xviii, [iii], 168; 176; [i], 240 pp. 6 engraved maps, 5 folding, 19 hand-coloured aquatint plates from drawings by Choris, 4 double-page, 1 black and white plate, Handsome brown period style elaborately gilt tooled half sheep with marbled boards. With an expertly removed library marking on title page, otherwise a near fine copy.

"First Edition on laid paper with all the aquatint plates finely coloured by hand, of the second Russian circumnavigation and the first for scientific purposes, sponsored by Count Romanzoff, one of Russia's greatest patrons of the sciences. It proved to be one of the most important and fruitful of all Russian circumnavigations, contributing greatly to knowledge of the South Seas, Pacific Northwest and Alaska, although without finding the North-West Passage (here termed the North-East by Kotzebue). [Kotzebue] commanded the Rurik and knew the North Pacific well from his earlier voyage with Krusenstern. With him were Louis Choris, expedition artist, and Adelbert von Chamisso, naturalist. Their valuable study of Pacific islands included Easter Island, the Tuamotus, Marshalls and the newly-discovered Romanzoff Islands, and Kotzebue's reports on coral atolls were later used by Charles Darwin. Reaching Kamchatka they passed through Bering Strait, explored Kotzebue Sound, and investigated the Pribilof Islands and Aleutians, recording excellent descriptions of the Chukchis, Aleuts and Eskimos. Before crossing the Pacific they made stops on the California coast, at San Francisco, followed by a long stay in Hawaii at the court of King Kamehameha I, handsomely portrayed by Choris. Choris' own illustrated account of the voyage was published in 1822" (Christies).

"The second Russian expedition into the Pacific for scientific exploration, sponsored by Count Romanzoff, was commanded by Lieutenant Kotzebue, and also included the famous artist Ludovik Choris. Kotzebue had also sailed with Captain Kruzenshtern in 1803-06. Leaving Kronstadt in 1815, the Rurik rounded Cape Horn and visited Chile, Easter Island, and the Marshall Islands. Kotzebue explored the North American coast and Hawaii and searched unsuccessfully for a passage to the Arctic Ocean. The description of the northwest coast of America is a most important contribution" (Hill 943); Arctic Bibliography 9195.

"A Celebrated narrative important for its descriptions of Alaska, California, Hawaii and Micronesia" (Forbes 525); Howgego 1800-1850, K20. "The three volumes are rich in early original source material on Alaska" (Lada-Mocarski 80); Sabin 38284.

$9750 USD

76. KRASHENINNIKOV, Stepan Petrovich (1711-1755)

Histoire de Kamtschatka, Des Isles Kurilski, et Des Contrées Voisines, Publiée à Petersbourg, en Langue Russienne, par ordre de Sa Majesté Impériale. On y a joint deux Cartes, l'une de Kamtschatka, & l'autre des Isles Kurilski. Traduite par M. E***. [The History of Kamtschatka, and the Kurilski Islands, with the Countries Adjacent].


"The Russian Krasheninnikov started out across Siberia with Gerhard Friedrich Mueller and Johann Georg Gmelin, and then made his own way to Kamchatka. When Georg Wilhelm Steller arrived in Kamchatka to supervise his work, Krasheninnikov left in order to avoid becoming Steller's assistant, and returned to St. Petersburg. Krasheninnikov nonetheless was able to make use of Steller's notes in the preparation of his own narrative, and the inclusion of Steller's observations on America, made during his travels with Bering's second
voyage, are an important part of this work, and constitute one of the earliest accounts of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. Steller's account was not published until 1793. This work details the customs, morals, and religion of the Kamchatka peninsula, and discusses the power exercised by the magicians. Also described are the differences between the dialects of the Kamchatkans and those of the Korsairs and of the Kurile islanders. This is the first scientific account of those regions" (Hill 948-9).

"The first French edition, translated by Marc Antoine Eidous from the English of James Grieve, of the Russian Krasheninnikov's important account of Kamchatka, Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, which was based upon his own travels and those of George Wilhelm Stellar" (Bonhams). "Krasheninnikov journeyed through Siberia (1733-36) and the Kamchatka Peninsula (1737-41) before giving the first full description of the latter. Krasheninnikov volcano (6089 feet) is named after him" (Sotheby's); Cox I, p.351; Howgego K37; Lada-Mocarski 12; Sabin38303.

$1500USD

77. KRYLOV, Staff Captain in Cavalry

Karta Korei, nyne Yaponskago General-Gubernatorstva Tsiosen, s Yaponskipi Geograficheskimi nazvaniami zamenivshimi prezhnii koreiskii [Map of Korea, now Japanese General-Governorship Chosen, with Japanese Geographical names which replaced the former Korean names].

Harbin, 1914. Typ. of Staff of the Behind-the-Amur Division of the Special Corps of Border Guards. Large folding colour lithographed map ca. 104x65 cm (41 x 25 ½ in). Scale 1:1 000 000. Period custom made folder with marbled paper boards and cloth spine. Ink inscription inside the folder “Harbin 1932”. Fold marks, the map slightly browned on folds, otherwise a very good map.

Very rare Russian Harbin imprint published shortly before or during the WWI. No copies are found in Worldcat. This extra-large folding lithographed map of the Korean peninsula shows the existing railway network, which connected southern ports of Fusan, Mokpo and Kunsan with Seoul, Pyongyang and Sinuiju and further to the Trans-Siberian Railway. The map also outlines the railways in planning and already under construction, as well as roads, ports, and major cities.

The map was prepared and printed by the Staff of the Behind-the-Amur Division of the Special Corps of Russian Imperial Border Guards positioned in Harbin. It was formed on 9 January 1901 as a special division to protect the Chinese Eastern Railway from bandits. In 1902-1910 on the initiative of the division's head General Nikolai Chichagov the Staff opened schools of Chinese and Japanese languages for the Russian officers, and printed a number of geographical and statistical surveys and maps of the area. The Behind-the-Amur Division ceased to exist in 1920.

$1250USD
78. MARTYR, Peter (1457-1526)


"An early edition of Peter Martyr's important account of the discovery and conquest of the New World, assembled in part through personal correspondence with Columbus, Cabot, Vespucci, Magellan, Vasco de Gama, and Cortes. He wrote eight "decades," of which the present work contains the first three, covering the years 1492 to 1516. It also contains the section De insulis nuper inventis relating Cortes' expedition to Mexico, and De babylonica legatione covering the author's own diplomatic mission to Egypt in 1501-2. In 1520 Martyr was given the new post of chronicler to the Council of the Indies by Emperor Charles V, charged with describing the explorations to the New World. By 1530 the first edition of the full eight decades was published in Alcala" (Bonhams); Borba de Moraes II, 532; Howgego M65; Sabin 1558.

"An early authoritative history of the discovery and conquest of the New World, containing 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). Anghiera was the first writer to emphasize the importance of his countryman Columbus and his discovery. As an Italian scholar, living in Spain from 1487, he was a friend and contemporary of Columbus, Cabot, Vespucci, Magellan, Vasco de Gama, and Cortes. Through personal correspondence with the navigators, and from the examination of documents to which he had access as an official of the Council for the Indies, he was able to record the events surrounding the discovery of the New World. The first edition of the first "decade" was published in 1511. Two more decades were added in 1516 and the first complete edition of eight decades appeared in 1530. The work was translated into English in 1555, and used by Hakluyt, who himself produced in Paris (1587) an edition of the complete work. 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 Anghiera's diplomatic mission to Egypt in 1501-1502. Also included are miscellaneous writings by Damiaeo de Goes, Portuguese historian and statesman, among them a description of Lapland and an account of the religion and customs of the Ethiopians" (Sotheby's).

$5500USD
79. **MEINHARDT, R[obert]**

[Berlin: Panoramic Tinted Lithograph of Unter den Linden Between the Royal Palace and the King’s Palais].

_Berlin: F. W. Hammer, ca. 1865. Tinted lithograph ca. 17x89 cm (7x35 in). Buildings all named with printed captions. The lithograph is joined in two parts with an additional fold mark. With some mild foxing of the margins but overall in very good condition._

This rare lithographic panorama shows the Royal Palace, the Palace Bridge, The Building Academy, Kommandantur, Crown Prince Palais, Princess Palais, State Opera, St. Hedwigs Church, Royal Library & King's Palais on Unter den Linden.

$2500USD

80. **MOFFAT, John Smith, Reverend (1835-1918)**

[Autograph Letter Signed “John Smith Moffat” to “Master Alfred William Gough” about Latter’s Desire to Become a Missionary in Africa].

_Kuruman, [?] Hopetown, Cape of Good Hope, 25 January 1876. Quarto (27x21,5 cm). 2 pp. Brown ink on blue laid paper. Paper aged, weak on folds and with minor tears neatly repaired, otherwise a very good letter, written in a very legible hand._

Historically interesting letter from Reverend John Smith Moffat, a noted British missionary in South Africa and a brother-in-law of David Livingstone. The letter written in a very personal manner, is addressed to a young boy and reveals Moffat’s thoughts on the essence and purpose of Christian missions. The letter was most likely addressed to Alfred William Gough (1862-1931), who was 14 at the time, and later became a renowned Christian activist and author, Prebendary of St. Paul’s Cathedral.

“My dear young Friend, I was glad to have your note, and to hear that you would like to be a missionary. It is much better to be missionary than to be anything else. A man who lives for himself may get rich and powerful and have a great many things that a missionary cannot have, but he can never have such happiness; and when the world has passed away he will have nothing to show for all the time he lived and enjoyed the world. But every act of love & kindness will then live; like the seeds which we bury and see no more for a time, and then we come back to find them beautiful fragrant flowers. <...> If you ever become missionary you must be prepared for a good many things that you are hardly like I think about now. Indeed I do not address you to become a missionary unless you are quite sure that God calls you <...> [when you are sure] that the Lord will be with you & that you will make a good missionary”.

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"We are getting on very slowly here, but Africa is a slow country & patience is necessary for everything. It is a good thing however that when one set of missionaries dies, another is ready to take its place. <…> It is a pleasant thought to me that when I am gone there will be plenty of strong young fellows to come into my place. Perhaps this is not just the sort of letter you might have expected from me, but it does us all good, even jolly young cubs at school, sometimes to sit down and think about these things, which are just as real & true as the life you are now living & will all have to come to pass, so let us meet them bravely & pass away like heroes. Remember me to any of your schoolfellows who may know me. Perhaps someday I may be also to give you another letter like the last about the Bechuana or the Matebele”.

The letter was written in the famous Kuruman station of the London Missionary Society (modern Northern Cape, South Africa). Known as “the fountain of Christianity,” it was founded in 1821 by Robert Moffat, the father of the author of this letter; and it was at Kuruman where David Livingstone arrived for his first position as a missionary in 1841. John Smith Moffat took over running the Kuruman station from his father in 1865 and worked there until 1879 when he joined the British Bechuanaland colonial service. An Interesting personal account on the Christian missionary activities in the 19th century Southern Africa by one its leading figures.

$1250USD

81. NEW ZEALAND SCENERY

[Album with Twenty Original Photographs Showing New Zealand’s South Island, including Views and Scenes in Lake Wakatipu, Milford Sound, Mount Cook, and Canterbury County with Street Views of Christchurch, Lyttleton and Akaroa].

Christchurch: Wheeler and Son, ca. 1880. Oblong Folio. 10 stiff card leaves. Photographs mounted on stiff card leaves. Eight large gelatin silver prints ca. 18x24 cm (7 ½ x 9 ½ in), other photographs ca. 15x21,5 cm (6 x 8 ½ in). All but one photo captioned in negative on the lower margin. Period maroon full morocco album with decorative borders on the boards, gilt tooled title "New Zealand Scenery" on the front board and marbled endpapers; all edges red. Presentation inscription on verso of first free endpaper "Mr & Mrs Fraser with kindest regards from John Lambie. Kyle Canterbury. January 21st 1896, New Zealand."

Leaves with mild foxing, extremities rubbed, otherwise a very good album with strong images.

Nice collection of large artistic images of New Zealand scenery shot by Christchurch photographic company Wheeler and Son (1877-1912); with a presentation inscription by local statesman John Jambie.

The album contains a series of views of the South Island’s natural wonders: Lake Wakatipu, and Milford Sound and Wet Jacket Arm in the famous Fiordland. The Southern Alps are represented with a nice panorama of Mount Cook (Aoraki) and a vivid portrait of a mountaineer while sitting on a slope of Mt. Hutt and gazing at a spectacular vista. There is also a group of images of the photographers’ homeland - Canterbury region, including harbour views of Akaroa and Lyttelton (with RMC Tainui in the harbour), and several street views of Christchurch (Cathedral Square, Avon River, Victoria Bridge and the Supreme Court). Other images of the region show a road in the Buller Gorge, Waiau Gorge Bridge, Swyncombe estate in Kaikoura, a scene of wheat reaping,
local shepherds et al. There is also a large portrait of "Rewi Ngatiamaniopoto," or Rewi Manga Maniapoto (1807-1894), a chief of the Ngāti Maniapoto tribe who "led rebel Kingitanga forces during the New Zealand government Invasion of Waikato during the New Zealand Wars" (Wikipedia).

"Wheeler and Son operated an important photographic business in Christchurch from 1877 to 1912, which specialised in scenic views of New Zealand, especially of the South Island. Edmund Wheeler (1800-1877) and his son Edward (active 1877-1912) managed the family business. They regularly presented their work in public exhibitions. While known for their landscape prints, they also produced a significant number of carte de visite portraits of Canterbury people" (Auckland Art Gallery on-line).

John Lambie (1840-1915) immigrated to Auckland, New Zealand, from Scotland in 1860, on the ship Northern Bride. Most of his life he worked as a farmer at Kyle Farm (Canterbury, South Island). Lambie was a Member of the Lyttelton Harbour Board, Justice of the Peace (J.P.), and in 1882-1913 he was a Councillor and Chairman of the Ashburton County Council (See: the peerage.com)

$1750USD

82. **PALLAS, Peter Simon (1741-1810)**

_Voyages de M.P.S. Pallas en Differentes Provinces de L'Empire de Russie, Et Dans L'Asie Septentrionale; Traduits de L'Allemand, Par M. Gauthier de la Peyronie, Commis des Affaires Etrangeres. [Travels of P.S. Pallas in different Provinces of the Russian Empire, and in Northern Asia, Translated from the German, By Mr. Gauthier de la Peyronie, Commisioner of Foreign Affairs]._

_Paris: Maradan, 1789-93. First French Edition. Quarto 5 vols. & Small Folio Atlas. xxii, 773, [3]; [iv], 550, [1]; [iv], 491, [1]; [iv], 722, [2]; [iv], 559, [1]; [iv] pp. With a large folding hand-colored copper-engraved map on 2 sheets; 122 copper engravings on 107 sheets, 29 of them folding or double-page. Original pink papered boards, re-backed in style with new printed paper labels. A few leaves with very mild water staining, otherwise a very handsome large uncut set in very original condition._

"In 1767 Pallas received an invitation from Catherine II of Russia to take a position at the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg."
From that position he was authorized to lead an expedition into Siberia to observe the transit of Venus. He took seven astronomers and five naturalists with him, and the expedition became primarily oriented toward natural history. The exploration continued from 1768 to 1774, during which time some of the information was prepared for publication. The first volume appeared in 1771, a German edition printed in St. Petersburg, with subsequent volumes issued to 1776. The text is a broad survey of all aspects of natural history, as well as a study of the various peoples of Siberia. The atlas includes a number of maps, plus natural history, costume, and scenery, etc" (PBA Galleries).

"The expedition set out from Moscow on 30.4.68., The first summer was spent traversing the plains of European Russia, and the winter passed at Simbirsk on the Volga. The next year was spent on the borders of Kalmuk Tartary, when Pallas carefully examined the shores of the Caspian Sea. The transit of Venus on 3.6.69 was observed at Tobolsk. The party then proceeded through Orenburg and passed the next winter (1769-70) at Ufa. In 1770 Pallas crossed the Ural Mountains to Katarinenburg, examining the mines in the neighbourhood. In 1771 the members of the expedition reached the Altai Mountains, from where they travelled to winter at Krasnoyarsk, observing that the mercury froze in their thermometers. They also found a wide distribution of mammoth and rhinoceros fossils in the Siberian Ice. In the following spring (1772) Pallas penetrated as far as Lake Baikal, and followed the caravan route as far as Kiakhta on the Mongolian border. For the next two years the members of the expedition slowly proceeded homewards, on the way visiting Astrakhan and the Caucasus Mountains. Pallas arrived back in St. Petersburg in July 1774 with a vast amount of data and many fossil specimens, but broken in health. His hair was apparently whitened with fatigue, and nearly all of his companions had died" (Howgego P10); Atabey 918.

$3750USD

83.  **PAVLIKEVITCH, J. (Russian, active ca. 1910-1930)**

[ISTANBUL: Attractive Pencil and Watercolour of the Sehzadebasi Road signed, inscribed and dated 'Stambul 9.30 J. Pavlikevitch' (lower left) and further inscribed "Chah Zade" (lower right)].

*Pencil and watercolour ca. 43x28 cm (17x11 in.) A very good watercolour, recently matted.*

This attractive and skilfully executed watercolour shows the lively and people filled Sehzadebasi road looking towards the Bayazit Mosque which is right next to the Grand Bazaar in Istanbul. "J. Pavlikevitch was a watercolor artist, putatively of Russian origin, who was active in Istanbul, Turkey in the early decades of the 20th century. It is thought that he was part of a large number of civilians and members of the White Russian Army (collectively known as White émigrés) who, after struggling against the Bolsheviks in the Russian civil war following the Soviet Revolution, retreated to the South Crimea and then to Istanbul, where they stayed in the Imperial city until about 1925. Shortly after, and with the help of charities and international organizations, they departed the city and emigrated to other countries" (Wikipedia).

$2250USD
**84. PAVLIKEVITCH, J. (Russian, active ca. 1910-1930)**

ISTANBUL: Attractive Pencil and Watercolour of the Courtyard of the Bayazit Mosque signed, inscribed and dated "Stambul 9.29 J. Pavlikevitch' (lower left) and further inscribed "Cour de la Mosque du Sultan Bayezid" (lower right).  

1929. Pencil and watercolour ca. 43x28 cm (17x11 in). A very good watercolour, recently matted.

This attractive and skilfully executed watercolour shows the lively and people filled courtyard of the Bayazit Mosque which is right next to the Grand Bazaar in Istanbul. "J. Pavlikevitch was a watercolor artist, putatively of Russian origin, who was active in Istanbul, Turkey in the early decades of the 20th century. It is thought that he was part of a large number of civilians and members of the White Russian Army (collectively known as White émigrés) who, after struggling against the Bolsheviks in the Russian civil war following the Soviet Revolution, retreated to the South Crimea and then to Istanbul, where they stayed in the Imperial city until about 1925. Shortly after, and with the help of charities and international organizations, they departed the city and emigrated to other countries" (Wikipedia).

$2250USD

**85. PEREYRA, Antonio Pinto (d. 1587)**

Historia da India no Tempo em que a Gouernovo Viso Rey Dom Luis de Ataide [History of India During the Government of Viceroy Don Luis de Ataide].


Very Rare first edition of this early history of the Portuguese in India, with only three copies found in Worldcat (Yale University, the University of Leiden and the British Library). "Mui raro" (Salvay Mallen, P. Catalogo de la Biblioteca de Salva. Valencia, 1872. Vol. II, p. 621).

The book consists of two parts, each with an extensive index of names. The work describes the history of the Portuguese viceroyalty in India during the time of the rule of Don Luis de Ataide, Count of Atuguiá (1517-1581), the 10th Vice-Roy of India in 1568-1571, and 1578-1580. It was the time of the height of Portuguese naval power and of the prosperity of its East-Indian Viceroyalty, especially of Goa which became the capital of the Viceroyalty in 1610. "In 1542, St. Francis Xavier mentions the
architectural splendour of the city; but it reached the climax of its prosperity between 1575 and 1625. Travellers marvelled at Goa Dourada, or Golden Goa, and there was a Portuguese proverb, "He who has seen Goa need not see Lisbon." <...> Until the 18th Century, the Portuguese governor in Goa had authority over all Portuguese possessions in the Indian Ocean, from southern Africa to southeast Asia" (Wikipedia). "Antonio Pinto Pereira, a native of the village of Mogadour, well-versed in the science of Political History, left a work published some years after his death which occurred in 1587" (Pope, E. M. India in Portuguese Literature. 1937. p. 147)

$8500USD

86. PINTO, Fernão Mendes (ca.1509-1583)

Peregrinação de Fernão Mendes Pinto e por elle escritta que consta de muytas, e muyto estranhas cousas, que via, & ouvio no reyno da China, no da Tartaria, no de Pegú, no de Martavão, & em outros muytos reynos, & senhoriões das partes orientaes... E agora novamente correcta, e acrecentada com o Itenerario de Antonio Tenreyro, que da India veyo por terra a este reyno de Portugal, em que se contém a viagem, & jornada que fez no dito caminho, & outras muytas terras, & cidades, onde esteve antes de fazer esta jornada, & os trabalhos que em esta peregrinação passou no anno de mil & quinhentos...

[The Voyages and Adventures, of Fernand Mendez Pinto, a Portugal: During his Travels for the space of one and twenty years in the Kingdoms of Ethiopia, China, Tartaria, Cauchin-china, Calaminham, Siam, Pegu, Japan, and a great part of the East-Indiaes. With a Relation and Description of most of the Places thereof].


Very Rare as only one copy found in Worldcat. This edition with "Breve discurso, em que se conta a conquista do reino de Pegu...": p. 435-458. This is a translation from the Spanish of Manuel d'Abreu Mousinho on the conquest of Pegu (Burma) in 1600 which is not present in the first and second editions.

Pinto a Portuguese explorer whose "exploits are known through the posthumous publication of his memoir Pilgrimage (Portuguese: Peregrinação) in 1614.. In the course of his travels in the Middle and Far East, Pinto visited Ethiopia, the Arabian Sea, China (where he claimed to have been a forced laborer on the Great Wall), India and Japan. He claimed to have been among the first group of Europeans to visit Japan and initiate the Nanban trade period. He also claimed to have introduced the gun there in 1543. It is known that he funded the first Christian church in Japan, after befriending a Catholic missionary and founding member of the Society of Jesus later known as St Francis Xavier" (Wikipedia). Upon returning to Portugal, Pinto wrote "his famous Peregrinação, now regarded as one of the finest travel books of all time" (Howgego P99). "It is, moreover, a classic record of the experiences and observations of one of the earliest Europeans to penetrate into the interior of oriental countries, which, in that era, were practically unknown. He was the first European to enter Japan (in 1542), seven years before Saint Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the Indies" (Cox I, p. 324).

$1500USD
87. PRESCOTT, Robert, Governor-in-Chief of British North America (1726-1816)

[Autograph Letter Signed “Robert Prescott” to Field Marshal George Townshend, 1st Marquis Townshend mentioning Nelson’s Mediterranean Campaign, the Irish Rebellion, State of Matters in British North America, and Major Robert Lethbridge who Joined the Montreal Battalion of the 60th Regiment or King’s Royal Rifle Corps].


A letter from Robert Prescott when Governor-in-Chief of British North America and commander of British forces (1796-1799). “He enlisted in the British Army in 1745 and served during the Seven Years’ War. He was at the siege of Louisburg and became an aide-de-camp to General Jeffrey Amherst in 1759 participating in the capture of Montreal. Prescott then served in the West Indies and became Governor of Martinique in 1794. In 1796 he became governor-in-chief of British North America and commander of British forces. He remained in the position until 1807 but spent much of his time outside of Canada. He was unable to resolve growing demands among French-Canadians and was recalled in 1799” (Wikipedia).

The letter is addressed to George Townshend, 1st Marquis Townshend, who participated in the actions near Quebec during the Seven Years’ War, and received Quebec’s surrender on 18 September 1759 in the rank of commander of the British Forces. Consequently Townshend served as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1767–1772) and Master-General of the Ordnance (1772–1782 and 1783–1784). Fort Townshend built in Newfoundland in 1773-1779 was named after him, it is now National Historic Site of Canada. Extensive biographies of both men are in the Dictionary of Canadian Biography.

This interesting letter relates to several important events of the time, including the success of Horatio Nelson’s Mediterranean Campaign of 1798 which “must in its consequences turn the scale against French politics, and perhaps ultimately tend to Pacification.” Prescott also notes about the Irish Rebellion (May-September 1798): “It was most favourable circumstance that the French did not land a month or six weeks sooner than they did in Ireland; then perhaps their Standard would have been resorted to by the Rebels in indefinitely greater numbers than what joined them on their debarkation at Killala.” In the end he notes that “in the American States everything bears the most favourable aspect for us, and abhorrence of the French System.”

Prescott also thanks Townshend for the recommendation of “Major Lethbridge” who arrived to Halifax, then sailed to Boston and arrived on 7 November 1798 to Montreal where he is now attached to the 60th Regiment. “I hope to have some opportunity to evince how highly I esteem your recommendation of him”. Major Robert Lethbridge was listed amongst the Lieutenant-Colonels Commanding the King’s Royal Rifle Cross. He joined the regiment in 1778 at St. Augustine, East Florida and served there until 1813. He was stationed in Canada and the Caribbean. In 1795 “he was nominated A.D.C. To the Marquis Townshend, and continued as such till his promotion to a Majority in the 3rd Battalion, in December 1795”. In 1798 he joined the 2nd battalion at Montreal, in November 1798 (see: Wallace, N.W. A Regimental Chronicle and List of Officers of the 60th, or the King’s Royal Rifle Corps, formerly the 62nd, or the Royal American Regiment on Foot. London, 1879, p. 289-290).

Overall a fine piece by an important Canadian political and military figure.

$1750USD
88. RAMUSIO, Giovanni Battista (1485-1557)  
[Map of Brazil Titled] "Brasil."  
Venice, 1556 (?). Wood block map ca. 27,5x38 cm (10 ½ x 14 ½ in). Original centrefold, blank on verso, with some minor expert repair along the centrefold, but otherwise a very good map.

"A fantastic pictorial map of Brazil, shown north to the right and filled with attractive scenes of native life and fauna. It was prepared by the great Venetian cartographer Giacomo Gastaldi and published in Ramusio's "Delle Navigationi et Viaggi," an "important 16th century description of voyages of discovery" (Swan Map Auction). Delle Navigationi et Viaggi "is one of the earliest and most important collections of voyages and travels, and may be said to have opened a new era in the literary history of voyages and navigation, later serving as a model to Hakluyt. It was compiled during the latter part of Ramusio's life and is carefully and intelligently done, as he devoted his mature years to historical and geographical study. It contains translations of works that had appeared previously in French, Latin, and Spanish, as well as some from manuscripts that had never before been published. Among these voyages are some of which no other editions have ever been found, so that Ramusio remains an authority of the first importance" (Hill 1418).  
$1750USD

89. RAMUSIO, Giovanni Battista (1485-1557)  
[Map of Western Africa Titled] "Parte del Africa."  
Venice, 1565. Uncoloured wood block map ca. 27,5x38,5 cm (11x15 in). With original centre fold, otherwise in near fine condition.

"Compiled by Venetian cartographer, Gastaldi, it appears in the third volume of Ramusio's Delle Navigatione e Viaggi"(Norwich 314). "Superb woodblock map of Western Africa compiled by the Venetian cartographer Gastaldi and published in this important 16th century description of voyages of discovery. The map covers from the Tropic of Cancer to the Equator and is filled with mountains and a variety of different trees, animals and natives. The sea is alive with sea monsters, native canoes and two European ships. Along the coast of Guinea is a scene of natives paying homage to a chieftain and below that is the Portuguese fort, Castel de la Mina (modern Elmina), which was founded in 1482 and became the major export center for African gold. The Senegal and Gambia Rivers and the Rio Grande are linked with the Niger River" (Old World Auctions).  
$1250USD
90. ROSS, [Sir] John (1777-1856)

A Voyage of Discovery, made Under the Orders of the Admiralty for the Purpose of Exploring Baffin's Bay, and Inquiring into the Probability of a North-West Passage.

London: John Murray, 1819. First Edition. Quarto. [iv], xxxix, [i], 252, cxliv pp. With fifteen hand colored aquatint plates (four folding) and ten other aquatint plates (two folding) and four engraved tables (three folding) and three folding charts (including frontispiece). Handsome period brown gilt tooled polished full calf. Recased with original spine laid down, otherwise a very good copy.

"In January 1818 Ross was appointed to the Isabella, a hired whaler, as commander of an expedition, which with the Alexander, commanded by Lieutenant William Edward Parry, sailed in April to endeavour to make the north-west passage through Davis Strait. Ross's nephew James Clark Ross, in whose career he took a special interest, sailed with him. It was the renewal of the search which had been laid on one side during the war, and resulted in the rediscovery of Baffin Bay, the identification of several points named in Baffin's map, and proof that Buss and James islands did not exist. Ironically, however, when Ross attempted to proceed westward through Lancaster Sound, he was deceived by a mirage and described the passage as barred by a range of mountains, which he named the Croker mountains. He then returned to England, thereby losing his only possibility of penetrating the north-west passage. His report was, in the first instance, accepted as conclusive, and he was promoted to post rank on 7 December 1818. In the following year he published A voyage of discovery made ... for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay, and inquiring into the probability of a north-west passage (1819).

Sir John Barrow was furious that the attempt to find the 'open polar sea' had failed and gave vent to his anger in person to Ross. The Admiralty had already learned that there were some doubts as to the reality of the Croker mountains, and had dispatched another expedition, under the command of Parry. Ross's book was attacked by Barrow in the Quarterly Review (January 1819). Edward Sabine, who had been one of the scientific staff of the expedition, in his Remarks on the Account of the Late Voyage alleged that Ross was the only person to have seen the Croker mountains and that Ross had appropriated to himself and misrepresented some scientific results of the voyage. Ross defended himself in Explanation of Captain Sabine's Remarks (1819). Parry's return in October 1820 brought proof that Ross had judged too hastily, and led to an undue disparagement of his work and a rift with his nephew" (Oxford DNB); Abbey Travel 634; Arctic Bibliography 14873; "A famous, even notorious, voyage led by Captain John Ross..., Ross attempted to proceed westward through Lancaster Sound, but, presumably deceived by a mirage, he described the passage as barred by a range of mountains, which he named the Croker Mountains, despite the disbelief of his colleagues" (Hill 1488); Sabin 73376.

$4750USD
91. **SALT, Henry (1780-1827)**

[Large Hand Coloured Aquatint, Titled]:
"The Town of Abha in Abyssinia."

*London: William Miller, 1 May 1809.*

Hand coloured aquatint on thick wove paper, ca. 46x60 cm (18 x 23 ¾ in). Engraved by L. Bluck. *With a very small minor tear on the lower margin neatly repaired, margins trimmed, otherwise a very good aquatint.*

Plate XVIII from Salt's "Twenty-four views in St. Helena, the Cape, India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, Abyssinia and Egypt." "On 20 June 1802 Salt left England on an eastern tour, as secretary and draughtsman to Viscount Valentia (later the earl of Mountnorris). He visited India, Ceylon, and the Red Sea, and in 1805 was sent by Valentia on a mission into Abyssinia, to the ras of Tigré, whose affection and respect he gained, and with whom he left one of his party, Nathaniel Pearce. The return to England in 1806 was made by way of Egypt, where he first met the pasha, Mehmet Ali. Lord Valentia's Travels in India (1809) was partly written and completely illustrated by Salt, who published his own 24 Views in St Helena, India and Egypt in the same year" (Oxford DNB); Abbey Travel: 515.

$975 USD

92. **SANTA ANNA, Antonio Lopez de (1794-1876)**

[A Partially Printed and Completed in Manuscript Document Signed by Santa Anna, Hiring Edward Gottlieb as his Interpreter and Private Secretary].

*Staten Island, N.Y., April 5, 1867. Partially printed and completed in manuscript. Elephant Folio ca. 47x29,5 cm (19 x 11 ¾ in).* Document with old folds and backed with Japanese paper. *Printed green seal in lower right corner. Housed in a green gilt tooled quarter morocco with cloth boards folding portfolio. In very good condition.*

An interesting document, signed by Santa Anna, (the famous victorious Mexican commander at the Battle of the Alamo) in which the former President and commanding general of Mexico, hires an interpreter and personal assistant. At the time, Santa Anna was living in exile on Staten Island, trying to raise funds for an army so that he could retake power in Mexico. In this elaborately printed document, in which Santa Anna pronounces himself "General in Chief of the Liberating Army of Mexico," he hires one Edward Gottlieb to be his private secretary and interpreter, at a salary of two hundred "pesos" per month.
The document is also signed by "R. Clay Crawford, Maj. Gen." Crawford, a notorious soldier of fortune, styled himself at times as a Turkish general called "Osman Pasha," and also involved himself in Mexican military conflicts in the 1860s. "In 1869, 74-year-old Santa Anna was living in exile in Staten Island, New York. He was trying to raise money for an army to return and take over Mexico City. During his time in New York City, he is credited with bringing in the first shipments of chicle, the base of chewing gum. He failed to profit from this, since his plan was to use the chicle to replace rubber in carriage tires, which was tried without success. Thomas Adams, the American assigned to aid Santa Anna while he was in the United States, experimented with chicle in an attempt to use it as a substitute for rubber. He bought one ton of the substance from Santa Anna, but his experiments proved unsuccessful. Instead, Adams helped to found the chewing gum industry with a product that he called "Chiclets"" (Wikipedia).

$1750USD

93. SCHEDEL, Hartmann (1440-1514) [MAGDEBURG: Panoramic Hand Coloured Woodcut Titled:] "Madeburga."
Nuremberg, 1493. Handcoloured woodcut ca. 19x51 cm (7 ½ x 20 in.) on a larger leaf. Original handcolouring, with an original centre fold and with a very mild water stain on blank lower margin but overall a very good woodcut.

Panoramic view from the Latin Edition of the 1493 Nuremberg Chronicle, showing Magdeburg from the East looking over the Elbe River. Schedel was a doctor of Medicine who, "with the help of others, including the globe maker Martin Behaim., compiled and published a Chronicle of the World now known as the Nuremberg Chronicle. This work included two maps, an untitled map of the world [on a conical projection] and the first modern map of Germany" (Tooley's Mapmakers Q-Z p117). The maps and views in the Chronicle were the first ever illustrations of many cities and countries.

$975USD

94. SCHLEUEN, Johann David (1711-1771)


Berlin: Johann David Schleuen, Sculptor, [1739]. Copper engraved plan ca. 41x56,5 cm (16 x 22 ½ in.). This strong copper engraved plan has a centre fold and some minor marginal creasing and restoration not affecting image. Overall a very good engraving.

This very rare, accurate and attractive plan of Berlin includes a panorama of the city and detail views of the Royal Palace, Arsenal,
Grosses Friderichs Hospital and the St. Nicolai, Dohm, St. Petri, Jerusalem, St. Georgen, Garnison's, St. Marien, Parochial & Spandauer Churches. Schleuen's Berlin plans and views represent the finest and most accurate representation of mid 18th century Berlin. This plan was produced in the last year of King Friedrich Wilhelm I reign and shows Berlin just before Frederick the Great began his 46 year reign of Prussia. Schulz, Stadtplaene von Berlin, 83.

$4500USD

95.  SCHWEINFURTH, G[eorg August] (1836-1925)

[Autographed Signed Note on a Mounted Decorative Pictorial Card with Egyptian Motiv Giving Happy New Year's Wishes for 1898 Signed G. Schweinfurth.

[With]: Cabinet Photograph Portrait (Karl Wahl Berlin) of Schweinfurth Signed G. Schweinfurth and Dated 1914. Additionally Inscribed with a Signed Presentation to Prof. Dr. A. Wiedemann and Signed G. Schweinfurth and Dated 24th July 1916].

The autographed note on card ca. 11x16,5 cm (4 x 6 ½ in). Cabinet photograph portrait ca. 16x10,5 cm (6 ½ x 4 in). Photograph with a small scratch, otherwise the photograph and New Year's card are in very good condition.

Schweinfurth "returned to Germany with a most valuable accumulation of geographical and ethnographic data for regions never before visited by Europeans. He had made extensive observations of the flora and fauna of Central Africa and had delineated for the first time much of the watershed of the Bahr el Ghazal. His discovery of the pygmy Akka settled conclusively the question of the existence of dwarf races in tropical Africa. His important narrative, "Im Herzen von Afrika," was published at Leipzig in 1874.

Schweinfurth returned to Africa in 1873 to accompany Friedrich Gerhard Rohlfs in his exploration of the Western Desert of Egypt, during which he visited the oases of Farafra, Dakhla, El Kharga and Siwa. Schweinfurth settled at Cairo in 1875 and the following year under the auspices of Khedive Ismail, founded the Societe Khedivale de Geographie. He devoted himself to African studies, in 1876, in the company of Richard Paul Guessfeldt, exploring into the Arabian Desert and carrying out geological and botanical investigations in the El Faiyum region of lower Egypt. He removed to Berlin in 1889 but returned to Africa in 1891, 1892 and 1894 to explore Eritrea. Schweinfurth died at Berlin in September 1925 and was buried in a botanical garden created in his honour"(Howgego, Continental Exploration, 1850-1940, S14).

$1250USD

96.  SIMPSON, John (1788-1873)

[EARLY LAND GRANTS IN YORK COUNTY, UPPER CANADA: Autograph Letter Signed “John Simpson” Regarding His Intention of Land Acquisition in the Upper Canada’s York County; With: Original Insurance Document for Simpson’s Property on his Sea Voyage from London to Quebec in 1811].
Autograph letter by John Simpson, a noted government official and politician of the Upper and Lower Canada in the first half 19th century. He immigrated to Augusta (Upper Canada) in 1815 and became a private secretary of Lord Dalhousie, governor-in-chief of Canada in 1819. Three years later he was appointed a government official in Coteau-du-Lac post on St. Lawrence River; the rest of his career Simpson spent in the Lower Canada, being elected as a deputy of the Lower Canada assembly in 1824 and Legislative Assembly in 1841. He is also known as the author of a critical pamphlet on the reform party “Essay on Modern Reformers: addressed to the people of Upper Canada” (Kingston, 1818).

The letter written in May 1819, when Simpson still lived in Augusta, contains interesting details of the early land sales in Upper Canada. Asking his correspondent “Mr. Henshaw” for a substantial financial loan, Simpson convinces him: “I have recd. Such very flattering accounts of the present and prospective value of the Lands now giving out in the vicinity of York as induce me to anticipate the most favorable and valuable locations. I have therefore made up my mind to go immediately to York and apply my interest and exertion towards obtaining those lands that are likely to answer your intentions and forward my own. <...>. If this proposition meet your approbation I shou’d be very much oblig’d by your immediat compliance with the pecuniary part of it as I wou’d wish to be upon the spot with Captain Sherwood who is now Surveying the settlement. One lot I propose to improve, cultivate and reside on myself and I shou’d then be in the neighbourhood to take every advantage for the improvement of the values of the others”. In the end of the letter he notes with emotion: “The country is so quickly settling that I would wish to not lose a moment in my application”.

Most likely, the land grants Simpson wrote about belonged to the newly created township of Nassagaweya (modern Halton Region of the Greater Toronto Area). Provincial Land Surveyor Reuben Sherwood (1775-1851) who was mentioned in the letter, was engaged in the land survey of the Townships of Nelson and Nassagaweya in February-May 1819. According to the extracts from his diary for that period, Sherwood “commence the new township” on 22 April, “meet the Surveyor-General in the morning, and draw my lands in Nelson and Nassagaweya” on 4 May (Fairhall, Ch. Surveyors of the Past// The Ontario Land Surveyor. Summer 1978. P. 10). Simpson wrote his letter two days later.

At the end of the letter Simpson also asks for help in employment of his wife (Zipporah Tickell), “a gentlewoman perfectly accomplished as private Governess to finish the education of a few young ladies, or to attend a certain number of Pupils <...>, capable of teaching French, drawing, indeed every acquirement incidental to gentlewoman’s education.”

$1250USD
97. **SINCLAIR, Alfred Wadham (1866-1938)**  
[Titled on Verso:] Mount Aspiring, New Zealand by A. Sinclair [An Attractive Large Watercolour of Mount Aspiring with four People and two Horses in the Foreground].

Ca. 1890. Watercolour ca. 33x48 cm (13x19 in). Recently matted, edges with expert repair with three minor short repaired tears visible in image, otherwise a very good watercolour.

Sinclair is a listed Australian artist. "Mount Aspiring / Tititea is New Zealand's highest mountain outside the Aoraki/Mount Cook region. Set within Otago's Mount Aspiring National Park, it has a height of 3,033 metres (9,950 feet). Māori named it Tititea, which translates as Glistening Peak. Named in December 1857 by the Chief Surveyor for the Otago Province, John Turnbull Thomson. It is also often called 'the Matterhorn of the South,' for its pyramidal peak when seen from the Dart River. The first ascent was on 23 November 1909 by Major Bernard Head and guides Jack Clarke and Alec Graham. Head's party climbed to the summit ridge by the west face from the Bonar Glacier, a route not repeated until 1965" (Wikipedia).

$1750USD

98. **SONNINI, (de Manoncourt), C[harles] N[icolas] (1751-1812)**  
Voyage Dans la Haute et Basse Egypte. [Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt].


This expedition was made with the intention of collecting rare Egyptian birds, however Sonnini includes some unusual and fascinating details of native life and customs such as female and male circumcision and homosexuality, leprosy and other diseases, serpent eating etc. "Sonnini set out with baron de Tott's expedition in 1777. On arrival at Alexandria he found orders to explore Egypt from Louis XVI awaiting him" (Blackmer Collection 1006); Atabey 1155. This work relates to various subjects "with the utmost candor: such as Egyptian female circumcision, serpent eating, Egyptian lesbianism, women's cosmetics...," (Cox I, p.395).
"A naturalist, Sonnini de Manoncourt traveled extensively through Egypt (from Alexandria to Aswan), making notes on the flora and fauna, the customs of the people, and only incidentally, the antiquities..., Illustrated with excellent engravings, mostly of fish and birds" (Kalfatovic 0158); Gay 2250; Howgego S135; Ibrahim-Hilmy 245.

$1500USD

99. SPENCER, BROWNING & CO.

[An Octant for the American Market, a Navigational Instrument Typical for the Ones in Use by the American Arctic and Pacific Whaling Ships of the Time.]

London: Spencer, Browning & Co., ca. 1840. Octant ca. 31 cm (12 in) long. Wooden octant with brass fittings and ivory inlays. The ivory inlay is signed Spencer, Browning & Co., the ivory scale is initialed SBR and divided 0-100” with a vernier on 10-inch radius arm, double pin hole sights and three filters. Housed in its original wooden case with a mounted pictorial printed retailer's label of S. Thaxter & Son, Importers and Dealers in Nautical & Surveying instruments, Charts, Nautical Books, 125 State Street, Corner of Broad Street, Boston. The brass fittings are a little oxidized, but overall the octant is in very good original condition and in its original case.

"Spencer, Browning & Rust was a London firm that manufactured instruments for navigational use during the 18th and 19th centuries,..., Arctic explorer Charles Francis Hall owned a Spencer, Browning & Rust sextant. The Smithsonian Institution houses four navigational instruments manufactured by Spencer, Browning & Rust in its National Museum of American History. The items include two sextants, an octant, and a telescope. American Arctic explorer Charles Francis Hall (1821–1871) owned one of the sextants. It is believed that this brass sextant was most probably with him on 30 August 1871. On that day, Hall (pictured) had arrived at the furthest northern point achieved by an explorer to date" (Wikipedia).

$2500USD

100. SYMES, Michael (1761-1809)

An Account of an Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava sent by the Governor-General of India, in the year 1795.


"In 1795 Symes was sent by the governor-general, John Shore, to the court of King Bodawpaya of Burma, to try to improve political and commercial relations, and also to confirm whether the French were actively courting the Burmese as they were rumoured to be doing elsewhere in Asia. Border tensions had recently escalated when Burmese troops had pursued Arakanese rebels into British territories and then refused to leave until the rebels were handed over. The embassy was counted a success, for Symes returned with signed documents which the British believed would open Burmese markets to British and Indian traders, and the French threat was shown to be largely illusory. These agreements, which fell short
of what might properly be called a treaty, allowed British traders
to purchase Burmese wood, instituted a procedure for addressing
merchant grievances, and, provided import duties were paid,
exempted British goods from inland customs and duties.

Symes wrote of his seven months in Burma - which took
him from Rangoon to the capital at Amarapura - in An Account of
an Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava Sent by the Governor-General
of India in 1795 (1800), one of the first detailed accounts of the
country written in English. In just over 500 pages, it addressed
the history, geography, culture, and economics of Burma, and the text
was accompanied by illustrations and maps. It painted a generally
favourable impression of Burma, emphasizing its civility, culture,
and stability, while also hinting at the Burmese court’s suspicions
of the British” (Oxford DNB).

"According to Pinkerton this is the only satisfactory account
on Burma till then published. Symes's embassy resulted in leave
being given by the "Emperor of Ava" for a British Resident to
reside at Rangoon to protect British subjects" (Cox I p. 309).

The "embassy to Ava [was] to attempt to induce the king to close his borders to French shipping. [the mission resulted in] the first reliable survey of the lower River Irrawaddy. Permission having been
granted for a British resident to be present at Rangoon" (Howgego S200); Cordier Indosinica 445; Kaul
Early Writings 2887.

$2500USD

101. TASMANIA

[Official Proclamation of Accession to the Throne of William IV Sent from the Council Chamber at
Saint James’s Palace to the Governor of the Colony of Van Diemen’s Land].

[London], 28 June 1830. Folio (ca. 37x23,5 cm). 1 p. Official
lithographed manuscript text completed in brown ink on
watermarked J. Whatman paper. Six signatures of the members
of the Council in the right lower corner. Official blind stamped
seal of the British government in the left upper corner. Fold
marks, minor tears on the left margin, not affecting the text,
otherwise a very good document.

Signed by six members of the Accession Council, the
document is addressed to Sir George Arthur (1784-1854),
Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land (now the State of
Tasmania, part of Australia) in 1823–1837. “It was during
Arthur’s time in office that Van Diemen’s Land gained much of its
notorious reputation as a harsh penal colony” (Wikipedia).

The Accession Council directs Arthur “that You do with the
assistance of the Council and Numbers on the principal
Inhabitants of the Colony of Van Diemen’s Land forthwith
Proclaim His Most Sacred Majesty King William the Fourth <...>
with the Solemnities and Ceremonies requisite on the like
occasion. And you are likewise to publish and proclaim a
Proclamation requiring all persons being in Office of Authority or
Government at the decease of the late King to proceed in the Execution of their respective Offices till His Majesty's Pleasure shall be further signified...”. Among the Council members who signed the document are Henry Goulburn (1784-1856), Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Sir George Murray (1772-1846), Secretary of State of War and the Colonies in 1828-1830 who oversaw the establishment of the Western Australian colony in 1829.

William IV, the third son of George III and younger brother and successor to George IV, was the last king and penultimate monarch of Britain's House of Hanover (reigned in 1830-1837).
invariably give you a warning and find a place of concealment for you. At least I have found it so on two occasions. <...>

Guaymas, the seaport of Sonora & an old city, contains perhaps eight thousand inhabitants and being an earthquake country the houses are but one story high and mostly built of adoby [sic], which is the building material of mostly all houses in Mexico and on entering one is reminded more of a large brickyard than of a large city. <...> I would not have come here but that the three states above named will without doubt be annexed to the U.S. - if so your humble servant is all right. I have had five years experience in California and any chance that may offer here I am on hand, in fact the pioneer."

Ten Eyck also briefly describes his experiences in British Columbia during the recent Fraser River Gold Rush: "It is as hot as blazes [in Guaymas]. I feel it more perhaps than others just having come from a northern country, as the year past I have been at Vancouver's Island & British Columbia. You of course heard of the Fraser River excitement. I was almost the first of the many thousands that rushed to that cold country. It did not prove as profitable as was anticipated, still it paid me very well, as I was able after nine months hard work to leave with a five hundred more than I took with me."

In the end Ten Eyck gives his assessment of the qualities of the women he has encountered in Guaymas, "beautiful, full of life and spirit", "very positive to us Americans" etc. A very interesting important letter, with provocative views on Mexico and a bit of information on one American's experiences in the Fraser River Gold Rush.

O.B. Throop was the owner of the only drug store in the county which still exists today as the Schoharie pharmacy, and a Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Albany and Schoharie plank road (1862).

$2250USD

103. TURNER, Captain Henry A., Royal Artillery (active 1849-1853)

[Two Watercolour Panoramas each on four Joined Sheets Titled: "St. Georges, Grenada from Hospital Hill," & "View of the Harbour, St. Georges, Grenada, from Belmont Hill." Dated on verso 1852.]

1852. Each panorama ca. 18x54 cm (7 ½ x 21 ½ in). Both watercolour panoramas consisting of four sheets of paper joined with strips of linen and overall in very good condition. Recently matted.

These two attractive and skillfully executed pencil and watercolour panoramas, each on four sheets of paper, are part of a series of studies by Captain Turner for two hand coloured lithograph views: "View of the Town and Harbour, St. George's, Grenada, West Indies taken from the hill above Belmont, showing the barracks and Richmond Hill on the right and Fort George on the left," & "View of the Harbour, St George's, Grenada, W.I. Taken from
Fort George,” both published by Ackermann & Co., London 1852. The panoramas are from larger collection of watercolours and drawings of which several were signed with initials ‘H.A.T.’ on the mounts, and the majority were titled and dated 1851-52. "St. George’s is the capital of Grenada. The city is surrounded by a hillside of an old volcano crater and is on a horseshoe-shaped harbor” (Wikipedia).

$5250USD

104. VENATOR (JAEGGER), Johann Caspar (fl. 1660-1684)

Historischer Bericht von dem Marianisch-Teutschen Ritter-Orden; wo, und wie derselbe entsprungen von einer Zeir zur andern gemacht; absonderlich aber, wie die Preußischen Länder innerhalb 54 Jahren erobert, 300 Jahr inngehabt; nachgehends aber, durch den bekanted Abfall, samt der Lieffländischen Provinz wieder verloren... [Historical Report of the Teutonic Order of the Knights...].


Johann Caspar Venator was a German Catholic historian and theologian, priest of the Teutonic Order and director of the Mergentheim seminary. His extensive history of the Teutonic order, with the special attention to Livonia and East Prussia, is supplemented with twenty-seven masterly engraved plates depicting coats of arms of the most notable knights and important scenes from the order’s history (Pope Celestine III establishes the Teutonic Order and gives it as a symbol a black cross; Teutonic knight on the solemn audiences of the Kings of Jerusalem and France, and the Holy Roman Emperor). The last forty-two pages are occupied with the “Main register of all important and extraordinary events, cities, castles and fortresses mentioned in this work”.

The Teutonic Order (1190-1806), a brotherhood of German crusaders, was formed to protect and shelter Christian pilgrims in the Holy Land, but became famous in the 13th century as the moving force of the Prussian and Baltic Crusade. The wealth and power of Teutonic Knights was at its peak at the end of the 14th century when they not only ruled Christianized Prussia and Lithuania, but ruled a large sovereign monastic state covering East Prussia and Livonia (modern Baltic States). The Order’s power started to decline after the famous Battle of Grunwald in 1410, but it was not until 1525 that the Teutonic Knights lost control over their Prussian domain and concentrated on their possessions in the Holy Roman Empire.


$2500USD
105. [VICTORIA, QUEEN OF SWEDEN],
[PHOTOGRAPHS FROM HER TRAVEL TO EGYPT, 1890-1891]

[A Unique and Important Collection of 374 Large Photographs of Egypt and Italy From and Made During the Travels of Victoria, Queen of Sweden (1862-1930), Including 25 Photographs of Egypt Made by the Queen Personally in 1890-1891]. [Included are: 25 large photographs made by the Queen ca. 25x30 cm (9 ¾ x 12 in) and a large portrait photo signed on verso “Zeki Bey/ Uppvakaade has de kunliga” (image size 36,5x22 cm, or 14 ½ x 8 ½ in), taken by the studio of O. Schoefft (Photographer de la Cour, V. Giuntini & G. Khoskantz Successeurs, Caire) and 348 large photographs ca. 20x26 cm (10x8 in) or slightly smaller.

Of the 348 photographs, 246 are Egyptian views, landscapes and scenes, namely Cairo, Karnak, Medinet Habu, Luxor, Ibsamboul, Medamut, Aswan, Giza, Abu Simbel, Alexandria, Heliopolis, Suez Canal et al. They represent panoramic views of the temples and pyramids, the Nile river, streets and squares of major cities, Muslim mosques and tombs, Arab houses, picturesque Oriental street markets, vendors, barbers, soldiers, camel riders, women and children; scenes of Arab meals and pastimes - in short, a vivid and romantic view of Egypt.

Over a hundred photographs were made by the studio of Antonio Beato; over 140 images are from the studio of Pascal Sébah, with photographers’ names written in negative. The photographs are housed in six boxes titled “Egypten. Cairo.” “Egypten. Moskéer och Koptiska Kyrkor,” “Egypten. Pyramider, Tempe loch Obelisker” (2 boxes) and “Egypten. Landskap och Folkstyper” (2 boxes).

The other 102 Italian views are housed in two boxes titled “Italien” and show landscapes, art works and buildings of Naples, Pompeii, Milan, Lake Como, Genova, Bellagio, Giornico, Lugano, Capri etc. The photographs belong to Italian studios of Sommer, L. Guida, Achille Mauri and F. Pesce (Napoli), Nessi (Lake Como), Bosetti, Brogi (Milano) et al.

1890-1. Over a third of the photographs with ink captions in Swedish, many with photographers’ signatures in negative. All photographs mounted on stiff cardboard leaves and loosely inserted in nine impressive period custom made red half cloth clam shell boxes with gilt lettered spines, moiré interiors and marbled edges. Eight boxes ca. 34x28 cm (13 ½ x 11 in), and one, containing the pictures made by the Queen, ca. 46x37 cm (18x14 ¾ in). Boxes slightly rubbed, with signs of wear; three boxes with minor tears on front hinges, two boxes with tears on front hinges neatly repaired, a couple of photographs with minor losses of cardboard on corners, but overall the collection is in very good condition.

A unique and exhaustive collection of photographic views of Egypt, its great monuments, portraits of people and their everyday life, from the collection of Queen Victoria of Sweden who traveled through Egypt for health reasons in the winter of 1890-91. Victoria was “described as strong-willed and artistically talented. She was an accomplished amateur photographer and painter and she also sculpted. On her travels in Egypt and Italy she both photographed and painted extensively, and experimented with various
photo-developing techniques, producing high quality photographic work <...> The trip triggered her interest in archaeology and collecting antiques. Her impressive collection of Egyptian antiques was later donated to the University of Uppsala in Sweden, where the collection is still housed today” (Wikipedia).

Our collection was obviously assembled by a person close to the Queen during her travels, most likely by her attending personal physician and contains 25 large photographs taken by Victoria personally.

One photograph has the Queen’s signed dedication under the image “Till minne af Nyårdsdagen 1891 på Mena House/ från/ Victoria” [In memory of the New Year’s day 1891 at Mena House/ from Victoria]; this picture was reproduced in the second edition of the Queen’s biography titled “Drottning Victoria” (1931), see below.

Fifteen photographs captioned in Swedish on verso, with four specifically noted as “Foto taget 1891 af Kronprinsessin” (with slight variations in word’s order).

Six photographs were reproduced in the Queen’s book “Vom de Nil” (1892), and one was published in “Drottning Victoria” (1931), see about both editions below. The reproduced photographs are 1) in “Drottning Victoria,” “Mena-Haus, Gize” (p. 78); and 2) in “Vom de Nil”: “Bedouin girls” (p. 21), “Cameel mit Zuckerrohr” (p. 24), “Chephren-Pyramide” (p. 52), “Cataracten-Landschaft” (p. 102), “Bellal” (p. 103), “Ammontempel von Karnak” (p. 141).

Other pictures made by the Queen show accomplished views of the Nile banks, Philae, Karnak, the Pyramid of Cheops and Great Sphinx of Giza. The “Royal” photographs are housed in the clam shell box with gilt lettered title “Egypten” and supplemented with There is also a leaf with beautiful gilt printed and hand written calligraphic Arab text (ca. 57x37 cm or 17 ½ x 14 ½ in), together with an envelope (ca. 17x24 cm), inscribed in Arab and decorated with floral ornaments. The envelope is signed in Swedish “Ordensbref – Osmanieorden” and hassome tears. Likely, the leaf is related to the Order of Osmanieh, the second highest order in the Ottoman Empire.

The photograph collection is supplemented with the very rare privately printed edition of the Queen’s account of her Egypt travels (only four copies found in Worldcat) and also the very rare first and second editions of her biography (four and one copy found in Worldcat respectively). All the books are richly illustrated with photographs of Egypt, including the ones made by the Queen.


$47,500USD
106. WEBBER, John (1751-1793)


Plate 7 from the "Views in the South Seas from drawings by the late James Webber, draftsman on board the Resolution, Captain James Cooke, from the year 1776 to 1780" published by Boydell and Co in 1808. This plate with half the 1820 watermark showing in lower left blank margin.

"Webber was appointed at 100 guineas a year on 24 June 1776 and on 12 July he sailed from Plymouth in Cook's Resolution. His fame largely rests on his fine topographical and ethnographic work from the voyage, planned with Cook and with publication in view. Guided by the surgeon, William Anderson, he also drew natural history subjects (as did William Ellis, surgeon's mate and the other active draughtsman). He returned in October 1780, after Cook's and Anderson's deaths, with over 200 drawings and some twenty portraits in oils, showed a large selection to George III, and was reappointed by the Admiralty at £250 a year to redraw and direct the engraving of sixty-one plates, plus unsigned coastal views, in the official account. It appeared in June 1784 as A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean (3 vols, ed. J. Douglas). Webber also painted other views for the Admiralty, his last payment being in July 1785. He also published two sets of voyage prints; four aquatints made by Marie Catherina Prestel (1787-88: one repeating his own etching of 1786), and sixteen soft-ground etchings by himself (1788-92) of which more were probably intended. The latter were pioneering, both in the medium used and as an artist's rather than publisher's selection. Reissued in aquatint from about 1808 as Views in the South Seas, they continued to sell into the 1820s"(Oxford DNB).

Webber was the son of a Swiss sculptor who had emigrated to England. He was appointed as draughtsman to Cook's third voyage (Abbey 595). Tooley 501; Holmes (Captain James Cook: A bibliographical excursion) 79.

This view of Taloo Harbor on Moorea, Tahiti, shows the Discovery & Resolution at anchor.

"The title page [of "Views in the South Seas"] is dated 1808 in all copies, but the plate imprints are dated April, 1809, and the water mark dates vary widely copy to copy"(Hill 1837).

$2250USD
107. WITTIG, Friedrich Wilhelm (German, 1854 – d. after 1912)

[Berlin: A Signed and Dated Grisaille Watercolour Heightened with White of a Balloon Ascending over Tempelhof Field in 1912].

1912. Watercolour ca. 29x47 cm (11 ½ x 18 ½ in) mounted on card. With some very minor signs of wear but overall a very good painting. Recently matted.

This attractive and very skillfully executed watercolour shows a balloon ascending over Tempelhof Field in Berlin in 1912. Most likely the balloon shown is the "Preussen" which was the first manned balloon to ascend to over 10,000 metres, a feat which was accomplished on the 31st of July 1901 by Berlin Meteorologists, Arthur Berson und Reinhard Süring. This lively and atmospheric painting shows Tempelhof field filled with people watching a balloon ascend.

$2250USD