EXPLORATION, TRAVELS & VOYAGES

THE AMERICAS, THE PACIFIC & THE POLAR REGIONS

JUNE 2014

Cover illustration – map of California from Johann Baegert’s Nachrichten von der Amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien, 1773 (item #7)
1. [ALEXANDER VON BUNGE 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 (Кретьяников, 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.

$3250USD

2. [AMERICAN CIVIL WAR]

ROBERTSON, George R. (circa 1829-1862)


Various places, Jan.-Mar. 1862. Octavo (20x12,5 cm). Total 14 pages. Brown ink on beige colour patriotic letter sheets, including one Magnus "For the Union" sheet depicting the Massachusetts. Some mild damp staining but overall a very good archive.

This archive describes life in the 1st New York Cavalry, the "Lincoln Cavalry" formed in New York City by Carl Schurz. All of the letters are written in the first-person singular, but bear the same unusual closing in one hand: "Your friend and brother, George D. Robertson, John Cosgrove." The letters make frequent reference to "Jack," and one bears a postscript from G.D.R. Apparently, Robertson wrote these often humorous letters at the behest of John Cosgrove, an Irish immigrant who was presumably illiterate. The last of these letters offers a perhaps exaggerated account of an action near Manassas: "Drove in the Reble pickets, 14 of our boys charged on about 150 rebles, routed them & took 13 prisoners... We scared them so bad that they did not stop running till they were 20 miles beyond Manassas" (16 March 1862).

John Cosgrove (born circa 1836) and George D. Robertson (circa 1829-1862) both served in the 1st New York Cavalry, Company A, with Private Cosgrove surviving his three-year enlistment. Robertson reached the rank of sergeant before being fatally wounded; he died in a hospital in Chambersburg, PA in October 1862. "The First Battle of Bull Run, also known as First Manassas (the name used by Confederate forces), was fought on July 21, 1861, in Prince William County, Virginia, near the city of Manassas, not far from Washington. The Union forces were slow in positioning themselves, allowing Confederate reinforcements to arrive by rail. Each side had about 18,000 poorly trained and poorly led troops in their first battle. It was a Confederate victory followed by an embarrassing retreat of the Union forces. It was the first major land battle of the American Civil War" (Wikipedia).

$975USD

3. [AMERICAN SAMOA]

WILLIAMS, Eddy (1892 - after 1935)

[Two Albums with Over 380 Original Photographs of American Samoa, Together with Additional Material Documenting the Career of the Photographer, American Navy Pharmacist Eddy Williams].

Ca. 1920s. Over 380 gelatin silver prints of various sizes, with over 60 large images ca. 16,5x21,5 cm (8 ½ x 6 ½ in), over 180 images of postcard size or slightly larger; the rest are ca. 4,5x6,5 cm (1 ¾ x 1 ½ in). Images mounted on original black album leaves loosely laid into two contemporary photo albums. Albums are oblong Folio (ca. 26x34 cm, black leatherette, string-tied) and oblong Quarto (ca. 18x29,5 cm, black cloth, string-tied). Some images in the smaller album with original manuscript captions. With various
contemporary related materials (Williams' certificates, record of service etc., described below) loosely laid in. Album covers mildly worn and rubbed, some images apparently have been removed from the albums; several photos slightly faded and with tears, one mount with a part torn away (but present), but overall a very good collection. All materials housed in a recent custom made black morocco sheep clamshell box, with raised bands and gilt lettered title “Eddy Williams. Samoa Collection” on the spine.

A fascinating collection of original photographs of American Samoa, taken by a naval pharmacist stationed on the American naval station in Pago Pago Harbour on the Tutuila Island in the early 1920s. The Tutuila naval station was built in 1899 and was in operation until 1951, the commandant of the station also serving as Military Governor of the American Samoa. The photographs provide an important visual record of the early years of the Tutuila naval station, as well as of everyday life of the native people of American Samoa, who still largely followed the traditional way of life at the time.

The photos include several views of Tutuila Island and Pago Pago Bay, with nice images of Fagatogo village and American naval ships stationed nearby; native fale houses in Tutuila and Tau Island of the Manu’a Group, building and students of the public school in Manu’a, et al. A number of photos are individual or group portraits of American naval officers and administrators, including scenes of official reviews next to the Governor’s residence, and an important portrait with Samoan nobility and Vaiputu, “the last Queen of Manu’a. The king died in 1908. She is now the wife of our village priest.” Vaipitu was the wife of Tui Manu’a Elisala who officially ceded the islands of Manu’a to the United States in 1904 through the signing of the Treaty of Cession of Manu’a (he died in 1909).

There are many excellent group and individual portraits of native Samoan men and women, including “Tulifua, an old tooloo or talking chief of the village of Luma on Tau,” members of the native Fida music band, warriors in traditional dress, men dressed and lined up for military service, Samoan bride and groom in wedding dress, a wedding reception, men making copra, Tutuila locals with a kava bowl, families, dancers, female students at school, et al. There are also photos depicting local tattoos and tattooing. One of the images show former USS Buford, nicknamed “Soviet Ark” for its mission in 1919 of bringing to Soviet Union 249 political activists deported from the US because of their alleged anarchist or syndicalist political beliefs. The ship was sold to private hands in 1923.

The photographer and compiler of the albums, Eddy Williams was born in Fall River, Massachusetts in 1892, and had a long and active career in the US Navy from 1914 to 1935. He served on USS Mercy during WW1, US naval stations in the Great Lakes, American Samoa and San Diego, and USS Melville, retiring in the rank of Chief Pharmacist’s Mate. According to his record book, Williams served in the Tutuila station in June-September 1924, with the corresponding entry being signed by Edward Stanley Kellogg (1870-1948), then commander of the Tutuila station and Governor of the American Samoa (September 4, 1923 – March 17, 1925).

The albums are supplemented with Williams' official record of continuous service, listing his entire career in the US Navy, from 1914 until 1935, with original signatures of his superiors; and six official U.S. Navy certificates given to him in 1926-1935 (certificates of proficiency, instruction, honorable discharge and transfer to the Naval reserve). There are also two rare printed accounts of the service of the hospital ship U.S.S. Mercy during the WW1, on which Williams also served: Souvenir Log of the USS Mercy (1919), The U.S.S. Mercy: Bringing Home the Wounded, 1918-1919 (Published by the ship, ca. 1920s).

An impressive collection of early original photographs of American Samoa, uncommon in the number of images, and in the intrinsic interest of the subject matter.

$5750USD

4. [ATHABASCA FUR BRIGADE]

CHARLES, John, Chief Factor at Fort Chipewyan (d. 1849).
[Autograph Letter Signed “John Charles” to Alexander Christie, Chief Factor of the York Factory, Reporting of the Brigade’s Affairs Before Leaving Norway House to Fort Chipewyan for the Season].

Norway House, 1 August 1830. Quarto (ca. 25x20 cm). 3 pp. Addressed, sealed and docketed on the last blank page. Fold marks, minor hole on the last page after opening, slightly affecting the text, otherwise a very good legible letter.

An interesting letter from John Charles, a leader of the Hudson’s Bay Company’s Athabasca Brigade and Chief Factor at Fort Chipewyan (1830-1834), written on the eve of the brigade’s departure to the interior for the winter trade. The letter is addressed to Alexander Christie (1792-1872), chief factor of the York Factory, subsequently considered one of the most influential factors of the Hudson’s Bay Company.

Charles reports on the departure of the Athabasca Brigade, as well as conditions and supplies at Norway House: “We have now nearly made an end of our Business here and expect to move off at the latest in a Day or so. Our four Boats for Athabasca were away Yesterday with an Ample Supply for the Season to meet all Demands. The Goods forwarded by Messrs. Meler & Hargrave for the Men’s Equipment were most ample <…> the Men appear quite Satisfied with these Advances, which are the best they ever got.” He hopes that when “the Athabasca Brigade will henceforth return from the Plain [?], if we could have a Building of some kind erected for transacting our Business it will be of great Advantage, for at present the want of Sufficient Room even to make a temporary Shop, creates much Inconvenience, and I may add not a little Confusion. I would also be obliged to you to give Orders to have the Boats built for us at this Place, for the New Boats brought from the other Places we generally get the Worst.” Charles reports that “in order to prevent too much of some Articles and too little of others being forwarded for Men’s Equipment next Spring, I have made out a Requisition, both for Advances and Outfit, which if it can be complied with will be fully Sufficient.” He also complains of hard conditions on the Winter Road, resulting in sickness and injury among the Indian accompanying the brigade. Overall a very interesting informative letter.

$2250USD

5. [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 (ca. 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, Dunedine, 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.

$3250USD

6. **[B.C. GOLD RUSH WEEKLY NEWSPAPER]**


*Barkerville, Williams Creek, British Columbia: Saturday, August 19, 1865.* On a double Elephant Folio leaf (ca. 40.5x29.5 cm or 16 x 11 ½ in). Four pages. With Two page Supplement laid in. Period pencil note "30 cops. Exp. Acc. F.J. Barnard" in the right upper corner; blue stamp "M.W. WAITT & Co. Govt. St. VICTORIA" in the left upper corner. Light staining along fold lines, chipping on the upper edge, but overall a very good copy.

Very rare as only four runs of the newspaper located in Worldcat.

One of the first issues of this almost legendary goldfields newspaper inscribed by a prominent BC businessman and politician, the founder of famous Barnard’s Express: Francis Jones Barnard (1829-1889).

The inscription ordered to send 30 copies of the newspaper to the office of a Victoria bookseller, publisher and news agent M.W. Waitt & Co. (probably, on Barnard’s personal account). The reason for this was most likely the article letter from Victoria written anonymously by a member of the Legislature, which presented a lengthy defense of Union of the Colonies of BC and Vancouver Island, based partly on the value of the Cariboo miners to the Island economy and, reciprocally, the value of free trade to the miners (the union was concluded in 1866).

"The Cariboo Sentinel was published in Barkerville, in the Cariboo region of central British Columbia, and ran from June 1865 to October 1875. At the time, Barkerville was home to a fast-growing community of miners who had been attracted to the Cariboo region by the discovery of gold. The Sentinel was published by George Wallace, and its stated objective was not only to disseminate "mining intelligence," but also to eradicate "official abuse[s]" of power, both within the Cariboo region and beyond (vol. 1, no. 1, p. 2)" (UBC Library Catalogue).

"Francis Jones Barnard, often known as Frank Barnard Sr., was a prominent British Columbia businessman and Member of Parliament in Canada from 1879 to 1887. Most famously, Barnard was the founder of the B.X. Express freighting company ("Barnard’s Express"), which was the main cartage and passenger services company on the Cariboo Road. His son, Sir Francis Stillman Barnard, often known as Frank Barnard Jr., later became the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

It was his next enterprise, begun in the fall of 1860, that would grow to become the B.X. Express one of the most important companies in the early history of the Colony, and which would remain in business for decades. He began by carrying mail and newspapers, on foot, all the way from Yale to the goldfield towns of the Cariboo, a 760-mile roundtrip journey, charging $2 per letter and selling newspapers in the goldfields for $1 a copy. In 1861 and 1862 he also carried packages between Yale and New Westminster, a distance of 200 miles, and in 1862 established a one-horse pony express, with himself as sole rider, serving the Cariboo from Yale, where he met with services from New Westminster and Yale provided by Dietz & Nelson (one of the partners in which was the later Lieutenant-Governor Hugh Nelson) and couriered reliably from there to Barkerville. On his return journeys, he became entrusted with shipments of gold dust, and managed to reliably and safely convey earnings from the
goldfields to Yale despite the ever-present risk of robbery, in addition to the difficulties posed by distance, climate, and the difficult canyon and plateau trails.

With the completion of the first section of the Old Cariboo Road to Soda Creek in 1862, Barnard used his own acquired capital and found a backer to launch Barnard's Express and Stage Line with fourteen six-horse coaches and a famous team of "crack whips" to drive them, including legendary drivers Steve Tingley and Billy Ballou. The onset of the busiest phase of movement of miners and goods to and from the Cariboo Gold Rush began that year, and Barnard's new company prospered from a buys trade in services for passengers, freight, letters, newspapers and gold dust, and in 1864 was able to expand his business further with the purchase of more rolling stock and also in winning the government contract to carry the mail. Barnard was also able to encourage the government to end the gold escort with the result that his company's coaches, equipped with armed guardsmen, would be fully in charge of the movement of gold from the Cariboo to the Coast. In 1866 Barnard bought out Dietz and Nelson and so came into control of the bulk of business connecting Victoria to Barkerville, as he was now in control of shipments between Victoria and Yale as well as from Yale northwards" (Wikipedia).

$1250USD

7. [BAEGERT, Johann Jakob] (1717-1772)


Mannheim: Churfürstl. Hof- und Academie-Buchdruckerey, 1773. Second Edition (with corrections). Small Octavo. [xvi], 358 pp. With one copper engraved folding map and two copper engraved plates on one leaf. Recent handsome period style brown gilt tooled half sheep with marbled boards and a red gilt title label. Some leaves with very mild browning, otherwise a very good copy.

"Baegert, a German Jesuit missionary and resident of Baja California for eighteen years, wrote an interesting but by no means glowing account of the natives and of the country. He served at the mission of San Luis Gonzaga. The map is most helpful in giving the location of the many Jesuit missions in Lower California. It also shows the route along the west coast of Mexico followed by Baegert in going to California in 1751, and his route out in 1768, after the expulsion of the Jesuits. The two plates, which are not found with all copies, depict California natives"(Hill 46); Barrett 129; "According to his accounts the country was absolutely unfitted for habitation; it was inhabited by wild and ferocious beasts; peopled by inhospitable and cruel savages; water was unfit for use; wood was scarce; and the soil would not sustain life" (Cowan p.27); Graff 137; Howgego B1; Howes B29; Sabin 4363 "Some corrections made [in the second edition]" (Streeter IV 2442); Wagner 157.

$7500USD

8. [BIRCH, Arthur Nonos, Sir] (1837-1914)

Speech of His Honor the Officer Administering the Government at the Opening of the Legislative Council, on Thursday the 18th January, 1866.

[New Westminster, 1866]. Folio (ca. 33x20,5 cm), 3 pp. Near fine copy.

This rare very early New Westminster imprint is a speech by Arthur Birch, Colonial Secretary of the Colony of British Columbia (1864-1866) read by him in front of the Third Legislative Council of the colony during Governor Seymour’s absence in England.

The speech summarizes the state of the Colony, noting that “the Revenue falls short of the Estimate by a considerable amount”, which was caused by a fall of immigration; and reporting of considerable growth of expenditure caused by an extensive road construction: a number of waggon roads in the Cariboo district were completed, as well as a road between New Westminster and Yale, and others;
construction of a road network to the Columbia district has been started. “With great reluctance” Birch proposed to abolish the duty of the export of gold and to introduce additional taxation, namely compulsory mining licences. “It is therefore only by this measure that our large Chinese population can be made to contribute to the Revenue in equal proportion to the white race. Few Chinamen now take out a Mining Licence, whereas on the other hand few white miners are to be found without one”. The other subjects touched include the colony’s postal service, “fostering the immigration of a class of Settlers likely to make this country their home”, petitions to alter the Mining Laws and the Pilotage of Vessels et al.

The Third Legislative Council turned out to be the last one in the history of the colony of British Columbia: as it was unified with the Colony of Vancouver Island (2 August, 1866).


$975USD

9.  [BLEEDING KANSAS]
SMITH, Harry Percival Adams (1820-?)
[Autograph Letter Signed "H.P.A. Smith", Written when U.S. Marshall at Fort Scott, Ks, and Reporting about the Latest Events in 'Bleeding Kansas' on the Threshold of the American Civil War].
Lecompton [Kansas Territory], 23 June 1858. Octavo bifolium (ca. 25x19,5 cm). 4 pp. Fold marks, otherwise a very good letter.

Great letter, written in highly colorful language by the U.S. Marshall at Fort Scott at the height of the unrest in the Kansas Territory, dubbed "Bleeding Kansas" by Eastern newspapers. In part: "Since I came here I have acted as U.S. Marshall at Fort Scott, the center of the difficulties. Have headed Dragoons & swept the country. Have been besieged and couldn't move an inch. Have been amongst more bullets than are pleasant. Have been shot at on several different occasions - once was under fire from more than 50 men for about 15 minutes <...>, but at present ... For a few weeks we are at peace and I have retired to this place to rest - not on my 'laurels' for we didn't get any, but on a good bed which I have not seen for a long time <...>

If ever the cursed Abolitionists here (not Free State men) shall be hung or shot or quieted in any other way we could have a good state and a prosperous one but if not God knows what it will be unless a den of theirs <...>! I did think them [the Republicans] fools - I now think them villains - and worse than villains. One of the acts of Montgomery was to oblige the wife and daughters of one of his victims to strip naked and walk back and forth before all his men. I could fill ten sheets with accounts of this Deviltry..."

Smith also lauds the natural resources of the country and speculates on the money to be made, in particular on getting surveying contracts. Complete transcription available on request.

Just a few months after penning this, Smith was one of three officers of the Leavenworth Company sent west by James Denver to organize Arapahoe County. Smith has been credited with deciding on the name Denver City for the budding frontier settlement (see Mather & Boswell Vigilante's Victims, p. 151). Smith was a controversial figure, he was a lawyer who defended outlaws and a violent Secessionist, though he hailed from New Hampshire. He was later banished from Utah Territory.

$2250USD

10.  [BRAZILIAN SLAVE TRADE, AFTER IT BECAME ILLEGAL]
ROIZ [i.e., Rodrigues], João Ventura
[Three Autograph Letters Signed by a Portuguese Businessman in Rio de Janeiro to Barão Antonio Esteves da Costa in Lisbon, Regarding Trade with Brazil and with Mentions of the Slave Trade].
These three letters give details of business as usual between Brazil and Portugal, including the sale of slaves several years after the slave trade had been outlawed. All the letters are autographed and signed "João Ventura Roiz"; the filing notes on the first list his name as "João Ventura Rodrigues." Rodrigues is one of three inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro who eventually came to the attention of British authorities for flagrantly violating the prohibition on the slave trade. In a letter dated January 27, 1838, to Antônio P. Maciel Monteiro, Brazil's Minister of Foreign Affairs, G.J.R. Gordon complained that more slaves were imported in 1837 than in 1829, the last year in which the slave trade was legal. "A number of new negroes were exhibited last Monday week, at the windows of a house occupied by a person named João Moreira ... At the house in the Largo do Capim, occupied by Senhor João Ventura Roiz, a Portuguese subject, new negroes are on sale; and, finally, in the Rua dos Inválidos, at a house occupied by José Antonio dos Santos Xavier, there are likewise on sale a number of new negroes."

The addressee of the letters is the Barão António Esteves da Costa (1764-1837), who was awarded the title 1º visconde das Picoas in 1831.

Contents of the letters are as follow:

1. 21 October 1828. 3 pp. Addressed on the final verso to "R. Fern.os, Ill.mo Snr. Conselheiro Antonio Esteves Costa, Lisboa." Includes references to goods received via the packet, the arrival of Lord Strangford, the Brique d'Angola, London exchange rates, shipments from Buenos Aires, and Thomé Ribeiro de Faria. On p. 2, he mentions that he has sold slaves from the Brique already for 260$ to 400$.

2. 12 November 1828. 3 pp. Addressed on the final verso to "R. Fern.os, Ill.mo Sr. Conselheiro Antonio Esteves Costa, Lisboa." Includes references to the Brique Flor do Mar, debts owed, Thomé Ribeiro de Faria, Antônio Pedrozo, Seará de Maitinho [?] de Borges, the price of sugar and salt, exchange rates, and Lord Strangford.

3. 30 August 1833. 2 leaves, with text on first recto. Addressed on the final verso to "Ill.mo. Ex.mo Sr. Barão das Picõas, 2ª Nª G. Amalia Lisboa." Includes a few references to payments and interest, but discusses at greatest length (about third of the letter) a consignment of slaves from Vicente Thomaz dos Santos: "tem sido o diabo ... Por que me tem dado grande trabalho, grande desembolso, e muito cuidado hoje," due to the new Codigo. Rodrigues had to make appeals to the Legislatura to straighten out the difficulty.

On João Ventura Rodrigues's participation in the slave trade after it had become illegal, see British and Foreign State Papers v. 27, nos. 174 (pp. 596-8) and 180 (pp. 601-4).

$2500USD

11. **[BRITISH TEXTILE TRADE IN BUENOS AIRES]**

**HODGSON, James (from Hodgson, Robinson & Co.)**

[An Extensive Autograph Letter Signed, from James Hodgson, Merchant at Buenos Aires, to Messrs. Fielden Brothers, Owners of the Cotton-Spinning Firm in Manchester, Regarding the Insurance of the Latest Shipment, with Comments on the Textiles Suitable for Export to South America].

Buenos Aires, 22 February 1821. Quarto (ca. 25x20 cm). 3 pp. Addressed, sealed and docketed on the fourth blank page, with two postal stamps, including a stamp of "Portsmouth Ship Letter" ibidem. Fold marks, minor hole on the third page after opening, slightly affecting the text, but overall a very good legible letter.
An interesting and extensive business letter from James Hodgson, the owner of one of the main British trade houses in South America in the first half of the 19th century. Addressing his partners in Manchester, Fielden Brothers’ textile firm, Hodgson describes at length the latest sales of their goods, and settlement with the insurance company (“Lloyd’s Company of Underwriter”) in a case pertaining to damaged cargo. He also expresses slight critique of the Fielden Brother’s production and suggests some improvements: “By the way I should observe that the width of your Prints is somewhat complained of, & I am sorry to say, I fear with some justice, they being only 23 ½ inches. In your next shipment you may put in a Couple of Cases of handsome furniture patterns. I wish also to give you a few very useful instructions, for your future guidance. Your Magda pollams [?], Irish Shirtings & Platillas may be of double pieces or length, say 48, 48x56 yds. Each <…> Where the packets of patterns are very large, they should be divided into several parcels to avoid any tedious notice of the Customs House <…> In case you should ever have to recommend my Establishment to any new Correspondent, I beg you will not mention my terms of Commission to yourselves... Above all, for my just guidance I beg of you to Invoice your goods at their exact price & do me the justice to believe that I only consult your best Interest when I make this request…”

In a copy of his previous letter from 7th of February 1821 written after the main text Hodgson gives and interesting note on the preferable textiles for the South American market: “The red ground prints are getting out of vogue, and it will not be advisable for you to repeat them. Your next shipment of this article should be <…> red, green, yellow, pale lilac and <…> handsome darkish grounds – all with very bright lively tints. The newest patterns are generally the most favorite. I cannot obtain any tasteful patterns.”

A very interesting and informative letter.

“Hodgson, Robinson & Company (formerly Green & Hodgson) was a major British import/export house trading with South America during the first half of the nineteenth century. The developing markets of South America provided good opportunities for British textile manufacturers and merchants to export their wares, while wool, hides, tallow and dried beef were traded in the opposite direction. James Hodgson went into partnership with Joseph Green of Liverpool in 1818, trading between Britain and Argentina. The partnership was dissolved in 1829 and in the following year Hodgson formed a partnership with John Robinson, his former accountant; both partners were based in Buenos Aires. The partnership lasted until 1844, whereupon James Hodgson returned to Liverpool, although he continued to trade on his own account, and still owned a ranch in the Cordoba province of Argentina” (See: e-catalogue of the John Rylands Library of the University of Manchester).

“The partnership of Fielden Brothers was formed in 1816, based at Waterside Mill in Todmorden, West Yorkshire, and it became one of the most important and profitable textile firms in the country. John Fielden, a practising Unitarian, was elected MP for Oldham in 1832 with William Cobbett. He was known for his radical politics, taking an active part in the movement to limit the hours of factory labour and attempting to get a minimum wage agreement for handloom weavers” (See: e-catalogue of the John Rylands Library of the University of Manchester).

$750USD

12. [BRITISH TRANS-ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION 1955-1958]

[A Stationary with the Letterhead of "The Trans-Antarctic Expedition" and Ink Signatures of Nineteen Expedition Members, Including the Two Leaders, Vivian Fuchs and Edmund Hillary].


The document bears signatures of the expedition leaders Vivian Fuchs (1908-1999) and Edmund Hillary (1919-2008), the leader of the topographical survey party in Victoria Land Joseph Holmes Miller; mountaineer Wallace George Lowe, John H. Lewis and Ellis Williams (RAF), J.J. (Hannes) La Grande,
Kenneth Blaiklock, Rainier Goldsmith, David G. Stratton, Peter H. Jeffreys, R.A. Lenton, Desmond E.L. Homard, the expedition cameraman Derek Williams and others.

The 1955-58 Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition (CTAE) “successfully completed the first overland crossing of Antarctica, via the South Pole. It was the first expedition to reach the South Pole overland for 46 years, preceded only by Amundsen’s and Scott’s respective parties in 1911 and 1912.

In keeping with the tradition of polar expeditions of the ‘heroic age’ the CTAE was a private venture, though it was supported by the governments of the United Kingdom, New Zealand, United States, Australia and South Africa, as well as many corporate and individual donations, under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth II. It was headed by British explorer Dr. Vivian Fuchs, with New Zealander Sir Edmund Hillary leading the New Zealand Ross Sea Support team. The New Zealand party included scientists participating in International Geophysical Year (IGY) research while the UK IGY team were separately based at Halley Bay. Fuchs was knighted for his accomplishment. The second crossing of the continent did not happen until 1981, during the Transglobe Expedition led by Ranulph Fiennes” (Wikipedia).

$975USD

13. [BUENOS AIRES]

[Autograph Letter Signed by a Buenos Aires Merchant Gaspar Ressa to the Members of the City’s Prior y Counsel, Written at the Time of the French Blockade of Buenos Aires During the Spanish American War of Confederation].


An interesting document from the tense period of the French blockade of Rio de la Plata (28 March 1838 - 1840) during the War of the Confederation between Argentina and Chile on one side and the Peru-Bolivian Confederation on the other side. Buenos Aires merchant Gaspar Ressa filed a complaint to the members of the city Council about Don Jose Costa, the captain of the ship “Flor de Río” which belonged to Ressa. “I requested before the town’s office of registered licences that Don Jose Costa, the then captain of a ship of mine, Flor del Río, reports on matters done in his capacity [as a captain], pertaining to his management and regarding the aforesaid ship; as a result the aforesaid captain Costa, instead of fulfilling what was his duty, ran away and went to Montevideo in secret without any authorisation from the aforementioned headquarters and police: as his way of behaving was prejudicial to my interests, I hereby complain before the same court about all damage which may arise <…> The chief of navy and the captain of the port of Montevideo were in charge so that they ordered Captain Costa to appear within a couple of weeks before this jurisdiction’s court <…>; there was no reply to date as it shows on those decrees…”

As follows from the verso of the letter, Ressa’s appeal was processed by the Buenos Aires Council the same day, and on the 3rd of December “the testimony was received and given to the interested party, Ressa.” The document bears the seal of Argentina and is signed by Gaspar Ressa and a member of the council Antonio Francio Gomez.

In 1838 France had sent ships to blockade Buenos Aires, in support of their allies in the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. This eventually helped spark the Uruguayan civil war, which lasted from 1839 to 1851.

$475USD

14. [CAINE, William Sproston] (1842-1903), Attributed to

[Attractive Unsigned Original Watercolour View of a Lake in the Rocky Mountains].
W.S. Caine, a British politician and Temperance advocate, travelled around the world with his daughter Hannah in August 1887 - March 1886. He went across the Atlantic Ocean on a steam liner from Liverpool to Quebec, then crossed Canada overland through the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia, went on a steamer from Vancouver to San Francisco and continued his trip to Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Ceylon and India. Caine’s numerous sketches and photographs taken during the journey were used as illustrations to his book, some in the original state, and some being reworked “by my old friend, Mr. John Pedder, of Maidenhead, who has evolved the greater portion of the illustrations, with accuracy and artistic skill” (Caine. A Trip around the World, p. X).

$1250USD

15. **[CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH]**

[Autograph Letter Signed by Jasper Taylor (?), a Miner in Nevada City Quartz Mill, to his Sister Discussing the Nature and Climate of Nevada County, and Gold Mining and Social Life in Nevada City].

Nevada (City), 28 November 1856. Quarto (ca. 25x19,5 cm). 4 pp. Brown ink on watermarked laid paper. Fold marks, slightly worn on centre folds, otherwise a very good letter.

An interesting personal letter from a miner in a quartz mill near Nevada City, written in the later years of the California Gold Rush. The quartz mill the miner mentions in the letter is most likely the Empire Mine in the Grass Valley, “one of the oldest, largest, deepest, longest and richest gold mines in California,” and nowadays a state historic park (see: Empire Mine SHP on California Department. Parks & Recreation online).

Addressing his sister, the miner describes the nature and social life in Nevada County: “the country where I live, is nothing [but] mountains, hills and dales, it is a very rough country around here but there some of the most beautiful here that there is in the world, down in the valleys is splendid country level and rich, it is the most productive of any land I ever heard of, wheat goes as high as 75 bushels per acre <...> There is not much Society here, Sundays pass of very slow, churches are about as scarce as hen teeth. There was a preacher came around the other day to me and wanted me to give him some money to build a church, I told him that I had just sent on to San Francisco for a large stock of goods and it had drained me out entirely. A little about the weather now: winter has just set now and it is very cold, we had a very hard snow storm last night”. He also remarks on the quartz mining operations he is involved in: “I am going to Nevada today, I am working at a guarts [sic!] mill about one mile and a half from Nevada, here is where they take gold out of quartz rock, you have often heard of quartz having gold in it, there is a grat [sic!] quantity of it here, it is very profitable business, it pays as high as fifty and a hundred dollars a ton here, but other places it pays a more.”

In a note to his father the miner says, that “I think being that I have come to California I must try and make something before I come home <...> in about one year from this time if I do not strike anything good. I am working at a guarts [sic!] mill now, here is where they take gold out of quarts rock. I wish you could come out and see them take gold out of quarts. You had better take trip out here next spring, you would feel like another man, rent your farm out it will be a good thing for you...”

Overall a very interesting firsthand account of gold mining in Nevada County, which itself was formed as a result of the California Gold Rush.

$975USD
16. [CALIFORNIA MISSIONS]

[Photograph Album with Fifty Original Photographs of California, with an Emphasis on the Spanish Missions of Southern California].

Ca. 1890. Oblong Folio (ca. 29x40 cm). 18 stiff card leaves. With fifty albumen prints ca. 20x30 cm (8 x 12 in) to 12.5x19.5 cm (5 x 8 in). Many of the images are captioned in negative or in manuscript on mounts. Twelve images signed in negative by San Francisco photographer Isaiah West Taber (1830-1912), and two signed in negative by H.H. Reed. Period black half morocco with dark green pebbled cloth boards. Rebacked in style, a few mounts with tears at hinges but overall the album is in very good condition with very strong good images.

The focus of the album are the dozen attractive large photographs of the major Spanish Missions in Southern California and the strong images in this album include: The Boundary Monument between the United States and Mexico; Pt. Loma and light house, San Diego; Ramona's Wedding bells, San Diego; Mission, San Diego; Mission San Luis Rey; Mission San Buenaventura; Mission San Antoine; Mission San Fernando; Old Mission San Juan Capistrano; Ostrich Farm; Mission San Gabriel; Mission Santa Barbara; Sturges' Ranch; Mission San Inez; Mission San Miguel; Mission Church, Monterey; Arizona Garden, Del Monte, Monterey; Bay of Monterey; Chinese Fishing Village, Monterey; Carmello Mission, Monterey; Mission Juan Bautista; Lick Observatory; Saturn as seen from the Lick Observatory; Seal rocks from Sutro Heights; Mount Shasta etc.,

$3750USD

17. [CHARCOT, Jean-Baptiste] (1867-1936)

[Collection of Seventy-Five Glass Stereo Positive Slides Showing Images from the Charcot French Antarctic Expedition with the Ship Français Which Explored the West Coast of Graham Land, Antarctica from 1904 until 1905].

Graham Land, Antarctica, 1904-1905. Seventy-five glass stereo positive slides, each 4,5x11 cm (1 ¾ x 4 ¼ inches). The glass stereo positive slides are generally in very good condition and housed in a period wooden box. A very good collection.

The generally strong images of these stereo view slides of this early land exploration of the Antarctic continent show the Antarctic terrain, caves, ice bergs, camp life, scientific studies and activities, penguins and the ship 'Francais.'

"Jean-Baptiste Charcot was appointed leader of the French Antarctic Expedition with the ship Français which explored the west coast of Graham Land from 1904 until 1905. The expedition reached Adelaide Island in 1905 and took pictures of the Palmer Archipelago and Loubet Coast. They roughly surveyed the SW coast of Anvers Island in 1904.. [Then] Loubet Land was explored in January 1905 and named after Émile Loubet, the then President of France.., Logistics support for this expedition was provided by the Argentine Navy, employing the legendary corvette ARA Uruguay" (Wikipedia). "Charcot returned to a hero's welcome. The expedition had lost not a single life, almost a thousand miles of coast had been charted, and the first accurate map of the western archipelago of Graham Land had been compiled" (Howgego 1850-1940, Polar Regions C8).

$7500USD

18. [CHILE]

PRITCHETT, B.J.

[Original Watercolour Showing the Harbour of Coquimbo, Chile].

January 1851. Watercolour and pencil on paper, ca. 13x17,5 cm (5 ¼ 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

19. **[CHILEAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE]**

[Historically Significant and Important Period Manuscript Report of the Naval and Military Actions in Chile and Peru]: Estado que en el día de la fecha tiene el Vireinato de Lima; Provincias del de Buenos Ayres recuperadas y conservadas por el Ejército del alto Peru; y finalmente en el que ce halla el Reyno de Chile [The State at this date of the Viceroyalty of Lima, the Provinces of Buenos Aires, taken back by the Army of Alto Peru; and finally the State of the Kingdom of Chile].


Historically significant and important period report of the final stage of the Chilean (1810-1826) and Peruvian (1811-1824) Wars of Independence, compiled by Spanish colonial authorities. Our copy apparently belonged to Joaquín de la Pezuela, 1st Marquis of Viluma (1761–1830) who was a viceroy of Peru during the War of Independence: there is a handwritten remark “Es copia Pezuela” in the end of the text.

The document is divided into three parts (“Vireinato de Lima”, “Egüerito del Perú”, and “Reyno de Chile”) and starts with the report of advance of the Royalist forces (3400 men under command of General Mariano de Osorio) from Callao to Talcahuano in order to regain Chile. Then follow the descriptions of Battle of Cancha Rayada (18 March 1818), Battle of Maipú (5 April 1818), San Martín’s famous Crossing of the Andes (January-February 1817) et al. A large part of the text is dedicated to the actions of the Royalists’ army in Alto Peru under command of José de la Serna e Hinojosa (1770-1832). The author reports on the numbers of armed forces in different provinces of the Vireinato de Lima and gives a picture of the wartime Peru from north to south.

Very important is the extensive material on the naval war near the coast of Chile and Peru, and the actions of the First Chilean Navy Squadron which was formed in 1817-1818 and eventually “terminated Spanish colonial rule on the south-west coast of South America” (Wikipedia). The report lists 12 vessels of the Royalists’ naval forces (Las fuerzas de mar): frigates Esmeralda, Cleopatra, Presidenta and Venganza, brigantines Pezuela and Potrillo, corvet Sebastiano et al. There are notes on the condition and amount of guns of each vessel. A separate list is dedicated to the enemy vessels and also details their artillery: Lautaro and Cumberland (bought from the British East India Company); corvette Coquimbo (bought from the US), four brigantines, and seven corsairs (Anglo-American and French).

The document reports on the blockade of Valparaiso in March-April 1818, and naval actions, e.g. The attack on Spanish corvette Resolution near Callao by the corsair force consisting of the British, American, Portuguese and Irish sailors (19 October). The text is concluding with the news that the naval reinforcement for the Royalists has departed from Spain: frigate Especulation left Cadiz on the 21st of May with 6 officials and 200 men from the Regiment of Cantabria, a part of a larger force which will
embark in Callao and will go immediately to reinforce the army of Alto Peru. Frigate Maria Isabel will increase the maritime forces destined to blockade Valparaíso. The author has no doubt that “Our maritime force should succeed in destroying the rebels and will give us advantage in the reconquista de Chile”.

$4750USD

20. [CIUDAD BOLIVAR]
[Album with 88 Original Real Photo Postcards of Ciudad Bolivar and the Orinoco River in Venezuela].

Ca. 1910. Oblong Folio (ca. 25,5x33,5 cm), 36 stiff card leaves (14 blank). 88 mounted gelatin silver prints ca. 8,5x13,5 cm (3 ¼ x 5 ½ in). Some captioned in brown ink in the lower margins. Recent period style light brown half morocco album with cloth boards. Spine with raised bands and red gilt lettered sheep title label. With three printed postcards with Trinidad views mounted in the end. Some images slightly faded or browned, but overall a very good album.

Unusual collection of original photo postcard views of Ciudad Bolivar and surroundings, assembled by a young German, apparently involved in a local business in the 1910s. The images include a number of excellent views of the Paseo Orinoco promenade with its wooden arcaded houses, streets and squares of Ciudad Bolivar’s colonial quarter (Calle Orinoco, Calle Concordia, Calle Constitucion, Calle Dalla Costa, Calle Libertad, Calle Igualdad, Paseo “El Porvenir, Plaza Farreras, part of Plaza Bolivar); Colegio Nacional, city hippodrome, aqueduct et al. There are also views of the city taken from the Cerro El Zamuro, a hill just outside of the colonial quarter, rural neighbourhoods (Aleredores), Paseo “El Porvenir” (now Calle El Porvenir); several images show Orinoco river steamers (Delta, Apure, Arauca, Laila). Over ten photos are dedicated to a trip to the falls on Orinoco near the city. There are also photos of the local communities and people; several images portray the apparent compiler of the album (often marked in pencil with crosses), posing in his work service, on the streets of Ciudad Bolivar, mounted on a horse, near local children and a captured crocodile, during excursions in the surroundings etc. A number of images bear his captions and annotations on verso; many have been sent as postcards to Germany. Overall a very interesting album.

$1750USD

21. [COLOMBIAN INDEPENDENCE]

CABAL, José Maria
[Autograph Letter Signed, Concerning Troop Payments, soon after the Declaration of Columbian Independence in Cartagena].


A letter to the officials of the Superior Gobierno de la Provincia de Popayán (part of the viceroyalty of New Granada) order that soldiers be paid for August, September, and October, in accordance with an attached list. After the southern part of Spain was captured by the French in May 1810 and the Spanish Supreme Central Junta dissolved itself, many areas of Latin America set up Juntas Supremas, including Popayán. Cartagena, on the northern coast of Colombia, established a Junta on May 22, 1810, and Bogotá on July 20, 1810, the date now celebrated as Colombia’s Independence Day.

$475USD

22. [THE COLONY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA]

SEYMOUR, Frederick, Governor] (1820-1869)
Speech of His Excellency the Governor at the Opening of the Legislative Council, 12th January, 1865.

[New Westminster, B.C., 1865]. Broadside, ca. 40.5x25 cm, text printed in two columns. Period ink inscriptions on recto "Frederick Seymour 12 Jan 1865 Governor BC" and on verso “1865 Govr’s Speech”. Old fold marks, minor creases and tears on margins, a tear on the centrefold with old tape repair, but overall a very good copy.

This Incunabula of New Westminster B.C. Printing is a welcome speech by Frederick Seymour, the Governor of the Colony of British Columbia, which was read in front of the second Legislative Council of the colony (1864-65). The speech relates to the main agenda of the current Council and the most significant events in the life of the colony, i.e. Financial crisis and BC’s big debt, ways of fixing it – “impose a duty on the export of Gold”; prospective construction of roads in the Kootenay and Cariboo, erection of “Public Buildings” (hospitals, libraries); new tariff duties; protection of the Russian-American Telegraph “which will bring New Westminster into immediate communication with the electric systems of Asia, Europe and North Africa” etc.

Although it was about a year until the unification of the Colony of BC and the Colony of Vancouver Island; Seymour "shall omit the promised communication respecting Union with Vancouver Island <...> I regret that the interests of two Colonies so near each other, and so remote from the Mother Country, should be in some respects antagonistic, but my duty to British Columbia is paramount, and I accept your decision. I trust that the entire separation which now takes place may ultimate relations and probably for an Union which, in some respects I cannot but consider to be desirable."


Not in Lowther.

$875USD

23. [COLUMBUS]

[Elegant Grisaille Watercolour Showing Columbus Landing in America with the Explorer Encouraging his Party to go Forward, and a Group of Native Americans and a Spanish Ship in the Background].

Early 19th century. Grisaille watercolour, pen and ink on laid paper, ca. 12x8 cm (4 ¾ x 3 ¼ in). Recently matted within hand drawn ink border, a very good watercolour.

Fine watercolour showing Christopher Columbus landing in the New World. Apparently the watercolour shows his first landing which took place on October 12, 1492 in San Salvador Island (Guanahani), now in the Bahamas archipelago.

The entry in Columbus journal from the 12 October 1492 describes the natives: "Many of the men I have seen have scars on their bodies, and when I made signs to them to find out how this happened, they indicated that people from other nearby islands come to San Salvador to capture them; they defend themselves the best they can. I believe that people from the mainland come here to take them as slaves. They ought to make good and skilled servants, for they repeat very quickly whatever we say to them. I think they can very easily be made Christians, for they seem to have no religion. If it pleases our Lord, I will take six of them to Your Highnesses when I depart, in order that they may learn our language." He remarked that their lack of modern weaponry and even metal-forged swords or pikes was a tactical vulnerability, writing, "I could conquer the whole of them with 50 men, and govern them as I pleased." (Wikipedia).

$750USD
24. [CROWSNEST PASS MINING, BRITISH COLUMBIA]

[Photograph Album with Over 180 Early Images of British Columbia and Alberta, Including Rare Images of Pioneer Coal Mining Towns in the Crowsnest Pass of Southeast B.C. - Fernie, Today's Ghost Towns Michel and Natal; as well as Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Edmonton, Banff et al.].

Ca. 1900-1910. Oblong Quarto (ca. 18x26 cm). Fifty leaves, with approximately 182 mounted gelatin silver prints, the majority on postcard size or slightly smaller. Most images with period manuscript captions in ink. Original black pebbled cloth album. Covers worn and detached from text block, several photographs loose, a handful with some damage, but overall a very good album with generally clean and crisp images.

Interesting photo album with a number of rare views of pioneer coal mining towns located in the Crowsnest Pass of Southeastern British Columbia: Fernie and presently deserted Michel and Natal with their surroundings. Apparently assembled by local residents (probably, by some Alex and Agnes Middleton, whose portraits are included), the album unveils an extensive gallery of the photos of Michel: general views with the railway station and rows of miners' houses; photos of the coal tipple, power houses, Catholic church, hotel, store of the Trites Wood Company (taken before and after the big fire of 1908), a view of Michel taken at moonlight, et al. The photos of Natal show the C.P.R. Depots and general views of the town in summer and winter. Several views of Fernie shows its Catholic church, Pearson Residence, railroad loop, a street and general view of the tent camp after the great fire of August 1908. One photo shows another ghost town of the area - “Corbin, B.C., in the heart of the Rockies.”

The Crowsnest pass and vicinities of all three towns are shown in a number of images: of Michel Creek; Crowsnest Mountain and Lake, Elk’s prairie, canyon, river and falls; “Government road, 1 mile from Michel,” Fairy Creek Dam, Lizard Range; a couple of casual images show a camping party at Crowsnest. Several interesting images show a logging camp at the Eddy’s spur, located nearby.

Additionally, there are several interesting images of Vancouver (waterfront, Stanley Park, Hastings St., docks and steamers), fisheries at New Westminster; street views of Victoria, Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Edmonton, and Blairmore. An interesting image, apparently taken in Alberta, depicts a carriage of “Immigrants cross River.” All in all, a very nice, cohesive collection of images from the early pioneer days of British Columbia.

$2950USD

25. [DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU, Henri-Louis] (1700-1782)

[Autograph Letter Signed to Henri-Louis Duhamel du Monceau from a La Rochelle Merchant Pierre Isaac Rasteau Regarding a Letter by Don Antonio Ulloa, the First Spanish Governor of Louisiana, Which has been Sent from America on the Ship Samson].

La Rochelle, 26 April 1768. Octavo bifolium (ca. 24x18,5 cm). 1 p. Brown ink on laid paper, addressed, sealed and docketed on the 4th page. Text in French. Fold marks, a small hole of the 4th page after opening, otherwise a very good letter.

An interesting historical commentary to the connections of the 18th century European scientists and colonial administrators. In his letter to a prominent French botanist, physician and naval engineer Henri-Louis Duhamel du Monceau, a La Rochelle merchant Pierre Isaac Rasteau informs him that a vessel Samson has just arrived from Louisiana, with a dispatch to Duhamel du Monceau from Don Antonio de Ulloa (1716-1795), Spanish general, explorer, astronomer and at the time the Spanish Governor of Louisiana (1766-1768). Rasteau mentions that “there are no at this point here direct occasions [for return] to that colony, however it is assured that Samson will go back there, but in some time”.

Duhamel de Monceau’s interest in Louisiana was closely connected with his botanical experimentation with exotic trees, especially those from North America, and their acclimatisation in France. He is known for several important works on forestry, including a famous catalogue of trees and
shrubs that can be grown outdoors in France which described a number of North American plants (Traite Complet des Bois et des Forets, Paris, 1755, 2 vols.). Duhamel de Monceau is considered the father of silviculture, the scientific approach to forestry; he was a member and thrice president of the French Academy of Sciences. In 1739 he became Inspector-General of the Marine; he was a co-founder of the naval academy in Brest (1752) and a school of Marine science (1741), which in 1765 became the Ecole des Ingénieurs-Constructeurs, the forerunner of the modern Ecole du Génie Maritime.

Antonio de Ulloa y de la Torre-Girault was a Spanish general, explorer, author, astronomer, colonial administrator and the first Spanish governor of Louisiana. In 1736-1744 he participated in the French Geodesic Mission to a present-day Ecuador to measure a degree of meridian arc at the equator; was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, established the first museum of natural history and the first metallurgical laboratory in Spain, and the observatory of Cadiz. De Ulloa was the First Governor of Louisiana and was displaced in the outcome of the Louisiana Rebellion in the autumn of 1768.

“The Rasteaus were one of the premier mercantile families in La Rochelle during the eighteenth century. They appear to have risen to prominence in that Protestant stronghold during the late seventeenth or early eighteenth centuries. By the end of the War of Spanish Succession, they appear frequently in the shipping annals of the port, sending vessels to Guinea for slaves and to the French West Indies. Both of these trades remained central to the Rasteau operations during the period in which they were involved in the Louisiana commerce. The family was large and the business included, as far as can be ascertained at this point, at least three sons of Jacques Rasteau, Pierre Isaac (the oldest), Eli, and Paul. Gabriel and Daniel, Jacques’ brothers, were heavily engaged in the family’s business ventures and appear in Louisiana during the 1760s. <…> Various members of the family served in the La Rochelle Chamber of Commerce during the eighteenth century and in the La Rochelle militia and, in 1777, Pierre Isaac was honoured by becoming the first Protestant elected as a deputy to the Council of Commerce, a national advisory body responsible to the crown. The Rasteaus were also subscribers to the Compagnie d’assurances générales, founded in 1750 with a capital of 12 million livres, and Pierre Isaac was named a director of the branch office in La Rochelle…” (Clark, John G. New Orleans, 1718-1812: An Economic History. Louisiana State University Press, 1970, p. 95-96).

$1250USD

26. [EARLY TRADE VOYAGES IN THE NORTH PACIFIC]
   [Manuscript Account Book of the Boston Ship Isabella, Kept During its Sea Otter Hunting Expeditions to the Spanish Californian Waters from Russian America, Undertaken in 1810-1812 on the Contract with Alexander Baranov, the Governor of Russian America].

   Original account book of the Boston ship Isabella (Captain William Heath Davis), one of the American ships actively engaged in the sea otter trade in California in the early 19th century, on the basis of a contract system with the Russian authorities in New Archangel. According to the agreement signed in 1803 between New England Captain Joseph O’Cain and the Governor of Russian America Alexander Baranov, the Russians were to provide Aleut hunters and baidarkas for the American ships which in their turn obliged to carry out all hunting operations; all skins would be divided equally, with large profits potentially available. The scheme turned out to be successful, and in the first years of the 19th century about ten Boston ships sailed to Sitka and from there on to the Californian waters.

   “A new Yankee-Russian intrusion into Spanish otter fields occurred in the years 1810, 1811, and 1812. <…> Captain [William Heath] Davis of the Isabella, who was along the Lower California coast in the summer of the same year, formed a definite contract in June, 1810, for forty-eight baidarkas and Aleuts
under the command of the experienced Tarakanov <...> Four Boston vessels from the Russian north were assembled on the Spanish coast in the fall of 1810. <...> The Isabella made Bodega its base during September and October,” hunting off the coast between Bodega and San Francisco. In November they moved to Drake’s Bay. In May 1811 they had an armed engagement with Spaniards in San Francisco Bay which resulted in death of two Aleuts from Kodiak. In early 1812 Isabella together with two other Boston ships sailed to Canton with a large cargo of sea otter furs. “Baranov expressed high satisfaction at the returns of the contracts of 1811. A total of 8,118 otter skins, including prime, yearlings, and pups, besides some otter tails, were obtained from California” (See more: Ogden, A. The California Sea Otter Trade, 1784-1848. University of California Press, 1975, pp. 53-56). In 1812, while on the way to Canton, Davis along with Jonathan and Nathan Winship signed a contract with Hawaiian King Kamehameha I, granting them exclusive rights to export and sell sandalwood from the Sandwich Islands.

The account book chronologically embraces the entire North Pacific voyage of Isabella, starting with the expenses recorded for Jamaican rum in August 1809 (apparently bought on the spot of production), and finishing with the accounting carried out already on the Hawaiian Islands on the way to Canton in the end of 1811. The book thoroughly registers all merchandise operations carried out by the crew members during the trip, evidently for accounting their final wages (some examples can be found in the end of the manuscript). The purser recorded names of the crew members and amount of merchandise taken, often with its money equivalent.

According to the book, in May, June and July of 1810 Isabella delivered to New Archangel (often referred to as “Sheetka”) “6 flag bandana handkerchiefs, 1 shaving box, 4 small looking glasses”, as well as brandy, red baize, bread, and brown sugar. The entries include those of payments to the taylor of the ship Enterprise (31 July 1810), debit to captain Davis in August 1810 (5 gallons of molasses, 2 gallons of brandy and 28 pounds of rice); “4 ½ yds blue Bocking and 10 ½ Baize presented the Cooper of the Ship Mercury and a Sandwich Islander for their assistance to the sealers” (8 October 1810); “11 ½ yds. Green Velveteen dld. Capt. Winship” (16 February 1811); 20 dollars cash were given to Captain Davis to pay for the merchandise bought from the ship Enterprise (various textiles, 2 pairs of shoes, stockings, boots and a hat).

In the autumn of 1811 “1 musket and 2 doz. Looking glasses, given the Carpenter and Cooper of Ship Enterprise for making spars, repairing water casks &c;” and “13 yds. Green Velveteen, 2 ps. Yellow nankeens, 8 yds. Blue Duffel, 1 ps. British shirting presented Tarakanoff and Shubael, the two Russians who had charge of the Baidarkas” [Vasilii Petrovitch Tarakanov, officer of the Russian American company and experienced sea otter hunter]. Interesting is the entry from the same period registering “1 large looking glass, 6 yds. Black velvet, 1 box Canton flour given Washwoman for making pastry &c. For dinner given Govr. Baranoff.”

Numerous entries registering debits to the crew members unveil an interesting picture of what has been taken and used for apparently private needs (shoes, woolen stockings, checked shirts, bars of soap, blankets, tobacco, brandy) or trade (tin pots, various types of knives (jack k., butcher k., shoe k., bladed k.), various textiles (blaize, flannel, duffel, velveteen, serge, nankeen, shirting), coloured thread, looking glasses, small buttons, buckets, horn combs, tinder boxes, “ordinary knives & forks,” needles, spectacles et al.) The second part of the account book dated January-October 1814 was kept on ships Isabella and later Orina (June-October), and apparently relates to their stay in the Sandwich Islands.

“Isabella, ship, 209 tons, 48 baidarkas; captain, William Heath Davis; commander of hunters, Vasilii Petrovitch Tarakanov; owner, Boardman & Pope Boston; otter skins (1810) 2,976 (1,987 grown, 432 yearlings, 566 pups); sailing schedule: 1809, left Boston; August, off Santo Domingo; 1810, June 28, at Sitka; July 30, gang of Isabella’s sealers found on Farallon Islands; September, Bodega Bay; November 29, at Drake’s Bay; February, 1811, hunters of Isabella in San Francisco Bay; May 11, arrived Drake’s Bay; November – January 1, 1812, Hawaiian Islands; February 15, 1813, Canton; June 29, arrived Hawaiian Islands; November 7, at Honolulu; 1814, March, Hawaiian Islands; June 9, left Sitka; July 10, September,
Hawaiian Islands; September, 1815 – October 17, Sitka; December 24, at Hawaiian Islands; February 26, 1816, arrived Canton (Ogden, A. The California Sea Otter Trade, 1784-1848. University of California Press, 1975, p. 163, 165).

$15,000USD

27. [ESQUIMALT, B.C.]
   [Original Unsigned Panoramic Watercolour Titled and Dated:] "From Esquimalt May 1894."
   May 1894. Watercolour and pencil on paper ca. 17x49.5 cm (7 x 19 ½ in). Titled and dated in pencil in the right lower corner. Recently matted, very good watercolour.
   This painting is from a series of watercolours produced while the artist was travelling across Canada on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The watercolour shows a view of the Olympic Mountains as seen from across the Strait of Juan de Fuca from Esquimalt looking towards Port Angeles.
   $1500USD

28. [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 (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

29. [EZPELETA ENRILE, Joaquin, Captain General of Cuba] (1788-1863)
   [Two Official Letters to Joaquin Ezpeleta Enrile, Captain General of Cuba in 1838-1840, from U.S. Consuls in Havana and Trinidad de Cuba; the First one in English; and the Second One Translated into Spanish by a Havana Translator].


   Two official letters to Joaquin Ezpeleta Enrile, Captain General of Cuba in 1838-1840, from Nicholas Philip Trist (1800-1847) and Thomas R. Gray, U.S. Consuls in Havana and Trinidad de Cuba. In the first letter Trist congratulates Ezpeleta Enrile on his appointment as the new Captain General of Cuba, and wishes that good relations between the two nations will continue. He reassures Ezpeleta that “to no other foreign country is an event of this nature so necessarily, so intensively or so deeply interesting, as it is to that which I have the honor to represent <…> I can form no better with for the very numerous class of my countrymen who have direct & special personal interests in the prosperity of this magnificent Island, and consequently in the way in which it may be governed, than that the expectation awakened by Y.E’s Proclamation may be fulfilled…”

   In his letter to Joaquin Ezpeleta Enrile Thomas R. Gray, U.S. Consul in Trinidad de Cuba files a complaint regarding “an order from this city’s chief of navy informing that all captains of American ships along with its passengers may need to present themselves in person,” which both “Spanish and American merchants as well as captains and passengers had complained to me about <…> I wish that Your Excellency will be kind enough to arrange that I be instructed competently and respectfully regarding that order so that my fellow citizens may find out about it with expected appropriateness” (in translation). The original letter was written in English (Trinidad de Cuba, 15 September 1838), but we have only an official Spanish translation of it, done two weeks later by a Havana translator Luis Paynes.

   “Cuba and the United States of America have had an interest in one another since well before either of their independence movements. Plans for purchase of Cuba from the Spanish Empire were put forward at various times by the United States. As the Spanish influence waned in the Caribbean, the United States gradually gained a position of economic and political dominance over the island, with the vast majority of foreign investment holdings and the bulk of imports and exports in its hands, as well as a strong influence on Cuban political affairs. Following the Cuban Revolution of 1959, relations deteriorated substantially and have been marked by tension and confrontation since. The United States does not have formal diplomatic relations with Cuba and has maintained an embargo which makes it illegal for U.S. Corporations to do business with Cuba” (Wikipedia).

$1500USD

30. [FORT VICTORIA]

   DOUGLAS, James, Sir (1803-1877)

   [TRADE BETWEEN RUSSIAN AMERICAN COMPANY & HUDSON’S BAY COMPANY; Original Manuscript Account of Transactions between the Hudson’s Bay Company in Fort Victoria and Fort


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

31. [FRENCH SETTLEMENT IN NEW ZEALAND]

BAUDIN, Charles, Admiral (1792-1854)

[Autograph Letter Signed ‘Charles Baudin’ to an Anonymous Recipient Regarding Baron Charles de Thierry’s Attempt of Establishing a French Colony at Hokianga, North Island, New Zealand, and Mentioning Instructions Given to Dumont-Durville to Visit the Settlement during His Second Circumnavigation in 1837-1841].


Interesting important letter from Charles Baudin, noted French admiral and navigator, participant of Nicolas Baudin’s exploration of Australia on the “Géographe” (1800-1804) and commander of the French Fleet during the French-Mexican “Pastry War” (1838-1839). The letter reveals the history of the French settlement in Hokianga, in the New Zealand’s North Island. The settlement was founded by Charles Philippe Hippolyte de Thierry (1793-1864), a nineteenth-century adventurer, who had purchased a large piece of land from a New Zealand chief Hongi Hika, during the latter’s visit to England.

“By 1837, de Thierry had reached Sydney, where he recruited some colonists to join him in his New Zealand possessions. Arriving at Hokianga, the local Maori rangatira (chiefs) Tāmati Wāka Nene and Eruera Maihi Patuone, rejected his claims, but he was allowed to settle. His settlement was a failure. De Thierry continued to agitate for a French colony led by himself, but this activity was curtailed by the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840” (Wikipedia).

The letter answers to Thierry’s complaint addressed to the French Government. Having discussed the matter with Claude Rosamel (French naval minister) and with the head of the French colonies, Baudin stated that “As the French flag was not raised over the New Zealand settlement, it can’t be the object of
any reclamation from our ministry; but wherever there are French people and French interests, [they] are entitled to the protection of France. It would be well-advised that Baron Thierry wrote to the President of Council requesting him to intervene with the British minister, in order to cease all aggression against his port and all people of the settlement.

It should be demonstrated in the clearest terms and most measured ones that by law Great Britain has no grounds for complaint about the existence of a settlement laid out in a country where no British subject has ever claimed ownership of land. <...> Besides Baron Thierry will find evidence of our minister's interest in this matter through his instructions to captain Dumont D'Urville in command of the Astrolabe to land in New Zealand, to call upon Baron Thierry's settlement and to give an account of it”.

A very important historical document.

$3750USD

32. [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 ⅔ x 7 ⅜ 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 tombstone leaning over the monument is dedicated to "Unsere Sohn Hans Sieger."

$2750USD

33. [GREAT CHARLESTON FIRE OF 1835]
   STARR, Samuel G.
   [Autograph Letter Signed to his Mother, Mrs. Betsey Starr in Connecticut, with Remarks on the Great Charleston Fire].
   Charleston, 20 February 1835. Large Octavo (ca. 24.5x20 cm). 2 pp. With an integral blank leaf. Brown ink on paper, addressed and sealed on verso of the second leaf. Red postal stamp “New York” ibidem. Fold marks, a small hole on the last page after opening, not affecting the text; overall a very good letter.

   A private letter by a young Yankee from Danbury (Connecticut), sent to work in the Charleston hat store co-owned by his father and another Danbury merchant, Congressman Zalmon Wildman (1775-1835), who opened the first hat stores in Charleston and Savannah in 1802. Young Samuel writes to his mother about his life, including the arrival of her parcel with the pie, cakes, apples and other provisions for him, most of which unfortunately went bad. He also remarks on his work in the hat store: "We have been more busy since Mr. Wildman has been [gone] but we have a great many hats on hand, more than we shall be able to sell. I am afraid I think that they will stop soon in making many more for this season. <...> I shall send this to New York by a Mr. Grant who goes on in the Steam Boat tomorrow". The young man also gives a description of the Charleston fire which broke out just a few days before, on 15 February 1835: “We had a very large fire here on Saturday night past. It burnt up between fifty and a hundred houses and one of the largest churches in the city and at one time I thought that it would burn half of the city...”

   “Just after midnight on February 15, 1835, a fire broke out in a brothel “of the very lowest and degraded character” at the north corner of State and Linguard streets. Soon, a dozen buildings were ablaze, the fire threatening to spread south across Amen [Cumberland] Street. Mostly confined to the two city blocks between Market, Cumberland, Church and State streets, the fire’s great blow was the loss of St. Philip’s Episcopal Church, south of Cumberland Street. Windblown sparks ignited the domed top of the steeple, which “burned downward, then fell in with a crash which was succeeded by magnificent burst of fire from the tower, which continued for more than an hour to send up volumes of flame, until at last the body of the church and the whole roof kindled at once, and the destruction was complete.” The remains of the steeple and the front of the portico fell into Church Street the next morning. The entire city mourned the destruction of a building “unsurpassed in architectural beauty by any edifice in the Union.” More than a century old, the church had been saved from fire in 1796, and spared again in 1810 when the surrounding neighborhood burned.” (The 1830s: A Decade of Fire/ Preservation Society of Charleston online).

$875USD

34. [GROTEWAHL, Max] (1894-1958)
   [FIRST GERMAN SPITSBERGEN EXPEDITION 1925: A Unique Collection of Fifty-One Photographs Taken by the Official Expedition Photographer Walter Ankersen].
Spitsbergen, ca. 1925. 51 photographs, image size ca. 8.5x11 cm (3 ½ x 4 ¼ in). All ink stamped on verso "Deutsche Spitzbergen Expedition 1925," and Ankersen’s stamp "Dr. W. Ankersen, Nürnberg"; twenty six with the stamp "Archiv für Polarkforschung"; thirty three with the stamp of the expedition leader "Max Grotewahl, Kiel." Ten photos with period pencil or ink captions in German. All pictures numbered variously several times (stamped or by hand). Overall a very good collection.

The German Spitsbergen Expedition (July - September 1925) under command of Max Grotewahl was stationed in the Magdalena Bay region in northwestern Spitsbergen and included Walter Ankersen (photographer), Fritz Biller (cinematographer), and Rudolf Jupitz (geologist and biologist). The expedition’s purpose was to conduct geophysical and meteorological research (including measurements of the glaciers, ocean depths and tides), and conduct a cartographic survey of Spitsbergen's northwestern coast, to collect plants, birds and insects for the Munich state collection and to test new polar equipment.

The expedition members traversed northwestern Spitsbergen, travelling from the Magdalena Bay to the Liefde Bay through the Waggonway, Grand and Ida glaciers. On the way they made first ascents of six Spitsbergen peaks and became the first to cross three new passes; conducted an accurate topographic survey of the area and discovered evidence of ice decline in Spitsbergen. Using folding boats they executed sea trip to the Smeerenburg Sound, and to the Danes and Amsterdam Islands ("Dänen-Insel"). The expedition travelled back from Spitsbergen aboard the S.M.S. Zieten, under command of the noted German polar explorer Alfred Ritscher (1879-1963).

On his return, Grotewahl wrote a single paper with results from the expedition, and drew criticism for squandering resources and producing a small amount of significant results. However, his experiences in planning and running the expedition led him to look into the possibility of establishing a research center that would support future polar expeditions. This led to his foundation in July 1926 of the Archiv für Polarkforschung at Kiel (today the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Polarkforschung).

The present images were taken by expedition photographer Walter Ankersen, but the collection seems to come from Grotewahl’s archives in Kiel. The photographs are professional field shots and include vivid images of the expedition’s camps and equipment; portraits of the members while conducting research or having a meal. A series of images documents the trip across northwestern Spitsbergen - with the images of climbing, cross-country skiing, traversing crevasses, beautiful mountain scenery etc. There are also numerous images of their sea trips in kayaks and a small sailing yacht, with nice views of coastal mountains and icebergs, and scenes of seal hunting. There are also photos of the cruise ship "München" (of Vergnugungs- und Erholungsreisen des Norddeutschen Lloyd) that carried the expedition to Spitsbergen, and of the SMS Zieten which brought it back. One photo shows a map of the expedition’s routes. Two photographs from the collection were published in Cornelia Lüdeke’s article about Max Grotewahl (see below), but the majority appears to never have been published.


See also:
Grotewahl, M. Die Deutsche Spitzbergen Expedition 1925 // Das Weltall. 1928. 27 (7). S. 93-98;

$4500USD

35. [Hudson's Bay Company in Victoria]
[Two receipts issued by the HBC to Mr. W. Wootton [?] for Rum, Sherry and Ale bought in the Victoria Store]: Bought of the Hudson’s Bay Co...
Victoria, V.I., 21 and 28 October 1859. Printed receipts on pale blue lined paper completed in brown ink. First receipt ca. 17x20 cm (half legal size), signed by C. Thorne and J.W. McKay; second receipt ca. 33.5x20 cm (full legal size), signed by J.W. McKay. Fold marks, otherwise the receipts are in very good condition.

Rare Hudson’s Bay Company receipts on the forms of its Victoria store. The receipt from 21 October is for Sherry and Ale, and is signed by famous fur trader and HBC associate Joseph William McKay (1829-1900); with manuscript text on verso: “David Cameron, Receipt HBC $ 30.50, 21st October 1859”. The receipt from 28 October lists two gallons of rum, signed by the store associate Cornelius Thorne; and two gallons of sherry - signed by Joseph McKay; with manuscript text on verso “David Cameron HBC $ 10.40, Oct 28th 1859”.

McKAY, Joseph William, fur trader, explorer, businessman, politician, jp, and office holder; he worked for the Hudson’s Bay Company for over 30 years (1844-1878). Mackay took part in negotiations with Indians near Fort Victoria, explored the Cowichan and Comox valleys, took possession of the coalfields of Nanaimo for the HBC; established sawmills; administered auriferous Thompson’s river district, Fort Yale, managed a salmon cannery et al. In 1856-59 he was a representative of the Victoria District in the First House of Assembly of Vancouver Island (see more: Dictionary of Canadian Biography on-line).

$625USD

36. [JAMAICA SHIPWRECK]

[Two Detailed Manuscript Testimonials of a Voyage of the Merchant brig Jane to the West Indies in 1780, and the Circumstances of Her Shipwreck during the Savanna-la-Mar Hurricane, Notariably Certified in Montego Bay and London; With a Period Copy of Jane’s Portledge Bill for 1781].

Montego Bay (Jamaica) - London, 1780-1781. Three Folio Manuscripts (ca. 44x28 cm, ca. 40x26 cm and ca. 36.5x22 cm) folded to Octavos. 3, 1 and 3 pp each. Each brown ink on watermarked laid paper, each docketed on the last blank page. Two signed by deponents and notaries, one with two tax stamps and a notarial seal. Fold marks, but overall very good and legible documents.

Interesting collection of three original manuscripts revealing the story of the voyage of British merchant brig Jane to the West Indies in 1780 and her experience of the Savanna-la-Mar Hurricane on 3 October 1780, during which she was considerably damaged and a large part of her cargo was lost. The documents include an affidavit, compiled in Montego Bay (Jamaica) on 10 January 1781 and signed by Jane’s Commander James Jones, first mate William Barrey and boatswain Sever Brown. The affidavit was witnessed before Samuel Mottershed, Esq., a Justice for the parish of Saint James; and certified by Ralph Montague, Notary Public in Montego Bay (St. James parish, Cornwall County, Jamaica). The other document is a notariably certified “Declaration of a protest”, compiled after Jane’s return to Britain. The document is signed by James Jones and William Barrey and certified by a London notary on 31 August 1781. The last document is a period copy of Jane’s portledge bill, for the period from 30 January to September 1781, listing twenty-six crew members (including captain), their station, length of service, and amount of wages due and paid.

The affidavit and declaration of protest give a detailed account of Jane’s voyage to the Caribbean and the circumstances of her damage during the notorious Savanna-la-Mar Hurricane which struck Montego Bay where Jane had been moored, on 3 October 1780. Jane arrived to Kingston from London on 1 August 1780, under the escort of HMS Thunderer and other men-of-war; later that month she sailed for the Black River where she received a cargo of logwood, mahogany and pimento. In Montego Bay she was additionally loaded with sugar and rum. Whilst there Jane experienced a severe storm, and in spite of the attempt to find asylum in the mouth of the Great River, the brig drag both anchors and was driven to a reef where she was struck against the rocks many times. The ship was a wreck and couldn’t be taken off
the reef for another three weeks. The cargo, anchors and guns were reloaded in order to lighten the ship, and when the time came to reload, it turned out that a large part of the cargo had been “washed about the beach owing to sundry gales of wind <…> and many pieces buried in the sand.” In spite of the “utmost endeavours” some part of cargo were never recovered.

Jane returned to Montego Bay on 27 January 1781 and on 17 March left the West Indies for London, in a convoy of ninety merchantmen, protected by HMS Edmont Graffton, Trident Bristol and Endymion. The long, five-month return trip was perilous, with her taking “a great deal of water <…> so as to keep the pump almost constantly going.” The next day after arrival the captain filed the present declaration of protest at the office of a London notary which solemnly stated: “I do protest against the Seas and bad weather, and particularly against the Violent Hurricane which the said Ship met with in Jamaica when taking on board her said Cargo as above mentioned for all Loss and Damage happened to the said Brig and Cargo;” he declared “that when the said Brig begun to take in her said Cargo at Jamaica aforesaid She was tight Staunch and Strong <…> and provided with all things needful for such a Brig and Voyage. That as well During the time the said Brig was on Shore in Jamaica as aforesaid, as at all other times, he this appearer and the Rest of the said Brig’s Company Exorted [sic!] themselves to the utmost of their Power and used their utmost Endeavours to preserve the said Brig and Cargo from Damage, so that what Loss and Damage hath happened to the said Brig and Cargo was intirely [sic!] occasioned by the means aforesaid and not through any insufficiency in the said Brig neglect of him appearer or any of his mariners.”

$3750USD

37. [LIBERIA]

MILLER, Abraham


Rare early missionary letter from Bassa written by Abraham Miller, a member of the first Presbyterian mission to Liberia. He was a native prince of the Liberian Kru tribe and spent nearly a year at school in America and returned home with a strong and sincere desire to be useful to his native Liberians. The letter is addressed to Rev. Daniel Wells, the treasurer and member of the executive committee of the Board of Presbyterian Foreign Missions.

In his letter Miller mentions other members of the mission Rev. Oren K. Canfield and Rev. Jonathan P. Alward, and describes one of the first meetings with the Kru people: "Some of the Kroo men come on the board on the sabath day I ask them can the Kroo children learn and he answers yes the Kroo children very well, then I tell them about the good this missionaries will do among to them, there we remain the few days at Monrovia and the people there received this brethren very well... The climate here is not very hot because soon the rain will commence. I hope God will spare my life in this country that I may do good among my country people, and I think the people who love the African ignorent [sic!] people, if they see their lives [?] it will make them be sorry much because they all were heathen and ignorent [sic!] people of knowing nothing about God and Jesus."

The Presbyterian mission to Western Africa included Rev. Canfied and Rev. Alward with wives, Mr. Abraham Miller, “coloured native Teacher” and Miss Cecilia Van Tyne, “coloured teacher.” They were sent “to the Kroos, a large tribe residing on the coast, about half way from Monrovia to cape Palmas” with the centre in the town of Settra-Kroo. “Abraham Miller, the native African Prince, after being ten months at
school in this country returned with the brethen. He will still continue his studies with them, and from his intelligence, hopeful piety, and unabated desire of improvement, he promises to be greatly useful to people” (Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. New York, 1841, p. 8-9).

$1500USD

38. [LINCOLN’S ASSASSINATION]

RIKERT, JAMES H., Union Soldier

[Autograph Letter Signed "Jas. H. Rikert" About the News of the Recent Assassination of President Abraham Lincoln].

Louisville, KY, 24 April 1865. Octavo bifolium (ca. 20x12,5 cm). Brown ink on laid paper with the printed letterhead of "Brown U.S.A. General Hospital." With the original envelope addressed to Mrs. Margaret Seymour, with ink and paper postal stamps. Mild fold marks, paper age toned, otherwise a very good letter.

A very moving letter by a Union soldier apparently to his fiancée, Mrs. Margaret Seymour from East Saginaw, Michigan, on receiving the news of Lincoln’s death. The letter was written ten days after Lincoln had been shot by John Booth on 14 April 1865. "We have had a terrible time and a sorrowful one too. I was down town, on the day before the news of the murder came, attending a glorification in honor of our successes, and the prospect of a speedy peace. I came back much elated and was sanguine of the war soon being over and coming home soon. I had just commenced work [at the military printing office which he was in charge of], when one of the clerks came in and told me that the President and Secretary had been assassinated. I told him he was joking, but he affirmed it, and I could see by his looks that he was in earnest, and [?] the newsboy came in and my worst fears were realized. As soon as the President’s death was announced our flag was lowered at half mast amid the tears and groans of both soldiers and officers. The band played a wailing tune beneath the flag and [?] were fired from the fort until sundown."

$875USD

39. [LOWER MAINLAND]

DOUGLAS, James, Sir (1803-1877)

Reduced Map of a Portion of British Columbia Compiled from the Surveys & Explorations of the Royal Navy & Royal Engineers at the Camp New Westminster Nov. 24th 1859. (Map Illustrating the route persued by Governor Douglas in late of British Columbia).

London: John Arrowsmith, 1861. Outline hand coloured lithographed map ca. 29x43,5 cm (11 ½ x 17 in). This recently matted map is in near fine condition.

This early and historically interesting map of the southern part of British Columbia shows the part of the mainland of the province north to Lillooet and east to Trail. One of the first maps to show details of the Lower Mainland. This map was published in Further Papers Relative to the Affairs of British Columbia. Part IV. London, HMSO, 1862.

$475USD

40. [MEXICAN WAR]

MCCALL, Mary Dickinson

[Autograph Letter Signed Mary Dickinson McCall to her renowned brother George McCall in the 4th Infantry care of the quartermaster in New Orleans, Recounting his Recent Heroism].

George Archibald McCall (1802-1868) was a career Army officer who had just distinguished himself in the Battle of Palo Alto, the first major battle of the Mexican War. Here his sister reports that he was now "decidedly the most distinguished man in the Army, and more talked about in Washington than anyone else." A freshman representative from Mississippi named Jefferson Davis stated on the floor of Congress that McCall's "cool courage did so much to set a noble example before his men... a more gallant spirit never entered the field." McCall went on to serve as a Union general in the Civil War.

$975USD

41. [MONTREAL OLD PORT]
   [Album with 167 Original Photographs of the Old Port of Montreal and the Lachine Canal, Including Images of Over Forty Steamers and Ships].

c. 1913. Oblong Quarto (ca. 18x26.5 cm), 49 card leaves. 167 gelatin silver prints, the majority ca. 7.5x10 cm (2 ¾ x 3 ¾ in), with smaller images ca. 5.5x8 cm (2x3 in). All images with white manuscript captions on the mounts; owner’s inscription and date “30/6/13” on verso of the front cover. Original black alligator skin patterned cloth album. Occasional silvering on some images, otherwise a very good album.

Interesting extensive collection of photographs of the historic Old Port of Montreal at the time of its heyday as Canada’s major hub for rail and maritime transport. In 1978 the port of Montreal moved from its initial location on the bank of St. Lawrence River downstream, and so-called Old Port of Montreal gradually became an important tourist and recreational destination of the city.

The album, apparently compiled by a Montreal port worker, contains of photos of over forty various ships, including ocean liners S.S. Bernicia; S.S. Tremona; S.S. Tunisian at Windmill Point; S.S. Saturnia and S.S. Indrani of Donaldson Line; S.S. Laurentic, White Star Line, arriving at Montreal from Lpool; S.S. Teutonic (including views of its bridge and the promenade deck taken on board); S.S. Lake Manitoba; S.S. Manchester Commerce; S.S. Ascania, Cunard Line; S.S. Royal Edward; S.S. Ultonia; S.S. Halmstad (Norwegian); Dom Coal Co. Knutsford; S.S. Pretorian and S.S. Sicilian of Allan Line; S.S. Royal George; S.S. Englishman; S.S. Milwaukee and S.S. Montcalm, of Canadian Pacific Line; S.S. Norfolk Range; S.S. Jacona; S.S. Athena; S.S. Montrose; S.S. Montezuma; Red Star Liner Waderland; S.S. Willehad Canada Line; S.S. Matatua of Shaw, Savill, and Albion Line; S.S. Pisa Hamburg American Line; S.S. Ionian; S.S. Cornishman; S.S. Zijlrijk, Holland American Line (including a nice image of it at the foot of McGill St.); SS La Touraine (La Cie Gle Transatlantique) – “the first ship of any C.G.T. Liner from Montreal, May 24th/13, passengers embarking;” S.S. Benguela and S.S. Sokoto of Elder-Dempster Line, the latter being “First vessel to arrive at Montreal 1913; she came from Mexico;” S.S. Wacousta “first ship to reach Montreal from Gulf of St. Lawrence;” Sh. “Terrebonne” at Victoria Pier, “the first boat to leave Montreal 1913.”

There are also photos of S.S. Lady Gray, Govt. Ice breaker; R. & O. Steamers Rapid’s Prince, Longueuil, Saguenay and Trois Rivieres; tug boats G.O. Gravel, John Pratt, Alaska, Sir Hugh Allan; ship Sindbad of Newcastle leaving locks at end of Lachine Canal; schooners at foot of Lachine canal, oil steamer Imperial in Lachine. Several photos show C.P.R. Express trains in the port and C.P.R. Bridge over the canal; locks of the Lachine canal, dry dock Duke of Connaught, Cote St. Paul “in a branch of Lachine canal”; two grain elevators by Harbour corner, et al.

Overall a very interesting and highly informative collection of early images of the Old Port of Montreal.

$975USD

42. [NEW GUINEA]
   [A Collection of Fifty-Six Original Photographs and Real Photo Postcards of New Guinea Including: Fairfax (Port Moresby), Duke of York Island, Garowe Island etc.].
Ca. 1920. With fifty-six postcard sized silver gelatin images ca. 8,5x13,5 cm (3 ½ x 5 ½ in) The generally strong images are loosely housed in an original printed photographer's card cover by Harringtons Ltd. Brisbane.

The images of the collection are from the early period of the Australian mandate and show natives in traditional dress, native dwellings and settlements, colonial buildings etc., of Fairfax (Port Moresby), Duke of York Island, Garowe Island etc., many of these photographs seem to have been made on a sailing voyage to these various places in Papua New Guinea. "The Commonwealth of Australia assumed a mandate from the League of Nations for governing the former German territory of New Guinea in 1920" (Wikipedia).

$2500USD

43. **[NIAGARA FALLS]**

**EDMINSTON, John, Baptist Missionary**

[Autograph Letter to his Baptist Fellow, Mr. Parsons P. Meacham from the Town of Cato, Cayuga County, New York, with the First Impressions on His Missionary Work in the Oregon City, Illinois and a Description of a Visit to Niagara Falls].

Oregon City [Illinois], 19 July 1850. Folio (ca. 25x19,5 cm). 3 pp. Brown ink on paper, addressed and docketed on the last blank page. Fold marks and minor separation on folds, two small holes on the second leaf after opening, but overall a very good letter.

An interesting letter by a young missionary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society. He was sent to Oregon City, Illinois in 1850, and, according to the Society’s report preached for 39 weeks in the Oregon City and for 53 weeks in the nearby town of Byron (Thirty-Ninth Annual Report of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. New York, 1871, p. 72). The letter was written shortly after his arrival to the Oregon City and vividly reflects on his first impressions.

“Ogle County is a promising field of labor. My prospects for usefulness have never been more flattering. This is a very wicked place, but the fruits of our Short Stay among them has been decidedly favourable. This is the Shire Town, Byron village 10 miles up the river, & a most beautiful location, & a number of Baptists scattered in the vicinity. Grand De Tour (deriving its name from a great bend in the river) in 10 miles below this place, decidedly the most business place in the Co. A number of Baptists here & a favourable opening for good. <...> There is so much to be done, I scarcely know where to begin. My reception has been quite flattering, & I hope much good will be the result. No country on earth is going to yield so rich returns, with a small amount of labor, wither in religion or temporal affairs. But it is going to cost sacrifice. We have good schools, but morals rather lax. The restraints of home and eastern society in a great measure have been thrown off & Society has felt it very sensibly. Will you pray for us. I never have felt the importance of being deeply pious as since my arrival in this wicked plac[...> I am the first minister that ever resided here.”

Edminster also tells of the hardships during his travel with wife and children to the Oregon City from Buffalo, via Detroit and Chicago, and modesty of their first home in the Oregon City: “I write on one of my boxes, all the table we have yet; <...> bro. Hall is going to get us one for a donation, so we have not bought”. There is also an interesting description of his visit to the Niagara Falls “where the great God gethers a Contenant of water in his fist & dashes it down till the earth trembles,” with topographical details of the Niagara course and Goat Island.

The letter is addressed to Mr. Parson P. Meacham from the town of Cato, Cayuga County, New York. He was “from Massachusetts and came [to the town of Cato] in 1815. He is now living, aged eighty-three years, about a mile east of Meridian at what is known as Meacham’s Corners. He joined the Baptist Church in Meridian in 1831, since which time he has acted as its clerk” (Storke, E.G. History of Cayuga County, Syracuse, 1879, p. 290).
$750USD

44. [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

45. [NORFOLK ISLAND]

NOBBS, George Hunn, Pastor (1799-1884)

[Autograph Letter Signed, 'George H. Nobbs,' to the Right Reverend Christopher Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln, asking for an Annotated Copy of the Scriptures “for the Use of the Congregation, and as an Heirloom for the Descendants of the Community”, Explaining that they are Converting a Former Convict Store into a Church, and Describing the Origin of the Community on Pitcairn Island].

Norfolk Island, South Pacific Ocean, 30 December 1874. Large Octavo (ca. 25x20 cm). 2 pp., with an integral blank leaf. Brown ink on watermarked laid paper. Legible handwriting, but with some moderate water damage probably incurred in the mails, one edge ragged, other minor defects. Overall a good letter.

A great letter and an important Norfolk Island relic, despite the water staining. George Hunn Nobbs, the pastor of the descendants of the HMS Bounty mutineers, by that time for over forty years, is writing to his superior, the Bishop of Lincoln, with the latest news from his “isolated, but happy home.” He asks His Lordship to grant the community with a copy of the Bible and proceeds: “The people I represent are the descendants of the Mutineers of H.M.S. Bounty - and formerly dwelling on Pitcairn Island, but now, by favour of our Gracious Queen, and philanthropy of influential Friends in England, in possession of the large portion of Norfolk Island.” He also refers to the Melanesian Mission, with whom the island was shared in an uneasy partnership, and describes the destruction of the old church in a cyclone, and the whaling boats being washed away by a tidal wave, but “we are now recovering from this elemental war, & hope to have our new Church ready for public Worship by Easter next. The consecration must, of course, be deferred until a Successor to our honoured and beloved Friend Bishop Patterson is appointed...” He expresses his readiness to provide further information about the community, “should Your Lordship be desirous”, and additionally asks for the bishop’s “autograph on the “Fly Leaf” with a word or two of paternal salutation to the community.”
George Hunn Nobbs arrived on Pitcairn Island in 1828 and became the schoolmaster and an unordained pastor to a community descended from HMS Bounty mutineers and Tahitian islanders. On 18 October 1829 Nobbs married Sarah Christian, the granddaughter of Fletcher Christian, who had let the mutiny. In 1852 he was ordained in London and commissioned as Chaplain of Pitcairn Island. In 1856 the community moved to Norfolk Island, a Crown Colony previously occupied by convict prisoners.

$2500USD

46. [NUKU Hива, THE MARQUESAS]

DUMONT D’URVILLE, Jules Sebastien Cesar (1790-1842) & LASSALLE, Emile (1813-1871)

[Tinted Lithograph Plate Titled]: "Naturel de Nouka-Hiva."

[Paris]: Gide, [1846]. Tinted lithograph plate ca. 42x28 cm (16 ⅓ x 11 in). Drawn by L. Le Breton, lithographed by E. Lassalle; typ. Lemercier. Signed and dated 1843 by Lassalle in plate. Publisher’s blind stamp below title. Minor creases and tears on the blank margin corners, left lower corner chipped not affecting the image, otherwise a very good lithograph.

Evocative portrait of an indigenous inhabitant of the Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia. The artist depicts his ornamental tattoos, elaborately hand carved club, and a trumpet made of conch-shell. Plate 58 from the Atlas Pittoresque to Dumont-Durville’s “Voyage au Pole Sud et dans l’Océanie sur les corvettes l’Astrolabe et la Zéléé, exécuté par ordre du Roi pendant les années 1837-1838-1839-1840” (Paris: Gide, 1846). The plate was lithographed after the original drawing of Louis Le Breton (1818-1866), a French marine painter who took part in Dumont d’Urville’s second expedition.

“The finest and most prestigious weapons were the exquisitely carved hardwood war clubs known as ‘u’u. Carried both in battle and in daily life, a finely crafted ‘u’u was the mark of a Marquesan warrior. Beyond the ‘u’u a toa’s [warrior’s] accessories might include a shell trumpet, or putoka, used to rally forces and coordinate the movements of warriors in combat. Standing on the battle field, with their densely tattooed bodies arrayed in lavish regalia and armed with ‘u’u and other weapons, Marquesan toa were, quite literally, dressed to kill” (Kjellgren, E. /Adorning the World: Art of the Marquesas Islands: [Exhibition] held in the Metropolitan Museum of Art from May 10, 2005, to January 15, 2006. New York, 2006, p. 10).

$675USD

47. [PARANA RIVER AND IGUAZÚ FALLS]

[Album with 103 Original Photographs of the Upper Parana River and Iguazu Falls Taken by a German Traveller Titled]: "Meine Iguazureise. Mai 1914."

1914. Oblong Folio (ca. 24.5x31 cm), 12 stiff card leaves. 99 mounted and 4 loosely inserted gelatin silver prints ca. 8x11 cm (3 ⅜ x 4 ⅜ in). With a loosely inserted printed postcard showing the Iguazu Falls, with German manuscript text on verso. Original black half sheep album with green cloth boards. Manuscript title “Meine Iguazureise. Mai 1914” on the front board. Album very mildly rubbed on extremities, but all images are bright and sound in this very good album.

Interesting collection of early photographs of the Upper Parana River and the Iguazu Falls taken at the time of the rising interest to the falls, still largely unknown outside of South America. The album, compiled by a German traveller, very likely a contemporary immigrant to Argentina, documents a trip up the Parana River to Puerto Iguazu and further to the falls. Travellers to the Iguazu falls at the time were supposed to take a train from Buenos Aires to Posadas, the main city of the Argentine’s Missiones province (the Urquisa railway was completed just two years earlier, in 1912), and then proceed on board a steamer up the Parana and Iguazu Rivers. Then they would disembark at Puerto Aguirre (now Puerto Iguazu) on the Argentine shore and proceed to the falls through the forest.
The album illustrates the second, riverside part of one of such trips, apparently starting in Posadas, and shows river banks, a site of confluence of two rivers, apparently of Parana and Iguazu, small communities, quays and wharfs with boats and steamers; dynamic street views, a church, city market, “Colegio Nacional”, “Hotel del Lago”, wooden building of “Fonda del Puerto,” interior of a small town pub et al. There are also interesting portraits of the locals, including that of a local farmer (probably, Guarani) and his wife posing in front of their grass roofed shed. Over twenty photos show the majestic Iguazu Falls, with nice images of the travellers in swimming suits entering the waters of the Iguazu River. There are also ten early interesting images of the ruins of Jesuit Mission San Ignacio Mini which show its original state before the modern restoration: “Lost in dense vegetation, the remains of the "Guaraní baroque" stile constructions were found in 1897, and gained the interest of the population after the 1903 expedition by poet Leopoldo Lugones, but its restoration didn't begin until 1940” (Wikipedia).

Overall a fascinating visual account of an early travel to the Iguazu Falls.

See the impressions of an American who visited the Iguazu Falls at the same time: “Before going to South America I had not even heard of the Iguazu. What would I have thought of a South American ignorant of the existence of Niagara? Niagara’s alluring mate is half Brazilian, half Argentine, queenly of stature, virecent of gown. It is worth a journey across the world to make her acquaintance” (Iguazu, Niagara’s Mate// Bulletin of the Pan-American Union. September 1914. p. 364-378).

$1750USD

48. [PERON, Francois] (1775-1810)

& [FREYCINET, Louis-Henri de Saulces, Baron de] (1777-1840)


"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); 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).

$22,500USD

49. [PHILIPS, John]
The History of Commodore Anson's Voyage Round the World at the Commencement of the Late Spanish War. Performed in Three Years and nine Months viz. From September 1740 to June 1744.


A very rare surreptitious account. "Another anonymous account of the Anson voyage, apparently written by supposed midshipmen John Philips of the Centurian" (Hill 1345). In his 'Pacific Islands Literature - One Hundred Basic Books,' A. Grove Day asserts that John Philips is a pseudonym, as there is no such name on the ship's muster" (Hill 1344). "England, at war with Spain in 1739, equipped eight ships under the command of George Anson to harass the Spaniards on the western coast of South America, for the purpose of cutting off Spanish supplies of wealth from the Pacific area. The Spanish fleet sent out to oppose the British ran into storms; provisions ran out and many ships were wrecked. Anson continued taking prizes during 1741-42, off the Pacific coast, and in June, 1743, captured the Manila galleon and its treasure of 400,000 sterling" (Hill 1817); Sabin 32132.

$3250 USD

50. [RENNEVILLE, Constantin de] (ca. 1650-1723)


"English translation of the first volume of Commelin's Begin ende Voortgangh (1645)". Includes Pontanus' "Dissertation on a North West Passage," a short account of Hudson's first attempt to find the North West Passage, the "Account of the Five Rotterdam Ships," and various other accounts of voyages to the East Indies, notably to Java and Sumatra" (Hill 1438); Cox I, p.9; Sabin 14401.

$6750 USD

51. [SAN FRANCISCO - FIRST YEAR OF THE GOLD RUSH]

MURRILL, J.H.

[Autograph Letter Signed from a San Francisco Resident J.H. Murrill Describing Life in the City in 1849, and the Business Opportunities in Real Estate and Merchandise].


An interesting letter from San Francisco written on New Year’s Eve 1849, the first year in the Gold Rush, in which a local resident writes a friend about the opportunities to be had, and conditions in the booming city. He begins by describing the “melancholy state of affairs” in San Francisco, which is full of crime and degeneracy. He writes that he lives in the land of the "dying, a land of gamblers & thieves, of murderers and robbers as were the situation no doubt by trade and occupation of many before they came here <...> Before the fire there were over two hundred large gambling houses in our town and I have no doubt that one quarter of the inhabitants of the place spend their time there, Sundays not excepted."

Murrill goes on to write that he has made a great deal of money in selling his real estate, despite being targeted by two "great scoundrels:" "I have sold most of real estate on time all however to be paid within 16 months and for 3 or 6 months I have to remain here to settle up and attend to my affairs before
I can join my family [in the Sandwich Islands]." He future plans are connected with the Sandwich Islands: "It is said that the best opportunities in the world are now offered at the Sandwich Islands... $10,000 there will give a man a start by which he may live as easy as he pleases. I think I shall turn my attention to the shipping business which cannot fail to be good. A line of packets from this place to the Sandwich Islands and Panama will be a lucrative business."

As to the business opportunities in San Francisco, Murrill notes: "There is one thing sure here, a man with capital can make money faster than in the States. There is great opportunities for purchasing lands now low in many places & a man with 5 to 10 thousand capital would settle himself for life very greatly. There is one advantage in this country over any and almost all others by the winters are favourable, you have nothing to care for your stock and you can raise all the luxuries of life with much more ease than in the States. we have a population of about 16,000 inhabitants and rapidly increasing, no town on the globe ever went up like it. If you had come here when I did with 1000 dollars to lay out you would now have been beyond anxiety...."

An interesting letter, full of hope for prosperity in the future.

$1500USD

52. [SAN FRANCISCO’S FIRST PLEASURE YACHTS]

[OGDEN, Richard Livingston] (1822-1900)

[Private Diary Describing Sailings of the Yachts Restless and Peerless in San Francisco Bay]: A concise and condensed history of the goings & comings & voyages of the Sloop Yacht "Restless" by a reliable not contraband but highly respectable gentleman, slightly tinctured with a fondness for salt water, a piscatorial weakness and the pursuit of ducks under difficulties.

[San Francisco], ca. 1860-1870s. Quarto (ca. 25x20 cm). 25 pp. of text and fifty blank leaves. Brown and blue ink on laid paper, with several newspaper clippings and an ink drawing of the yacht “Restless” mounted on the leaves. Original violet full sheep notebook with raised bands and blind stamped decorative borders on the boards. Binding rubbed on extremities, hinges cracked, foot of spine chipped, but overall a very good internally clean manuscript.

Fascinating private account of the sailings of the yachts Restless and Peerless, both belonging to San Francisco industrialist and keen yachtsman Richard Livingston Ogden. Ogden came to California in 1852 as a major of the US army and subsequently established the firm of Ogden and Hayes; he was one of the founders of the Kimball Carriage and Car Manufacturing Company in the 1860s, the first president of the reorganized San Francisco Yacht Club (1874-1878) and one of the founders of the Jekyll Island Club, Georgia, in 1886.

The manuscript starts with a detailed description of the yacht Restless: "31 feet long, 16 feet beam, 3½ deep centre board, 10 feet long 12 feet wide 5 feet high, finished a la raeveaux gilt mouldings, stained glass windows, velvet cushions forming very comfortable sleeping accommodations." Various voyages are described, such as "The first voyages of the Restless were to Sausalito on pic-nics, fishing trips, to Angel Island on clambakes, to Alcatraz on Offish-al business, to Benicia, to Martinez, and on the 3rd of July [1863] to Sacramento in 18 hours against the tide & with calm weather to contend with beating 14 schooners & sloops... On the opening of the Ducking season she was put in shooting trim and some half dozen successful voyages with glorious results..." Later on, as years passed, "The Restless was sold on the departure of the owner for the East for $1000 to a gentleman of the Lager Bier line of business who put her into service as a Ferry Boat between 3rd St. Wharf and the Potrero..."

The second half of the journal is a record of the little schooner "Peerless," another of Ogden’s yachts, launched in 1869. “Length on water line 53, length on deck, beam 17 feet, depth 5 ½. Schooner rigged, built of <...> Eastern oak, bent timber (frames), cedar & Oregon, galvanized fastenings, cabin Oregon maple & cedar, all built in best manner.” The manuscript describes Peerless’ sailings to Belmont,
Martinez and Antioch. The first free endpaper bears an amateur ink sketch of the yacht Restless resting on shore and a man shooting a duck from a log nearby.

Commodore Richard L. Ogden, was “the oldest and best known yachtsman of San Francisco Bay ...”. He was in the fifties the owner of the then famous sloop Restless, the first pleasure yacht seen on these waters. It was brought from New York on a ship's deck. In 1868 he built the large schooner-yacht Peerless, one of the handsomest yachts ever built here and one that took part in the first regular regatta ever sailed on this coast. She was sold by him to the King of Samoa and became the "Samoan Navy." When the San Francisco Yacht Club was reorganized in 1875 he was elected commodore, an office he held for several years. About that time Commodore Ogden also built the fine steam yacht Quickstep and the steam launch Hi-Yah.” (San Francisco Call, October 7, 1900, 23:4)

$2250USD

53. [SEYMOUR, Frederick] (1820-1869)
Prorogation of the Legislative Council, New Westminster, 2nd April, 1867. The Governor's Speech.
[New Westminster, 1867]. Broadside, Folio (ca. 32,5x20 cm), 1 p. Text printed in two columns on watermarked laid paper “A. Cowan & Sons, 1865”. Paper aged, with minor chip on the left upper corner, otherwise a very good copy.

[With (pasted to)]: KER, Robert, Auditor General of British Columbia (1824-1879)
Abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony of British Columbia, for the Year 1867 (approximate). Audit Office, 21 April, 1868. Folio (ca. 32,5x18,5 cm), 1 p. Pale blue paper. Creases, two small holes on the upper margin not affecting the text, minor tears on top, otherwise a very good copy.

Early rare New Westminster imprint containing the speech of the Governor of the recently united colony of British Columbia and Vancouver Island which summarizes the work of the 4th Session of the Legislative Council of colony. Frederick Seymour lists all newly allowed ordinances and those still in work, reassures the Council that he will be “glad to co-operate with you in any means for the promotion of Immigration and the occupation of the Crown Lands”, informs that the establishment of the principal Custom House will take place soon et al.

At the end of the speech Seymour says – most likely, for the first time publicly: “I am about to communicate with the Secretary of State and the Governors of Canada and of the Hudson’s Bay Company, respecting the wish you have expressed to enter into a confederation with the Eastern Provinces of British North America”. Interesting broadside announcing the first time a Governor of the newly-amalgamated Colonies was officially communicating speculations about joining Canada.


$875USD

54. [SLAVE MANUMISSION IN CUBA]
[Official Manumission "Libertad" Document for a Black Slave Child in Cuba].
Havana, 9 July 1867. Folio (ca. 31,5x21,5 cm). 2 pp., with an integral blank leaf. Brown ink on paper, with official notary stamps on top of rectos of both leaves. Light wear, some worming, mostly marginal but affecting a few letters at bottom; overall a very good document.

An extraordinary document, signed and ratified by Havana notary public Juan Requeyra, granting freedom to a “brown-skinned girl” who "has not yet been baptized." She was to be named Maria del Carmen, and her mother a “Creole and mulattress slave Natalia” belonged to a local merchant Jose Rabell. The child’s freedom was “graciously granted as a payment of her mother’s good services <...> everything will be given up, renounced and transferred as a matter of fact in her own cause in order for
her to, as a free person from now onwards, do business, contract, buy and sell, appear in court, issue public deed and be able to do all that is allowed to people who freely act upon their own volition. Freedom is bound to be enforced at all times in an uncompromising and unscathed manner; by law she will remain protected along with her possessions.” This document was necessary, as children born into slavery were considered to be slaves, unless, as here, were manumitted.

$975USD

55. [SLAVERY IN BRITISH GUIANA]

[Autograph Letter Signed by Charles Kyte, Agent in Guiana, to Henry Beard in London, Sending the Accounts for his Cotton Estate, and Deploring the Behaviour of the Slaves “in Consequence of the New Law”].

New Amsterdam, Berbice [British Guiana], 17 February 1832. Folio (ca. 30x18,5 cm). 2 pp., with an integral leaf of the related accounting. Addressed, sealed and with postal stamps on verso of the first leaf (including the Deal Ship Letter marking). Fold marks, minor hole on the margin after opening, affecting one word, otherwise a very good manuscript.

Interesting early letter from the colony of British Guiana which had been consolidated in its current state (from the colonies of Berbice, Essequibo and Demerara) just a year before, in 1831. Written by Charles Kyte, apparently a local planter, the letter is addressed to an ex-governor of the Berbice colony Henry Beard (1821-1825 and 1826-1831) and vividly describes the local effects of the movement for the abolition of slavery: “I have been obliged to visit the West Coast since I wrote you’ the slaves [on] Mr Blair’s Estates and at Golden Grove having shewn very strong symptoms of insubordination, in consequence of the New Law’ which coming to them without the intervention of the Colonial Government, has had[?] only the most mischievous effect; as they think it sets them beyond the authority of their Masters: they give three cheers for King William whenever the Flag is hoisted & the Horn blows for Breakfast & dinner, and are much disposed to make the extra leisure which the Law gives them as the reason for doing nothing, or the next thing to it. <…> the women <…> on Mr. Blair’s Estates absolutely refused to clean more Cotton than 15th per day instead of 40 as I insist upon, or, as they frequently have done & can easily do, 60th! I have been very firm & determined with both Gangs...”

Kyte, most likely refers to the consolidated slave ordinance, published by the government of the British Guiana in January 1832. “It provided, as we have seen, for the still greater amelioration in the condition of the slave, reducing the period of labour to nine hours; and for children under four years of age and pregnant women to six hours; it increased the allowances; and reduced the extent of punishment to fifteen lashes” (Dalton, H.G. The History of British Guiana: in 2 vols. Vol. 1. London, 1855, p. 387).

Slavery in British Guiana was abolished with the enforcement of the famous Slavery Abolition Act of 1833.

$1500USD

56. [SURINAME]

[Original Printed Leaflet Completed in Manuscript, Signed by Lieutenant Governor W. Carlyon Hughes, and Merchants William Leckie, J. Buschman, and D. Holsmilderstom]: Current Prices of Commodities, Rates of Exchange &c, in the Colony of Surinam on the First Day of May 1805.

Paramaribo, Suriname, 1 May 1805. Folio (ca. 32x20 cm). 1 page. Completed in brown ink, signed at foot and docketed on verso. Fold marks, paper slightly age toned, otherwise a very good document.

The official declaration of prices in the Dutch colony of Suriname during its short British occupation (1804-1816) lists values of over thirty types of commodities (in guilders and silver), as well as exchange rates of guilders, Spanish dollars and Government bills. The manuscript text underneath states that “We the Undersigned Merchants do hereby Certify that the above are at the present period the current prices
of commodities and rate of exchange in this Colony”. The declaration is signed by William Carlyon Hughes, Lieutenant Governor of Surinam (1805-1808), and local merchants William Leckie, John Bushman, esq., and D. Holsmilderstom [?].

Suriname was originally settled by the British in 1630 and in 1650 Paramaribo was declared the capital. The port was established as a major centre of trade for the export of gold, sugar, rice and tropical woods to the European market. In 1667 it was captured by the Dutch, who governed Suriname as Dutch Guiana until 1954, with two short periods of British occupation in 1799-1802 and 1804-1816. William Carlyon Hughes served in the American War, then as the Governor of Curaçao (1801, 1802-03) and Lieutenant Governor of Suriname (1805-08).

$750USD

57. [TEXAS]
[Original Manuscript Document Validating the Sale of a Labore [sic!] of Land in the Republic of Taxas [sic!] by a Local Woman Hannah Earl].

Republic of Taxas [sic!], County of San Augustine, 17 February 1837. Folio (ca. 32x19 cm). 2 pp. Paper age toned, fold marks, weak and with a couple of very minor chips and splits, partly strengthened on folds, otherwise a very good document.

Rare early land transaction documenting the attempted sale of a tract of land by one Hannah Earl. The sale was rejected on 22 March 1838 by the land commissioners Alexander Horton and Nathaniel Hunt and is signed by them at the bottom of second page. A "Labor of Land" (177 acres) was granted to "all persons except Africans and their descendants, and Indians, living in Texas on the day of the Declaration of Independence". Manuscript Texas documents from this period are extremely scarce, especially those pertaining to women.

$975USD

58. [TEXAS]
LEE, V.H.
[Attractive Original Signed Watercolour Titled:] "Conception Mission, San Antonio, Texas."

San Antonio, Texas, 1845 [?] Watercolour on paper ca. 23x30 cm (9x12 in). Captioned in pencil. Recently matted watercolour in very good condition.

A well executed and atmospheric watercolour of this San Antonio landmark. A very faint "45" can be seen to the right of the signature. "Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de Acuña (also Mission Concepcion) was established in 1716 as Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de los Hainais in East Texas. It was originally meant to be a base for converting the Hasinai. The mission was moved in 1731 to San Antonio. After its relocation most of the people in the mission were Pajalats who spoke a Coahuiltecan language. Founded by Franciscan friars, this is the best preserved of the Texas missions.

The Battle of Concepción was fought here on October 28, 1835 between Mexican troops under Colonel Domingo Ugartechea and Texan insurgents led by James Bowie and James Fannin. The 30-minute engagement, is described as "the first major engagement of the Texas Revolution" by historian J.R. Edmondson" (Wikipedia).

$1250USD

59. [UNION OF VANCOUVER ISLAND AND B.C., 1866]
[Leaflet Titled]: Despatches [A letter dated 12 December 1865 from Governor Kennedy to the Legislative Assembly enclosing despatches concerning crown lands].

[Victoria B.C., 1865]. 4 pp. On a folded folio leaf (ca. 27.5x35.5 cm or 10 ½ x 13 ¾ inches). Printed in double-columns. Signed by J.D. Pemberton (brown ink, in the right upper corner). Near fine, clean copy.
A very rare leaflet as no copies located in Worldcat. Most likely the copy which belonged to Joseph Despard Pemberton (1821-1893), Surveyor General of the Colony of Vancouver Island at the time. The document contains several despatches from the Governor of Vancouver Island Arthur Edward Kennedy (1809-1883), J.D. Pemberton himself, attorney general of the Vancouver Island George Hunter Cary (1832-1866), and acting surveyor general of Vancouver Island Benjamin William Pearse (1832-1902) regarding surveys of the lands of the Hudson’s Bay Company and other proprietors, in order to facilitate terms of the Union of the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. Lowther 261.

$875USD

60. [VENEZUELA]
[Album with 161 Original Photographs of the Interior of Venezuela].

Ca. 1925. Oblong Quarto (ca. 19x27,5 cm), 49 leaves (9 blank). 161 gelatin silver prints, including 21 large images ca. 11,5x16,5 cm (4 ½ x 6 ½ in), over 80 images of postcard size and the rest ca. 6,6x9 cm (2 ½ x 3 ½ in) or slightly smaller. About a dozen photos captioned or signed in French in ink or in negative on the margins. With three black and white related printed images, of postcard size. Recent period style light brown half morocco album with cloth boards. Spine with raised bands and red gilt lettered sheep title label. Some images slightly faded or browned, mounts with occasional tears, but overall a very good album.

Interesting collection of original photos taken during an exploratory travel to the upper Orinoco region of Venezuela, with shots made in Ciudad Bolivar, Gaño San Andres, Calabozo (on Guarico River), near San Fernando de Rio Apure et al.; two captions also identify places of Carrizal and Santa Barbara. The photographer was apparently a companion of French traveller Lucien Morisse who more than once visited the region of Upper Orinoco in the 1900s investigating local populations of hevea trees which were used in the production of natural rubber, or caoutchouc. This is apparently a record of his subsequent travels to the area. One photo in the album shows a European man in a tropical forest with a gun, and captioned “Dr. Morisse;” there is also a sheet from a notebook with printed letterhead “Docteur L. Morisse,” loosely laid in. Nine photos depict special tools and the process of natural rubber extracting. Other images show numerous river communitous of the upper Orinoco and their inhabitants, native Indians, farm workers, canoes, travellers’ camps, rafts, Orinoco river steamers (Delta, Guarico, Apure, Arauca) and yachts etc. There are several good images of the Paceo Orinoco promenade in Ciudad Bolivar, with steamers and locals strolling around. A series of fourteen images depict the party’s automobile travel across the region, with several photos showing them pushing or pulling the car through rivers or rural roads. Overall a very interesting album.

“The continually increasing demand for India rubber, and the great interest manifested in all efforts to prevent waste of the trees from which rubber is derived, have led our consuls in countries where these trees grow, to collect many valuable facts concerning them. Consul Goldschmidt at La Guaira recently transmitted to Washington some highly interesting statements about the rubber, of caoutchouc trees of the upper Orinoco by Dr. Lucien Morisse, who has made extensive personal investigations in that region. Dr. Morisse makes the somewhat surprising statements that the prohibition of the Venezuelan government against the felling of the trees is altogether unnecessary, because “it relates to an immense forest measuring upward of 74,000,000 acres, where caouthouc exists in abundance, and which it would require millions and millions of hands to exploit, whereas it only contains three or four thousand Indians, not more than the tenth part of whom are engaged in this work” (Venezuela’s Vast India Rubber Forests// Camp and Plant: A Weekly published by the sociological department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. June 14, 1902. P. 529).

$2500USD
61. [VICEROY OF NEW FRANCE]

D’ESTREES, Jean; Vice Admiral of Ponant, (1624-1707)


On board the Sceptre, 10 July 1692 1 p. Quarto bifolium (ca. 23x17 cm), addressed and sealed on the 4th page. Text in French. Round hole on the 4th page after opening, not affecting the text, mild fold marks, otherwise a very good letter.

An interesting letter from Jean D’Estrees, an important naval commander of Louis XIV. Written in the aftermath of France’s defeat at the battle of La Hougue (29 May 1692) in the Cotentin peninsula, the letter mainly hints at one of Estrees’s poorly orchestrated tactical manoeuvres when in charge of a fleet of 45 vessels. Assigned to the protection of the port city of Brest, he chose for an unknown reason to sail out to the Landevenec River and hide his fleet in its meanders. Strongly rebuked by French naval minister Pontchartrain, he finally sailed back to his previous position in the port of Brest.

The letter is addressed to the general intendant of the French navy in Brest and informs him that “I have no doubt that Mr. de Pontchartrain had let you know about the King’s intentions regarding the river Landevenec; he does not want these vessels to remain there, so there is no time to waste and leave those vessels stranded in the harbour […] we will all sail out of here with a silent tide […] there are manifold of appearances so that within twenty-four hours, we will […] them in the same order as we were before”. He asks his correspondent to provide the fleet with a few masts and rafts, “please be kind to tow them across to the headland as soon as all ships have sailed out of harbour. We will have to think about getting some seamen to replace the missing ones and hiring new crew members.”

Jean II d’Estrées was a Marshal of France (1681), and an important naval commander of Louis XIV. His aunt was Gabrielle d’Estrées, lover of King Henry IV of France. He joined the navy in 1668, and took part in the campaigns in the Caribbean, and the Franco-Dutch War; he served as the Vice Roy of the New France in 1681-1687. A letter of D’Estrees also written on board the “Sceptre” (25 July 1692) is included in the “Inventaire des dessins et estampes relatifs au Département de l’Aisne” of the National Library of France (Catalogue by E. Fleury, Paris, 1887, p. 127, # 2077).

$2250 USD

62. [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 (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 Punta 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.

$2750USD
63. [WETMORE, William Shepard] (1801-1862)
[Four Autograph Signed Letters to William Wetmore from His Business Partners Regarding Market Conditions and Wetmore’s Business Affairs in South America and New York].

Valparaiso, Cadiz and New York, 1832-1837. Four autograph signed letters, all Quartos (ca. 27x20 cm or slightly smaller). In all 10 pp. of text. Brown ink on folded, all addressed, stamped and docketed on the last blank pages. Fold marks, minor holes on three letters after opening, in one case slightly affecting the text, otherwise a very good collection.

Four interesting letters addressed to noted American merchant William Shepard Wetmore, concerning his business dealings and market conditions in South America and New York. Two letters are written by his business partners in Chile “Alsop and Co” (Valparaiso, 25 April and 29 November 1832); one – by a Cadiz merchant A. Burton “on the instruction of Mr. John Cryder,” another partner of Wetmore (12 February 1833), and one – by a New York merchant Thomas P. Bucklin.

The letters discuss various matters of Wetmore’s trade, including arrival and departure of ships with his cargo, market fluctuations, business climate, quarantines, latest deals etc. The correspondents relate to a number of goods and articles which Wetmore traded with, including silk, copper, mercury (in other letters – quicksilver); the market conditions are reported about flour, sugars, various textiles (shirtings, cotton, silk etc.), tea, soap, gun powder, rice and others. Overall a nice collection of informative business letters regarding the dealings of an important American merchant.

William Shepard Wetmore entered the mercantile business at the age of 14, as an employee of Edward Carrington & Co. of Providence, Rhode Island. In the 1820s he conducted active trade with the United States, England and South America, in partnership with Valparaiso import merchant Richard Alsop. In 1825 they were joined by Philadelphia native John Cryder. Four years later Wetmore retired and returned to the United States with a large fortune. In 1833-1839 he ran a successful business in Canton, as Wetmore & Co., trading in Chinese tea, silk, opium and other goods. His partners were Samuel Archer and John Cryder. In the 1840s Wetmore worked in New Your, having established a commission merchant firm of Wetmore, Cryder & Co. He retired in 1847 and permanently lived in his famous mansion Chateau-sur-Mer, the first of the Gilded Age mansions in Newport, Rhode Island.

$750USD

64. [WHALING]
FARRAGUT, David Glasgow (1801-1870)
[Secretarial Copy of an Autographed Letter Signed by David Glasgow Farragut Concerning a Seized Whaler, Copied by his Clerk and Signed by him: "D.E. Farragut, Comd’g."]

La Paz, Mexico, 20 November 1855. Small Folio (ca. 29x20 cm). One page. Brown ink on light blue wove paper. With fold marks and remnants of mounts on recto and verso, but overall a very good letter in a legible hand.

The original letter had been written by United States consular agent Thomas Sprague, addressed to "the commanding officer of any American Man of War." Sprague complained that "General Blancarte has seized the American whale-ship Rebecca Adams, removed the officers and crew on shore, and put them in prison, without any lawful cause. I have demanded their release, but as yet have not been able to procure it. There are also several females among these sufferers. The presence of an armed vessel is required instantly at this Port." The Rebecca Adams had left San Francisco in April 1855, and Starbuck makes no note of this incident or the vessel's eventual return to port (page 532). Farragut's clerk copied out the present copy at the Mare Island Navy Yard in California April 1st 1856, where it was signed by Farragut and forwarded to another officer for response.

$975USD
65. **ANGAS, George French (1822-1886)**

*Portraits of the Aboriginal Inhabitants. In their Various Dances / South Australia Illustrated.*

N.d., ca. 1847. Hand coloured tinted lithograph by W. Hawkins, printed image ca. 44x34 cm (17 ½ x 13 ½ in). Margins strengthened, very minor marginal tears, overall in very good condition.

Plate 24 [Abbey notes plate 26] of Angas' "South Australia Illustrated" (10 parts, London, 1846-47), showing Australian aborigines in dancing positions.

George French Angas was an artist and zoologist. "In 1842 Angas studied anatomical drawing and lithography in London and in September 1843 he went to South Australia, a colony of which his father was one of the founders. There he joined expeditions led by William Giles and George Grey and made sketches in watercolours of the country's Aboriginal people, scenery, and natural history. Going on to New Zealand, he travelled over 800 miles on foot in remote regions, making sketches of the country as he went. He held an exhibition in Sydney in 1845 and, after his return to England in 1846, held another in London in 1847. These two exhibitions, and the private showing of his Aboriginal costumes and artefacts and his sketches to the queen and prince consort, helped him raise subscriptions for the publication of Savage Life in Australia and New Zealand (2 vols., 1847), South Australia Illustrated (1849), and The New Zealanders Illustrated (1849) <..,> His sympathy with the people he met on his travels and his enjoyment of unfamiliar scenery are evident from his paintings, which have been admired and collected, particularly in Australia" (Oxford DNB); Abbey Travel 577; Colas 133; Ferguson 4458; Tooley (1954) 62-3.

$475USD

66. **ARAGO, François Jean Dominique (1786-1853)**

*[Autograph Letter Signed “Arago” to Mr. Petit, the Director of the Observatory in Toulouse].*


Interesting letter from a noted French mathematician, physicist, astronomer and politician Francois Arago, a brother of the French explorer Jacques Arago (1790-1855). Written when Francois Arago was the director of the Paris Observatory, the letter introduces Mr. de Laforest, a new director of Gazette légitimiste de Toulouse, to the editors of the local L’Émancipation, and reassures that Arago is “as little a legitimist as in 1830: they in fact share three quarters of my ‘religion politique’, and believe in natural and imprescriptible rights which aim to banish privileges in our electoral code. Introducing such principles in the regions where they used to be fought against, Mr. de Genoude and his friend Mr. de Laforest had given invaluable service to the country”.

Arago recalculated the coordinates of the Paris meridian, discovered the principle of the production of magnetism by rotation of a nonmagnetic conductor, devised an experiment that proved the wave theory of light, contributed to the calculation of the velocity of light and engaged with others in research that led to the discovery of the laws of light polarization. He became a member of the French Academy of Science at the age of 23 and later served as its permanent secretary. Since 1830 he was also the director of the Paris Observatory. He was active as a republican in French politics. As minister of war and marine in the provisional government formed after the Revolution of 1848, he introduced many reforms.

An interesting letter from a noted French scientist, one of the seventy-two, whose names are engraved on the Eiffel Tower.

$975USD

67. **ARAGO, J[acques Etienne Victor] (1790-1855)**

the World in the Uranie and Physicienne Corvettes Commanded By Captain Freycinet, During the Years 1817, 1818, 1819, 1nd 1820; on a Scientific Expedition Undertaken By Order of the French Government, in a Series of Letters].


"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

68. ASHTON, Sir John William (Australian, 1881-1963)
[SYDNEY HARBOUR: Watercolour Signed with Initials and Dated "W.A. 98" (lower right)].

1898. Watercolour ca. 24x33 cm (9 ½ x 13 in). Watercolour in very good condition. Recently matted. 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).

$2500USD

69. BARBOSA, Januario da Cunha (1780-1864)


Unpublished manuscript on church burials in Rio de Janeiro by one of the earliest Brazilian literary critics and an important figure in the independence movement.

An apparently unpublished work on the protocols and procedures for burials in churches of Rio de Janeiro, written at a time when such burials were becoming an important public health issue. Cunha Barbosa was appointed prégarador for the royal chapel in Rio de Janeiro in 1808. There he became involved in deciding which tombs in the church could be opened when a member of a family or of a religious order died. Apparently Cunha Barbosa had been reprimanded for opening one tomb, and in this work he
explains his decision at greater length than he had previously done. He also states the procedures for
opening a tomb and notes which church officials had to authorize it. Cunha Barbosa refers to the
addressee as "V.A. R." throughout, and once as "Principe." This suggests that the addressee was D. João VI
during his tenure as Prince Regent (i.e., before 1816).

Two works dealing with burials as a public health matter were published by Brazilians before
independence: Vicente Coelho de Seabra Silva e Telles' Memoria sobre os prejuizos causados pelas
sepulturas dos cadavere nos templos, e methodo de os prevenir (Lisbon, 1800), and José Correa
Picanço's Ensaio sobre os perigos das sepulturas dentro das cidades, e nos seus contornos (Rio de Janeiro,
1812; See Guerra, Bibliografia medica brasileira 20.)

Januario da Cunha Barbosa took orders in 1803 and soon earned such a reputation as a religious
orator that in 1808 he was named prégador for the royal chapel in Rio de Janeiro. One of the leading
spirits in the Independence movement, he founded and edited (along with Joaquim Gonçalves Ledo) the
periodical Reverbero Constitucional Fluminense from September 1821 to October 1822. At the end of
1822 his rival from the liberal party, José Bonifácio, had him deported without trial, but a year later - as
Bonifácio himself was being deported - Cunha Barbosa returned to Brazil. There he was simultaneously
elected deputy to the new legislature for Minas Geraes and for Rio de Janeiro. He later served as director

Cunha Barbosa published numerous sermons, some poetry, and articles on a wide range of subjects
in the journals of various learned societies. His anthology Parnaso Brasileiro (Rio de Janeiro, 1829-30) is a
major literary contribution. With its publication Cunha Barbosa became one of the earliest Brazilian
literary critics and preserved much poetry of the colonial period which would doubtless otherwise have
been lost. (See Verissimo, História da literatura brasileira [1969] p. 119.) He also co-founded, with
Raymundo José da Cunha Mattos, the Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasileiro in 1838. The Instituto
had much wider interests than its name suggests, and came to serve as a forum for all Brazilian writers.
Work done under its auspices set the direction for much of the historical, geographical and ethnological
research later done in Brazil. (See Verissimo, p. 127).

On Cunha Barbosa, see Innocêncio III, 254; VI, 127; VII, 71; X, 117. See also Sacramento Blake III,
294-300. OCLC: No printed version or other manuscript version located. No printed or manuscript version
located in Porbase, Copac, or OCLC.

$1750USD

70. BARNES, Albert Henry (1876-1920)

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

Ca. 1910. Oblong Quarto (21x28.5 cm), 12 stiff card leaves with tissue guards. Large mounted silver
gelatin prints, the majority ca. 14x20 cm (5 ½ x 7 ¾ 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).

$1250 USD

71. BETTS, John

Betts’s Portable Terrestrial Globe Compiled from the Latest and Best Authorities.

London: George Philip & Son Ltd., ca. 1920. Eight coloured lithographed gores printed on linen, stitched over a black expanding metal umbrella-type frame, brass cap and hanging hook ca. 38 cm (15 inch.) diameter when expanded at equator and center metal shaft ca. 72 cm (28 inch.). When expanded the cloth gores show some crinkling, browning and surface dirt and a few small minor stains, as well as a couple of small minor cloth tears at top, but overall the globe is still in very good condition.

A revised edition of this umbrella-mechanism 'pop up' globe with Germany shown without the Elsass and Posen etc., Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania shown as independent states, New Guinea shown as an Australian Mandate as well as other border changes shown post World War I. "The nineteenth century saw the appearance in various places of folding or collapsible globes that were cheaper and easier to store away. One of these globes was Bett's Patent Portable Globe [produced] from around 1860" (Dekker p.127); Tooley's Mapmaker's A-D p.133.

$975 USD

72. BONNYCASTLE, Sir Richard Henry (1791-1847)

Spanish America; or a Descriptive, Historical, and Geographical Account of the Dominions of Spain in the Western Hemisphere Continental & Insular.


"Bonnycastle spent most of his life in the Corps of Royal Engineers, where he saw much service in the Americas, especially Canada. He was an accomplished Spanish scholar. Volume I relates to Florida, New Spain (including New Mexico, the Californias, Sonora, and Sinaloa), Guatemala, the Spanish West Indies, and New Granada. Volume II contains Peru, Buenos Aires, and Chile. It is a useful study of the conditions in Spanish America just before the wars for independence" (Hill 151); Sabin 6333.

$475 USD

73. BOUGAINVILLE, Hyacinthe Yves Philippe Potentien, Baron de (1781-1846)

[Private Autograph Note Signed ‘de Bougainville’ to His Friend “cher Henry”].
N.p., 3 August. On a folded Octavo leaf (15.5x10 cm). 1 p. Brown ink on paper, text in French. Mild fold marks, otherwise a very good letter.

“I have received your letter my dear Henry and may set a date with you for the 16th as it is most convenient for you - you may tell me where we should meet up, whether I should go to the secondary school or to your aunt's and at what sort of time. I believe that it would be better at 5 o’clock at your aunt's, but it will be as you wish. The last letter that I have received from your father was dated May 26th. He was in good health, and has mentioned at last how boring it was for me in Martinique [...]”

Hyacinthe de Bougainville was a French naval officer (appointed rear admiral in 1838), circumnavigator, ambassador to Vietnam and a son of the first French circumnavigator Louis-Antoine de Bougainville (1729-1811). “As a young second-class midshipman of eighteen Hyacinthe de Bougainville participated in the 1800-02 Baudin expedition to Australia. He sailed around the world from 1824 to 1826 on board Thétis and Espérance, sent by the Minister of the Navy and the Colonies, the duc de Clermont-Tonnerre. On 12 January 1825, Hyacinthe de Bougainville led an embassy to Vietnam with Captain Courson de la Ville-Hélio, arriving in Da Nang, with the warships Thétis and Espérance. Although they had numerous presents for the Emperor, and a 28 January 1824 letter from Louis XVIII, the ambassadors could not obtain an audience from Minh Mạng. Hyacinthe de Bougainville infiltrated Father Regéreau from the Thétis when it was anchored in Da Nang, triggering edicts of persecution against Christianity by Minh Mạng. Bougainville visited New South Wales in 1825. That same year, he visited Port Jackson and Sydney where he set up a monument to La Pérouse in Botany Bay” (Wikipedia).

$850 USD

74. BROWNE, W. H.

Two Tinted Lithographs: "The Bivouac (Cape Seppings)," & "The Sledges Arriving at the Southern Depot" Taken from: [Ten Coloured Views taken during the Arctic Expedition of Her Majesty's Ships "Enterprise" and "Investigator," under the command of Captain Sir James C. Ross. With a summary of the various Arctic Expeditions in Search of Captain Sir John Franklin, and his Companions in H.M. Ships "Erebus" and "Terror"].

London: Ackermann & Co., 1850. Two tinted lithographs ca. 19x24 cm (7 ½ x 9 ½ in) & 27x18 cm (10 ½ x 7 in). Recently matted very good tinted lithographs.

Two tinted lithographs from the account of one of the first Franklin search expeditions."The principal of these expeditions was that under Sir James Clark Ross, and was commissioned to follow as closely as possible the supposed track of Sir John Franklin. It consisted of H.M.S. Enterprise ... and H.M.S. Investigator." (Browne: Summary, p. 6) Browne served on board the Enterprise and, in addition to producing these views, led one of the four search parties during the spring of 1849. Beset by ice off Somerset Island, Browne made an eight day sledge journey in search of clues to Franklin's disappearance. Abbey Travel 637: Plates #’s 3 & 5.

$975 USD

75. CAINÉ, William Sproston (1842-1903)


[1887-8]. Watercolour and pencil with touches on gouache on paper, ca. 10.5x19 cm (4 ¼ x 7 ½ in). Captioned in ink on the lower margin. Recently matted. Paper slightly yellowed on the blank margins, otherwise a very good watercolour.

Original watercolour captioned "Calgary Canada. Rocky Mountains in Distance" and used as the illustration to p. 59. His note on the same page reads: “Calgary is beautifully situated at the junction of the Bow and Elbow Rivers, fine clear streams of pure water, fresh and cool from the Rocky Mountains, whose
snow-clad outlines were visible on the horizon 60 miles away. Calgary is the capital of the magnificent grazing country which lies along the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, between the South Saskatchewan River and Montana. This is probably the finest ranching country on the Continent”.

W.S. Caine, a British politician and Temperance advocate, travelled around the world with his daughter Hannah in August 1887 - March 1886. He went across the Atlantic Ocean on a steam liner from Liverpool to Quebec, then crossed Canada overland through the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia, went on a steamer from Vancouver to San Francisco and continued his trip to Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Ceylon and India. Caine’s numerous sketches and photographs taken during the journey were used as illustrations to his book, some in the original state, and some being reworked “by my old friend, Mr. John Pedder, of Maidenhead, who has evolved the greater portion of the illustrations, with accuracy and artistic skill” (Caine. A Trip around the World, p. X).

$1500USD

76. CALDAS, Francisco José de (1768-1816)


Special corrected and enlarged edition of the most important articles from the first South American scientific magazine “Semanario de la Nueva Reino de Granada” (Bogota, 1808-1811). The original magazine was published by Francisco José de Caldas “a Colombian lawyer, naturalist, and geographer who was executed by orders of Pablo Morillo during the Reconquista for being a precursor of the Independence of New Granada (modern day Colombia)” (Wikipedia).

Our edition includes several previously unknown articles by Caldas, as well as Alexander von Humboldt’s famous article “Geography of Vegetation” (from the original magazine), supplemented with the large folding table showing zones of plant distribution on Mount Chimborazo depending on the altitude. First Columbian edition of the “Semanario” is extremely rare (with only three copies found in Worldcat), but our edition is also scarce and has appeared on auction sales only three times (1978, 2005, 2006).

$475USD

77. CARRE, William H.

Art Work on British Columbia, Canada, Published in Twelve Parts.

William H. Carre, 1900. First Edition. Folio. 22 leaves of text. With a photogravure frontispiece, a photogravure text illustration and 82 leaves of photogravure plates for a total of 112 photographic illustrations of Victoria, Vancouver and all other major towns in British Columbia. Twelve original subscribers parts in purple patterned gilt wrappers with black cloth spines. Housed in a later handsome black gilt tooled quarter morocco clam shell box with purple cloth boards. Overall a very good set.

Rare Important comprehensive photographic documentation of all the major BC towns and cities at the very beginning of the 20th century. With an introductory essay: "British Columbia's History and Development" by R. E. Gosnell (1860-1931), late Provincial Librarian.

"In Canada, between circa 1900 and 1910, the William H. Carre Co. Issued..., works on Canadian cities using Artotype, a patented collotype printing process which produced the look of lithographs. These pictorial works served to foster civic pride and most likely appealed to tourists of the day. In addition to
being offered to the general public they were sold by subscription to the wealthy owners of the featured private residences. With tissue guards protecting the illustrations and their covers elaborately decorated and often boasting gilt lettering, these publications imparted a sense of luxury and importance. Individual parts could be gathered in ribbon-tied portfolios, themselves frequently enhanced with marbled lining papers" (Canadian Centre for Architecture); "The plates are from contemporary photographs" (Lowther 1457).

$2500USD

78. CARY, John (1755-1835)

A New Map of South America from the Latest Authorities.

London, 1807. Large folding copper engraved map on two sheets each ca. 45,5x52,5 cm (17 ¾ x 20 ¾ in), with full original hand colouring. Original centerfolds. Overall a very good attractive map.

Maps 59 and 60 from “Cary’s Universal Atlas” (London, 1808) which give a detailed overview of the South American continent and the Caribbean.

“John Cary was an English cartographer. Cary served his apprenticeship as an engraver in London, before setting up his own business in the Strand in 1783. He soon gained a reputation for his maps and globes, his atlas, The New and Correct English Atlas published in 1787, becoming a standard reference work in England. In 1794 Cary was commissioned by the Postmaster General to survey England’s roads. This resulted in Cary’s New Itinerary (1798), a map of all the major roads in England and Wales. He also produced Ordnance Survey maps prior to 1805. In his later life he collaborated on geological maps with the geologist William Smith. His business was eventually taken over by G. F. Cruchley (1822–1875)” (Wikipedia); Philips. Maps of America, p. 805; Tooley's Mapmakers, A-D, p.239.

$475USD

79. 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'etat 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 terrein; 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 Kamchatka ... 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).

$17,500 USD

80. CORONELLI, Vincenzo Maria (1650-1718)
Venice, ca. 1695. First Edition. Uncoloured copper engraved map ca. 46 x 61 cm (18 x 24 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.
$975 USD

81. COSTA E SILVA, Bernardo
Viagens no Sertão do Amazonas, do Pará á do Mar Pacífico pelo Amazonas, Bolívia e Perú [Travels into the Interior of the Amazon, from Para to the Pacific Ocean through Brazil, Bolivia and Peru].
Illustrated travel account of a voyage from Belem to the Pacific ocean via the Amazon and its tributaries. This copy is from the library of the Congregation of the Holy Spirit ("Congr. Du St. Esprit et du St. Coeur de Marie. Bibliotheque de la Maison Mere").
$475 USD

82. D'ANVILLE, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon (1697-1782)
Paris: Chez de l'Auteur, 1748. Copper-engraved map on three un-joined sheets ca. 122x77 cm total printed surface, hand-colored in outline. Engraved by G. Delahaye. With original folds and one sheet with some mild creasing, otherwise a very good map.
Much of the information on this large scale detailed map on the Amazon river and the rivers that flow into it comes from La Condamine. "Condamine decided to return to Europe [from Colombia] by way of the Amazon, with the intention of accurately charting the river. Travelling south from Tarqui to Loja he descended the rivers Chinchipe and Chuchunga to Jaen (in Peru) on the Rio Maranon" (Howgego L10). From Jaen, he travelled via the Rio Maranon, Rio Ucayali and Rio Negro to Belem on the Atlantic. Phillips, Maps of America, p. 799; Adonias, I. A Cartografia da Região Amazônica. Vol. 1., p. 272.

$825USD

83. **DIXON, George (1748?-1795)**

**[NORTHWEST COAST OF AMERICA] To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners ... This Chart of the North West Coast of America, with the Tracks of the King George and Queen Charlotte in 1786 & 1787...**

*London: W. Harrison & J. Reid, 24 December 1788. Uncoloured copper engraved map ca. 88,5x58 cm (34 ½ x 23 in). Copper engraved chart on laid paper with original centrefold. Backed, with a few tears and chips repaired and backing extending the lower margin, otherwise in very good condition.*

Large chart of the West coast of North America from Nootka Sound to the Alaska Peninsula, from Dixon’s "A Voyage Round the World; but more Particularly to the North-West Coast of America" (London, 1789). "In 1785-87 [Dixon] sailed with Nathaniel Portlock for the King George’s Sound Company, which had been established <..,> for trading furs from the northwest coast of America to China. With the ships King George (under Portlock) and Queen Charlotte (under Dixon) they <..,> arrived on the Alaskan coast in July 1786. After wintering in the Sandwich Islands (winter 1786-87), the two captains returned to northern waters, visiting the Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound, the Alaskan mainland and the Queen Charlotte Islands. Dixon disposed of his cargo and returned to England in 1788, the following year publishing his popular Voyage Round the World. The bulk of the book consists of descriptive letters by William Beresford, his supercargo, but it contains valuable charts and appendices by Dixon himself. Dixon is generally credited with the discovery of the Queen Charlotte Islands (which were named after his ship), as well as Port Mulgrave, Norfolk Bay, Dixon’s Archipelago the Dixon Entrance, and several other features also bearing the name of his ship" (Howgego, to 1800, D58); Wagner 732; Lada-Mocarski 43.

$750USD

84. **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.

$1250USD

85. DUPETIT THOUARS, Abel Aubert, Vice Admiral (1793-1864)

[Autograph Note Signed 'A. Du Petit Thouars" Advising His Correspondent to Arrive at the Ministry of the Navy the Next Day with His Hydrographic Album].

Paris, 6 October 1845. Large Quarto bifolium (ca. 27x20,5 cm). 2 pp. Brown ink on paper, text in French. Mild fold marks, otherwise a very good letter.

A short note by Dupetit Thouars, who played an important part in France’s annexation of the French Polynesia. Dupetit Thouars informs the addressee that according to the letter from the Minister of the Navy, he has to come to the cabinet of the Minister tomorrow at 11:30 in the morning with his ‘hydrographic album’.

Abel Aubert Dupetit Thouars became "Capitaine de vaisseau" on 6 January 1834, and accomplished a circumnavigation between 1836 and 1839 on the Venus. In 1834 he played a key role in protecting French shipping interests against the Peruvians. In 1841 as the commander of the French naval squadron in the Pacific, Dupetit Thouars occupied the Marquesas and a year later signed a protectorate treaty with Tahitian queen Pomare IV. This lead to the confrontation with English missionary and consul in Tahiti, George Pritchard (1796-1883) who was expelled in 1844, and a French protectorate was proclaimed in Tahiti. Dupetit Thouars “was initially denounced for his actions by the French government, which feared a conflict with Great Britain. Relations between France and Great Britain soured considerably during the reign of Louis-Philippe, due to this "Pritchard Affair" (Wikipedia). Dupetit-Thouars became a vice admiral in 1846 and retired in 1858.

$875USD

86. GALIANO, Dionisio Alcalá (1760-1805)

[Map of the North Pacific Coastline from the top of Vancouver Island to the tip of the Alaskan Peninsula] Continuacion des los reconocimientos hechos en la Costa No. De America por los Buques de S.M. An varias Campañas des de 1774 á 1792.

Madrid, 1802. Uncoloured copper-engraved map ca. 37x47 cm. (14 ½ x 19 in). Bottom half of left margin trimmed to neat line, evidently as issued, old folds, otherwise the map is in very good condition.

This is a very rare "coastal chart from the top of Vancouver Island to the Alaska peninsula and Unalaska, made from actual observations, showing the routes of the expeditions from 1788 to 1792. from the Atlas del Viage de las Goletas Sutil y Mexicana al reconocimiento del Estracho de Juan de Fuca in 1792, which accompanied the Relacion del viaje..., the record of an important voyage up the Pacific coast, and the last to be undertaken by Spain. Often attributed to José de Espinosa y Tello, but more probably by Galiano, the commander of the expedition, the work itself is an important relation of the voyage that brought the Spaniards to Nootka Sound at the same time as the English explorer George Vancouver. The nine maps in the atlas, however, are perhaps even more significant, presenting a rare record of Spanish cartography in the New World. This is map no. 3 in the atlas"(PBA Galleries); Hayes p.77-9.

$1250USD

87. GILLEN, Denver Laredo (1914-1975)

[Watercolour of Black Tusk in the Garibaldi Ranges, Coastal Mountains, B.C.].
1935. Watercolour on paper, ca. 33x28 cm (ca. 13x11 in). Signed “Gillen, 1935” in the left lower corner. Mounted in a recent mat. Large strokes of paint brush on verso. Evocative recently matted watercolour in very good condition.

This evocative and atmospheric painting was sold at auction (Sloan 1991) in a lot with a painting by Frederick Horsman Varley (1881-1969) “Cheakamus Gorge, Indian Country.” Gillen was a student of Varley's and became a well known illustrator and book dust jacket artist. In 1933 Varley and former student J.W.G. Macdonald opened the BC College of Arts which unfortunately only survived two years due to the depression. This present painting was most likely produced during that time and one can surmise that it was produced on a field trip to Garibaldi Park, north of Vancouver, and that Gillen had accompanied Varley and perhaps Macdonald as well.

$1750USD

88. GRASSET DE SAINT SAUVEUR, Jacques (1757-1810)
[Native People of the Amazon and Guyana, Costumes] Encyclopedie des Voyages, Contenant l'abrégé historique des moeurs, usages, habitudes domestiques, Religions, Fêtes, Supplices, Funérailles, Sciences, Arts, Commerce de tous les Peuples... [Amerique. Amazones Anciennes et Modernes. Habitans de la Guyane] [Encyclopaedia of Travels... America. Amazons Ancient and Modern. Inhabitants of Guyana].


This part from the “America” volume of Grasset de Saint Sauveur’s “Encyclopedie des Voyages” is dedicated to the native inhabitants of the Amazon and Guyana. Beautiful hand coloured plates portray a male and a female “savages” from Guyana, and a local medicine man; the Amazon region is illustrated with three types of the legendary Amazons: ancient Greek, African and a “female warrior from the Amazon river”, with the latter’s costume strongly influenced by the ancient Greek legend.

Jacques Grasset de Saint-Sauveur was a French diplomat and writer, vice-consul in Hungary and Cairo and author of twenty books, including several collection of costumes of people from different parts of the world, illustrated with numerous engraved plates. Colas 1292.

$475USD

89. HARVEY, Robert (1848-1920)
[Original Watercolour View of the Morro Castle in Havana].

1905. Watercolour on paper, heightened in white, ca. 17,5x25,5 cm (7x10 in). Mounted on period grey cardboard ca. 27,5x38,5 cm (10 ¾ x 15 in). Captioned in pencil on verso "Moro Castle. Havana, Cuba, April 1905" and with additional caption on the lower margin of the mount “Entrance to Havana, Cuba”. A near fine watercolour.

Morro Castle (Castillo de los Tres Reyes Magos del Morro) is a picturesque fortress guarding the entrance to Havana bay in Havana, Cuba (Wikipedia).

$975USD

90. HENRY, Jules, Captain of “Nouvelle Bretagne,” Governor of the Colony
[PAPUA NEW GUINEA, LA NOUVELLE FRANCE COLONY: Original Manuscript Account Book, Kept by French Captain Jules Henry on board “Nelusko” steamship during his travels across the Indian Ocean in 1876-1879, and on board “Nouvelle Bretagne” steamship during Marquis de Rays’ ill-fated 1881-1882


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 “Nouvelle 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”.

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, German 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

91. HERNDON, William Lewis (1813-1857)

[Autograph Manuscript Letter Book of U.S. Naval Lieutenant William Lewis Herndon, Containing Copies of Thirty-Two Documents Written on Board USS Iris during the Mexican-American War, and a Copy of a Letter to Lardner Gibbon during the US Expedition to the Valley of the Amazon].

[U.S.S. Iris at various locations (Vera Cruz, Pensacola, Laguna); and Tarma (Peru), 1847-1851]. [44] pp. Folio (ca. 33x20 cm). Black ink on lined paper; text clean and legible. Original quarter sheep note book with marbled boards; contemporary bookplate on the front pastedown. Housed in a custom made cloth clamshell box with an olive gilt title label on the spine. Hinges cracked, spine partially perished, corners worn, but overall a very good letter book.

Original letter book of noted American naval officer, Amazon explorer and naval hero William Lewis Herndon; it contains the original draft of Herndon’s instructions to the expedition member Lt. Lardner Gibbon regarding his further exploration of the Amazon following their separation at Tarma, Peru on July 1, 1851. The text of the manuscript differs slightly from the one published in volume I of Herndon and Gibbon’s “Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon” (Washington, 1854, pp. 33-34), and has some manuscript corrections, which makes it an important historical source.

Herndon assigned Gibbon a different route of discovery so that "while I gave my own personal attention to the countries drained by the upper Marañon, Mr. Gibbon might explore some, and gather all the information he could respecting others, of the Bolivian tributaries of the Amazon." This letter provides Gibbon with guidance as to the route he is to follow and the importance of minimizing risk to himself to ensure that the results of their exploration might be preserved. “Lt. Herndon pushed into the upper Amazon. Lt. Gibbon traveled south through Bolivia and then into the selvas of Brazil. The two groups met in Serpa, Brazil, and then continued down the Amazon River to Para” (Hill 803).

The letter book also contains thirty two letters and documents written on board USS Iris which was under Herndon’s command during the Mexican-American War (1846-1848). The correspondence is primarily on various day to day issues including the engineering problems and administrative issues. However, also included is a five-page letter dated aboard the Iris at Laguna in March of 1848 to an unidentified recipient, but probably Matthew C. Perry, Commanding the Home Squadron off Mexico during the Mexican-American War. The letter reports the results of Herndon's meetings at Sisal with Military Commandant Don Alonzo Azuar regarding Indian involvement in the conflict, and with the senior Spanish Naval Officer present, Don Francisco Garcia di Salas, commander of the brig Nervian, regarding the landing of guns and munitions.

In 1857, as a captain of the ill-fated U.S. Mail Steamer Central America, Herndon showed the utmost heroism while saving lives of the passengers during the hurricane of Cape Hatteras, having evacuated all women and children. 426 passengers and crew, including Herndon perished with the ship, thus making the wreckage the largest loss of life in a commercial ship disaster in United States history. Herndon's heroism prompted the construction of the Herndon Monument at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1860.

Overall this Letter book represents an important primary source on the history of the US expedition to the Amazon (1851-1852) and the Mexican-American War (1846-1848).

$8500USD
92. **HOLMBERG, Henrik Johan (1818-1864)**  
 Ethnographische Skizzen Ueber die Voelker des Russischen Amerika; [With]: Entwicklung der Russisch-Amerikanischen Compagnie [Ethnographic Sketches About the Peoples of Russian America; [With]: The Development of Russian-American Company].


These two extremely rare articles were published in the Akten der Finnlandischen Societaet de Wissenschaften (a sister organization of the St. Petersburger Academie der Wissenschaften). The first part describes the life, manner and customs of the Aleuts, Kodiaks, Thnaina and Tlinkits and in addition to presenting new material the author draws on the accounts of Grewingk, Vosnezenski, and Veniaminov. The handsome folding map, which was prepared especially for this work, shows Alaska (including the Bering Sea and the Aleutian archipelago), and notes the locations of the various native groups. The second part contains a detailed history of the development of the Russian American Company, of which Holmberg was a member. Sabin 32572 (first part without map).

$2500USD

93. **HUMBOLDT, Alexander von (1769-1859)**  
 [Two Social Autograph Letters Signed, the one Being Apparently Addressed to a noted French Geographer Jean-Baptiste Benoît Eyrïès, one of the Founders of the 'Société de Géographie'; and the second to one "Madame de La Tour"; With a Lithographed Portrait of Humboldt by Delpech].

_Both letters in French. Letter to Benoît: 14 August 1831. Octavo (ca. 20x13 cm), 2 pp. Brown ink on thin paper, mounted on a cardboard leaf (attached to the 4th blank page, the manuscript date written on this page in apparently another hand is seen through the paper). Light creases, but overall a very good letter. Letter to Mme de La Tour: [Paris], ‘mercredi à 4 h. Du matin’. 12mo (ca. 15x11,5 cm). 3 pp. Brown ink on laid paper, addressed on the 4th page (the text crossed out), and with a later ink inscription “Alessandro Humboldt, naturalisto” ibidem. Mild fold marks, overall a very good letter. The portrait: ca. 23,5x18 cm, minor foxing, overall very good._

Two private letters by Prussian explorer and naturalist Alexander von Humboldt, widely known for his extensive travels across South America. The first letter is apparently addressed to Jean-Baptiste Benoît Eyrïès (1767-1846), a French geographer, author and translator, decorated with the Legion of Honour; one of the founding members of the Société de Géographie, a member of the Société Asiatique, the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, and an honorary foreign member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Humboldt and Benoît Eyrïès maintained friendship, and in his letter Humboldt replies to Benoît’s invitation for a lunch, saying that he “can’t resist to take delight both in paying homage to Madame Benoît and being privileged to converse with the most prominent men of our century.” He is not sure whether he can make it, but asks Benoît “to write me at what time you will gather on Monday; do not wait for me to partake in your lunch, but rest assured that I shall attend and enjoy that pleasant gathering”.

The second letter addressed to one Mme de la Tour is a charming response to an invitation which he cannot accept. “Not only are you forethoughtful, but also kind, witty and nice. You are setting up the most charming gathering for me. You fill me with hope of seeing you amongst all the lush riches of your garden”. The arrangement of Mme de la Tour has been done too late, and Humboldt is compelled to cancel it: “You will say with good reason that it takes me time, being a man of the Orinoco River, to resort to travelling to the country on the next day”. The letters are supplemented with a well-executed lithographed portrait of Humboldt by the typography de Delpech, from the original by Charles Louis Bazin. Overall a very good collection.
94. **JIMÉNEZ DE LA ESPADA, Marcos (1831-1898)**

Noticias Auténticas del Famoso Río Marañón y Misión Apostólica de la Compañía De Jesús de la Provincia de Quito en los Dilatados Bosques de Dicho Río [Authentic News about the Famous River Maranon and the Apostolic Mission of the Society of Jesus in Quito Province].


Rare imprint as only six copies found in Worldcat. This is the first printing of a manuscript account by an anonymous Jesuit missionary written in the Quito province in 1738; the original manuscript was deposited in the library of the Real Academia de la Historia. The book was edited and commented by Marcos Jiménez de la Espada and supplemented with ten appendices and the large folding map by father Samuel Fritz. Our copy is from the Aragon province library of the Jesuit society.

“Marcos Jiménez de la Espada was a Spanish zoologist, herpetologist, explorer and writer, known for participating in the Pacific Scientific Commission, with whom he traveled America from 1862 to 1865. He also published several works on geography and history of the American continent <...>". In 1876, he founded the Geographic Society of Madrid, and in 1883, he entered the History Academy. From there, he directed the re-edition of works of great medieval and modern travelers like Pero Tafur and the Jesuit, Bernabé Cobo, and the works of pre-Hispanic Perú from Pedro Cieza de León and Bartolomé de las Casas. From 1881 to 1897 he published four volumes of his work Geographic Relations of the Indies, which garnered him the Loubat prize from the History Academy. His work in favor of the divulgation of the Inca culture won him the Gold Medal from the Government of Perú” (Wikipedia).

$475USD

95. **JOMARD, Edme François (1777-1862)**

[Autograph Letter Signed 'Jomard' to Louis Leon Jacob, French Minister of the Navy and the Colonies, Regarding the Recently Published Report of Francois Leprieur’s Voyage in the Interior of French Guiana].

*Paris, 23 October 1834. Folio (ca. 32x21 cm). 1 p. Brown ink on watermarked paper with letterhead of the “Société de Géographie, Commission Centrale”. Legible text in French. Centrefold mark, otherwise a very good letter.*

In his letter to the current minister of French navy and colonies, Admiral Louis Leon Jacob (1768-1854), the author, French cartographer and archaeologist Edme Francois Jomard informs about the recent publication of the French Geographical Society: Francois Leprieur’s report of his voyage in the interior of French Guiana in the early 1830s. Jomard notes that the report has been approved on the session of the Geographical Society on the 17th of October [1834], and in conformity with the Admiral's wishes, Jomard is sending him a copy of it. The publication he is talking about is most likely an offprint of Leprieur’s article “Voyage dans la Guyane centrale” (Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Paris, 2e série, 1, 1834, p. 201-229).

“François Mathias René Leprieur (1799-1870) was a French pharmacist and naturalist. While being stationed in Senegambia in 1824-1829 he extensively travelled in the region; the results of his observations were published as "Florae Senegambiae tentamen" (1830-1833) by Perrottet, Guillemin and Richard. In 1830-1849 he was based in Cayenne, Guyane, where he attained the post of pharmacist first-class. He travelled along the Oyapock River to its source and collected a large amount of natural history
specimens. From 1850 to 1858, he was assigned to the island of Martinique. Plants with the specific epithet of leprieurii are named in his honor, an example being Zanthoxylum leprieurii” (Wikipedia).

$875USD

96. **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].

_Lyon: Chez Benoit Duplain, 1767. First French Edition. Small Octavo. [viii], xv, [i], 327; [viii], 359 pp. With two large copper engraved folding maps. Handsome period brown gilt tooled mottled full calf with red and black gilt labels. A near fine set._

"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 Krasheneninnikov'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.

$1250USD

97. **LA CONDAMINE, Charles Marie de (1701-1774)**

_Relation abrégée d'un Voyage fait dans l'Intérieur de l'Amérique Méridionale. Depuis la Côte de la Mer du Sud, jusqu'aux Côtes du Brésil & de la Guiane, en descendant la Rivière des Amazones [Abridged Relation of the Voyage to the Interior of South America, from the Coast of the South Sea to the Coasts of Brazil and Guyana down the River of the Amazon].


"The map of the Amazon contained in this Relation (both first and second editions) is the first one to have been drawn in which the latitudes were observed. It shows, by dotted lines, the course of the river according to Father Fritz’s map, and reveals his mistakes. This map by de la Condamine indicates for the first time the course of the Araguaí. <...> The Relation <...> is of great importance, because for the first time the long course of the Amazon was penetrated by a man of science capable of making astronomical observations, and determining longitudes. Written in a very lively and picturesque style, the Relation is full of interesting and curious observations. One of La Condamine’s preoccupations was to
verify the existence of the women known as ‘Amazons’ ” (Borba de Moraes, 446-447). The book also includes “Lettre à madame *** sur l’émeute populaire excitée en la ville de Cuenca au Pérou, le 29 d’août 1739 contre les académiciens des sciences envoyés pour la mesure de la terre” (Paris, 1746). “In this riot which took place in the arena prepared for a bull-fight, Sieur Seniergues, Surgeon of the King, was killed” (Sabin 38481); Howgego L10.

$975USD

98. LANGE, Henry (1821-1893)

Kartenwerk zu Dr. Karl Andree's Nord-Amerika: Nach den neuesten Materialien, mit besonderer Rücksicht auf physikalische Verhältnisse und genauer Angabe der county-eintheilung, der Eisenbahnan, canäle, poststrassen und Dampfschifffahrt, in 18 Blättern mit erläuterndem Texte. [Cartography to Dr. Karl Andree's North America: According to the latest materials, with special consideration given to physical conditions, and showing the county divisions, railways lines, canals, postal and steamship routes etc.].


"The eighteen maps and text comprise a general atlas of North America, with special emphasis on Texas and California. The Texas map shows in colored outline the lands granted to the Adelsverein and has the post road from Indianaola to New Braunfels marked in red. The map of Oregon, California, Utah, New Mexico, etc. shows the gold regions in California and has an inset map of San Francisco Bay. There is also a striking separate map of San Francisco Bay titled "Bai San Francisco und Vereinigung des Sacramento mit dem San Joaquin." It has a lovely inset view of San Francisco and shows the routes by river to Sacramento and San Joaquin" (davidrumsey.com); Sabin 1464.

$1250USD

99. LILLINGSTON, Luke (1653-1713)

Reflections on Mr. Burchet's Memoirs: Or Remarks on His Account of Captain Wilmot's Expedition to the West-Indies.


"Lillingstone's battalion took part in Robert Wilmot's expedition to Jamaica in 1695, sent in response to alarmist reports that the island had fallen to France. In reality, French forces under Du Casse, based in Hispaniola, had simply raided Jamaica, although much property had been destroyed. Wilmot and Lillingstone attacked the French-held section of Hispaniola in ill-conceived and poorly co-ordinated operations, failing to dislodge Du Casse from the south of the island. Wilmot died late in 1695 but, when Lillingstone returned to England in 1696, he submitted to the council of trade and plantations a scathing indictment of Wilmot's conduct. At the root of the problem was a clash of personalities resulting in a failure of army-navy co-operation. Lillingstone's weakened battalion was disbanded in 1697 and he was reduced to half-pay until 1705, although he was compensated by the retrospective grant of a pension of £200 by Queen Anne on 9 March 1702. In 1702 Lillingstone published an account of the Hispaniola operations and his reputation was further damaged by the rejoinder of Josiah Burchett, secretary of the Admiralty" (Oxford DNB); "Burchett evidently made some unfavorable remarks concerning Col. Lillingstone's conduct in the West Indian Naval operations during 1694-97, and in this work the Colonel gives further particulars concerning the expeditions against Martinique and St. Domingo in which he was in command of the landing parties" (Cox II, p438).
"Colonel Lillingston was Lieutenant-Colonel of Colonel Ffoulkes’s regiment of foot in the Martinique expedition in February to October, 1693. His brother, Jarvis Lillingston, an officer of Gustavus Hamilton’s (20th) foot, was made Major in Ffoulkes’s, and died on the expedition. Colonel Ffoulkes also died on the expedition, and Luke Lillington obtained the colonelcy. The expedition miscarried, and Lillingston’s regiment was put on board the homeward-bound men-of-war at Newfoundland and Boston to supply the place of seamen. The regiment, 670 strong, was broken at Plymouth by order of Lord Cutts, and reformed with six hundred men of the regiment and six hundred of Colt, Norcott, and Farrington (29th foot), in December, 1694, and embarked as a reinforcement for Jamaica in January, 1695. That island, still suffering from the effects of the Port Royal earthquake of 1602, had been harried by buccaneering attacks from the French settlement in Hispaniola (St. Domingo). A naval squadron, under Captain Robert Wilmot, with Lillingston’s troops on board, acting in concert with the Spaniards, took and destroyed the French port of Porto Paix, Hispaniola. Thereupon the English troops withdrew to Jamaica, and Governor William Beeston reported that Lillingston’s regiment was so weak and sickly that he had to send them into the country for change of air. Lillingston went home to recruit, and made various claims on the Government. His regiment disappeared from the rolls on the peace of Ryswick, and he published this reply to Burchett’s account of the Porto Paix affair, to which Burchett issued a rejoinder." (Maggs Catalogue (1928); Sabin 41072.

$1250USD

100. MARTIN, Thomas Mower (Canadian 1838-1934)
[Original Signed & Dated Watercolour Titled:] "Shore of Oak Bay (B.C.)"
1895. Watercolour, ca. 20.5x29.5 cm (8 x 11 ½ in). Signed Mower Martin ’95. Watercolour matted under glass in a recent molded gilt wood frame. A very good watercolour. Watercolour not examined out of the frame.

This attractive skillfully executed watercolour shows the rocky shoreline of Oak Bay in the foreground and Ten Mile Point in the background across the bay. "Thomas Mower Martin was an English-born Canadian landscape painter dubbed "the father of Canadian art."..., Martin produced landscapes, animals, still lifes and portraits in oils, watercolours and etchings. He was one of a group of artists given passes by the Canadian Pacific Railway to paint landscapes in western Canada—they became known as the "Railway Painters". Earlier he had travelled and painted landscapes through eastern Canada and the United States, and also provided illustrations for two books by A & C Black, CANADA and Kew Gardens. He was a founding member of the Ontario Society of Artists in 1872, and charter member of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in 1880, and was also a member of the Royal British Colonial Society of Artists (1909). Mower Martin exhibited widely as an artist during his lifetime and his works can be found in many public and private collections, including Windsor Castle in England" (Wikipedia).

$1250USD

101. 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).

$4750USD

102. MATTHEWS, Marmaduke RCA, OSA (Canadian 1837-1913 )

[Original Signed Watercolour Titled:] "Evening at Leanchoil."
Ca. 1890. Watercolour ca, 19x43 cm (7 ½ x 17 in). The watercolour is glazed, matted and framed.
Overall a very good watercolour.

The watercolour shows the Canadian Pacific Railroad tracks at Leanchoil B.C. (Between Field and Golden) with the Rocky Mountains of Yoho National Park in the background. Mathews "studied watercolour painting at Oxford University before moving to Toronto Canada in 1860 to embark on a career as an esteemed painter of western landscapes. He was hired by the Canadian Pacific Railway to paint the Canadian prairies and rocky mountains. He worked under William Van Horne, then-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and made several cross-country trips to Canada's west, including in 1887, 1889 and 1892. He reportedly drew his sketches from the cowcatcher of a locomotive train" (Wikipedia).

$1500USD

103. MAURY, Matthew Fontaine (1806-1873)

The Amazon, and the Atlantic Slopes of South America. Revised and Corrected by the Author.

First separate printing, "originally published in the National Intelligencer under the pseudonym of "Inca." Maury's letters pleaded for the opening of the Amazon to ships of all nations" (Lefkowicz); Borba de Moraes II p.541.

$750USD
104. MONTANUS, Arnoldus (ca. 1625-1683)  
[Map of Brazil:] Brasilia.  
[Amsterdam], ca. 1671. Uncoloured copper engraved map ca. 29x36 cm (11 ½ x 14 in). Original fold marks, blank on verso, otherwise a strong impression and overall a very good map.  
A map from Montanus’ famous work "De Nieuwe en Onbekende Weereld" (Amsterdam, 1671). “Excellent map of the eastern part of Brazil based on the cartography of Hessel Gerritsz and an earlier map by Blaeu. Extensive detail in coastal regions with the interior left largely blank except for some conjectural river systems. The Linea Aequinoctialis is prominently shown dividing the Spanish and Portuguese colonial claims. Richly embellished with rhumb lines, compass roses and sailing ships. European traders, Indians and putti surround the title and scale of miles cartouches” (Old World Auctions).  
$625USD

105. MOODY, Rufus (1923-1998)  
[A Large Argillite Totem Pole, Decorated with Eagle, Raven, and Bear Signed:] "Haida Carving by Rufus Moody, Skidgate Mission Q.C.I. B.C"  
Skidgate, B.C., ca. 1960. Totem pole is ca. 32 cm (13 in.) high. Attractive argillite carving in fine condition.  
"Rufus Moody was born in Skidegate village, Haida Gwaii, on the Queen Charlotte Islands...,  
Rufus Moody is the son of Arthur Moody and grandson of Thomas, both who were renowned argillite carvers. The three generations of artists created a hereditary style, which was distinctive from other argillite artists. Rufus made his living solely as an artist and became one of the most prolific artists in the medium.  
In the late 1950s, Rufus Moody in Skidegate and Claude Davidson in Masset began a teaching program to encourage and teach young Haida artists to carve. At the time, argillite was more readily available in larger pieces and Rufus began to carve very large works. He is accredited with carving the largest argillite pole, although there is some dispute over which of his major works is truly the largest. One of these poles is in the Museum of Anthropology, while another is in the Queen Charlotte Museum in Skidegate" (Spirit Wrestler Gallery).  
$3750USD

106. MURRAY, George Robert Milne (1858-1911), editor  
The Antarctic Manual, For the Use of the Expedition of 1901.  
London: Royal Geographical Society, 1901. First Edition. Octavo. xvi, 586 pp. With a folding map in 3 sheets Original publisher’s dark blue gilt cloth. With white call numbers finely inked on spine, library bookplate, bottom blank margin of title page slightly trimmed to remove a library stamp, but overall a very good copy.  
"Conceived of by Sir Clemens Markham as a primer for the participants of the British National Antarctic Expedition under Captain Scott, this volume contains articles on various branches of Antarctic science and exploration and a bibliography. Reproduced for the first time in a freestanding publication are the Antarctic journals of John Biscoe (1794-1843) and of John Balleny and his mate" (Rosove 235.A1). This work provides "easy access to information, otherwise inaccessible, which was required by officers in their scientific investigations" (preface); "This fascinating publication was originally designed by Discovery's scientific director as a compendium if the most important information about the Antarctic known before the expedition started" (Taurus 39); Conrad p.119; Spence 829.  
$2500USD
107. NARES, Sir George Strong, Vice-Admiral, R.N. (1831-1915)

[Autograph Note Signed "G. S. Nares"; with a Woodbury Printed Portrait of Nares and His Biography, both from the "Men of Mark: a Gallery of Contemporary Portraits..." by T. Cooper].

HMS Alert, Sheerness, 27 August 1878. 12mo bifolium (ca. 15x10 cm). 1 p. Brown ink on laid paper with a crossed letterhead of "Stoneham House, Winchester". Mild centrefold mark, otherwise a very good note. Portrait: woodbury print in oval, ca. 11,5x9 cm. By Loch & Whitfield.

A brief note written by Sir George Nares shortly before his departure for a survey of the Magellan Strait in 1878-1879 simply says “Dear Sir, I am pleased to grant your request”. The note was written on board of HMS Alert, one of the two ships from Nares’ 1875-76 Arctic expedition, recommissioned for a survey of the Strait of Magellan on 20 August 1878. The note is supplemented with a printed biography and a woodbury printed portrait of George Nares, from the third series (1878) of “Men of Mark: a gallery of contemporary portraits of men distinguished in the Senate, the Church, in science, literature and art, the army, navy, law, medicine, etc. Photographed from life by Lock and Whitfield, with brief biographical notices by Thompson Cooper” (London, 1876-1883).

$750USD

108. 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.

A 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, Waiapu Gorge Bridge, Swyncombe estate in Kaikoura, a scene of wheat reaping, local shepherds et al. There is also a large portrait of "Rewi Ngatiamanioto," 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)

$1500USD

109. PALLAS, Peter Simon (1741-1811)

St. Petersburg & Leipzig: Johann Zacharias Logan, 1781. First Editions. Octavo. [viii], 342 pp. With three folding copper engraved plates and one folding engraved map. Period brown gilt tooled half calf with marbled boards and a red gilt title label. Recased, extremities rubbed, and text with some mild foxing and some leaves with very mild water staining, otherwise a very good copy.

This is the first volume of a very rare and important series published in a total of seven volumes between 1781 and 1796. This series presents accounts of the Russian exploration of Siberia, Central Asia, and Alaska during this time. Some of these important accounts appear nowhere else. Each volume is in itself complete. Amongst the important accounts included in this first volume are: News from Tibet, a Description of the Altai Mountains, Journals of Andrejef, Leontief, & Lyssof on the basin of the Kowymische River and the Bear Islands, Description of the Anadyr River, News of the Tschuktsch Peninsula and neighboring Islands, Account of Captain Krenitzyn and Lieutenant Lewachef voyage from Kamchatka to the Alaskan mainland via the Aleutian Islands, Account of the Ocean between Siberia and America. Included is Pallas' Map of the Discoveries Between Siberia and America up till the Year 1780. "It is a rich mine of information on the early history of the discovery and settlement of Alaska" (Lada-Mocarski 31); Arctic Bibliography 13057.

$3750USD

110. PALLIN, Hugo Nikolaus (1880-1953)

[Three Photograph Albums with 378 Original Photographs Taken During Otto Nordenskiöld’s Expedition to West Patagonia in 1920-1921].
Ca. 1920-1921. Album 1: Oblong Folio (ca. 29.5x37 cm). 176 gelatin silver prints, from ca. 12.5x18.5 cm (5 x 7 ¼ in) to ca. 6x8.5 cm (2 ¼ x 3 ½ in). Original black snake skin patterned full sheep album, rubbed on extremities, with minor tears on top and bottom of the spine. Album 2: Oblong Quarto (ca. 21x29 cm). 12 leaves. 42 gelatin silver prints, ca. 6x10.5 cm (2 ½ x 4 in). Brown imitation leather album. Album 3: Oblong Octavo (ca. 16x20 cm). 24 leaves. 160 gelatin silver prints, ca. 4x6 cm (1 ½ x 2 ½ in). Black imitation leather album. Some images in the octavo albums with the ink stamps "Bennos. Drottninggatam 15" on verso. Overall a very good collection of strong bright images.

A unique extensive collection of original photographs taken during Otto Nordenskiöld’s expedition to Chilean Patagonia in 1920-1921. The expeditions aim was to explore the inland area of the Northern Patagonian Ice Field around Laguna San Rafael. The photographer, Swedish mountaineer Hugo Pallin, was the official cartographer of the expedition. The party proceeded to the Kelly fjord on the Pacific Ocean in southern Chile, crossed the San Quintin Glacier and estimated the height of the neighbouring San Valentin Mountain (as 3976 m). Pallin produced the first special map of the interior of the Patagonian Northern Ice Field. His article reporting about the results of the expedition, titled “Mountains and glaciers in West Patagonia” was published in the Alpine Journal (1933, No. 45). The photographs from the collection document Pallin’s maritime trip to Patagonia, with some picturesque views of the South American cities and scenes on board a steamer; a number of images portray the expedition party. Photos from the expedition include some superb views of the Pacific inlets, the northern Patagonian icefield, Mount San
Valentin, glaciers, expedition camps, members executing topographical surveys of the mountains; specimens of plants; et al. Overall a beautiful visual representation of the Patagonian expedition of 1920-1921.

"Hugo Nikolaus (‘Nils’) Pallin was a Swedish civil engineer, a keen alpinist and traveller. He achieved the first winter ascent of Kebnekaise (2123 m.), Sweden’s highest mountain, in 1908, of Sarekjtakko in 1916, and of Kaskasatjakko in 1920. He also climbed several other 2000 m. Peaks in Swedish Lapland. He described some of his adventures in Kebnekaise. Färder och äventyr i Lappland (Stockholm, 1927). In 1920-21 he accompanied Otto Nordensorld’s expedition to West Patagonia as cartographer, and himself led geographical parties to Spitsbergen in 1922, 1923, and 1928, to Iceland in 1935, and to West Greenland in 1936. In 1937 he published a work entitled Mountains and glaciers in West Greenland" (Polar Record. Vol. 7. Issue 50. May 1955. P. 431).

"Pallin was a secretary of the Lapland Mountaineering club (1920), one of the founders and first president of the Swedish Army Reserve Association (1924), a member of the British Alpine Club (1929) et al. He discovered several new 2000-meter peaks in Lapland and conducted a ski trip from the Arctic Ocean to the Kattegat (1927-28). He was the author of over 10 books and publications about mountaineering, including map of Mt. Akkujälelet (1920), "Swedish mountain catalog" (Svensk fjällkatalog, 1922), which was purchased by the Swedish Tourist Association, and a revised edition of Petrus Tillaeus’ famous map of Stockholm (1925). Pallin was the editor of "The Road" ("Vägen") magazine since 1936" (Wikipedia).

$4750USD

111. PALLU DE LA BARRIERE, Léopold Augustine Charles, Rear Admiral (1828-1891)

[Autograph Note Signed ‘Pallu’ Written when he was the Governor of French New Caledonia].

Noumea [New Caledonia], 30 January 1884. Small octavo bifolium (ca. 17,5x11 cm). 1 p. Black ink on watermarked laid paper, text in French. A very good note.

A short note making an appointment by Léopold Augustine Charles Pallu de La Barriere written in Noumea, the capital of the French New Caledonia, during his service there as its governor (29 September 1882 - 22 July 1884). Pallu de la Barrierwas a French naval officer, ‘capitaine de vaisseau’ (1870), rear admiral (1887); he participated in the military actions in the Crimea, China and Cochinchina and was the author of several books including ‘Histoire de L’Expediton de Cochinchine en 1861’ (Paris, 1864). During his governance of New Caledonia, Pallu de la Barriere tried to settle numerous convicts by giving them land concessions and actively employing them for road construction in the interior, and “if he was not absolutely the best, was, at any rate, the most popular Governor who ever administered New Caledonia. While ruling with a firm hand - and it needs a firm hand in Noumea generally - Admiral de la Barriere had a tender spot in his heart, and both peccant officials and obstreperous convicts felt the softness of his official touch at times” (The Colonies and India, 21 February 1891, p. 9).

New Caledonia became the French colony in 1853 and is nowadays a special collectivity of France. In the 19th century it was known as a penal colony and a major centre of nickel and gold mining.

$675USD

112. PARRY, Sir William Edward (1790-1855)

[A Collection of Two Autograph Letters Signed "W. Parry"; With Two Engraved Portraits of William Parry]: Sir Captn. W.E. Parry, R.N.

Letters: 1) Mattishall, 17 April 1835. Quarto (ca. 23x18 cm). 3 pp. Brown ink on watermarked laid paper, docketed on the 4th page. 2) Greenwich Hospital, 1 May 1854. 12mo (ca. 17,5x11,5 cm). Brown ink on laid paper, docketed in a different hand in the end of the letter. Both letters with fold marks, second letter slightly stained on the last blank page, otherwise a very good pair. Portraits: stipple engraved book
plates, ca. 14x12 cm (from the European Magazine, London, 1821) and ca. 7.5x6 cm (by J. Limbird). Very good portraits.

These two original letters written by a renowned Arctic explorer William Parry relate to the time of his government service in the 1830s and 1850s - as an Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner in the County of Norfolk (1835-1836) and a governor of the Greenwich Hospital (1854 until his death). In the first letter addressed to some “R. Kerrinson, Esq.” Parry asks for the “Norwich Papers”, as well as “a Copy of a small publication I have seen, containing the Parliamentary Returns of the Population &c. Of the county, divided into Kindreds and Parishes.” He is also looking forward to hear about “what you have done in compliance with the Order for Relief in kind”. In the end Parry adds: “Will you ask the Governor to allow a Couple of the Copies of the Printed Notice to Overseas & to be pasted up in the Workhouse”. The second letter was written by Parry in the rank of a governor of the Greenwich hospital to some Rev. Reginald Smith (as seen from the docket). The letter regards the donation made by the correspondent in favour of “Sailors”, which needed to be forwarded to the Military Association.

The letters are supplemented with two stipple engraved portraits of William Parry, both based on the famous Parry portrait by Samuel Drummond (National Portrait Gallery).

$1250USD

113. PEDDER, John (1850-1929) & CAINE, William Sproston (1842-1903)


[1887-8]. Watercolour and ink with touches on gouache on paper, ca. 17.5x28.5 cm (6 ¾ x 11 ¾ in). Signed “J.Pedder” in the left lower corner, captioned in ink on the lower margin. Mounted on a larger sheet of Japanese paper and recently matted. Margins chipped; short, clean tear affecting an inch and a half near lower border (neatly repaired), otherwise a very good watercolour.

Original watercolour captioned “W.S. And Hannah Caine on the Bow River. Rocky Mountains. Canada ” and used as the illustration to p. 81. “The following day we explored one of the small streams tributary to the Bow, with a view to learning how to manage an Indian birch-bark canoe. These canoes are so light that a boy can lift them out of the water and carry them on his back. The paddler sits or kneels in the stern and propels the canoe with a broad, single-handed paddle, steering with a sort of back stroke that takes a good deal of learning. However I managed to canoe by daughter up two or three miles of a swift running brook, and across a very beautiful lake from which it flowed called the Vermillion lake” (p. 76).

W.S. Caine, a British politician and Temperance advocate, travelled around the world with his daughter Hannah in August 1887 - March 1886. He went across the Atlantic Ocean on a steam liner from Liverpool to Quebec, then crossed Canada overland through the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia, went on a steamer from Vancouver to San Francisco and continued his trip to Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Ceylon and India. Caine’s numerous sketches and photographs taken during the journey were used as illustrations to his book, some in the original state, and some being reworked “by my old friend, Mr. John Pedder, of Maidenhead, who has evolved the greater portion of the illustrations, with accuracy and artistic skill” (Caine. A Trip around the World, p. X).

John Pedder was an English watercolour artist, a member of the Liverpool Academy and a Secretary of the Liverpool Society of Painters in Watercolours. He actively exhibited at the Royal Academy and the Royal Society of British Artists.

$1250USD

114. PEDDER, John (1850-1929) & CAINE, William Sproston (1842-1903)

[1887-8]. Watercolour and pencil with touches of gouache on paper, ca. 21x35.5 cm (8 ¾ x 14 in). Signed “JP” in the left lower corner, captioned in ink on the lower margin. Recently matted. A very good watercolour.

Original watercolour captioned "The Bow River leaving the Rocky Mountains at the Gap. Near Calgary Canada" and used as the illustration to p. 69.

W.S. Caine, a British politician and Temperance advocate, travelled around the world with his daughter Hannah in August 1887 - March 1886. He went across the Atlantic Ocean on a steam liner from Liverpool to Quebec, then crossed Canada overland through the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia, went on a steamer from Vancouver to San Francisco and continued his trip to Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Ceylon and India. Caine’s numerous sketches and photographs taken during the journey were used as illustrations to his book, some in the original state, and some being reworked “by my old friend, Mr. John Pedder, of Maidenhead, who has evolved the greater portion of the illustrations, with accuracy and artistic skill” (Caine. A Trip around the World, p. X).

John Pedder was an English watercolour artist, a member of the Liverpool Academy and a Secretary of the Liverpool Society of Painters in Watercolours. He actively exhibited at the Royal Academy and the Royal Society of British Artists.

$1500 USD

115. PEDDER, John (1850-1929) & CAINE, William Sproston (1842-1903)


[1887-8]. Watercolour and ink with touches of gouache on paper, ca. 18.5x31 cm (7 ¼ x 12 ½ in). Signed “JP” in the right lower corner, captioned in ink on the lower margin. Recently matted. A small tear on the left lower corner neatly repaired, otherwise a very good watercolour.

Original watercolour captioned "The National Park. Rocky Mountains. Canada" and used as the illustration to p. 73 - "View of Banff from above the Sanatorium" (in the book the author is listed as Caine).

“We saw stretching out before us a broad, flat valley, about two miles wide, filled with primeval forest. The sombre greet of pine and spruce contrasted with the brilliant yellow of the fading poplar and the vermillion of dying maple leaf; while the Bow River – the loveliest on Earth – winds through the whole in a bright blue ribbon. Right in front towers the snow-capped Cascade Mountain, so called from a small stream which leaps 1000 feet from its flanks. On the left the Castle Mountain range – a magnificent panorama of eternal snow, reminding me somewhat of the Jungfrau group as seen from Lauterbrunnen; on the right the Devil’s Head group, with the singular rock towering above the whole mass, justifying by its remarkable outline the Indian name of which this is the translation, while behind are the pine-clad Sulphur Mountains, and a terrific row of lofty crags known as “The Twins.” The whole forms a panorama of mountains from 10,000 to 11,000 feet high, which for beauty and grandeur can only be equalled by the Cortina dolomites in the Austrian Tyrol” (p. 68-72).

W.S. Caine, a British politician and Temperance advocate, travelled around the world with his daughter Hannah in August 1887 - March 1886. He went across the Atlantic Ocean on a steam liner from Liverpool to Quebec, then crossed Canada overland through the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia, went on a steamer from Vancouver to San Francisco and continued his trip to Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Ceylon and India. Caine’s numerous sketches and photographs taken during the journey were used as illustrations to his book, some in the original state, and some being reworked “by my old friend,
Mr. John Pedder, of Maidenhead, who has evolved the greater portion of the illustrations, with accuracy and artistic skill" (Caine. A Trip around the World, p. X).

John Pedder was an English watercolour artist, a member of the Liverpool Academy and a Secretary of the Liverpool Society of Painters in Watercolours. He actively exhibited at the Royal Academy and the Royal Society of British Artists.

$1750USD

116. PEDDER, John (1850-1929) & CAINE, William Sproston (1842-1903)

[Original Watercolour of Mount Sir Donald in the Canadian Rockies, used for the Illustration in W.S. Caine’s “A Trip Around the World in 1887-8”, London: Routledge, 1888].

[1887-8]. Watercolour and ink with touches of gouache on paper, ca. 21x32 cm (8 ¼ x 12 ½ in). Signed “J.Pedder Del” in the right lower corner. Recently matted. A very good watercolour.

This original watercolour was used as the illustration to p. 107 - "Mount Sir Donald and the Great Glacier" (in the book the artist of the sketch is listed as Caine). The author describes “the great glacier which comes down from the eternal snowfields of Mount Sir Donald, the highest peak of the Selkirk Range, about 11,000 feet above the sea, named after one of the directors and first promoters of the railway, Sir. Donald Smith <…> It is a fine and imposing glacier, half-a-mile wide, and seven or eight miles long <…> It was covered with fresh snow, and looked very beautiful in the bright sunlight. Mount Sir Donald has never yet been climbed, and there is a legend at the hotel that the first man to reach the summit will receive a thousand dollars and a free pass over the line for his life, from the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway” (p. 101-102).

W.S. Caine, a British politician and Temperance advocate, travelled around the world with his daughter Hannah in August 1887 - March 1886. He went across the Atlantic Ocean on a steam liner from Liverpool to Quebec, then crossed Canada overland through the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia, went on a steamer from Vancouver to San Francisco and continued his trip to Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Ceylon and India. Caine’s numerous sketches and photographs taken during the journey were used as illustrations to his book, some in the original state, and some being reworked “by my old friend, Mr. John Pedder, of Maidenhead, who has evolved the greater portion of the illustrations, with accuracy and artistic skill” (Caine. A Trip around the World, p. X).

John Pedder was an English watercolour artist, a member of the Liverpool Academy and a Secretary of the Liverpool Society of Painters in Watercolours. He actively exhibited at the Royal Academy and the Royal Society of British Artists.

$1500USD

117. PEREIRA, José Clemente, Barão de São Clemente (1787-1854)

[Autograph Letter Signed, to Francisco Gomes da Silva ("O Chalaça"), Regarding the Dowry of Sua Alteza Imperial a Senhora D. Maria Amelia].

Rio de Janeiro, 10 July 1849. Large Quarto (ca. 27,5x22 cm). 2 pp., with an integral blank leaf. Brown ink on pale blue paper, text in Portuguese in a small, neat hand; docketed on verso of the second leaf. Blind stamp monogram of the paper factory in the upper left corner of the first leaf. Fold marks and minor creases, paper age toned, otherwise a very good letter.

In this letter of 1849, Pereira, a Brazilian official, tells Francisco Gomes da Silva, Secretário de Estado da Casa de Bragança, that he hopes to persuade the Brazilian parliament to approve a dowry for D. Maria Amelia, a Brazilian Princess, perhaps the same amount as her sister D. Francisca’s ("700 contos, moeda forte"). The second part of the letter is a discussion of D. Maria Amelia’s legal status.

Princess Maria Amelia (1831-1853), daughter of D. Pedro I and his second wife Amélie of Leuchtenberg, was born in France after D. Pedro had abdicated the throne in favor of D. Pedro II.
Maria Amelia was a month old, her father set out to depose D. Miguel and restore the crown for his eldest daughter, D. Maria II. After D. Pedro died in 1834 of tuberculosis, D. Maria Amelia went to study in Munich and later to live in Portugal. Although she never met her half-brother D. Pedro II, when he was declared of age in 1840, he intervened to have D. Maria Amelia declared a member of the Brazilian imperial family. Since she was foreign born, the Brazilian government had refused to accept her status until that time.

José Clemente Pereira was one of the most enthusiastic promoters of Brazilian independence. In the first election for deputies, he was chosen to represent Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Minas Gerais, and was chosen senator for Rio de Janeiro, Alagôas, and Pará.

This letter is addressed to Francisco Gomes da Silva (1791-1852), a close friend of D. Pedro I who emigrated from his native Lisbon to Brazil in 1807 and became a leader in the movement for Brazilian independence. He was one of several men considered by the Marquez de Barbacena to be anti-liberal, hence likely to subvert the Emperor's inclination toward constitutional government. In 1833 he was named Secretário de Estado da Casa de Bragança, a position he held until his death.

A few years after this letter was written, in early 1852, D. Maria Amelia was engaged to Archduke Maximilian of Austria; unlike most royal engagements, this one seems to have been based on a strong romantic relationship. Before the marriage could take place, however, D. Maria Amelia contracted scarlet fever, then tuberculosis. Although her mother took her to the healthy climate of Funchal, Madeira, the princess's health continued to decline, and she died unwed at age 21. She was buried in Portugal, but in 1982 her remains were transferred to Brazil, where they now lie with the rest of the Brazilian imperial family. In her memory, her mother funded the construction of a hospital in Funchal that bears her name.

Archduke Maximilian, visiting his deceased fiancée's brother D. Pedro II, was so impressed with Brazil's stability and prosperity that in 1864 he accepted an invitation to become emperor of Mexico. He was executed by a republican firing squad in 1867.

On Pereira, see Sacramento Blake IV, 384-6, and Grande enciclopédia XXI, 153. On Gomes da Silva, see Grande enciclopédia XII, 528-9.

$875USD

118. 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.

$1250 USD

119. 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 Navigazioni et Viaggi," an "important 16th century description of voyages of discovery" (Swaen 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).

$1500 USD

120. RIZEK, Emil (1901-1988)
[Signed and Dated Oil Painting, Titled on Verso Label:] Totem Poles (Stanley Park, Vancouver B.C.).
[Vancouver, B.C.], 1932. Oil painting on canvas ca.76,8x49,5 cm (30 ¾ x 19 ½ in). The painting has been expertly restored and mounted on a new canvas with the original CPR label mounted on verso. In a handsome recent black molded wooden frame with gilt highlights, overall an excellent painting.
Emil Rizek was an important Austrian painter who traveled widely throughout his lifetime and produced many of his paintings while travelling. By the time he had produced the present work, he had already travelled extensively throughout Europe, Japan, South Africa, Indonesia, United States and Canada. His works include landscapes, local people, cityscapes and scenes of everyday life.

This painting shows three totem poles that stand in Vancouver’s Stanley Park. The poles were first installed in the park in the 1920s as part of a project to recreate a First Nations village by the Art, Historical and Scientific Association of Vancouver. The poles in this painting originate from Alert Bay, and the canoe pulled up to shore in the background is Kwakiutl. This canoe had been a working vessel, transporting Kwakiutl natives to gatherings before it was abandoned and then later relocated to the First Nations village, (now Klahowya Village), in Stanley Park. In 1962, all the poles were moved to Brockton Point, where more poles were added, many of which still stand today.

Notably, the center pole is Chief Wakas Pole, which originally stood in front of Chief Wakas’s house in Alert Bay and was first raised in the 1890s. Originally, the raven’s beak opened to form a ceremonial entrance to the house. Nimpkish artist Doug Cramer, who inherited Chief Wakas’s crests, carved a new replica pole in 1987. The original pole featured in this painting is now in the Museum of Civilization in Ottawa.

Overall an artistically and historically important beautiful and expressive oil painting, representing one of the best of the artist’s work.

Provenance: Collection of the Canadian Pacific Railway; acquired as a gift from the above; by descent to a Private Collection, Vancouver. Works by Rizek frequently come up for auction with many results also from Christies and Sothebys. Similar paintings from his Indonesian travels and of a similar quality to the present painting have fetched up to 116,620 USD.

$17,500USD

121. **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.

122. 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 ½ 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).

$1250USD

123. SCHOMBURGK, Robert Hermann, Sir (1804-1865)
[Autograph Letter Signed to an Associate of the British Museum Regarding Fossils and Shells Collected by Schomburgk in the Dominican Republic and Donated to the Museum’s Collection].

British Consulate, Santo Domingo, 30 January 1850. Octavo (ca. 21x13,5 cm). 3 pp. Brown ink on paper, a weak blind-stamped monogram on the first page. Mild fold marks, traces of removed mount, but overall a very good letter.

An interesting letter by renowned German-born British naturalist and explorer, then British Consul in the Dominican Republic (1848-1857). Addressing a fellow scientist, apparently an associate of the British Museum, Schomburgk informs him about a parcel which had been sent to him through some Mr. Sowerby with “some recent and fossil shells which I beg you to add to the collections of the British Museum if they deserve such a distinction. The shells marked #3[?] is very scarce, and although I have not
succeeded yet to find perfect specimens, if they were to bring likely a good price, I would send a dredging machine there. At the same place is likewise the Pholadomia Candida”. In the end Schomburgk asks the correspondent to send him the names of the shells “I sent you herewith” and to “remember me kindly to my friends at the British Museum” - Mr. Doubleday and Mr. White.

Sir Robert Hermann Schomburgk was a German-born explorer for Great Britain who carried out geographical, ethnological and botanical studies in South America and the West Indies, and also fulfilled diplomatic missions for Great Britain in the Dominican Republic and Thailand. He is most famous for the exploratory travels in British Guiana (1835-1839) which resulted in discovery of the giant Victoria Regia and establishment of the provisional boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela - famous “Schomburgk Line.” In 1848-1857 Schomburgk served as a British Consul in the Dominican Republic. “In 1850 he signed an advantageous commercial treaty for Great Britain and also secured a truce from Souloque in behalf of the Dominican government. During the following years, he contributed valuable papers upon the physical geography of the island to the journal of the Royal Geographical Society” (Wikipedia).

“Mr. Sowerby” mentioned in the letter was obviously a member of the famous Sowerby family which included “four generations of naturalists, illustrators, botanists, and zoologists. The vast majority of their work was on molluscs and their systematics. Together, they introduced numerous (sometimes the number 5000 is mentioned) taxonomic names” (Wikipedia).

$850USD

124. 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 immediate 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”. 

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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.”

$975USD

125. SINCLAIR, Alfred Wadham (1866-1938)

[An Attractive Large Watercolour of Mount Aspiring with four People and two Horses in the Foreground, Titled on Verso:] Mount Aspiring, New Zealand by A. Sinclair.

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).

$1500USD

126. SMYTH, William (1800-1877) & LOWE, Frederick

Narrative of a Journey from Lima to Para, Across the Andes and down the Amazon: Undertaken with a view of Ascertaining the Practicability of a Navigable Communication with the Atlantic, by the Rivers Pachitea, Ucayali, and Amazon.


Smyth was in Lima when he learnt of the possibility of "penetrating the Montaña, as the interior is always styled, as far as Mayro, where, by all accounts, there was to be found a large and navigable river called the Pachitea, which, communicating with the Ucayali, opened a direct route by the Marañon to the Atlantic"(p. 2). In the event, the expedition was unable to reach Mayro. "A little known account of the tribes and terrain between Peru and the Atlantic Ocean. The plates were taken from the drawings of Lt. Smyth" (Hill 1595); Howgego 1800-1850, S35; Naylor 115; Sabin 85346.

$750USD

127. 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).

$2250USD

128. SQUIER, Ephraim George (1821-1888)

[Autograph Letter Signed to Samuel Birch regarding tickets to the reading room of the British Museum, and the forthcoming meeting of the Archaeology Department].

Morley, Friday. Small octavo (ca. 18x11 cm). 2 pp. Brown ink on laid paper. Fold marks and traces of the old mount on verso, not affecting the text. Overall a very good letter.

A letter by a prominent American archaeologist Ephraim George Squier is addressed to the head of the antiquities department of the British Museum and one of the first British Egyptologists Samuel Birch (1813-1885). In the letter Squier thanks Birch for the tickets to the Reading Room of the Museum and expresses “great pleasure in attending the meeting of the Archy S[ection?] this afternoon”. He adds: “I shall also be happy if I can in any way contribute to the [issue?] of its proceedings.”

Ephraim George Squier was an American archaeologist, author, businessman, editor and diplomat, known for its works about the archaeology of USA, Central and South America: “Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley (1848), “Nicaragua: Its People, Scenery, Monuments” (1852), ”Peru: Incidents of Travel and Exploration in the Land of Incas” (1877) et al. Squier worked as a special chargé d'affaires to Guatemala (1849-50), US Commissioner to Peru (1863-65), Consul-General of Honduras at New York City (1868) et al.

$625USD

129. STUART, Rev. John (1740-1811)

[Autograph Letter Signed "Jn. Stuart" to His Son, James Stuart, then Personal Secretary of Lieutenant Governor of Lower Canada Sir Robert Milnes].

Kingston [Upper Canada], 8 November 1803. Folio (ca. 32,5x20 cm). 1 p. (with three lines on verso). Brown ink on watermarked laid paper. Fold marks and minor separation on folds, paper age toned at extremities, but overall a very good letter.

An interesting document from one of the prominent loyalist families of the Upper Canada. This is a private letter from the first Anglican missionary in Upper Canada John Stuart to his son James Stuart, then a secretary of Lieutenant Governor of Lower Canada, and subsequently Attorney General and Chief Justice of Lower Canada.

$76
Stuart’s main concern in the letter is the fate of his second daughter Mary (then 16 years old), who was to move to Montreal, under the care of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, late Publicans in Queenstown. Of course she must remain with Mrs. Reid till she can with Conveniency and Propriety be delivered into Mrs. Mountain’s hands. I must depend wholly on you to have her moved to Quebec, when and how you find most expedient and proper. I happened to be almost without cash; but I have given her a couple of Half Joes, which will serve her Purpose, till you receive her. I need not say that her Expenditures at Quebec must be regulated by you. Therefore, whatever small Articles of Dress Mrs. Mountain recommends, you will procure and have them charged to me.

John Stuart also mentions that his sons Charles and George (with his new wife) arrived “in good Health and Spirits.” It’s interesting to see Stuart’s notes about his new daughter-in-law (Lucy Brooks, whose father was to become a governor of Massachusetts in 1816): “She is very small, but I think he has made a judicious choice. The Family is respectable; and if I may judge by the Baggage (two Cart Loads) he must have made a pretty good Bargain in a worldly sense. Indeed, we have every reason to approve of his choice.”

The Reverend John Stuart was the first Anglican missionary in Upper Canada. He was raised and educated in Philadelphia, and came to Canada in 1781 as Chaplain to Sir John Johnson’s Royal Yorkers. He was a schoolmaster in Montreal in 1781-85; Missionary to the Mohawks at the Bay of Quinte and to the Whites in Kingston in 1785-1811; Bishop’s Official for Upper Canada in 1789-1811; Chaplain to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada in 1792-1807. He was the first school master in Upper Canada and he induced Lieutenant-Governor Hope to erect a school house in Kingston.

Sir James Stuart, 1st Baronet of Oxford (1780-1853), an important figure in the law and politics of the Upper Canada. He was called to the bar in 1801, served as a secretary for Lieutenant Governor Sir Robert Shore Milnes, was a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Lower Canada for a number of terms in 1808-1816. He supported the Union of Upper and Lower Canada and served as Attorney General for the Lower Canada in 1825-1831. In 1838 he was appointed Chief Justice of Lower Canada; in 1839-1841 was a member of the Special Council to govern the province after the Lower Canada Rebellion.

Mary Stuart (1787-1812), seventh child and second daughter of the Revd. John Stuart and Jane Okill. Married in Kingston on 8 June 1807 the Hon. Charles Jones (1781-1840), M.L.C. Of Brockville, a businessman and politician of the Upper Canada.

George-Okill Stuart (1776-1862), and Anglican clergyman and educator, a Bishop’s Official for Upper Canada (1812-21), archdeacon of Upper Canada (1821-27), archdeacon of Kingston (1827-62), a member of the council for Trinity College (1851), the first dean for the district of Ontario (1862). In October 1803 he married Lucy (1775-1813), the daughter of John Brooks, later governor of Massachusetts (1816-1823).

Charles Stuart (1782-1816), Sheriff of the Midland District (1811-1815).


$750USD

130. SYLVESTRIS

Reflections on the Cession of Louisiana to the United States.


Very Rare Work. “The work is among the earliest of Washington City imprints. The author eulogizes the acquisition, and points out the many advantages accruing there from. Among these were the safeguarding to the Western border from British, French, or Spanish attack; possible use of portions of the
land for negro settlement in the event of abolition; and for purposes of trade with the Indians for the 200,000,000 acres of land owned by them in the States" (Eberstadt). "An enthusiastic review of the Louisiana Purchase. The pseudonymous author recites the advantages of the Purchase, but urges restriction of emigration into the new territory in order not to deplete the population of the eastern seaboard" (Nebenzahl); "VERY RARE"(Braislin); "Possible author: Joseph Locke, but generally ascribed to St. George Tucker, or to William Stedman" (Howes L510); Sabin 94100.

$2750USD

131. TAYLOR, William Rufus

[Autograph Letter Signed by William Rufus Taylor to Lieutenant James Melville Gilliss (1811-1865)
U.S. Navy Congratulating Gilliss' on his Successful Expedition i.e., the U.S. Naval Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere 1849-52 and thanking him for the "beautiful and interesting books" which were most likely copies of the results of the expedition which were published 1855-6].

Newport R.I., April 17th 1856. Small Quarto (ca. 20x16 cm). One page. Brown ink on wove paper, verso blank. Letter with a minor crease of upper left corner, otherwise in near fine condition.

The letter reads:"My Dear Sir, Upon my return to this place, ten days ago, after an absence of several months, I found here the beautiful and interesting books that you did me the favour to send me. Permit me to offer you my best thanks for this mark of remembrance. I shall read them with much interest. Often during your absence I thought of your labouring in that distant field, & I sincerely congratulate you upon the successful results of your expedition. Will you be pleased to present my respectful compliments to Mrs. Gilliss. Believe me sincere esteem. Yours very truly, Wm. Rufus Taylor."

Gilliss a naval astronomer and founder of the United States Naval Observatory, in August 1848 "succeeded in obtaining $5,000 from Congress for a naval astronomical expedition to Chile. The chief purpose was to determine the solar parallax--and thus the scale of the solar system--by observations of Mars and Venus. From August 1849 until its return in November 1852, Gilliss headed this expedition, again making observations far beyond the original purposes of the expedition and leaving behind the foundation for the Chilean National Observatory"(ANBO). The author of the letter is most likely William Taylor (1821-1902), evangelist and missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church and author of "California Life Illustrated" (pub. 1858) amongst several other books. "Taylor was one of the most energetic and influential missionary leaders in nineteenth-century Methodism. He was especially responsible for the spread of Methodism in Australia, India, South America, and Africa. Among his most notable accomplishments was his commitment to the principle of indigenous leadership and self-supporting churches" (ANBO).

$975USD

132. TEMPLE, Edmond

Travels in Various Parts of Peru, Including a Year's Residence in Potosi.


"An interesting account of Temple's two-and-a-half year sojourn in Peru. Temple was employed by the Potosi, La Paz and Peruvian Mining Association, which collapsed in 1826, and he published a work on that company, in 1829, in addition to his travels" (Hill 1683). "Temple came out from England to South America in 1825, on the staff of a mining firm, and he kept a sympathetic and optimistic outlook despite its failure. Many humorous and picturesque incidents and descriptions, chiefly of Bolivia and Argentina" (Griffin 3747); Abbey Travel 725; Howgego 1800-1850, M25; Sabin 94660.
133. TEN EYCK, Samuel

[FRASER RIVER GOLD RUSH & GADSDEN PURCHASE: Important Autograph Letter Signed from Samuel Ten Eyck to O.B. Throop, giving a Description of Guaymas, Mexico, his Impressions of Mexicans, and Briefly Relating his Experiences During the Fraser River Gold Rush].


In this letter Samuel Ten Eyck writes to his friend, Origin B. Throop, back home in Schoharie, New York, offering a description of the Mexican port city of Guaymas, Sonora, giving his assessment of Mexican attitudes toward Americans, and describing his experiences in the Fraser River Gold Rush.

Samuel Ten Eyck came from a prominent family in New York's Schoharie County. He left Schoharie in the early 1850s, went to California in search of gold, took part in the Fraser River Gold Rush in British Columbia of 1858-1859, and then arrived in Guaymas, Mexico in the spring of 1859. He apparently went to Sonora in anticipation of that state and the surrounding Mexican states of Chihuahua and Sinaloa being annexed to the United States. The Gadsen Purchase Treaty, ratified in 1854, brought a part of northern Sonora into the United States, and there appears to have been some agitation for the United States to take more territory in the region. Such a thing did not occur, and it is unknown for how long Ten Eyck stayed in Guaymas waiting for it to happen, or where his travels took him next.

The letter begins by Ten Eyck asking Throop to make discreet inquiries to some of his friends as to why they have not corresponded with him. "I suppose you will be astonished to learn I am in this God-forsaken country. I must confess, I am astonished to find myself here, but here I am and what is still more pleasant, have a mighty fine prospect of, as it is termed in California, making my pile. I have been here but a month. On my arrival I found the country all excitement, and a revolution going on in the three states, 'Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa,' they being, I think, the tail end of creation, but they are full of silver mines and in saying that I say all that can be said in their favour. The Mexicans are the most hostile people in the world and think no more of killing an American than of taking a drink and as this is the scene of Walker's exploits and also where the unfortunate H.A. Crabb & followers were massacred, I am obliged to keep a pretty sharp look out. The women, however, are very kind & affectionate, and in case of difficulty 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).

$2,250 USD

134. 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. 18 x 54 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).

$4,750 USD

135. VISSCHER, Nicolaes II (1649-1702)


Amsterdam, [1680]. Full hand coloured copper engraved map ca. 51x60 cm. (20 x 23 ½ in). Cropped closely at the top border with some very minor loss of printed surface, original centre fold, otherwise a very good map.

This detailed map of Jamaica was finely engraved by L. V. Anse. The Island is divided into its precincts and the forests and mountains are shown. Elaborate cartouche with a mermaid, cherubs and cornucopia over-flowing with coins. Kapp 26. Tooley’s Mapmakers Q-Z, p.332.

$750 USD

136. WATERTON, Sir Charles (1782-1865)

[Manuscript Copy of an English Translation of Waterton’s Letter to the Commander of Fort St. Joachim, Portuguese Guiana, During his 1812 Expedition].

First half of the 19th century. Octavo (ca. 21x16.5 cm). 3 pp. Brown ink on bluish paper; inscription on the 4th page “Translation of Chl. Waterton’s letter to __”. Fold marks, otherwise a very good letter.

A good 19th century English translation of Charles Waterton’s letter to the commander of Fort St. Joachim, Branco River, Portuguese Guiana (modern Brazil). The original letter was written in Spanish during Waterton’s first exploratory journey into Guyana’s remote inland in 1812, with one of the purposes being to study the nature of the wourali poison, better known as curare. The description of the meeting with the Portuguese commander, as well as the Spanish text of the letter were published in the first edition of Waterton’s travel account "Wanderings in South America, the South-West of the United States and the Antilles, in the Years 1812, 1816, 1820 and 1824" (London, 1825).
Waterton wished to see "the stronghold of the Portuguese for which I beg the favour of Your Excellency and permission", reassuring that his "motives are the most honorable <...> I came latterly from Demarara which place I left on the 5th of April to see this beautiful Country and collect a few Curiosities, particularly the poison called Wourali". He proceeded with the latest news of the war with Napoleon: "Valencia had fallen into the hands of the common Enemy and General Blake with his brave troops had been made prisoners of war <...> Lord Wellington had taken possession of the City of Rodrigo". An interesting note in the end tells: "I beg you to excuse this Letter not being written in Ink – and Indian having dropped the inkstand, it broke into pieces". The letter is signed as "Carlos Waterton."

Charles Waterton was a British naturalist and explorer; he travelled four times in the interior of Guiana in 1812-1824 and was the first to bring the curare poison to Europe. "In 1825, Charles Waterton described a classical experiment in which he kept a curarized female donkey alive by artificial respiration with a bellows through a tracheostomy (Wikipedia). Waterton is also considered as one of the first environmentalists. He has been described by David Attenborough as "one of the first people anywhere to recognize not only that the natural world was of great importance but that it needed protection as humanity made more and more demands on it" (Wikipedia).

$675USD

137. WEBBER, John (1751-1793)

[COOK'S THIRD VOYAGE, 1776-1780, Hand Coloured Aquatint Titled] "View of the Harbour of Taloo, in the Island of Eimeo."


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

"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. "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).

$1750USD
138. WILKINSON, Thomas Harrison OSA (Canadian, 1847-1929)  
[Original Signed Watercolour of a Cascade in the Canadian Rockies].

Ca. 1895. Watercolour, ca. 45x32 cm (17 ½ x 12 ½ in). Watercolour under glass in a period molded gilt wood frame. A very good watercolour. Frame with some wear but overall very good. Watercolour not examined out of the frame.

Wilkinson was one of several prominent artist who produced paintings of the Canadian Rockies while travelling on the Canadian Pacific Railroad at the end of the 19th Century. This British born Canadian landscape artist produced several watercolours of waterfalls in the Canadian Rockies. "Born in England, Wilkinson immigrated to Ontario in 1863, is noted in Toronto about 1882, then Hamilton around 1909, where he later died. He traveled extensively and exhibited with both the OSA and RCA" (invaluable.com).

$1250USD