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November 2012

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Part 2
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Cover illustration – ‘A New, Plaine, and Exact Map of America’ by
Robert Walton (item # 98)
51. CORONELLI, Vincenzo Maria (1650-1718)


Venice, ca. 1695. First Edition. Copper engraved map ca. 46x61 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.

$1250USD

52. DAVIS, John King (1884-1967)

With the 'Aurora' in the Antarctic 1911-1914.


"Mawson and Davis became closely acquainted during Shackleton's 1907-9 expedition, and Mawson later recruited Davis to be Captain of the Aurora on the 1911-14 Australasian Antarctic Expedition. "With the 'Aurora' in the Antarctic" is Davis' account with a history of the ship from its construction in 1876. Much of the expedition narrative consists of brief entries by date, different than Davis' private log later published in Trial by Ice" (Rosove 87); Conrad p. 205; "Discovered and explored King George V Land and Queen Mary Land, which were claimed for the British Crown at Cape Denison" (Headland 1789); (Howgego 1850-1940, Polar Regions M28); Spence 354.

$1250USD
53. **DOLGORUKOV, Vsevolod Alexeevich (1845-1912)**  


Very rare as only one copy of this issue found in Worldcat. Very interesting provincial imprint continuing the tradition of the fundamental directories "All Moscow" and "All Saint Petersburg" started by famous Russian publisher Alexei Suvorin. Our Putevoditel was published for seven years (1897-1904). Volume 5 was published in Russian and also in French, German, English, and Italian. This is a copy of the Russian edition.

The book gives comprehensive information for a potential traveller to Siberia and Central Asia: routes, schedules and prices for railroads to and within Siberia; information about steamers going along the main rivers, Lake Baikal, the Sea of Okhotsk and around Kamchatka; sea connection to Vladivostok, Port Arthur, Commander islands, Sakhalin; it also describes all Siberian roads, stations, major cities. For every city Dolgorukov gives the list of main hotels, institutions, sights etc. Separate sections are dedicated to the main connections in the Central Asia; all resorts and mineral springs, and the legal system of the region. A special "Address" section includes the names of all main Siberian and Turkestan state officials, religious authorities, offices, companies, banks, hospitals and education institutions, societies, fairs etc. The book is supplemented with the Index of personal and geographical names and numerous advertisements of Siberian and Central Asian businesses.

Vsevolod Dolgorukov was a Russian nobleman, writer and publisher. Having graduated from the Saint Petersburg Sea Cadet Corps, he quit the naval service and participated in several frauds being a member of the famous Club of Knaves of Hearts, a criminal organisation of high society people who committed numerous swindles with money and property."Exiled to Tomsk in 1877, Dolgorukov published books of poems, wrote articles and issued several newspapers, but his most successful enterprise were the guidebooks to Siberia.

$975USD

54. **FERNANDEZ, Juan Patricio (1661-1733)**

Historica Relatio, de Apostolicis Missionibus Patrum Societatis Jesu apud Chiquitos, Paraquariae Populos, Primo Hispano Idiomete Conscripta [Historical Relation of the Jesuits and the Chiquitos Missions, and about the Paraquayan People].

"First Latin edition of this Jesuit history of Paraguay, "of great importance for the history of Sao Paulo, as it deals with the incursion of the 'Bandeirantes' into the missions of Paraguay. (Southey used it for his History of Brazil)" (Borba de Moraes 305-6). The present work chronicles this history from the beginning until within a few years of publication, with much on customs, language, and native religion. The work includes a number of pastoral texts in Chiquito and related languages. The work was first published in Spanish in 1726, and proved popular, with additional translations into German and Italian" (Sothebys); "Between the years 1690 and 1720, the Jesuits from Asuncion undertook numerous attempts to locate a direct and reliable route from Asuncion to the missions of Chiquitos in eastern Bolivia., In October 1704, Father Juan Patricio Fernandez left San Rafael to follow the route cut by Hervas and Yegros" (Howgego A114); Bosch 174 (Spanish edition); Sabin 24137.

$1750USD

55. FORSTER, George (c. 1752-1791)
[EAST INDIA COMPANY IN THE 18th CENTURY]
[Autograph Letter Signed to British Politician Henry Dundas Regarding Relations Between the British East India Company, the Maratha Empire and the Kingdom of Mysore, and the Company’s Commercial Activities on the Coromandel Coast, Dutch Settlements There etc.].

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

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

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

A large part of the letter is dedicated to the commercial affairs in the southern India, based on information taken from the Madras merchant Mr. John D‘Fries. Regarding the situation with the port Negapatam on the Coromandel Coast which had been seized by the British East India Company from the Dutch in 1781, D‘Fries emphasizes its political importance, as Negapatam "is one of the great gates into the Tanjore country, through which the French, their new the fast bound allies, may commodiously enter and injure us in a vulnerable part."But from a commercial point of view the reinstatement of the Dutch in Negapatam will enrich the southern territories of the Carnatic Coast of India and therefore could be restored to them: "They import 80,000 pounds in gold from their Malay factories, and to the same amount in Japan, Copper, camphine, tin, spices, sugar and Arrach; the whole produce of which was invested in plain and painted calicoes, manufactured in different parts of the coast, chiefly for the use of the inhabitants of their own settlements in India."

Forster also talks about the Dutch factories on the Coromandel Coast, such as Porto Novo, Sadras, Pulicat, Jagannautporam (Jaggernaikpoeram) and Bimlipatam (Bheemunipatnam); describing their location and production (blue and white cloth, handkerchiefs et al). One of the notes gives an interesting detail on the development of Ceylon as a Dutch colony: "The Dutch also annually take off a large quantity of Grain from the Tanjore country for supplying the Ceylonese, who do not cultivate any in their own island and by their being hemmed in by their conquerors have no foreign connections."

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

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

"The English, being at this day the masters of the country, should not pursue that line of policy which governed their conduct while officiating, merely in character of merchants. Jealous of and watchful over the commercial progress of the other European nations settled in India, they want do wisely, in liberally encouraging foreign trade, particularly that species of it which introduces Specie into their dominions, being the most efficacious means of promoting its advancement and welfare. The white and painted callicoes may be computed to amount to 6 or 700,000 pounds for the last year and the demand is daily increasing."
In the end of the letter Forster mentions his hope to be appointed the successor to "Mr. Anderson" (David Anderson, 1751-1825) at the court of Mahadji Sindhia, one of the principal Maratha leaders, and notes that he is about to leave to Bengal to "solicit that appointment."

George Forster, "traveller and writer, was a civil servant of the East India Company appointed to the Madras establishment<...> From 1782 to 1784 he made a remarkable overland journey from Calcutta to Europe, travelling through Jammu to Kashmir, Kabul, Herat, Persia, across the Caspian Sea, and thence to Russia. This journey traced back, to a large extent, the route of Alexander in his pursuit of Bessus. It also took Forster through districts of considerable commercial and political interest to the British. Adopting various disguises on his route, including those of a Georgian and a Mughal, he travelled in the company of local merchants. This clandestine mode of travel, through regions completely unfamiliar to contemporary Europeans, made it impossible for him to use any instruments to survey his route, although he was later described as an acute observer with a good knowledge of the languages of central Asia. Notwithstanding the absence of accurate measurements in his account of this journey, Forster's contribution to the revision of existing European maps of the region (notably that of the French cartographer J. B. B. D'Anville) was acknowledged by James Rennell, who illustrated his route from the banks of the Ganges to the Caspian Sea in the Memoir of a Map of Hindoostan (1788).

On his return to England in 1784 Forster became acquainted with Henry Dundas, who, impressed by his knowledge, encouraged him to write about the general political state of India. In 1785 he published Sketches of the Mythology and Customs of the Hindoos, a work which attracted considerable attention. Having returned to India, Forster was employed in 1787 by the governor-general and commander-in-chief Lord Cornwallis to conclude a defensive alliance with Mudhoji Bhonsla and the Nizam Shah against Tipu Sultan, ruler of Mysore. He was accompanied on the journey from Kalpi by the surveyor J. N. Rind, eventually reaching Nagpur on 15 July 1788. This combination of diplomacy and the business of surveying was not unusual: in fact, much of the British cartographic knowledge of the interior of India during this period was gained by officers attached to various political missions. Forster remained in Nagpur until he was recalled to Madras in February 1789. In June 1790 he returned to Nagpur as resident to the court of Raja Raghoji Bhonsla, and on this occasion his route from Cuttack to Nagpur was surveyed by James Davidson, the commander of his escort. He died at Nagpur on 5 January 1791" (Oxford DNB).

$3750USD

56. FRELLESVIG [?], Else

[Album with 166 Original Photographs of the Faroe Islands; With a Large Photograph Portrait of Else Frellesvig, Two Original Photo Postcards, a Faroese Flag and Manuscript leaves of Music of the Faroese National Anthem].

Faroe Islands, Ca. 1928-1932. Oblong Folio (ca. 24,5x33 cm). 24 stiff card leaves. With 148 photographs, and one original photo postcard each ca. 9x13,5 cm (3 ½ x 5 ½ in) mounted on stiff card leaves with tissue guards. Twenty-nine photos are postcard size (see above), the majority is ca. 7x11 cm (2 ¾ x 4 ¼ in) or slightly smaller. Period white ink title (on the first leaf) and captions to the images in Faroese. With a Faroese flag and two leaves of manuscript music of the Faroese National Anthem.
This interesting collection of photographs of the Faroe Islands includes early images of the first meetings and gatherings of Faroese Girl Scouts (Føroya KFUK Skótar or The Faroese Young Women's Christian Association Scouts). Taken shortly after the Girl Scouts movement was founded in the Faroe Islands in 1928, the images show the Girl Scouts headquarters, several group portraits of girls and teachers, and an interior with a table prepared for a reception or a festivity. The album was apparently compiled by or with the help of one of the first Scouts’ activists Else Frellesvig - she is present on several group photos of Faroese Scouts, and included is a portrait of her with a medallion made in the shape of the Scouts’ emblem. Photographs of Else’s room in the Scout’s quarters are also included.

Views of the Faroe Islands include panoramas of Torshavn (Faroe Island’s capital), images of its harbour, streets, public school, Havnar church and others. There are also interesting views of over fifteen other Faroese towns and villages, including Tvøroyri, Hvalba, Klaksvik, Leirvík, Fuglafjørður, Norðragøta, Kollafjørður, Kvívik, Sandavágur, Vestmanna, Koltur, Nes, Gjógv and others. The photos show city panoramas, views of the churches and their interiors (including interesting portrait of a pastor in Kollafjørður). There are also several sea panoramas and views of the coastal cliffs, for example, on the Suðuroy Island. Interesting are photos of the ruins of the Magnus Cathedral (1300 AD) in Kirkjubøur village (now a World Heritage Site).

Very vivid are portraits of local inhabitants in native dress, bird catchers, wool spinners, fishermen at sea, traditional houses with grass roofs and their interiors, scenes on a fish market; there are also several interesting images of the traditional whale hunt and images of public holidays with Faroese dignitaries dated 1930-1931.

$1500USD
57. GOEBEL, Karl Christian Traugott Friedemann (1794-1851)

Reise in die Steppen des Südlichen Russlands [Travels in the Steppes of Southern Russia].


Important account of Goebel's scientific travels in 1834 across the Saratov and Astrakhan provinces, Crimea, and the Caspian and Kirghiz steppes. One of the main goals of the expedition was to examine the salt lakes of Southern Russia; this resulted in the determination of the chemical composition of water from 11 lakes in the Caspian steppe and 4 lakes in Crimea. The expedition also determined and specified the altitude of several points between the rivers Volga and Ural, and between the Caspian and Black seas, in particular, the altitude of the Elton Lake. For his work, Goebel was awarded with half the prize of the Demidov Award from the Russian Academy of Sciences.

The first volume contains the travel narrative, including ethnographical materials about the Kirghiz and Turkmen people, and the German colonies in the Volga region (Sarepta, Saratov). The second volume is dedicated to the natural history results including chemistry, mineralogy, botany, barometrical observations etc. The whole botanical division (105 pp.) was written by a young botanist and chemist Carl Claus (1796-1864), future researcher of platinum ore and the discoverer of ruthenium. Claus, a talented draftsman, made all drawings for the atlas which includes artistic lithographic views of the salt lakes and landscapes, ethnographical scenes from Kirghiz life and botanical sketches.

Carl Christian Traugott Friedemann Goebel was a chemist and pharmacist, professor of Jena and Dorpat Universities, and founder of the first Russian pharmaceutical institute (Dorpat, 1844). Henze II, p360-1; Pritzel 3423.

$2750USD

58. GOUGH, Bloomfield, Captain (d. 1904)

[SECOND ANGLO-AFGHAN WAR, SIEGE OF THE SHERPUR CANTONMENT]

[Autograph Letter Signed Addressed to the Author’s Father From Besieged Sherpur, Providing Vivid Details of the Siege].

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

Expressive first-hand account of the Siege of the Sherpur Cantonment (15-23 December 1879) during the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878-1880).
The Siege took place during the second phase of the war when in October 1879, Kabul was occupied by the British troops after the British Resident Sir Pierre Cavagnari had been murdered there. In November mutinous Afghan troops amassed to the north of Kabul and, on December 15 mounted a siege on British troops in the Sherpur Cantonment. The siege was raised with arrival on December 23 of the relief column under the command of Brigadier General Charles Gough.

Captain Bloomfield Gough was serving with the 9th Queen’s Royal Lancers cavalry regiment, and took active part in the defence of the Sherpur Cantonment. In his extensive and emotional letter written when the siege was still on, Gough gives a "full and true account of my battles and the siege of Sherpore as far as it has gone."

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

Gough’s letter provides remarkable descriptions of battle scenes: "After going about 4 or 5 miles the advance partly were fired upon and soon afterwards we saw the enemy collecting in great numbers to our left front. I got my troop under cover of a hillock and the enemy numbering (I am told 1200) began advancing with standards and tom toms and great shouting. Our guns soon came into action and the enemy guns replied. As soon as they came within 800 yards, I opened fire with half my troop dismounted, and owing to our being under cover and the enemy advancing in the open, succeeded in stopping them on our right, however seeing the guns retire and fearing I should be cut off, I remounted my troops and retired over a lot of stony ground at a gallop, keeping my troop well in hand. [To?] turn upon then, if as I expected they (the enemy) would come after me. Well we retired about ¾ of a mile, and the enemy cavalry pursued, coming on with shouts of Allah and Bismillah, and as I hoped in very straggling order. When I thought they were far enough away from the enemy I got my troop into a trot and gave the order Right about Wheel - Charge! - Well I never seen such a scene of consternation [emphasis added]. My men came with a shout and the enemy who were at first so brave appeared thunder struck. Some came on, most stood still and some ran away <...> The charge was a great success."
Gough is fascinated with an Afghan standard bearer, who "fought in a most desperate way and I never saw such a brave man. He had several lances through him before he fell off his horse and when they got down to take his standard away, though half dead and lying on the ground, he raised himself up and snatched a lance away from one of our men with which he thrust at anyone who came near him as long as he had a drop of life left in him." He also notes the bravery of British officers who "were a long way in front in the charge and a long way behind in the retreat and every one of them do the same thing that Bill Beresford got the V.C. For." The battle description is illustrated with a nice little drawing in text (leave 2, inside) showing the lancers' attack on the enemy positions.

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

Then follows the description of the Siege and the state of the British garrison:
"The place is fortified and a desultory fire kept up all and every day from the walls <..> Every night we have the whole regiment in picquet for fear of an attack. You must not suppose we are in a bad way, as we have plenty of ammunition to defend ourselves, only not enough to go out and drive off the enemy who are in the city and have been having great games looting it. We are perfectly safe here and are only waiting for Charley who is coming up with reinforcements and ammunition, when we shall go out and make an example of them."

In the end Gough states that "I am beginning to think war is not such good sport as people say and think hunting far better for fun and much less dangerous" [emphasis added], and describes the Afghans who "are quite different from those we met at first; <..> mostly armed with Sniders, and are not out of the way cowards, though fortunately they are very bad shots," and notes that "it is terribly cold with snow on the ground wherever the sun cannot get at it". He hopes that “Charley will arrive soon and that I shall give them a proper beating and then pursue them with all the cavalry, only the country is so hilly and so intersected with ditches and water that it is not an easy place for us to work on."

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

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

$3250USD
59. HACKE, William, editor (fl. 1671-1702)

A Collection of Original Voyages: I. Capt. Cowley's Voyage round the Globe. II. Captain Sharp's Journey over the Isthmus of Darien, and expedition into the South Seas, written by himself. III. Capt. Wood's Voyage thro' the Streights of Magellan. IV. Mr. Roberts's Adventures among corsairs of the Levant; his account of their way of living; description of the Archipelago Islands, taking of Scio, &c...

Published by Capt William Hacke.


"This work is original source material for the history of the buccaneers. Hacke, who edited these voyages, had himself been a buccaneer before settling down to the somewhat more respectable work of publishing the journals of his former comrades. Ambrose Cowley was well known for his harassing ventures against the Spaniards in the West Indies. In his voyaging into the Pacific, he sailed further south than any of his predecessors, and he named some of the Galapagos Islands. Bartholomew Sharp, the elected leader of the buccaneers, plundered and looted all along the west coast of South America and weakened Spanish domination in those seas by capturing some important maps in 1680, from which Hacke later made several highly important manuscript atlases. John Wood served on John Narbrough's expedition to the west coast of South America and gave an account of the Patagonians. Roberts adventured with Greek pirates, escaped from them, and was then involved with the Venetian fleet at the battle of Scio" (Hill 741); Cox I, p.9.

"In 1682, under conditions of the utmost secrecy, Hack was commissioned by government ministers to copy the book of charts seized by Captain Bartholomew Sharpe off Cape Pasado (modern Ecuador) in June 1681. Hack capitalized on this opportunity by producing an unnecessarily lavish presentation copy for Charles II in what appears to have been a deft suit for royal patronage (BL, Maps K. Mar. VIII.15). Hack also obtained the journals of Sharpe and Basil Ringrose, which were copied and edited under his direction over the course of the next twenty years (copies of these two works are at BL, Sloane MS 46B and 48 respectively). The finished products were among items he presented to his royal patrons, Charles II and James II, and to a select coterie of other sponsors, notably Christopher Monk, second duke of Albemarle,
and John, Lord Somers, chancellor of England. Hack is not known to have kept an apprentice, but he was assisted in producing copies of Sharpe's journal by the Jewish linguist Phillip Dassigny.

Hack's prolific output of manuscript charts outstripped that of any other member of the Thames school. A conservative estimate of the total number of charts he personally produced between 1682 and 1702 exceeds 300, although this probably represents a fraction of the true figure. Many of these were multiple copies of the charts deriving from Sharpe's voyage, but he also produced atlases of coastlines in Africa and the Orient. His business premises were 'At the Signe of Great Britain and Ireland' by Wapping New Stairs, London, although from the evidence of several charts dated 1686 he seems to have had a temporary address at Gun Wharf. Towards the end of his career Hack prospered and his interests diversified. In December 1695 he was apparently resident in Mile End Green, having adopted the rank of captain in correspondence with Sir William Trumbull over a scheme to press foreigners into the naval service. In 1699, as 'Capt. William Hacke', he edited and published A Collection of Original Voyages printed by James Knapton, printer to the Royal Society. The collection contained an abridged account of Sharpe's voyage and illustrations by Herman Moll" (Oxford DNB); Sabin 29473.

60. HAMILTON, Charles, Esq (1752/3-1792)


Charles Hamilton, was an officer in the service of the Honourable East-India Company on the Bengal Establishment. The Rohillas, described by Macaulay as “the finest population in India” were military adventurers from Afghanistan who had entered India some 35 years earlier and settled in Rohilkhand, a stretch of country between the Ganges and Himalayas on the north-western borders of Oudh. In 1774 Shuja-ud-daula, with the assistance of a brigade of the East India Company's troops provided by Warren Hastings, invaded Rohilkhand, killing their principal chief, Hafiz Rahmat, and annexing the country. This action figured later in the charges against Hasting during his impeachment. Hamilton, a lieutenant in the Indian army, served in the campaign against the Rohillas where he collected materials for this, his first book. He was a noted orientalist, and one of the first members of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. In 1791, whilst in England, he was appointed resident at the court if the grand vizier at Oudh, but died, aged 39, before he could take up the appointment. A second edition was published in 1788. Cox I, p 256; Bibliography of Afghanistan 2480.

"A student of oriental languages, Hamilton was one of the first members of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. During an expedition against the Rohillas of Afghanistan he obtained a collection of Persian manuscripts from which he wrote his Historical relation of the origin, progress, and final dissolution of the government of the Rohilla Afghans in the northern provinces of Hindostan (1787). In the year before its publication Hamilton gained permission to return home for five years in order to translate from the Persian the Hedaya (published in 1791 as Hedaya, or, Guide), a commentary on Muslim laws, for which task he had been selected by the governor-general and council of Bengal" (Oxford DNB).

$1250USD
61. HARTUNG, George (1822-1891)

Die Azoren in Ihrer Außerem Erscheinung und nach Ihrer Geognostischen Natur Geschildert [A Description of the Azores, Especially Their Geological Features].


Georg Hartung was a pioneer German geologist. His work "on the Azores contains illustrations of great scientific interest. Georg Hartung also met and corresponded with Charles Darwin and with Sir Charles Lyell, the pioneer of modern geology, from whom he received scientific samples. He visited the Canary Islands in the winter of 1853 and the spring of 1854" (Wikipedia).

$3750USD

62. HEDIN, Sven (1865-1952)

[SVEN HEDIN'S SECOND SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION, 1899-1902]

[Two Autograph Letters Written in Swedish and English to ‘Ers Excellens’ [Alfred Lagerheim] and Signed ‘Sven Hedin’].


Two important letters by the renowned explorer of Central Asia Sven Hedin written from the field camp in Eastern Turkestan and from the capital of Ladakh during his second expedition to Central Asia in 1899-1902. Both letters are addressed to Alfred Lagerheim (1843-1924), the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1899-1904.

The first letter was written by Hedin shortly after he had returned from his legendary expedition to Lake Lop Nor in March 1901, which resulted in the discovery of the
remnants of the ancient Chinese city of Loulan and several hundred manuscripts written on wood, paper and silk. Hedin writes to Lagerheim from his base camp in Charkliq, modern Ruqiang Town in Western China, 150-200 km south-west from Lake Lop Nor, which was used "by numerous notable explorers as a launching point to the Lop Nor archaeological sites" (Wikipedia). Hedin makes a note that the expedition "had collected material of epoch-making importance." Hedin also outlines the route of his travel noting that he had been travelling through uninhabited land in northern Tibet, Gobi Desert and Lake Lop Nor region, and that now he is continuing his journey by crossing Tibet to the sources of Indus and to the border lands of India.

The letter contains an interesting note of the Boxer Rebellion, "a proto-nationalist movement by the Righteous Harmony Society in China between 1898 and 1901, opposing foreign imperialism and Christianity" (Wikipedia). Hedin expresses his gratitude for being warned through a letter from Count August Gyldenstolpe (Swedish politician and foreign minister in 1904-1905) about the potential dangers in China. Since he had not received any post or had any other contact with the outside world for almost a year, he therefore was unaware of the difficult situation in China. Hedin notes that so far the Chinese have been very friendly in Tjarkhlik as well as in other parts of East Turkestan, and the riots had yet not reached this region.

In the second letter Hedin writes about the invitation from Lord Curzon (1859-1925), Vice-Roy of India, to stay at his premises in Calcutta in the beginning of 1902, which he had accepted. He quotes from a letter from Curzon: "I am now delighted to learn that they are likely to bring you for a short interval of rest to India. I have great pleasure in acceding to all your requests. The Cossacks may remain at Leh during the 2-3 months that you are likely to remain in this country. You may bring one of their number with you as your body-servant. I have given instruction through the Resident in Kashmir that the durbar Treasury at Leh shall advance you any sum that you may desire up to Rs 3000 which you can repay whenever you like in India. I have only one suggestion to make; i.e. That you should make your way down to Calcutta where I shall be from January to the end of March, and give me the pleasure of entertaining you at the Government House and hearing from your own lips of all that you have seen and done."

Hedin writes that his friends at the Russian Geographic Society might not be too happy that he will give Lord Curzon a firsthand account of the results of his researches but he continues "who cares what they think!" He doesn’t want to write about the details of the expedition’s results but he points out that no other expedition after Richthofen has made such great and epoch-making geographical discoveries. In addition he says that he will be able to issue maps with new essential information based on important scientific results found during the expedition in the Lop Nor desert, Tarim River basin, and the mountain chains of Arka Tag, Kwen-lun (Kunlun), etc.

$5250USD
63. HOMANN HEIRS.


Nuernberg, 1731. Hand coloured copper engraved map ca. 57x48 cm. (25 x 19 in). Margins closely cropped to plate mark, with no loss of image, otherwise a very good map.

"This informative and very graphic folio sheet has a large map of the region, titled "Carte des Isles de l'Amerique et Deplusieurs Pays de Terre Ferme," attributed to D'Anville (1731). It covers the Gulf of Mexico, Central America and all of the Caribbean islands. It is nicely detailed with a key to show European possessions and a beautifully engraved title cartouche. Above the main map is the large, decorative title cartouche, flanked by insets of the isthmus of Panama and a plan of St. Augustine in Florida. Below the map is a large view of Mexico City, flanked by plans of Vera Cruz and San Domingo.

A very handsome sheet, absolutely filled with information on the West Indies" (Old World Auctions). $1200USD

64. HOSKINS, G[eorge] A[lexander] ESQ. (1802-63)

Travels in Ethiopia, Above the Second Cataract of the Nile; Exhibiting the State of that Country, and its Various Inhabitants, Under the Dominion of Mohamed Ali, and Illustrating the Antiquities, Arts, and History of the Ancient Kingdom of Meroe.


"Hoskins explored, in 1833, a relatively little-known area: Ethiopia above the second cataract, especially Meroe. He was the first European to describe the antiquities of Meroe and he spent a year in Upper Egypt studying the monuments, sculpture and hieroglyphics"(Blackmer Sale Catalogue 695). He "first visited Egypt and Nubia in 1832-33. He returned later in life for reasons of health, but died in Rome in 1863. His two books, the first published after his first journey, and the second in the year of his death, are important for comparing how many of the ancient monuments had been carried off or destroyed during the intervening period" (Howgego 1800-1850 E4); Fumagalli 162; Gay 2574; Hess & Coger 1376; Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 310. $3750USD
65. **JANSSONIUS, Johannes (1588-1664)**

*Mar di Aethiopia Vulgo Oceanus Aethiopicus* [Map of the South Atlantic with Africa, South America and Antarctica].

Amsterdam, 1647. An outline hand coloured copper engraved map ca. 44x56 cm (17 x 22 in). A strong impression. With some very mild foxing, otherwise the map is in very good condition.

"The sea chart of the Atlantic Ocean featured here first appeared in Jansson's Atlantis Majoris and includes almost the whole of South America and the western and southern coastlines of Africa., An elongated landmass along the lower border is labelled Terra Australis Incognita,," (Norwich 240). Janssonius "formed a partnership with his brother in law Henricus Hondius, and together they published atlases as Mercator/Hondius/Janssonius. Under the leadership of Janssonius the Hondius Atlas was steadily enlarged. Renamed Atlas Novus, it had three volumes in 1638" (Wikipedia).

$1500USD

66. **KEPPEL, Captain Henry (1809-1904)**

*The Expedition to Borneo of H.M.S. Dido, for the Suppression of Piracy: with Extracts from the Journal of James Brooke of Sarawak (Now Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General to the Sultan and Independent Chiefs of Borneo).*


"Keppel, a British naval officer who had served in the Opium War, participated in the campaign against the Borneo pirates in 1843-44. During the execution of his orders to protect trade and suppress piracy in the Malazza Straits, he met James Brooke, who had received the title of rajah of Sarawak in perpetuity from the Sultan of Brunei" (Hill 918); Howgego 1800-1850, K8. "In August 1841 Keppel commissioned the corvette Dido for the China station, where he served with distinction during the latter part of the First Opium War under Sir William Parker. When peace was made in August 1842 Keppel was sent to Singapore as senior officer on that part of the station. There he made friends with Sir James Brooke, with whom he returned to Sarawak. For eighteen months he co-operated with Brooke for the suppression of Borneo piracy, and, after many engagements, the Dido, together with the East India Company's steamship Phlegethon, destroyed the chief stronghold of the pirates, together with some 300 prahus." (Oxford DNB).

$575USD
67. KIRKPATRICK, William (1754-1812)

An Account of the Kingdom of Nepaul, Being the Substance of Observations Made During a Mission to that Country, in the Year 1793.


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

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

$2750USD

68. LILLINGTON, 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. Lillingston'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 Lillingston 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 (Publ. 1928); Sabin 41072.

$1750USD

69. LIVINGSTONE, David (1813-1873)  
[PRESNetATION COPY] Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa; Including a Sketch of Sixteen Years' Residence in the Interior of Africa, and a Journey From the Cape of Good Hope to Loanda on the West Coast: Thence Across the Continent, Down the River Zambesi, to the Eastern Ocean.  
[With: A Carte de Visite Portrait Photograph of David Livingstone with his Printed Signature from the London Stereoscopic & Photographic Company ca. 1860].

Octavo. ix, [i], 687, [8] pp. Folding frontispiece, and 23 other wood engravings on plates, a portrait steel engraving, two folding maps (one large in rear pocket) and many wood engravings in text. Original brown blind stamped gilt cloth. Spine very mildly faded, otherwise a very good copy.

"Presented to W. H. Wylde by the Author" written in ink on the top of the dedication page.

"Livingstone was immediately hailed as the greatest British explorer since the time of Elizabeth I. He had achieved the first transcontinental African journey by a pure-blood European and his observations and cartography were far superior to anything achieved by the Portuguese, necessitating a complete redrawing of the map of Central Africa" (Howgego 1850-1940 Continental Exploration, L33); Hess & Coger 3068; Mendelssohn I, p. 908-910.

"Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa, evokes earlier accounts of southern Africa, notably by Philip and Moffat, but Livingstone's book stands out from these by reason of its intellectual breadth. Throughout his sixteen years in Africa, Livingstone had kept himself supplied with reading matter on religion, medicine, natural history, and physical anthropology. He had, moreover, maintained an extensive correspondence with friends made in Glasgow, Ongar, and London. And from 1851, aware of his growing reputation as an explorer, he kept a journal. Here he recorded a miscellany of ruminations and minute observation which attest to a wide-ranging curiosity about the human race and the natural world, and owe much to his medical training. When he came to write his book, he enriched a stirring narrative, told in conversational style, with insights acquired by informed eyes and ears, as well as with shafts of caustic humour" (Oxford DNB).

The W. H. Wylde this book is presented to is possibly the same that explored the Ruwenzori Mountains and "with a companion named Ward climbed to the crest in the Mobuku valley" (Howgego 1850-1940, Continental Exploration, U1).

$3750USD
70. **LONG, John (fl. 1768-1791)**

*Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader, Describing the Manners and Customs of the North American Indians; with an Account of the Posts Situated on the River Saint Laurence, Lake Ontario, &c. To Which is Added, a Vocabulary of the Chippeway Language. Names of Furs and Skins, in English and French. A List of Words in the Iroquois, Mohegan, Shawanee, and Esquimeaux Tongues, and a Table, Shewing the Analogy between the Algonkin and Chippeway Languages.*


"The author was in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1768, and journeyed as a fur trader among the Indians of Canada for 19 years" (Cox II, p.164); "Long is first encountered in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1768 (when his narrative begins) and journeyed widely as a fur-trader and Indian interpreter until 1788. In 1791 he published a significant account of his travels, "Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader..." which is particularly valuable for its treatment of linguistic analogies between the Indian nations. In addition, the work conveys a faithful picture of the life and manners of the Indian and Canadian traders, while condemning the injustices perpetrated on the Indians by the British" (Howgego L144); Howes L443; Sabin 41878.

"Long came to Canada in 1768, lived for a time on the Caughnawaga mission, and fought among the pro-British Indians in the American revolutionary war. He travelled and traded throughout the Upper County, about Hudson's Bay, and returned penniless to England in 1788. His is a graphic record of Indian life and customs and of conditions in the fur trade during the furious competition of the Montreal traders among themselves and with the Hudson's Bay Co." (Staton & Tremaine 597).

$2500USD
71. **LOUBERE, Simon de la (1642-1729)**

A New Historical Relation of the Kingdom of Siam by Monsieur De La Loubere, Envoy Extraordinary from the French King, to the King of Siam, in the years 1687 and 1688. Wherein a Full and Curious Account is Given of the Chinese Way of Arithmetick, and Mathematick Learning.


"In addition to the interesting account of Siam and the Siamese, this work contains many curios matters of information: The Life of Thevetat, Siamese Alphabet, Smoking Instrument, Chess-Play of the Chinese, Relation of the Cape of Good Hope, with four cuts, Siamese Astronomy, Problem of Magical Squares, according to the Indians, Manners of the Chinese. This embassy was one of the several sent from Louis XIV to Siam, all of which were accompanied by priests of the Jesuit orders. Tachard made his second voyage with La Loubere. French interest in Siam seems to have declined after this embassy. La Loubere must have been busy with his eyes to note so much in a three months' stay" (Cox I p.329); Cordier Indosinica 723.

"La Loubere was French ambassador to Siam from 1687 to 1688" (Sothebys); "The embassy, composed of five warships, arrived in Bangkok in October 1687 and was received by Ok-khun Chamnan. De la Loubère returned to France onboard the Gaillard on 3 January 1688, accompanied by the Jesuit Guy Tachard, and a Siamese embassy led by Ok-khun Chamnan... Simon de la Loubère is also famous for making one of the earliest account of a parachute following his embassy to Siam. He reported in his 1691 book that a man would jump from a high place with two large umbrellas to entertain the King of Siam, landing into trees, rooftops, and sometimes rivers" (Wikipedia).

$5750USD

72. **MANDELSLO, Jean-Albert de (1616-1644)**

Voyages celebres & remarquables, faits de Perse aux Indes Orientales, par le Sr. Jean-Albert de Mandelslo, gentilhomme des ambassadeurs du Duc de Holstein en Moscovie & Perse. Contenant une description nouvelle et très curieuse de l'Indostan, de l'Empire Mogol, des îles et presqu'îles de l'Orient, des royaumes de Siam, du Japon, de la Chine, du Congo, etc. Où on trouve la situation exacte de tous ces pays et états; & ou l'on rapporte asses au long le Naturel, les Moeurs, & les Coutumes de leurs Habitans; leur Gouvernement Politique & Ecclesiastique... [The Voyages and Travels of J. Albert Mandelslo into the East-Indies..., Containing a Particular Description of The Great Mogul's Empire, the Kingdoms of Decan, Calicuth, Cochim, Zeilon, Coromandel, Pegu, Siam, Cambodia, Malacca, Sumatra, Java, Amboina, Banda, the Moluccas, Philippine and Other Islands, Japan, the Great Kingdom of China, the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, &c.].

Amsterdam: Michel Charles Le Cene, 1727. Expanded and Best Edition. Small Folio. [xxviii], (1-439, 440-808 columns), [72] pp. With additional copper engraved title (dated 1719), title-page to part 2, arms on dedication, portrait, and 44 engraved maps, plans and views (of which 29 are double-page), including
"Mandelslo was a friend of Olearius and a former page to the Duke of Holstein, who sent in 1633 an Embassy to the Persians to negotiate trade. The ambassadors remained in Persia but Mandelslo having obtained permission to proceed to India, sailed from Ormuz in 1638 and landed at Surat, whence he journeyed on to Agra, Goa, and Ceylon, coming back home by way of the sea route. His letters were edited by Olearius and published in 1647 as a supplement to the latter's own description of the East. His account gives a vivid picture of the luxury, vice, cruelty, and utter disregard of life obtaining under the despotic tyrannies of the Mogul empire" (Cox I p.271-2).

"in 1638 Mandelslo, feeling the need for wider travel, obtained permission to travel on to India. Sailing from Hormuz, he landed at Surat in April 1638 then travelled through Gujarat to Agra, Lahore, Goa, Bijapur and Malabar. He sailed for England from Surat in January 1639, calling at Ceylon and Madagascar, but was to die of smallpox five years later. Before his death. Mandelslo had entrusted his rough notes to Olearius, who subsequently published them bound with his numerous official accounts of the embassy" (Howgego M38); "The author visited the Cape on his return voyage in 1639. He gives some information respecting the Hottentots" (Mendelssohn I, p. 973).

"Johann Albrecht von Mandelslo (1616-1644) was page to the Duke of Holstein-Gottthorp and travelled with Adam Oelschlager, or Olearius, as part of the Duke's embassy to the Tsar of Russia and the Shah of Persia, with the purpose of initiating trade relations with Russia, Tartary and Persia. Mandelslo left the embassy in Persia and continued on to Surat, Goa, and Agra in India. He also visited Mauritius and Ceylon and, on his way home in 1639, spent time at the Cape of Good Hope. His narrative contains substantial information on the Far East which, in fact, he did not himself visit. His letters, which were published after his death, were edited by Olearius and, especially in earlier editions, are often found bound with Olearius' own Voyages and Travels. Following the first edition of 1647, Olearius added more information to subsequent editions, and still more was added to Wiqueforts translations from the German, giving us vivid descriptions of China, Formosa and Japan. The plates include views and plans of London, Amsterdam, Brussels, Antwerp, Cape Town, Goa, Surat, Jedo (Tokyo), St. Helena, Mauritius, Madagascar, the Canary Islands, Java, Congo and elsewhere" (Sotheby's).

$7500USD
73. MARA, Edward A.

Map of Canada and Part of the United States Compiled from the Latest Authorities.

Montreal: Leggo & Co, 1871. Partly handcoloured photo steam lithographed map ca. 93x144 cm (36 ½ x 57 in). Mounted on linen with a minor chip to upper middle blank margin, some minor chipping and abrasion of the printed surface, and lower right corner with some mild water staining, but overall a good map.

Very rare large scale map with Worldcat locating only one copy. Department of Agriculture Ottawa 1871:“Compiled and drawn by order of the Honorable C. Dunkin, Minister of Agriculture, under the Superintendence of Andrew Russell, P.L.S. By Edwd. A. Mara, draughtsman &c." The map shows national, provincial, and territorial borders and railroads, including the projected Canadian Pacific Railroad. A Historically important map which was one of the first maps and most likely the first Canadian produced map to show British Columbia as part of the confederation of Canada. "With the agreement by the Canadian government to extend the Canadian Pacific Railway to British Columbia and to assume the colony's debt, British Columbia became the sixth province to join Confederation on July 20, 1871" (Wikipedia).

$1500USD

74. 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 Alcalá" (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).

$9750USD

75. MEROLLA DA SORRENTO, P. Girolamo

Breve Relazione del Viaggio nel Regno di Congo Nell' Africa Meridionale. [Brief Relation of Travels in the Kingdom of Congo in Southern Africa].


Extremely Rare Work as no copies of this first edition found in Worldcat. Girolamo Merolla was "a Capuchin from Sorrento who went to Africa in 1682. Between 1684 and 1688 Merolla worked largely in the region of Songo, about 150 miles northeast of Luanda. His Viaggio del Regno di Congo provides an interesting picture of life in seventeenth-century Angola and is often cited for its anecdotal observations. He was possibly to note the use of drums for military signalling. During a confrontation with an English slaver who was attempting to trade under the pretext that the Duke of York, the president of the Royal African Company, was a Catholic, Merolla infuriated the captain by suggesting that he would send a complaint about the behaviour of the English to his countrywoman Mary of Modena, Duchess of York. Apparently the King of the Congo did trade privately with the English, behind the back of the Capuchins"(Howgego M151). The author, who "comments upon the influence of the Portuguese in the Congo, describes in detail the life of the people and the natural resources of the region..., his narrative
contains some interesting pictures of the life there and presents a good account of the superstitions of the natives” (Cox I, p373).

“The Capuchins generally had three or four missionaries in the whole of Kongo, occasionally they had as many as ten, never enough to truly take over the instruction of the people or educate more than an elite of political actors and their own staff. The Capuchins generally constructed hospices near political centers, such as São Salvador, Mbamba, and Soyo or in territory relatively far from the political centers such as the hospice at Nsuku in the north of the country. There they and their staff of freed slaves (nieke) who carried them on their annual rounds of the countryside. While travelling they stopped at centrally located villages for a few days while people from neighboring settlements came in, and then they performed the sacraments, especially baptism, to thousands. It was not uncommon for a long serving missionary to record tens of thousands of baptisms in their reports, and many fewer marriages and communions” (Wikipedia).

$7500USD

76. MINAEV, Ivan Pavlovich (1840-1890)

Ocherki Tseilona i Indii: Iz Putevikh Zametok Russkogo [Essays on Ceylon and India: From the Travel Notes of a Russian].


Very rare interesting account on Northern India, Nepal and Ceylon. A very rare work as no copy found in Worldcat.

Ivan Pavlovich Minaev was a prominent Russian specialist in Indian culture and moreover the founder of Russian scientific school of Indian studies. He worked as a professor in the Sanskrit department of the Eastern Faculty of Saint Petersburg University (from 1873), and was a member of Russian Geographical Society (from 1871). Minaev went on three travels to India, Ceylon, Burma and Nepal: in 1874-75, 1880 and 1885-86, during which he collected a great deal of Sanskrit and Pali manuscripts. His main interest was
Buddhism, and its philosophy; he translated and published several important pieces of Buddhist literature. He also was highly interested in the current state of India at the time.

The present work is the first and only edition of his account of his first travel to India. Minaev spent two years there (1874-75) and went to most parts of Ceylon, Nepal, and northern India from Calcutta to Lahore, including the provinces of Bihar, Punjab and Rajputana (modern Rajasthan). The trip was supported by the Russian Geographical society which provided Minaev with the necessary letters of introduction to the Indian officials and public figures. His main goal was to study Buddhism and Indo-Muslim relations which determined the route of the trip and content of his notes. It is no coincidence that Minaev chose to follow Carlyle’s words as an epigraph to his account: "It is well said, in every sense, that a man’s religion is the chief fact with regard to him."

"Ocherki" contains an interesting description of Ceylon, as the author went to some of its furthermost parts, and the current decline of the island is described, in comparison to the "glorious past of Ceylon." He also describes Nepal, including Kathmandu, as well as India’s population, their occupation, especially agriculture, forms of land possessions, manners and customs, entertainments, folklore.

Noteworthy are his remarks of the relations between the Indian colonial administration and the locals: "The one who has seen the English rule in India itself and, not being carried away with wrongly understood patriotism, didn’t close his eyes for all the good which Englishmen done there, that person will of course be far away from the thought of a new foreign hegemony over Indians. It’s not the dreamlike plans of grandiose conquest that should be the stimuli for studies of India in Russia. We need to know the richest English possessions because England in Asia is our neighbour and our rival. The result of our rivalry strongly depends on our knowledge of British rule at home and over its oversea colonies; the better, more comprehensively and objectively we’ll estimate everything that has been done by England, the closer will be our success" (p. iv). In the Preface Minaev underlined, that the "comprehensive studying of ancient and modern India is one of the urgent necessities for Russia" (p. ii).

Russian Historic Encyclopaedia, Russian Brokhaus dictionary on-line, Great Soviet Encyclopaedia.

$1750USD

77. NEW ZEALAND SCENERY

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

Christchurch: Wheeler and Son, ca. 1880.
Oblong Folio. 10 stiff card leaves. Photographs mounted on stiff card leaves. Eight large gelatin silver prints ca. 18x24 cm (7 ½ x 9 ½ in), other photographs ca. 15x21,5 cm (6 x 8 ½ in). All but one photo captioned in negative on the lower margin. Period maroon full morocco album with decorative borders on the boards, gilt tooled title "New Zealand Scenery" on the front board and marbled endpapers; all edges red. Presentation inscription on verso of first free endpaper "Mr & Mrs Fraser with kindest regards from John Lambie. Kyle Canterbury. January 21st 1896, New Zealand." Leaves with mild foxing, extremities rubbed, otherwise a very good album with strong images.
Nice collection of large artistic images of New Zealand scenery shot by Christchurch photographic company Wheeler and Son (1877-1912); with a presentation inscription by local statesman John Jambie.

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

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

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

$2250USD
78. **NOORT, Olivier van (1558/1559-1627)**

[Description of the Arduous Voyage Around the Globe] *Description du Penible Voyage de Faict Entour de l'Univers ou Globe Terrestre par Sr Olivier du Nort d'Utrecht, geseraide quatre navires : assavoir de celle dite Mauritius, avec laquelle il est retourné comme Admiral, l'autre de Henry fils de Frédéric Vice-Admiral, la troisiéme dite la Concorde, avec la quatriéme nommé l'Espérance, bien montées d'équipage de guerre & vivres, ayant 248 hommes en icelles, pour traversant le destroict de Magellanes, descouvrir les costes de Cica, Chili & Peru & y trafiquer & puis passant les Molucques & circonmagnavigant le globe du monde retourner à la patrie : elles singlèrent de Rotterdam le 2 juillet 1598 et l'an 1601 d'aoust y tourna tant seulement la susdite navire Mauritius : où sont déduites ses estranges adventures & pourtrait au vif en diverses figures, plusieurs cas estranges à luy advenuz qu'il y rencontriz & veuz.


This second French edition (first French edition published in 1602) describes the fourth circumnavigation of the globe after Magellan, Drake, and Cavendish. “Van Noort was the first Dutch navigator to sail round the world, and the fourth in all. He started from Goree (Rotterdam) Sept. 13, 1598, and returned home Aug. 26, 1601. His voyage..., opened up the way to the establishment of the Dutch in the East Indies” (Cox I, p.53).

"Originally a tavern-keeper of Rotterdam, Van Noort’s voyage was fitted out by a consortium of Dutch merchants with the tacit approval of the government. Leaving Goeree (Rotterdam) on 13.8.98 with four ships, the Maurits, Concord, Hoop and Hendrick Fredericke..., The fleet followed the African coast to Guinea before crossing the Atlantic to the coast of South America..., landfall was made on the southern coast of Brazil..., Following the coast of South America, and after noting the presence of the Patagonian ‘giants’ at Port Desire, Van Noort..., entered the Strait of Magellan..., [Van Noort then proceeded up the western coast of South America as far as California and then crossed the Pacific via the Marianas, Phillipines and Borneo]..., After trading at Brunei and Ternate, where he acquired a cargo of Cloves, Van Noort continued through the Sunda Strait between Java and Sumatra. Sailing directly across the Indian Ocean and rounding the Cape of Good Hope, he returned to Holland on 26.08.01, penniless and with only
one battered ship and eight crew left (although some accounts suggest that forty-five crew survived). His voyage... had some effect in opening the way to the establishment of the Dutch in the East Indies., Van Noort’s achievement, however, captured the imagination of his countrymen, and the published accounts sold well, the first appearing only eighteen days after his return. A more complete edition appeared later that year, followed by two amended editions in 1602" (Howgego N37). Noort "attempted to enter Guanabara Bay in Rio but was repulsed by the Portuguese. He managed however, to obtain provisions for his ship" (Borba de Moraes II, p.617); European Americana 610/79; Sabin 55438.

$22,500USD

79. NORRIE, Orlando (1832-1901)

[INDIAN REBELLION OF 1857, SIEGE OF DELHI]

[Original Watercolour Battle Scene, Titled]: Fight in the Street Taking of Delhi.

Ca. 1857. Watercolour and pencil on paper, image size ca. 21x32 cm (8 ¾ x 12 ¾ in). Signed in watercolour "Orlando Norie" on the right upper margin; weak pencil caption "Fight in the Street Taking of Delhi" on card verso. Recently matted. With a couple of minor surface scratches, otherwise a very good watercolour.

A compelling watercolour battle scene showing one of the heavy street fights during the Siege of Delhi by combined British, Bengal and Punjab troops in September 1857. The scene shows a group of fighters including two British soldiers in uniform and three men in native Indian dress hiding behind the ruins and shooting in the direction of the enemy.

The Siege of Delhi (8 June - 21 September 1857) was one of the decisive conflicts of the Indian rebellion of 1857. With over 1200 killed and almost 5000 wounded, British and loyal Indian troops crushed a large part of the rebel Sepoy forces, and by capturing the aged Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II deprived the rebellion of much of its national character. "Although the rebels still held large areas, there was little coordination between them and the British were inevitably able to overcome them separately"(Wikipedia). The last six days of the street fights in Delhi were especially brutal with high
casualties among the conflicting sides and civilians, extensive looting and bombarding throughout the city.

Orlando Norie was "an artist of military subjects, perhaps the most prolific painter of the British army in the 19th century along with Richard Simkin. He spent most of his working life in Dunkirk where he painted many scenes, primarily in watercolour for the firm of Rudolf Ackermann.

His work was first recognized in the autumn of 1854 when his print of the Battle of the Alma was advertised. This was followed by prints of the Battle of Inkerman and the Battle of Balaclava, all for Ackermann's. This company's Eclipse Sporting and Military Gallery served as an outlet for many of the artist's watercolours. Norie was viewed as the natural successor to Henry Martens, and Ackermann's were so pleased with his work that they occasionally profiled him in exhibitions, one of which was staged in 1873 to showcase his pictures of the recent Autumn Manoeuvres held in September and October 1871 around Aldershot and the Surrey heaths" (Wikipedia). He exhibited at the Royal Academy between 1876 and 1889 and had a studio at Aldershot to study his military subjects first hand.

$1750USD

80. OAKELEY, Henry (1816-1877)

[JAMES ROSS' ANTARCTIC VOYAGE, SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, AND CRUISING ALONG THE COAST OF BRAZIL]

[Manuscript Journal Containing Materials from James Clark Ross's Antarctic Expedition 1839-1844; and Detailed Logs of Oakeley's Service on HMS Cygnet, Suppressing the Slave Trade off the West African Coast in 1844-47; HMS Madagascar in Rio de Janeiro, 1853-1855; and HMS Spy in Brazil, 1855].

Primarily at Sea, 1840-1855. Quarto (ca. 34x42,5 cm). Manuscript on lined paper, 100 leaves with the text of the Journal, 25 leaves in the back with calculations and mounted newspaper clippings, and 47 blank leaves in the middle. With seventeen leaves of calculations and three original photos (ca. 15x20,5 cm and 15x10,5 cm) loosely inserted or mounted between the leaves and in the end of the album. All text clear and complete, closely and neatly written on lightly aged paper. Period black half sheep with marbled boards and oat-coloured rough cloth covers sewn over. Ink inscription "Hy Oakeley Esqr" on the front cover. Covers rubbed and worn, otherwise a very good internally clean logbook.

The Journal opens with 21 pages of manuscript orders from James Clark Ross' Antarctic Expedition, with much information on the purpose and planning of the Erebus' mission. Oakeley served on board HMS Erebus during the expedition and made his own copies of some official papers - from the beginning (December 1840) and the end (July 1843) of the expedition.

The first document dated 'Her Majesty's Ship Erebus. Lord Auckland Islands 8th Decr. 1840', reproduces a memo by Ross, in which the ship's officers
are ‘ordered and directed’ regarding ‘some regulations necessary in addition to the General printed instructions’. It begins with 38 numbered orders regarding ‘Discipline’, ‘Watches’ and other matters relating to the running of the ship. The first order sets the tone: ‘1) The Officers must be aware that upon this particular Service the strictest attention to Discipline will be required and every Deviation there from (especially insolence disobedience disrespect or Drunkenness) is immediately to be reported that the necessary steps may be taken to prevent its recurrence, however slight the offence may be the Ship’s crew must not be allowed to suppose it has passed unnoticed’.

The second document is ‘Orders relative to Natural, Scientific and other Observations’ in 51 numbered paragraphs. The first of these begins by stressing that ‘No opportunity is to be lost of making the various observations connected with astronomy magnetism and navigation and every Officer will of course be desirous to obtain all the practice he can’. Officers are urged to take note of such phenomena as ‘Whales or other Fish swimming near’ and ‘Seals or other Animals on thin Sea or Land’, and to preserve ‘Any Butterfly moth or other insect blown off the Land’ and ‘drift Timber’.

The memo under number 51 carries the ‘Demand’ that ‘the Officers and all other Persons on Board [...] deliver to me on or before noon of the 8th day of August next all the Logs and Journals they have kept and the Charts Drawings and Observations of every kind they have made’. The document ends ‘Given under my hands on board the Erebus at Sea this 25th July 1843. Signed Jas C Ross Captain’ (not Ross’s actual signature, but a copy by Oakeley from the original).

The greater part of the volume (155 pages) consists of detailed logs and journals for Oakeley’s service on three ships: HMS Cygnet (2 May 1844 - 10 April 1847, west coast of Africa), HMS Madagascar (store ship in Rio de Janeiro, 20 October 1853-16 March 1855) and HM Brigantine Spy (16 March - 11 July 1855, south-east coast of America, mostly Brazil), on the last of which Oakeley took a temporary command. A manuscript list with details of his service in 1834-1855 is provided at the front of the volume.

A large part of the volume (99 pages) consists of Oakeley’s log of his service on board the 8-gun brig HMS Cygnet, operating off the West African coast ‘for

The majority of the pages devoted to the Cygnet carry tables, from 22 June 1844 to 11 April 1847, giving geographical and meteorological information, and with day-to-day ‘Remarks’ forming a journal of the ship’s activities. Also present are a few extended entries, including two regarding slavers: one (7 April 1846) regarding a brig, grounded and in flames (‘saving what we could a pair of slave shackles [...] giving our friends on shore a few volleys in return for what they had been firing at us [...] in the evening she was completely burnt and broken up (not a bad days Work’), and another (4 January 1845) on which ‘no colours were found but her name by the Log was the Alaber from Havanna at Daylight the next morning she was all to pieces and the natives plundering her and culling away with spars and everything they could lay Hold of surf being too heavy for our Boats to go in’.

The following 36 pages provide a similar log and journal for Oakeley’s service on HMS Madagascar, giving a detailed description of ship’s activities in Rio de Janeiro, Rio’s harbour and reporting about all vessels arriving or departing; with some curious remarks, e.g. ‘This evening the town of Rio was lit with gas’ (September 25, 1854), and two leaves of tables relating to temperature tipped in.

The Journal of HM Brigantine Spy (20 pages) reports the ships cruising along the Brazilian coast, between Fortaleza de Santa Cruz da Barra, Paranagua, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco; with a loosely-inserted leaf of notes relating to temperature. During this voyage there was an outbreak of yellow fever on board, with at least 9 people dead; Oakeley was also very sick and therefore was invalided and returned to England on steamship Vixen.

The Journals are followed by two tables: the first of ‘Navy Bills sent to Union Bank of London Argyle Place Regent Street London by Henry Oakley Lt HMS Madagascar’ (consisting of payments made to his wife, in Knightsbridge and Byecroft; and a table of stock bought at various locations (beef, oysters, wood et al).

80. ‘Remarks, HMS Cygnet, West Coast of Africa’
At the rear of the volume are nineteen pages of calculations, under such headings as ‘For. Time June 22nd 1844’, ‘Course and Distance Madeira’, ‘Course & Distance Porto Santo’, ‘June 24th 1844. + Course & Distance made Good’. Loosely inserted are a further nine leaves of calculations, as well as three original photographs, one showing the grave of Oakeley’s mother-in-law, another that of ‘Sophia, widow first of Capt. Richard Francis Cleaveland RN and second Capt James Johnstone McCleverty’, and the last (15 x 20 cm) showing six senior Edwardian army officers. Copied out on seven pages are jeux d’esprit, and twenty-two pages feature cuttings from magazines, including seven devoted to maritime engravings.

Henry Oakeley, RN (Lieutenant, 1843; Commander, 1864), was son of Rev. Herbert Oakeley, DD, Prebendary of Worcester, and Rector of Lydham, Shropshire (the ‘representative’, according to the Gentleman’s Magazine, ‘of the elder line of that ancient family’), and second cousin to Sir Charles Oakeley (1751-1826), Governor of Madras.

The details of Oakley’s naval service, as given by him, are reproduced below. He served on board HMS Erebus during the Antarctic expedition of Admiral Sir James Clark Ross (1800-1862), 1839-44, performing his duties with care. In his ‘Polar Pioneers: a biography of John and James Clark Ross’ (1994), Maurice James Ross notes Oakley’s ‘brave efforts’ to save the boatswain of the Erebus, who had fallen overboard (p. 221). As Admiral Ross himself records in his ‘Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions’ (1847, p.252), he named Cape Oakeley in the Victoria Lands of Antarctica after him.

‘Undaunted 46 from 6th Novr./30 to 10th February 1834 Cape & India and Coast of Africa
Talbot 28 from 30th July 1834 to 3rd July 37. India & South America
Edinburgh 74 from 2 August 37 to 31st August 39 Lisbon No. America & West Indies
Erebus Bomb from Sept 3rd 1839 to September 25th 1843 Antarctic Voyage
Cygnet Sloop 6 guns from May 2nd 1844 to April 10th 1847. Coast of Africa
Madagascar Store ship from 20th Octr 1853 to 16 March 1855 at Rio
Spy from 16th March 1855 to 11th July 1855 on S E Coast of America Where Invalided for yellow fever to return to England by HMS Vixen the only time I have been invalided yet’.

$8750USD

81. OPPENHEIMER, D[avid] (1834-1897)


Rare as only fifteen copies found in Worldcat. A very early Vancouver imprint which includes much information on the mineral resources of the Cariboo, Kootenay, Yale, Lilloet, Cassiar, Omineca, and Pacific districts. Lowther 837.
"In 1888 David Oppenheimer was acclaimed the second Mayor of Vancouver, British Columbia, serving until 1891. During his four one-year terms as mayor many city services were established: the fire department, a ferry across Burrard Inlet, the streetcar system and a water connection from the Capilano River. David advocated city control of utilities and financed these projects by selling city bonds in London. He also lobbied for more parkland, playgrounds, completion of a city hospital and a Jewish section in the city's Mountain View Cemetery. David focused on transportation improvement again by helping to establish the British Columbia Electric Railway plus encouraging steamboat links to Australia and the northern British Columbia Coast. He promoted the British Columbia mining industry by publishing a pamphlet in England and the United States, as well as sending product samples to eastern Canada. David also attracted investment from Europe and industries such as the B.C. Sugar Refinery and the Vancouver City Foundry. David did not collect a salary for mayoral duties and entertained official guests at his own expense. However, opponents like William Templeton criticized the overlap between his business and civic ventures" (Wikipedia).

$875USD

82. PAGES, Pierre-Marie Francois de (1748-1793)
Travels Round the World, in the years 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771. By Monsieur de Pages, Captain in the French Navy..., Translated from the French.


"While stationed in Santo Domingo in 1766, Pages, an officer in the French Navy, was granted leave to travel around the world. He sailed to New Orleans, travelled up the Mississippi River to explore the Louisiana Territory, and then took a canoe up the Red River to Natchitoches. Crossing Texas on horseback, he then traversed Mexico, sailed to Guam and the Philippines, and proceeded to Java, India, Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine before sailing back to Marseilles. Vols. I and II of this edition cover the narrative until 1771 when Pages returned to France"(Christies); "There was also a Dublin edition, issued in one volume in 1791, containing only the materials to 1771"(Hill 1285); Howes p13; Howgego P7; Sabin 58171; Wagner Spanish Southwest 165.

"Pierre Marie François de Pagès, French naval officer, world traveler, and writer, was born of a noble family in Toulouse in 1748. Following the settlement of the Seven Years' War and the relaxed French-Spanish rivalry in North America, Pagès crossed Texas on the first lap of a journey around the world. Leaving his naval vessel at Santo Domingo on June 30, 1767, he sailed to New Orleans, traveled by the Mississippi and Red rivers to Natchitoches, then across Texas and into Mexico by way of the Old San Antonio Road. He returned to France by way of the Far East and then wrote an account of his adventure. The English translation of his book, Travels Round the World, in the Years 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771 (1791), is perhaps the oldest description of Texas in an English-language book"(www.tshaonline.org).

$650USD
83. PALLAS, Peter Simon (1741-1810)

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


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

"The expedition set out from Moscow in 1768. The first summer was spent traversing the plains of European Russia, and the winter passed at Simbirsk on the Volga. The next year was spent on the borders of Kalmuk Tartary, when Pallas carefully examined the shores of the Caspian Sea. The transit of Venus on 3.6.69 was observed at Tobolsk. The party then proceeded through Orenburg and passed the next winter (1769-70) at Ufa. In 1770 Pallas crossed the Ural Mountains to Katarinenburg, examining the mines in the neighbourhood. In 1771 the members of the expedition reached the Altai Mountains, from where they travelled to winter at Krasnoyarsk, observing that the mercury froze in their thermometers. They also found a wide distribution of mammoth and rhinoceros fossils in the Siberian Ice. In the following spring (1772) Pallas penetrated as far as Lake Baikal, and followed the caravan route as far as Kiakhta on the Mongolian border. For the next two years the members of the expedition slowly proceeded homewards, on the way visiting Astrakhan and the Caucasus Mountains. Pallas arrived back in St. Peters-burg in July 1774 with a vast amount of data and many fossil specimens, but broken in health. His hair was apparently whitened with fatigue, and nearly all of his companions had died" (Howgego P10); Atabey 918.

$4750USD
84.  PERRIN DU LAC, [Francois Marie]
Travels Through the Two Louisianas, and Among the Savage Nations of the Missouri; Also, in the United States, Along the Ohio, and the Adjacent Provinces, in 1801, 1802, & 1803. With a Sketch of the Manners, Customs, Character, and the Civil and Religious Ceremonies of the People of Those Countries.


"Perrin du Lac describes a trading expedition up the Missouri to the Riviere Blanche (the white River in South Dakota) that left Saint Louis on May 18, 1802, and returned on September 20. He continues with a long note about the Missouri fur trade and an extensive discussion of the Indians along the Upper Missouri, including Mandans, Sioux, Gros Ventres, and Cheyennes"(Wagner-Camp 3-3); "Important for details concerning the early fur trade with the Indians on the upper Missouri"(Howes P-244); Sabin 61013.

$675USD

85.  PERRY, Charles (1698-1780)
A View of the Levant: particularly of Constantinople, Syria, Egypt, and Greece. In which their Antiquities, Politics, Maxims, Manners, and Customs, (with many other Circumstances and Contingencies) are attempted to be described and treated on.


"Perry, Charles, traveller and medical writer, studied medicine at Leiden and graduated from Utrecht on 5 February 1723. Between 1739 and 1742 he travelled in France and Italy, and in the Middle East he visited Constantinople, Egypt, Palestine, and Greece. On his return he published a View of the Levant, particularly of Constantinople, Syria, Egypt and Greece in which their antiquities, government, politics, maxims, manners and customs are described (1743). This was an important early work on Egypt; it contained much interesting information particularly on Upper Egypt, which until then was relatively little known. The handsome volume was illustrated with thirty-three fine plates engraved by George Bickham the younger, a noted contemporary engraver. In the preface Perry admitted to having bought some representations of the carvings, though he did verify their accuracy in person. The scale plans of various temples were, however, his own work" (Oxford DNB).
"Charles Perry, a physician by profession, travelled extensively between 1739 and 1742 in France, Italy, and the East, visiting Constantinople, Egypt, Palestine, and Greece. Most of the Plates in the present work illustrate Egyptian antiquities. He travelled up the Nile to Aswan providing the earliest description of the Temple of Isis at Behbit el-Hagar and the frescoes of the tombs of the Beni Hasan necropolis" (Blackmer Sale 251); Atabey 940; Gay 2185; Hilmy II, p.108; Howgego P117; Weber II, 543.

$7500USD

86. PETIT-THOUARS, Abel Aubert Du (1793-1864)

Panorama de la Baie de Papéiti (ile d’Otaïti), pris du Mouillage de la Vénus [Panoramic View of Papeete Bay, Tahiti, taken from the Venus at Anchorage].

Paris: Gide, [1841]. Double-sheet hand-coloured lithograph ca. 22x101 cm (9 x 40 in) With a chip to bottom far left blank margin and a couple of small tears and minor creasing of blank margins not affecting printed surface. Overall a very good lithograph.

This is a scenic and important view from the "Voyage autour du Monde sur la frégate la Vénus pendant les années 1836-1839."

$1250USD

87. POCOCKE, Richard (1704-1765)

A Description of the East and some Other countries. (Vol. 1: Observations on Egypt; Vol. 2 part 1: Observations on Palestine or the Holy Land, Syria, Mesopotamia, Cyprus, and Candia; Vol. 2 part 2: Observations on the Islands of the Archipelago, Asia Minor, Thrace, Greece and some Other Parts of Europe).

"Pococke was a great traveller and visited many other places besides the East... He visited Egypt in 1737-38, ascending the Nile as far as Philae, and then passed into Palestine and other places mentioned above, in 1738-1740. The work attained great celebrity. Hallam regarded Pococke as the equal of any oriental scholar. Gibbon described his book as of "superior learning and dignity" (Cox I p. 224). "This work resulted from the author's experiences in Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor and Greece between 1737 and 1740. He and Norden apparently passed one another in the night, the latter going up the Nile, Pococke returning from Philae" (Blackmer Sotheby's Catalogue 263). Pococke "published one of the earliest modern accounts of Egypt and the Nile, the ascent of which was at that time fraught with dangers" (Howgego P122); Atabey 965; Ibrahim-Hilmy II, p.124; Roehricht 1396.

"Pococke's next and most ambitious journey, from 1737 to 1740, was to the Near East, then virtually unknown to western travellers. On 29 September 1737 he reached Alexandria, and went to Rosetta, where he visited Cosmas, the Greek patriarch. In December he left for Upper Egypt and on 9 January 1738 reached Dendereh. He visited Thebes but did not go up the Nile beyond Philae. In the Nile valley he briefly met the Danish artist Frederik Ludvig Norden. Pococke reached Cairo in February 1738. He next visited Jerusalem, and bathed in the Dead Sea to test a statement of Pliny's about the specific gravity of the water. He travelled in northern Palestine, and explored Balbec. He also visited Cyprus, Crete, where he climbed Mount Ida, parts of Asia Minor, and Greece. He made a thorough survey of the coast of the Troad on horseback in 1740 and made a good guess at the location of Troy (Hissarlik).

After leaving Cephalonia, Pococke made an extensive tour of Europe. He landed at Messina in November 1740. He visited Naples and twice climbed Vesuvius. He travelled through Germany and on 19 June 1741 with an armed party explored the Mer de Glace in the valley of Chamonix. The Savoy Alps at this time were neither frequently visited nor safe and it was typical of the indomitable Pococke that he reached the Mer de Glace. As the travellers stood on the ice they drank the health of Admiral Edward Vernon to celebrate his recent victory at Porto Bello in the West Indies. This event (described by P. Martel in An Account of the Glaciers or Ice Alps in Savoy, 1744) together with his ascents of Mount Ida and Vesuvius cemented his reputation as a pioneer of mountaineering.
Pococke returned to England in 1742 and his Description of the East appeared in two volumes in 1743 and 1745. The second volume was dedicated to Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth earl of Chesterfield, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, to whom Pococke was domestic chaplain. The work was acclaimed at the time, and Gibbon in the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire described it as of ‘superior learning and dignity’ (ch. 51, n. 69) though he objected that its author too often confounded what he had seen with what he had heard. Pococke did take some licence in his observations, perhaps most famously in his depiction of the sphinx which he shows with a nose that had been missing for some hundreds of years by the time of his observation. None the less the quality and particularly the earliness of his observations and their record in prose, maps, and diagrams make him one of the most important near eastern travellers, ranking with Frederik Ludvig Norden and Carsten Niebuhr, in stimulating an Egyptian revival in European art and architecture, and recording much that has subsequently been lost” (Oxford DNB).

$8750 USD

88. ROBINSON, W[illiam] R. (ca. 1810- ca. 1875)

[Signed British School Watercolour on Paper, Captioned On Verso]: S. W. St. Lawrence River, Canada.

[Ontario], ca.1850. Matted watercolour on paper ca. 27x43 cm (11 x 17 in). With a couple of minor repaired marginal tears, otherwise a very good watercolour.

A well executed and atmospheric watercolour of the South West St. Lawrence River mostly likely of a scene situated between Cornwall and the St. Lawrence Islands National Park where the river forms the natural boundary between the USA and Canada. Robinson had a studio in Durham in the 1840’s and was active earlier in Richmond, UK.

$1750 USD
89. **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, 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).

$2250USD


**ATLAS MINOR Praeipua Orbis Terrarum Imperia, Regna et Provincias, Germaniae Potissimum...**

*Augsburg, [ca. 1750]. Small Quarto. 68 pp. With a double page handcoloured copper engraved title page and 64 double page handcoloured copper engraved maps. Original publishers' brown flexible full sheep covers, title with decorative border blind stamped on front cover. Extremities with mild wear, leather flap with some cracks, some scattered mild staining on a couple of leaves, otherwise a very good copy in very original condition.*

An attractive atlas with very decorative maps. "Most of the maps are reductions from Seutter's Atlas Novus and retain his signature. Some have been redrawn by Seutter's son Albrecht Carl and, in many cases, they have been engraved by his son-in-
law Tobias Conrad Lotter. Lotter bought part of Seutter’s publishing house in 1762 after the death of Albrecht Carl and, like Probst, continued to publish Seutter’s maps” (Christies). The maps include: A world map, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, all European Countries and many detailed maps of Germany.

"Georg Matthäus Seutter was one of the most important and prolific German map publishers of the 18th century. Seutter started his career as an apprentice brewer. Apparently uninspired by the beer business, Seutter left his apprenticeship and moved to Nuremberg where he apprenticed as an engraver under the tutelage of the prominent J. B. Homann. Sometime in the early 18th century Seutter left Homann to establish his own independent cartographic publishing firm in Augsburg. Though he struggled in the early years of his independence, Seutter’s engraving skill and commitment to diversified map production eventually gained him a substantial following. Most of Seutter’s maps were heavily based upon, if not copies of, earlier work done by the Homann and Delisle firms. By 1732 Seutter was one of the most prolific publishers of his time and was honored by the German Emperor Charles VI with the title of "Imperial Geographer." Seutter continued to publish until his death, at the height of his career, in 1757.

The Seutter firm continued under Seutter’s wastrel son Albrecht Carl until his death in 1762. Following Albrecht’s death, the firm was divided between the established Probst firm and the emerging firm of Tobias Conrad Lotter. Lotter, Matthäus Seutter’s son in law, was a master engraver and worked on behalf of the Seutter firm. Lotter would eventually become one of the most prominent cartographers of his day" (Wikipedia). Tooley Q-Z, p.150.

$9750USD

91. SONNINI, (de Manoncourt), C[harles] N[icolas] (1751-1812)

Voyage dans la Haute et Basse Egypte [Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt].

boards. Extremities rubbed and spines mildly sunned, remains of a small private library label on volume one, otherwise a very good set.

This expedition was made with the intention of collecting rare Egyptian birds, however Sonnini includes some unusual and fascinating details of native life and customs such as female and male circumcision and homosexuality, leprosy and other diseases, serpent eating etc. "Sonnini set out with baron de Tott's expedition in 1777. On arrival at Alexandria he found orders to explore Egypt from Louis XVI awaiting him" (Blackmer Collection 1006); Atabey 1155. This work relates to various subjects "with the utmost candor: such as Egyptian female circumcision, serpent eating, Egyptian lesbianism, women's cosmetics...", (Cox I, p.395); Gay 2250; Howgego 5135; Ibrahim-Hilmy 245. "A naturalist, Sonnini de Manoncourt traveled extensively through Egypt (from Alexandria to Aswan), making notes on the flora and fauna, the customs of the people, and only incidentally, the antiquities..., Illustrated with excellent engravings, mostly of fish and birds" (Kalfatovic 0158).

$2250USD

92. SPEKE, John Hanning (1827-1864)

"Dear Mr Layard, As I cannot find you in person I send this Mercury to inform you that I wrote the long official letter in pursuance of a request of Lord Russell's - sometime ago I told him I had been asked by the Geographical Society to explore the head basin of the Nile, but as they wished me to go there forcing my way with Egyptian troops I declined. I wish to go there as much as ever I did, only first as a British Envoy to open a legitimate trade with the King of Unyoro, and when that is done I would explore should this country desire. On no account however would I consent to force my way as the Nile traders do - Yours very truly, JH Speke"

[With: Carte-de-Visite photograph of "Capt. Speke, the Explorer" Mounted on Card. Aubrey Paul, Artist and Photographer 1, Thames Place, Putney Ca. 1864].


Speke letters with good content as well as photographs of the explorer are very rare and here the two are combined in a great Africana item.

Speke was one of the most enigmatic of the African explorers, the unusual manner of his death and the fact that he burned many of his papers has only enhanced this reputation. This
letter was written only three months before his death in September
1864 and discusses a request by the RGS for Speke to explore the Nile
basin supported by Egyptian troops.

"Having returned to London, Speke certainly became the ‘lion’;
windows were broken as crowds tried to get into the special meeting
of the RGS, and there was an enthusiastic welcome at his father's
home in Somerset. The situation was to change. The Journal of the
Discovery of the Source of the Nile was published in December 1863.
Speke's draft had been very heavily ‘improved’ for grammar and
bowdlerized of its too sexually explicit passages by John Hill Burton,
who also made Speke appear more in charge of situations than had
actually been the case. The book was not a literary landmark and
ultimately did not sell as well as Blackwood hoped. Its first edition
included a large historical error. McQueen, a friend of Petherick's
father-in-law, wrote a very hostile review, and Burton began to
question the Nile discovery, especially after Speke republished in
1864, as a book entitled What Led to the Discovery of the Source of the
Nile, his own accounts of the earlier Somali and Lake Tanganyika
expeditions.

Murchison became lukewarm, partly because of the Petherick affair but mainly because Speke had
chosen to publish his account through Blackwood and not the RGS. Murchison's wavering support almost
certainly explains why Speke received no honour from the crown and perhaps why Speke's own plans for
the ‘regeneration’ of Africa received no significant institutional support. Even so, it was probably
mischievous or worse for Murchison and the RGS to arrange that the geographical section of the British
Association's September 1864 meeting include a debate on the Nile question between Burton and Speke.
The two men were now completely estranged.

On 15 September, the day before the
planned debate, Speke left a lunch where
Burton was present and went off to shoot
partridges at Neston Park, his uncle's nearby
estate at Corsham, Wiltshire. In getting over
a wall with his gun cocked he shot himself,
with fatal result. Ever since 1864 it has
continued to be asserted that Speke, knowing
that Burton was almost certain to worst him
in debate, must have committed suicide. The
evidence, although not incontrovertible, is
very much against this possibility. The tragic
death and the attendant controversy further undermined Speke's credibility. Although Murchison
immediately relented, attending the funeral at Dowlish Wake church, near Jordans, on 26 September and
later arranging for the erection of a memorial in Kensington Gardens, the doubts about both Speke's
geography and his character remained. Even the wording on the memorial is equivocal: Speke is not
described as the discoverer of the source of the Nile." (Oxford DNB).
93. **SPINKS, Walter (b. 1856)**  

[Album of Watercolours & Pencil Drawings of a Surveying Voyage (North Coast of Australia Including Darwin and Bass Strait) Titled]: *H.M.S. Myrmidon. Australia, 1886.*

Ca. 1886-1888. Oblong Quarto (18.5x25.5 cm). 32 leaves. 25 watercolours, including one double-page and 13 pencil drawings, with a loosely inserted pencil-drawn map (on a leaf from exercise book ca. 16x20 cm or 6 1/4 x 8 in). Unsigned, the majority captioned in pencil on the lower margin. Period quarter sheep album with pebble-grain cloth boards. Covers rubbed & stained and the leaves untied and loose, otherwise a very good album.

An album of evocative watercolours illustrating the surveying voyage of HMS Myrmidon from England to Australia via the Mediterranean, Egypt, the Sudan, the Red Sea, Sri Lanka, Singapore and Indonesia in 1886-1888.

"H.M.S. Myrmidon was launched in 1867 at Chatham Dockyard as a wooden screw gun vessel of 697 tons. She was completed the same year as a survey ship. [She] left England for Suakin on the Red Sea in February 1884. There she gave ‘constant assistance to troops repelling night attacks on our lines’ (History of the Hydrographic Service 1795-1919 refers). During that year the ship was used on surveys in the Red Sea - off Suakin, Port Berenice, Hanish Island and Zeila. In 1885 she continued with further survey work in the Red Sea and then sailed for similar work around Timor and Northern Australia. In 1886-87 she was engaged in survey work around Australia, along the Bass Strait, Great Barrier Reef and Coral Sea. In 1888, after further work around Tasmania it was found that her engines were worn out and she was paid off for disposal" (Dix Noonan Webb Auctioneers).

In Australia HMS Myrmidon was assigned to the Royal Navy’s Australian Squadron and undertook surveys along the north coast of Australia, Darwin and Bass Strait (e.g. Charted waters around Pasco Islands). Hoskyn Islands in the southern Great Barrier Reef were named after ship’s Commander, Admiralty Hydrographer Richard Frazer Hoskyn R.N. (d. 1892).

The watercolours executed by crew member, Walter Spinks, include several dramatic scenes, including two watercolours illustrating night attacks in Suakin and another showing the arrival of sailors and a machine gun to protect the town (the Mahdi's revolt in 1885 resulted in the siege which led to the death of General Gordon). Another view shows the collision with HMS Tyne on the 25th of April 1887 off Wilson’s Promontry peninsula, the southernmost part of Australian mainland. There is also a stunning double-page view of the British assault on Alexandria in July 11th 1882.
The remaining images are of ports visited, or of ships encountered on the voyage, including: Bay of Biscay, "Gibralter", Malta, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, "Massowah," "Fight with a slaver," Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia, "Sourabaya," Flores Passage, Wetta, Timor, Port Darwin, Townsville, H.M.S. Rapid, Farm Cove (Sydney), HMS Iris, Oberon Bay, Port Melbourne, Franklin island, Farm Cove, and Port Melbourne.

Contemporary travellers left an interesting note about Myrmidon’s stay in Townsville (north-eastern Australia): "Monday, August 8th 1887 <..> We sailed swiftly up the coast as far as Townsville - a pretty-looking town of foreign appearance, with its wharves and business-houses close down on the beach, whilst the villas and private residences stand on the little nooks and corners of a hill at the back. The officers of H.M.S. 'Myrmidon,' which was lying in harbour, soon came on board to see us. They had broken their rudder-head outside the Barrier Reef, where they too were hard at work surveying, and had come into Townsville for repairs" (Brassey, A. The Last Voyage to India and Australia in the "Sunbeam." London, 1889. P. 370).

Strangely enough, the artist of the album, Walter Spinks was also announced as a deserter from Myrmidon in the New South Wales Police Gazette on the 24th March 1886 (p. 95): "SPINKS, Walter. HMS Myrmidon. Deserter, at Melbourne, on the 10th instant. Painter, 2nd class, two badges, 30yrs, 5' 5½", fair complexion, light brown hair, blue eyes."

$9750USD
94. **TOURNEFORT, Joseph Pitton de (1656-1708)**


"Volume I is devoted mainly to the Greek archipelago and the eastern Mediterranean; Volume II to Asia Minor, the Black Sea, the Caucasus and Persia. Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656-1708) was one of the greatest botanists of his time, discovering many new plant species during his travels in the Levant" (Blackmer Sotheby's Catalogue 329); Cox I p.221.

"In 1700, under a commission from the Comte de Pontchartrain, Tournefort left Paris for the East to collect plants and undertake other types of observations. He was accompanied by the German botanist Gundelsheimer and the artist Aubrier. He spent two years travelling through the islands of Greece and visited Constantinople, the borders of the Black Sea, Armenia and Georgia. He was preparing to go to Egypt, but news of the plague that was ravaging the country forced his early return to Paris. On his travels he is said to have collected 1356 specimens" (Howgego T58).

$3750USD


*[On Verso:] "Death of Livingstone." [Watercolour, Apparently Used as an Illustration in 'The Graphic']*

London, 1917. Matted watercolour on Whatman board ca. 27x38 cm (11 x 15 in). With an old fold (cracked at margins) on lower margin not affecting the main image, otherwise a very striking watercolour in very good condition.

This striking watercolour is a latter reworking of the famous scene of the death of David Livingstone.

"David Livingstone died in that area in Chief Chitimbo's village at Ilala southeast of Lake Bangweulu in present-day Zambia on 1 May 1873 from malaria and internal bleeding caused by dysentery. He took his final breaths while kneeling in prayer at his bedside. (His journal indicates that the date of his death would have been 1 May, but his attendants noted the date as 4 May, which they carved on a tree and later reported; this is the date on his grave.) Britain wanted the body to
give it a proper ceremony, but the tribe would not give his body to them. Finally they relented, but cut the heart out and put a note on the body that said, "You can have his body, but his heart belongs in Africa!". Livingstone's heart was buried under a Mvula tree near the spot where he died, now the site of the Livingstone Memorial. His body together with his journal was carried over a thousand miles by his loyal attendants Chuma and Susi to the coast to Bagamoyo, and was returned to Britain for burial. After lying in repose at No.1 Savile Row "then the headquarters of the Royal Geographical Society, now the home of bespoke tailors Gieves & Hawkes" his remains were interred at Westminster Abbey" (Wikipedia).

$1750USD

96. **UBALDINI, Petruccio (ca.1524-ca.1600)**

A Genuine and most Impartial Narration of the Glorious Victory obtained, by Her Majesty's navy: Under the Conduct of Charles Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord High-Admiral of England, over the falsely-stiled Invincible Armada of Spain, A.D. 1588. Translated from the Italian, written by Petruccio Ubaldino, Citizen of Florence, and Inscribed to the High-Admiral, by A. Ryther. Illustrated with a useful Postscript. To which are annexed, by Way of Appendix, I. Original Letters, with other Curious Papers, relating to this ever-memorable Event. II. A choice Narrative of the notable Exploit of Part of the English Fleet against a Squadron of Spanish Galeons, in 1656. III. Descriptions of Puerto Bello and the Island Cuba. IV. Authentic Accounts of Puerto Bello's being taken by Capt. H. Morgan, in 1669; and by V.A. Vernon, in 1739: With a Plan of that City, its Harbour, late Fortifications, &c. As also of Cartagena and Havana.


A rare work being a new "edition, with the addition of American sections, of Ubaldini's Discourse concerning the Spanishe fleete, 1590" (Sabin 97661). This work also includes information on Cartegenia, Cuba and Porto Bella not found in Ubaldini's original work. Also included is an account of how the English fleet destroyed and captured a Spanish treasure fleet off Cádiz in 1656. Additionally, an account of how Porto Bello in Panama was taken by Captain H. Morgan in 1669 and by Vice Admiral Edward Vernon in 1739. "In the summer of 1668 Margan left Jamaica again, this time with 460 buccaneers and a squadron of nine ships, to attack the settlements of Darien. Porto Bello was ransomed, and the fleet sailed on to the desolate south coast of Cuba where the loot was divided- 400 pieces of eight for every man" (Howgego M170).

$1500USD
97. VIDAL, Léopold


[Hyères], ca. 1897. Folio. 123 pp. With seventy original photographs mounted on separate leaves and in text with manuscript or hectographed captions, including 21 larger ones, ca. 10x16 cm, and 49 smaller ones, ca. 6x8 cm. Owner’s stamps "Adolphe Roux, Expert Géomètre. Hyères (Var)" on the first and last pages. Recent blue marbled papered boards with maroon gilt label. Title page backed with old paper, several pages with strengthened margins, otherwise a very good copy.

Important, interesting and extremely rare report on the gold deposits of the Bambouk region of French Sudan, modern eastern Senegal and Western Mali with no copy found in Worldcat. "The area was renowned as a major centre for gold mining from the 12th century until the 19th, and some gold mining still takes place on the Malian side of the border" (Wikipedia).

Explorer and geologist, Leopold Vidal undertook two expeditions in the area: the first, in 1894-1895, for ten months, with four Europeans; and the second in 1896-1897, for 20 months, with 10 Europeans (see page 47). During this last expedition, he was assisted by more than 200 natives (p. 74).

The text, divided into 11 chapters, first gives a detailed description of a journey from France to Senegal (shipping companies, rates, taxes and duties); then from Dakar to Saint Louis by rail, then from St. Louis to Kayes along the Senegal River, and again by railway from Kayes to Dioubéba. There is also a description of the different routes from Kayes to Diébé dougou, Koukadougou and Bure.

The author then presents an extensive description of the Bambouk region, south of Kayes (its political organization, business and indigenous industries, commerce and trade, agriculture, and mineral deposits), and gives special attention to the gold deposits, giving a detailed geological survey, including the average thickness of alluvium, composition and average gold grade, native farms, and the water issues. He concludes this part by describing a gold mining project that can process 100 tons per day. There is also a special study on the fields of Bure, located near the Niger River (its location and analysis of exploitation of a prospect gold-bearing quartz deposits in Sétiguia-Koutinian).

The last two chapters contain practical information for European travelers wishing to visit these areas: equipment, food, clothing, weapons, indigenous personnel, guards, interpreters, boys, penalties and rewards, specific diseases in Sudan, hygienic rules et al.
The photographs, taken by the author, include views of the main towns or villages of the region (St. Luis, Podor, Kayes, Médine, Mahina, Diouroudiourou, Falémé and Liguiri), landscapes (Senegal and Niger Rivers, Féloù Falls, baobabs, Cliffs in Tambaoura, Koukadougou plain, alluvial lands in Falémé), scenes of everyday life, numerous portraits of local people in groups and alone (types of Moors, Malinke women drawing water, Malinke family, a chief of Malinke village, a wedding dance, a group of boys on the circumcision ceremony) et al. Also an image of Vidal’s house in Sanougou and, most likely, a self portrait with a huge rock on the background (p. 78) and in the environs of Boukaria (94); there is also an interesting image of the native ways of gold mining in Batteé.

This report, printed in a few copies only, is not mentioned in the catalogs of Bibliothèque Nationale de France and Catalogue Collectif de France. No reference to Leopold Vidal is found in the inventories of the Geographical Society. However, the National Archives have, in Series F 17 (Education), 31 pieces on his exploration mission in Sudan in 1894 (Inventory of Scientific missions granted by the Ministry of Education in Sub-Saharan Africa, F/17/3013). In addition, the National Archives Overseas contains 5 pieces of correspondence dating from 1893 on an exploration of Faleme by Leopold Vidal, Hyères (Missions French Sudan, 1890-1893, document FR 1603 COL ANOM 7).

$4750USD

98. WALTON, Robert (1618-1688)

[Set of Four Continental Maps] A New, Plaine, and Exact Map of America ... [in set with] A New Plaine, and Exact Map of Africa ... [and] A New Plaine and Exact Map of Asia ... [and] A New Plaine and Exact Map of Europe.,

London, ca. 1660. Second States. Four copper engraved maps each ca. 42x53 cm. (16 ½ x 21 in). Maps with original folds and with margins occasionally cropped close to the plate marks but with no loss of printed surface, a little aged toned, otherwise the maps are in very good original condition.

Set of four extremely rare and important separately published continent maps. Worldcat locates two copies of America, two copies of Asia and one copy of Europe. All maps with portraits and views on all sides.

"Robert Walton was one of a handful of map publishers in London during the 1650s. In 1656 he produced a world map and having clearly perceived a market for a set of the continents, completed them in 1658. The American map is derived from the sixth state of Pieter van der Keere’s map issued by Nicolaas Visscher, 1652., The fascinating depiction of California attempts to balance the many theories of the time., A further improvement is the inclusion of Hudson Bay, which was found on the van den Keere but only ever in the inset not in the main body of the map.,
[These] rare map[s] [are] not known to have been intended for any book although [they] have been found inserted into examples of Heylin's Cosmographie and Varenius' Cosmography and Geography., State 2., The portrait of Cromwell on the Europe map was replaced by that of [Charles II]" (Burden 330).

$29,500USD

99. WARD, Herbert

My Life with Stanley's Rear Guard.


This rare work is an account of Stanley's controversial Emin Pasha Relief Expedition. The author of this book also wrote "Five Years with the Congo Cannibals." "Herbert Ward, whom Stanley had recruited for Congo service in 1884" (Howgego 1850-1940 Continental Exploration, S60) contends in his introduction that "the Rear Guard was a failure." Stanley's "imperious manner alienated even the most loyal of his men, and several of the surviving members of the expedition and their relatives publicly contested Stanley's account of their ordeal. The strikingly bitter controversy over the fate of the rear column, especially after the publication of Bartelot's diaries in October 1890, raised questions not only about Stanley's leadership, but also about the wider purposes of the expedition. Leading figures in the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and Aborigines Protection Society charged him with using slaves as porters, and complained that the expedition had in fact opened up new routes for slave traders. These various challenges to Stanley's version of events were gleefully reported in the press, and resulted in
numerous attacks, both sober and satirical, such as Henry Fox-Bourne’s The other Side of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition (1891) and Francis Burnand’s A New Light Thrown across the Keep it Quite Darkest Africa (1891). While Stanley had many influential supporters, the multiplication of different accounts of the expedition undermined his reputation just at the moment he had hoped it would finally be secured” (Oxford DNB); Hess & Coger 4404.

$975USD

100. WINTERBOTHAM, W[illiam] (1763-1829)

An Historical, Geographical and Philosophical View of the Chinese Empire; Comprehending a Description of the Fifteen Provinces of China, Chinese Tartary, Tributary States; Natural History of China; Government, Religion, Laws, Manners and Customs, Literature, Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, &c. To Which is Added a Copious Account of Lord Macartney's Embassy Compiled from Original Communications.


An important account of China in that it gives an account of the Macartney Embassy three years before the official account by Staunton. "The account of the Macartney mission "Narrative of the Embassy to China," found in the second section, pp. 1-114, is apparently based on information from Aeneas Anderson" (China Illustrata II 688); Cordier Sinica 2392; Cox I p.344; Lust 79.

$1500USD