EXPLORATION, TRAVELS & VOYAGES
AFRICA, ASIA & EUROPE
NOVEMBER 2014
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Cover illustration – a part of the watercolour view of the Koilwar (Soane) Bridge from the
collection of East India Railway watercolours and drawings assembled by the railway’s
chief engineer, George Turnbull (item #16)
1. **[1812 FRENCH INVASION OF RUSSIA]**

SCHMIDT, J.M.F., Professor

Special-Karte eines Theils des russischen Reichs vom Bug bis hinter Moskau, übersetzt und aus dem grossen russischen Atlas in 107 Blatt gezogen von J.M.F. Schmidt [Special Map of the Part of the Russian Empire from the Bug River to the Area Around Moscow].

Berlin: Simon Schropp & Comp., 1812. Outline hand coloured copper engraved folding map, dissected and linen backed, ca. 28x50,5 cm (11x20 in). Engraved by Carl Jättnig d. älteren. With an elegant copper engraved publisher’s advertising pasted on the verso of the linen of one of the folds. Housed in the original marbled paper slipcase, slightly rubbed. Overall a bright very good map.

This detailed map of the western provinces of the Russian Empire, including Lithuania, Belorussia, part of the Ukraine, and Kursk, Orel, Smolensk, Kaluga, Tula and Moscow provinces, shows the theatre of operation of the 1812 French invasion of Russia. The copper engraved label on the linen back of the plan advertises “Magazin des beaux Arta et Cabinet de Géographie” – Kunst- und Landkarten Handlung von Simon Schropp u. Comp. (Jager Str., 24). Simon Schopp received a privilege for map publishing and trade in 1742 from the Prussian king Frederick II, and by the end of the 18th century became one of the major European map sellers. His company successfully worked through the centuries and is now one of the best Berlin map shops “Schropp Land & Karte GmbH”.

$750 USD

2. **[ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION 1868]**

[Historically Important Manuscript Journal with Period Copies of Official Despatches, Lists of Vessels, Captives and Other Statistics Related to the British Expedition to Abyssinia in 1868].

Ca. 1868. Folio (ca. 32,5x20 cm). In all 52 leaves of text, brown ink on watermarked laid paper, legible hand writing. Filled from both ends. The watermarks are “Dorling & Gregory, London” and a rampant lion with the date “1867”. Original album with marbled boards and cloth spine, worn and damaged. A number of leaves loosely inserted, some with tears and corner loss. Overall a very good internally clean manuscript.

The journal contains the following documents:

1) Lists of Arrivals & Departure of Transports in and from Annesley Bay. From 3rd January 1868 to 20th June 1868. Alphabetically arranged (41 pp.); 2) List of “The Abyssinian Captives” (1 p.); 3) [Napier, R.] Copy of the letter of congratulation from His Excellency to the soldiers & sailors of the army of Abyssinia” (3 pp.); 4) A copy of the first letter sent from Theodore to General Sir R. Napier Commander-in-Chief of the Forces Abyssinia; [with] A Copy of the 2nd letter sent to Sir R. Napier Lt. Genl. (4 pp.); 5) Dr. Blanc, to whom the public have been repeatedly indebted for interesting accounts from Magdala says... (3 pp.); 6) Arrival of His Excellency Sir Robert Napier at Toulla (2 pp.); 7) Statistics relating to the Transport Service... Supplied by Capt. Tryon R.N., the able Director of Transport (6 pp.).


The compiler of the journal remains anonymous, but apparently was an eye-witness involved in the events. The fact that the lists are started from both ends suggests that this journal was in use at the time, and not compiled later from printed records.

“The British Expedition to Abyssinia was a rescue mission and punitive expedition carried out in 1868 by the armed forces of the British Empire against the Ethiopian Empire. Emperor Tewodros II of Ethiopia, also known as "Theodore," imprisoned several missionaries and two representatives of the
British government in an attempt to get the attention of the British government, which had been ignoring his requests for military assistance. The punitive expedition launched by the British in response required the transportation of a sizable military force hundreds of miles across mountainous terrain lacking any road system. Harold G. Marcus described the action as "one of the most expensive affairs of honour in history"

(Wikipedia).

$5250USD

3. **[ADDRESS CALENDAR, KÖNIGSBERG (KALININGRAD)]**

   Adress-Kalender für die Königl. Haupt- u. Residenz. Stadt Königsberg auf das Jahr 1844 [Address Calendar for the Royal City of Königsberg].

   Königsberg: E.F. Dalkowski, [1844]. Small Octavo. xxvi, 263 pp. Original period marbled papered wrappers. German library stamps on the title and the last page (with the information that this copy had been sold as a duplicate), period ink inscription on the title page. Wrappers slightly rubbed, with minor loss on top of the spine, but overall a very good copy.

   Very rare early provincial edition, with no copies found in Worldcat. An indispensable source for the early urban history of Königsberg, which would change irreversibly exactly in 100 years, after the Allied Bombing in 1944. The address calendar contains names, ranks and information about decorations of Königsberg military authorities and garrison officers; civil authorities; ecclesiastics; administrators, professors and teachers of Königsberg University and all city schools; doctors and medical officers; members of societies, unions and public institutions, city librarians et al. There are also separate alphabetical lists of all officially registered Königsberg merchants, authorized trade officers (Procuristen), accountants, owners of steamship and freight companies; book publishers, booksellers, editors, and antique dealers. According the calendar, Königsberg numbered 37 breweries in Löbenicht district and two in Altstadt, as well as over 50 hotel and tavern-keepers.

   More than a half of the book is occupied with an alphabetical list of Königsberg registered inhabitants, with information about their profession and address, military and scientific ranks, decorations (if there are any). The address-calendar opens with detailed alphabetic index of subjects which significantly facilitates the search.

$1850USD

4. **[AMERICAN TEACHER IN CHINA]**

   **[PECKHAM, W. C.]**


   Quarto. [Various places, including at sea and locations in China: Shanghai, Ningpo, Hankow, Wuchang et al.]. 1870-1871. 281; 146 pp., plus 6 pp. of notes laid in. Approximately 100,000 words. Period brown gilt tooled half morocco with brown pebbled cloth boards. Recased but overall a very good journal.

   The journal of W.C. Peckham from Kingston, Mass., who went to Shanghai as a teacher and companion of a young American man whose parents resided in China. The journal describes Peckham's journey to China and during his tour there, documenting a total of five months. It is written in a mix of a sort of shorthand and full words. His abbreviated writing often gives only the first letter or two of the word, generally using a the letter "e" for the word "the," the letter "v" for the word "of," and so forth. It is, nevertheless, relatively readable. The author spent 118 days at sea, recording the various happenings aboard his vessel, the clipper ship Surprise. The Surprise was a California clipper built in 1850 that spent most of its working life plying trade between the West Coast and China. In 1867 she was converted from the faster clipper to a slower merchant ship, continuing in the China trade until she was wrecked and sunk off the coast of Japan in 1876.
In addition to the usual voyage fare - sightings of whales and other wildlife, reports on the weather, pining for home, interacting with the crew, etc. - Peckham includes some commentary on Chinese society, gleaned from his conversations with the steward and others aboard the ship. Interestingly, one of the aspects that he chooses to discuss in his journal is that of Chinese prostitution and mistresses. He writes (in translated transcription from the shorthand), on December 15th: "The steward has told me much of the prostitution of the Chinese women. It would seem that is scarce known among them. The foreign merchants & the clerks many of them keep [them?] mistresses, upon whom money is lavished as it is every where else in the world upon persons who stand in the same [relation to men?]. The Chinese women are bought of a price of their mothers, often a man of wealth pays a thousand dollars for his 'China wife' & keeps her in state. She spends her days away from him in the Chinese quarter with her friends & comes to his rooms after dark, or it might be, he goes to her when he pleases. Girls who have no mothers often sell themselves, get some old woman to claim be their parent & drive the bargain while in reality the money goes to the girl. ... Lying is by no means a shame to a Chinaman. They feel no disgrace if caught in a falsehood & they will tell a lie, or [have]? One proven "upon them?" with equal composure." He goes on to describe trading with the Chinese in light of their penchant for lying, saying, "It must require great patience on the part of the missionaries to deal with such a people. I shall watch these characteristics very closely that I may form an intelligent opinion about them."

He goes on to relate what he's been told of Chinese cities by the captain: "The Captain told us more fully what he has hinted at before of the filth of Chinese cities. All along in the narrow streets are set vessels, let into the street permanently, immovably, into which the men make water openly." He has written in parentheses, "(I don't know about the women also), and crossed through it and written "no" above it in answer. He continues: "These are bailed out every day & the contents taken into the country for fertilizer. ... The men collect this filth in jars which they carry on poles slung over their shoulders. ... The streets called 'Chow Chow' streets are very filthy. Here food is sold by the natives. The whole creature is made available, the intestines are washed, cooked, & eaten, even the contents are washed out & eaten. Rats, dogs & cats are not eaten save in case of danger of famine. ... In planting the Chinese use no solid manure. All the fertilizers are applied in liquid form. This gives great growth of vegetables, it also makes the vegetables taste of the manure, hence Europeans do not buy or use the vegetables the Chinese raise. They are famous gardeners. The whole land is a garden."

The second portion of the volume is devoted to the author's travels in China. He arrived in February 1871, during Chinese New Year and describes the festive atmosphere, noting that "We saw Chinese war junks of the old style, which had an enormous number of guns on a side. Now there was on every gun a strip of red for it is New Year." He describes his lodgings and the people who serve him there, his daily routines, meals etc., in considerable detail. He confirms that the streets are indeed filthy and the poor similar to those in America: "...through Chinese streets, round by the walls of the old city. We saw small footed women & fortune tellers. There were crowds of Chinese, cook shops sent out their (savory?) odors, filth was in the streets; but after all, I can't think it was much worse, those some what different, than the low Irish quarters of N.Y. City. Poor people are wretched everywhere."

Peckham also visits shrines in the countryside, describing the sights and experiences around as well as in Shanghai. He comments on schools, prostitution, and various customs. All in all, a fascinating read and a look at the Far East through the eyes of a 19th-century American.

$4750USD

5. [ANGLO-SUDAN WAR 1881-99, TOY CARDBOARD SOLDIERS]

[Collection of Seventy-Four Embossed Toy Cardboard Soldiers in the Original Publisher's Card Box, Titled:] The Recent War in the Soudan. La Guerra en el Sudan. Der Krieg im Sudan. La Guerre dans le Soudan.
Germany, ca. 1890s. 74 embossed toy cardboard soldiers, all hand coloured, height from ca. 10 cm (4 in) to ca. 7.5 cm (3 in). With eight cardboard cards from ca. 12.5x11.5 cm (4 ¾ x 4 ½ in) to ca. 10x7.5 cm (3 ¾ x 2 ¾ cm) with colouring guide sheets for the figures, and 61 metal stands. Housed in the original publisher’s grey card box with compartments; the lid with a printed title and two mounted hand coloured figures of a British cavalry man and a Mahdist camel rider (the same as in the set). Printed monogram “W. & S. B.” on the lid. Minor losses of the figures on the lid (the horse’s ear and leg, the Mahdist rider’s left arm and a spear), nine cardboard soldiers with minor losses (e.g. tips of spears, tails of camels), the lid with a minor tear on the side, but overall a very good set with bright and sound cardboard soldiers.

A rare collection of toy cardboard soldiers inspired by the events of the Anglo-Sudan, or Mahdist War (1881-99). Most likely, the set was issued in Germany in the early 1890s, after the beginning of the British reconquest of Sudan (1895-1898), led by Lord Horatio Kitchener (1850-1916).

The collection includes 41 soldiers representing the united British-Egyptian forces, including 9 Cameron highlanders (red jackets, green kilts, white helmets, armed with rifles); 7 soldiers from the Naval Brigade (blue uniforms, sailor’s caps, armed with rifles), 6 mounted British cavalrmen (red jackets, blue pants, white cross-belts and helmets, armed with sables), 1 soldier of the Yorkshire regiment (red jacket, blue pants, white helmet, armed with a sable); 10 soldiers of the Egyptian infantry (brown uniform, red fez), led by a commander and a bugler with a trumpet; 6 mounted riders from the Egyptian camel troops (blue uniform, red fez, armed with rifles). The Mahdist forces are represented with a Mahdi military commander, mounted on a horse, with a spear, and a banner - probably, a portrait of the Mahdi himself or of his successor, “The Khalifa,” who was defeated in the battles of Atbara and Omdurman in 1898. The other Mahdist warriors include 12 riders from the camel troops, armed with spears, and 20 infantry soldiers with shields and spears (in two different positions, ten of each kind).

The collection is supplemented with 8 paper cards showing the colour patterns for specific types of troops (British cavalryman, soldiers from the Naval Brigade and Yorkshire regiment, Cameron highlander, Sudanese camel rider, Sudanese infantry commander and a bugler, Mahdist military leader and an infantry man). Overall an interesting collection in very good condition.

“The Mahdist War (1881-99) was a British colonial war of the late 19th century, which was fought between the Mahdist Sudanese, of the religious leader Muhammad Ahmad bin Abd Allah, the Mahdi (the “Guided One”), and the forces of the Khedivate of Egypt, initially, and later the forces of Britain. From 18 years of colonial war resulted the joint-rule state of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (1899–1956), a condominium of the British Empire and the Kingdom of Egypt” (Wikipedia).

$1750USD

6. [BIRKEN, Sigmund von] (1626-1681)

[Original Italian Manuscript Translation of S. Von Birken’s famous book about the Danube River, Titled:] Il Corso del Danubio novamente accresciuto con tutti i suoi giri e fiumi che dentro v’entrano co’confini de Regni, delle Provincie, Signorie e Citta co’loro nomi Antichi e Moderni, dalla sua Origine fin alla Sboccatura nel’Mar. Nero [New and Enlarged: The Course of Danube with all its Tributaries, Kingdoms, Provinces, Lordships and Cities, in Ancient and Modern Names, from its Origins to the Confluence with the Black Sea].

Italy, ca. late 17th century. 12mo (ca. 15.5x10.5 cm). Brown ink on laid paper. 124 pp., [3] leaves of index. Occasional corrections in text made in the same hand. Exlibris of Guy Evans on the first pastedown, later pencil notes on verso of the first free endpaper stating that the book was in the library of Pope Clement XI. Period brown full sheep, gilt tooled spine with raised bands, decorative endpapers. The binding rubbed, with minor worm holes on the rear board and small chip of head of spine, but overall a very good manuscript.
Original manuscript of an Italian translation of Sigmund von Birken’s “Der Donau-Strand mit allen seinen Ein-und Zuflüssen” (first edition: Nuernberg, 1664), a description of major cities and historical sites on the Danube River, which was published in relation to the Austro-Turkish War (1661-64) and quickly turned into a bestseller of the 17th century. Very possibly, our manuscript was compiled before the first Italian edition of Birken’s book was published under the title “L’ Origine Del Danubio, Con li nomi antichi, e moderni di tutti li Fiumi, et Acque, che in esso concorrono comeanco delli Regni, Prouincie, Signorie e Citta irrigate dal detto Fiume, sino doue sbocca nel Mare Eusino...” (Norimberga-Bologna, 1684). The text of our manuscript is obviously a different translation of the same source, with similar information, but different wording. Our copy contains the first part of the book – with a description of the sites of the Danube and Constantinople, and without “Breve Compendio della Cronica Ungara e Turchesca.” The annotation from a previous bookseller on the endpaper states that this copy comes from the library of Pope Clement XI (1649-1721).

$2500USD

7. [BOOK OF HOURS]
[Illuminated Manuscript Calendar Leaf for July from a Fifteenth Century French Book of Hours].

France, probably Tours, second half of the 15th century. Small Octavo (ca. 19x13 cm). Manuscript on vellum, written area ca. 10x7 cm. Text in French. Recto with 17 lines, verso with 18 lines. Text in brown, red and pale pink; with a three-line initial in gold, blue and pink on recto; and with three one line initials in gold, pink and blue on recto and verso. Very lightly toned, small mount residue in the corners. Mild water stains on the blank right margin, small needle holes on the blank bottom margin, but overall a very good leaf with bright initials.

A leaf from the traditional perpetual calendar part of a French Book of Hours, recording religious feasts celebrated in July in a particular region of France. Red ink denotes the most important feasts (in our leaf – the feast of St. Marie Magdalene and St. James, the apostle). The numbers and letters in the first two columns at the left permit the skillful user to calculate the date for Easter and other moveable feasts on the religious calendar. Overall a beautiful leaf with bright initials.

$375USD

8. [BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCE IN JAPAN]
[Album with 64 Original Photographs Taken by a Member of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force in Japan in 1945-6, Including a Series of Views of the Devastation in Hiroshima, Titled:] A Photographic Review of an Advance R.A.F. Unit of the British Commonwealth Forces of Occupation.

Ca. 1945-1946. Oblong Octavo (ca. 21,5x28,5 cm). 21 black paper leaves. With 64 mounted gelatin silver prints, including seven ca. 8,5x13,5 cm (3 3/8 by 5 3/8 in); the rest are ca. 5,5x8,5 cm (2 1/8 x 3 ¼ in). All numbered in white pencil on the mounts, with typerwitten explanatory notes mounted on verso of the leaves. Original black cloth album. Four images apparently missing, but three additional loosely inserted. Overall a very good album with bright images.

A historically interesting album compiled by a member of a British Royal Air Force unit which took part in the occupation of Japan by the BCOF (British Commonwealth Occupation Force) in early 1946. Initially quartered in Tanjore (Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu), the RAF unit, which the owner of the album served at, was ordered to the Tambaram Royal Naval Air Station near Madras (Chennai), proceeded to Bombay (Mumbai) and departed for Japan on board the troopship MV Cheshire, passing Colombo and Singapore. The unit landed at Kure (Hiroshima Prefecture), the headquarters of BCOF, and was ordered to the Iwakuni aerodrome, the unit’s temporary headquarters.
Over thirty photographs show the unit’s travels from India to Japan, showing the interior of a railway car on the way from Madras to Bombay, native Indian traders and acrobats performing on the rails, the Worli neighbourhood of Bombay, embarkation of the unit in Bombay port, views of the Bombay harbour, skylines of Singapore and the Malacca strait; a series of 15 photos depict daily activities on board the MV Cheshire on the way to Japan. The images taken in Japan show the unit’s arrival and disembarkation at Kure (6 photos), Kure railway station and market. Eight images taken at the Iwakuni Aerodrome include four aerial views and a photo of the first mail plane arrived. The album closes with 16 views of Hiroshima, made just several months after the atomic bomb explosion (6 August 1945), including “A spot of Black market,” Hiroshima Railway station, destroyed Genbaku Dome, scenes of ruined streets and aerial views. The typewritten explanatory text briefly described the history of the unit’s formation and travels, mentioning that the transportation to Japan was a part of the operation “Ribbon.” The dates of the unit’s move to Madras and Bombay are crossed out by the compiler, probably for censorship reasons. Overall an interesting historically significant album.

“The British Commonwealth Occupation Force (BCOF), was the name of the joint Australian, British, Indian and New Zealand military forces in occupied Japan, from 21 February 1946 until the end of occupation in 1952. While US forces were responsible for military government, the BCOF was responsible for supervising demilitarisation and the disposal of Japan’s war industries. The BCOF was also responsible for the occupation of the western prefectures of Shimane, Yamaguchi, Tottori, Okayama, Hiroshima and Shikoku Island” (Wikipedia).

$1500USD

9. **[BUDAPEST]**
   [Album with Two Large Photo Panoramas of Budapest, Titled:] Budapest.

   Budapest: Calderoni es Tarsa, ca. 1890. Oblong Folio (ca. 27,5x33 cm). Two large albumen print panoramas mounted on card, ca. 19x166,5 cm (7 ½ x 65 ¼ in) and ca. 19x137,5 cm (7 ½ x 54 ¼ in). The smaller panorama signed and captioned in negative (R.J.D.). Original red publisher’s cloth album with gilt stamped title and publisher’s name on the front cover. Mounts with mild staining, right lower corner of the second mount detached and neatly reassembled, cover slightly rubbed on extremities, but the panoramas are strong and bright. Overall very good panoramas.

   Attractive album with two panoramas of central Budapest, namely of its historical parts Buda and Pest, located accordingly on the west and east banks of Danube. The panorama of Buda stretches from the Citadella on the left to the north of the city, with majestic Buda Castle and Chain Bridge in the centre. The embankment in shown in great detail, with numerous barges docked near it. A slightly smaller panorama of Pest taken from above, gives a city overview from the Margaret Bridge to the Elizabeth Bridge, with the Chain Bridge and Saint Stephen’s Basilika in the centre. The Hungarian Parliament building is seen on the left. This panorama is signed in negative “R.J.D.” and has captions in Hungarian and German, namely: Margitsziget/Margarethen Insel, Orszaghas/ Parlament, Lanczhid/ Kettelbrücke, Basilika; Fovardsi Vigado/ Städt Redoute. Overall a very good album.

   $1850USD

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

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

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

$1250 USD

11. [CHINA & JAPAN]
[Album with 32 Original Photographs Showing National Costumes, Traditional Agricultural and Household Activities and Pastimes in China and Japan].

Ca. 1900s. Oblong Octavo (ca. 18,5x26,5 cm). 24 brown card leaves. With 32 gelatin silver prints (two loosely inserted at rear), from ca. 10x14,5 cm (4 x 5 ½ in) to ca. 7,5x10 cm (2 7/8 x 3 7/8 in). One of the loosely inserted images is captioned in pencil on verso. Period album with red cloth spine and green papered boards, bound with a string. Upper board slightly rubbed, several images with minor creases, one of the loosely inserted photos with tears and holes, but overall a very good album.

This amateur compiled album combines photos of national costumes, and various traditional household and agricultural activities of China and Japan. The images include four studio portraits of Chinese girls in national costumes, including an image of girls playing the “go” game; seven portraits of Japanese geishas (bathing, sleeping, eating, preparing for the makeup application, reading, walking in a garden etc.), portraits of Japanese peasants working in rice fields, plucking tea, harvesting cotton (?), cooking, spinning silk, operating local fishing boats et al. There are also views of Mount Fuji, a street in Hankou (captioned on verso), and a Chinese pagoda. Overall an interesting album with interesting views of China and Japan.

$850 USD

12. [CONSTANTINOPLE]
[Anonymous Very Large Photographic Panorama of Constantinople Taken from the Tower of Galata in Six Parts].

Ca. 1880. Albumen print panorama ca. 26x198,5 cm (10 ¼ x 78 in). The panorama is in six parts and mounted on recent board. Overall a very good strong image.

This panorama is very similar to larger ones of the same period by Joaillier & Sebah, so it's possible that the present panorama is a smaller six part version of their regular ten part panoramas of Constantinople. This panorama offers "a sweeping view of the city walls and seven towers, the great mosques of Sultan Ahmed and Santa Sophia, the 'Green Mosque' and Mosque of Oulon, the Golden Horn, tower of Galatea and the Bosphorus" (Christies).

$1850 USD

13. [COSTA, Ilario di Gesu] (1696-1754)
[Autograph Draft Letter to the Mayor of Pessinetto Concerning Costa’s Imminent Departure as a Missionary to Vietnam].

[Turin, 1721]. Folio (ca. 26,5x18 cm). 2 pp., with an integral leaf. Autograph draft letter in Italian, unfinished. Brown ink on laid paper. Early note in red ink at head of the first page identifying writer as...
“Costa Fra Ilario missionario, vescovo e vicario apostolico nel Tunchino.” Second leaf of the bifolium with contemporary mathematical calculations. Fold marks, paper slightly soiled, small tears along old folds touching a few letters, but overall a very good manuscript.

This autograph draft letter was penned by the Discalced Augustinian Ilario Costa di Gesu just before his departure to Vietnam as a missionary. Written to the mayor of Pessinetto, Costa's birthplace north of Turin in Piedmont, it contains much information concerning his preparations for departure. He notes that he and Giovanni Franco Milanese were selected for the mission by the College of Propaganda Fide from among twenty-four in his congregation. He expects to leave at the beginning of November for Flanders and describes how he will be travelling in disguise as a merchant. Costa's missionary fervour is evident in his declarations of intent to devote himself to the illumination of souls in Vietnam who suffer without Christian guidance. He also includes various requests, thanking certain people and passing on his love to his relations in Pessinetto.

Costa went on to depart from Ostend, arriving in Canton in 1722, but due to the persecution of Christians and the closure of the passes by land it was not until April 1729 that he arrived in Tonkin. During the next twenty five years he produced fourteen Christian works in Vietnamese and rose to the post of bishop of the East Tonkin region, a position he held from 1737 until his death in 1754. The Discalced Augustinian mission in Vietnam involved a total of thirteen Italian missionaries over a period of sixty years (1701-1761) and among these Costa seems to have been a leading figure.

$1850USD

14. [DOWN THE VOLGA RIVER]

[Album with Fourteen Original Watercolours made during a Trip from the Baltic Sea to Russia and Persia, with interesting views of Saint Petersburg, Moscow, Nizhny Novgorod, Kazan, Simbirsk, Samara, Caucasian Mountains, the Caspian Sea and area near Isfahan; With a Manuscript map of the Route across the Baltic Sea].

September-November 1869. Fourteen watercolours ca. 21x12 cm (8 ¾ x 4 ¾ in) mounted on original album leaves, with manuscript ink captions on the mounts, some also captioned on the images by the artist. With a watercolour map loosely inserted. Bound in a period style brown folio half calf with marbled boards; the spine with a gilt lettered morocco label and raised bands. A very good album.

A charming group of watercolour views by an English traveller to Russia, with an unusual series of views of the Volga cities – Nizhny Novgorod, Simbirsk, Samara and “Ouswan opposite Kazan on Volga” (Verkhn Uslon village, located right opposite Kazan on the right bank of the Volga). Other interesting views show the Caucasian Mountains and the shore of the Caspian Sea between Petrovski (founded in 1844, modern Makhachkala) and Derbent (both in Dagestan, Russia); the Caucasian Mountains with Mount Shahdag (4243 m., Azerbaijan); and a vicinity of Isfahan (Iran). There are also four nice watercolours of Moscow showing the Kremlin and the exterior and interior of St. Basil Cathedral, a lively view titled “In the Suburbs of St. Petersburg,” with a fire watch tower, “Drozhky & Ezvostchiks”, a four-horse omnibus and a branch of Neva. Two views depict Helsingborg (Sweden) and the Tivoli Gardens in Copenhagen. The images are accompanied by a hand drawn “Map of route from Hull to St. Petersburg,” covering the traveller’s route across the Baltic Sea. Overall an unusual collection of fascinating “Russian” views of the mid-19th century.

$3750USD

15. [EAST INDIA COMPANY]

[Original Manuscript Will of George Glover, Shipwright of Deptford]: In the name of God. Amen. The Tenth Day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred fiftie and fours, I George
Clover of Deptford otherwise West Greenwich in the county of Kent ship right <...> now bounde fforth in a perilous voyage to the East India beyond the Seas...

[London], 10 March 1654. Oblong Folio (ca. 29,5x46 cm). 1 p. Brown ink on vellum. 26 lines, initial line with calligraphic flourishes. With an ink inscription “To M. Cornish, 1894” on verso. With an attached vellum leaf (ca. 11x16,5 cm), witnessing the will (dated 7 October 1656, 16 lines, signed off by two judges for probate of wills). With a fragmentary central portion of a large Commonwealth seal with the arms of the City of London appended. Old folds, some rubbing and dusting but overall a very good document.

Original manuscript will of English shipwright George Glover, compiled shortly before his departure to the East Indies. Most likely Glover was employed on a ship of the British East India Company which had a shipyard in Deptford since 1607. The will appointed his wife Elizabeth his executrix and mentioned property owned by Glover at Deptford Strand and at “West Streete in East-Greenwich... by the name of the Signe of the Cork...” The attached document proving the will indicates that Glover must have died in 1656 in the East Indies. A united copy of Glover’s will and the “probate document” dated 7 October 1656, is included in the official papers of the Court for Probate of Wills & Granting of Administrations (The National Archives, Kew, ref. Number PROB 11/258/346). The will of Elizabeth Glover, dated 3 July 1657 and naming her the “Widow of Deptford,” is also deposited in the National Archives, Kew (ref. Number PROB 11/266/129).

“The ships initially used by the [East India] Company were purchased privately. However losses from wear, tear and wreck took their toll and large ships suitable for the Eastern trade were soon at a premium. In 1607, the Company therefore decided to build its own ships and they leased a yard in Deptford. Initially, this change of policy was fully justified, but the shipbuilding and maintenance of these yards at Deptford soon proved highly expensive to run. Later in the 17th century, the Company reverted to the practice of hiring vessels, many of which were built in the private yards at Deptford and Blackwall. In 1660 the East India Company yard consisted of a dock and two slipways on the site at Deptford Creek” (National Maritime Museum, Greenwich online).

$1500USD

16. [EAST INDIAN RAILWAY]

[Collection of Fourteen Original Watercolours and Pencil and Ink Drawings Depicting the Construction of the East India Railway from Calcutta to Benares in 1851-1862, from the Personal Estate of the Railway’s Chief Engineer George Turnbull; With an Official Invitation to Turnbull from the Duke of Edinburgh for a Ball where the Viceroy of India will Present].

The watercolours: ca. 1852-1861. Fourteen watercolours and drawings, from ca. 20,5x24 cm (8 x 9 ½ in) to ca. 12,5x19 cm (4 ¾ x 7 ½ in), one small pencil drawing ca. 8,5x7,5 cm (3 3/8 x in). Five mounted on original album leaves, all with manuscript ink captions on the mounts, the lower margins or on verso; eleven also signed by the artists. Eight with old mount residue on verso, one pencil drawing with minor tears on the margins neatly repaired, but overall a very good collection. The invitation: ca. 1870. Official printed card ca. 14,5x18,5 cm (5 ½ x 7 ¼ in). Finished in manuscript. Minor staining and old mount residue on verso, otherwise a very good print.

This unique collection of fourteen original watercolours and drawings was assembled by George Turnbull (1809-1889), the chief engineer of the East Indian Railway (EIR), nicknamed the “First railway engineer in India,“ and gives a fascinating firsthand view of the railway’s construction in 1851-1862. The EIR connected Howrah and Benares, becoming the second railway to be constructed in India after the line from Bombay to Thane (1853). Turnbull took active part in surveying the railway’s possible route in 1851 and then managed its construction in the field; one of his main engineering achievements was the construction of the Soane Bridge (now Koilwar) over the largest Ganges tributary, and the design of the
terminus station at Howrah. The construction was complicated by the Indian Mutiny of 1857 and the outburst of cholera in 1859.

The collection was apparently assembled by Turnbull during the active phase of the East Indian Railway’s construction; the watercolours and drawings are signed by eight artists who were either hired by the EIR or resided in Bengal and were Turnbull’s personal acquaintances. Five watercolours relate to the early, pre-Mutiny period of the EIR construction. Two of them are mounted on both sides of the same paper leaf: a larger one titled “East Indian Railway. Coolies & Bullock Hackeries collecting materials, a peepul tree on the right. G[eorge] T[urnbull], 3rd Nov 1852,” and a smaller one titled “Bengalee Brickmaking” (both by G.W. Archer). These watercolours represent the process of brickmaking for the railway, which was known to be problematic – the quality of the clay and workmanship was low, so the plan to construct most of the bridges out of bricks eventually failed, and they had to be replaced with steel constructions specially imported from England. Another watercolour signed by G.W. Archer is a “Sketch of Conntagore Bungalow, 2 miles south of Serampore - showing also the railway embankment” (dated 3rd Nov 1853). There are also a watercolour titled “Lane scene at “Mohr” near Barh, Bengal. S.A. Stewart fecit” (dated 6 Feb. 1856); and a view of the “Mohamedan Bridge near Rajmahal (Godhai). Mr Glinn fecit, 1857.”

A later watercolour represents the construction of the Soane (Koilwar) Bridge, carried out in 1856-1862 (with a pause during the Indian Mutiny). It was one of the most important stages of the EIR construction, the Soane Bridge being the longest bridge on the Indian subcontinent until 1900. The watercolour signed “B.S.” in the left lower corner shows the “Soane Bridge Workings from the Head of Eastern Incline. 25th February 1860.”

Among the drawings are an ink and pencil portrait of “Mr. Fox, C.E. Serampore. 1st January 1852;” two pastel portraits of the “G[eorge]. T[urnbull]’s Bearer” (by J. Slater, 1852), a pencil portrait of a cook who apparently served the railway engineers, titled “Tiarmerree. Dec 28th 1856. Francis – ‘Good curry mem!’” (by J. Bradden); and a humorous pencil portrait of “The resident engineer Miysa District, giving receipts for houses pulled down in Tellandoo villages. 1857. Viz. Walter Bourne”. There are also two nice architectural views of Rajmahal where the EIR station was finished in 1859. A pen drawing shows the ruins of Sang-i-dalan, or Stone Palace, built by Shah Shuja (1639-1660) in the 17th century. The pencil inscription on verso reads “Rajmahal. The Singhe Dulan (or old part), Mahomedan Palace. Bungalow occupied by Mr. Vigors, district Engineer and family, etched by Mr. Vaux & presented to F.[] T., 1856, Decr.” Another drawing by A. Vaux in grey watercolour shows a mosque in Rajmahal. Among other art works are a pencil drawn “Boohdut Chait or sacred monument, Sikkim”, and a small portrait of “Miss Garston, Darjeeling, Augt. 1861” (by R. Yule).

The invitation reads “To have the Honor of Meeting His Excellency the Viceroy The Equerry in waiting is commanded, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to request the Company of Mr. & Mrs. Turnbull to a Ball on board H.M.S. Galatea, on Tuesday Evening 4th January at half past nine o’clock. Full Dress.”

$4750USD

17. [EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY]


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

Mr. Wrey Edward Hanby, M.B.E., joined the engineering branch of the Public Works Department in Bengal, c.1888, and spent most of his career working for the Eastern Bengal State Railway, retiring in 1917 as a Deputy Chief Engineer. The Eastern Bengal Railway Company was established in 1857 with the objective of introducing railway transport in eastern Bengal and even to move into Burma. The strong images in this album include: a group of officers of the EBR at headquarters in 1915, a group of officers of the EBR in 1917, Indian peasants ploughing, harvesting, cutting and working with jute, boats bringing jute to a riverside station, foreshore of the river Houghly at Chitpore, the Chitpore goods shed, the Chitpore road with many carts pulled by oxen, clearing trees from a vast estate for a garden, a view of a massive garden, women and children transplanting seedlings, a group of Bhooteas in Darjeeling in 1905 (Bourne and Shephard photos), 12 images of the effects of a cyclone on the Ganges river in October 1909, (Bourne and Shephard photos), 8 images of the effects of the great earthquake of 12th June1897 on the EBR Railway, showing cracks in the earth, in bridges and tracks, in the Nelphanari station yard, on the Rungpur branch, etc. (Bourne and Shephard photos), St. Paul’s cathedral in Calcutta, 3 street scenes in Calcutta showing bustling activity and the Holwell monument, the EBR offices, and the High court, (Bourne and Shephard photos), EBR main station, shipping on the Hooghly river (B&S photo), a Calcutta suburb (B&S photo), the family burial ground of the Nawab of Murshidabad (Johnston and Hoffmann photo), the old Katra Musjid temple in Murshidabad, loading a wagon ferry barge from a train engine and open box cars, (Johnston and Hoffmann photo), a panorama of the lower Ganges bridge, the lower Ganges bridge being constructed, a close-up of the lower Ganges bridge dated 1914, a train coming through the lower Ganges bridge in 1915, from the point of view of a traveler at one end, a river scene on the Ganges river, brick manufacturing, brick foundations for a building, well sinking with heavy equipment, earthwork coolies, many workers building up a well, a boat building and two river scenes on the Ganges river, a view of the Sendlah(?) train yard showing the old office buildings, the Chitpore train yard, 3 images of changing 40 feet spans on the Kitihar, Parbatipur(?) section of track; E.B.Railway, Ghat station on the River Ganges, (Johnston and Hoffmann photo), a Dak bungalow, Carts crossing a ford, Avenue of papal(?) trees, River steamer with flats in tow, Government House in Dacca (Johnston and Hoffmann photo), Loading timbers onto M.G. Trucks at Jainti(?) (Johnston and Hoffmann photo), Jainti River with the Himalayas in the distance (Johnston and Hoffmann photo), Peacock Island, Gauhati, Gauhati from Peacock Island (Bourne and Shephard photo), The Beadon Falls, Shilong (Bourne and Shephard photo), A long view of Shilong, In the Forest below Ging, Darjeeling, A train and its cars on the DHRy, the single loop (Bourne and Shephard photo), A train going up the Darjeeling reverse no. 3, (Bourne and Shephard photo), The town of Darjeeling from below the shrubbery, (Bourne and Shephard photo), Snowy Range from Sandakfoo, Darjeeling, (Bourne and Shephard photo), Snowy Range from Senghal, Everest on the left, Darjeeling, (Bourne and Shephard photo), On the Teesta, below the Bridge, Darjeeling, (Bourne and Shephard photo), Bridge over the Runjnoo, Darjeeling; Main Gate to twelve buildings, Gaur, (Johnston and Hoffmann photo), Andina Building, Pandua, (Johnston and Hoffmann photo) & The Twelve Door Building, Gaur, (Johnston and Hoffmann photo).

$5250USD

18.  [EGYPT]
    [Album with 48 Original Photographs of Egypt].
    Ca. 1899. Oblong Quarto (ca. 21x26 cm). 27 card leaves, including free fly leaves. 48 gelatin silver prints from ca. 8,5x11,5 cm (ca. 3 ¼ x 4 ½ in) to ca. 8x10 cm (3x4 in). Period ink inscription in German on
the first blank page dated 1899. Period light brown full calf album with blind stamped and gilt tooled geometrical ornaments on the front board; decorative endpapers, all edges gilt. A very good album.

Interesting photograph album taken by a German tourist to Egypt during his cruise up the Nile in the late 1890s. The images show the Nile banks with small Arab villages and numerous dahabiyas, boats, barges (“Assouan”, belonging to the “Cook & Son”) and river steamers (“Cleopatra” and “Cairo,” the latter with the H&P flag on the mast). A couple of images show the life on board the Nile steamer which the album compiler travelled in, including an interesting scene of the souvenir trade between the tourists and the locals, and a group portrait of Arab third class passengers on the deck. There are also nice street views, likely of Cairo, images of the Luxor Grand Hotel and photos of the Philae Temple showing its original state before it had been flooded during the construction of the Aswan Low Dam in 1899-1902. The tourists pose in front of the temple with the local guides, children or while mounted on donkeys. Several photos portray local farmers, horse- and camel riders, boaters, women et al. The album closes with a portrait of the tourists posing in front of the Temple of Jupiter in Baalbec, Lebanon.

$1750USD

19. [EUROPE & SOUTH AMERICA]
 [E.S.B.]
[Attractive Private Scrapbook of a British Lady, Containing a Cut Silhouette of Sir William Hoste, a Great Frigate Captain of the Napoleonic Wars, Eleven Pasted-in Watercolours from a European Tour, a copy (?) of a pencil sketch by Edward Lear, a Pencil Portrait Probably of the Artist, and Fifteen Pencil or Watercolour Sketches Apparently made on a South American Trip.]

 Ca. 1820-1840s. Oblong Octavo (ca. 12x19 cm). Over sixty leaves of multicolored paper. With a cut silhouette, eleven pasted-in watercolours from ca. 10,5x15,5 cm (4x6 in) to ca. 6x9 cm (2 ¾ x 3 3/8 in), all but two signed “E.S.B.” in the lower corners. With seventeen watercolour and pencil drawings on the album leaves, one signed in pencil “Edw. Lear del, 29 May 1841.” Original green full calf, with gilt tooled ornamental borders on the boards and spine, all edges gilt. Spine with a long crack on the upper hinge, the front board partially detached, binding slightly rubbed on the edges, but overall a very good internally clean album with bright watercolours.

This attractive private scrapbook, compiled by a British lady in the 1820-1840s, starts with an expertly executed silhouette of Sir William Hoste (1780-1828), a protégé of Admiral Nelson and one of the great frigate captains of the Napoleonic Wars. The owner of the album also included eleven beautiful watercolour views of Europe, most likely of France, Italy and Greece. Two of them, captioned in ink, are copies of the contemporary steel engravings “The plains of Waterloo” (by R. Brandard, after a drawing by Th. Cooper, 1834), and “The Temple of Jupiter Olympus at Athens. Greece” (by E. Finden, after a drawing by C. Stanfield, 1832). There is also a pencil drawn Italian view signed in pencil “Edw. Lear del, 29 May 1841,” probably, a copy of a work by Lear. Another pencil drawing done in amateur manner portrays a woman, who is writing or drawing – apparently the artist and compiler of the album. The last pages are occupied with dynamic drawings showing horse riders in different positions travelling in the countryside, shepherds throwing a lasso, women riders (including a scene with a woman fallen off a horse), a scene of a bull fight, et al. This last group of drawings was most likely done during a trip to South America. The drawings throughout the whole album are interspersed with handwritten charades and anecdotes, the answers to charades and unfinished list of drawings are at rear. Overall a charming example of an early 19th century lady's scrapbook with some interesting watercolours.

$1500USD

20. [EUROPE, GEOGRAPHICAL GAME]
[English Folding Board Game, with a Supplementary Rules Booklet, Housed in the Original Slipcase and Titled]: Wallis’s Tour of Europe: New Geographical Pastime.

London: John Wallis, 1811. Hand coloured folding copper engraved map of Europe ca. 47,5x51 cm (18 ½ x 20 in), dissected into twelve parts and mounted on linen. With a supplementary booklet (Wallis’s Tour through Europe: A New Geographical Game. London: E. Wallis, [1811]. 24 pp. 12mo, original grey wrappers). Both map and booklet housed in the original slipcase with hand coloured copper engraved label on top reading “Wallis’s New Geographical Game Exhibiting a Tour through Europe.” The slipcase and the booklet rubbed and worn, but the map is in very good condition. Overall a very good game.

Complete set of a rare children’s board game published during the time of the Napoleonic Wars. The game uses the map of Europe as the main setting, also covering parts of the Frozen Ocean in the north, the Barbary Coast of Africa in the south, and parts of Siberia, Asia Minor and the Holy Land in the east. The map of Europe schematically outlines the main states, often within the pre-war borders, showing Belgium and the Netherlands as a united state, Finland as a part of Sweden, and the Balkan countries as “Turkey in Europe.” The game goes along the 102 points on the map, mainly European cities, but also several other geographical objects (the island of Minorca, the bay of Torbay, Giant’s Causeway area, the North Cape et al.) The first player to reach point 102 – “London, the metropolis of the British Empire,” wins the game. The booklet describes the rules of the game and contains short entries about history, geography or famous landmarks of each point. It is interesting to see some of the capital cities mentioned in the booklet: Bergen is stated as the capital of Norway; Vienna – as the capital of Germany, Berlin – of Prussia, Pressburg (Bratislava) - of Hungary.

Some entries give an interesting contemporary view on the recent events in Europe:

49. Paris, the capital of France <…> Here the mind recoils from the contemplation of the atrocities committed during the disgraceful period of the Revolution; all which have only survived to leave the country under a Monarchy ten times more despotic that that from which they revolted.

55. Bayonne, a sea-port on the west coast of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees <…> Stay one turn here to enquire after the unfortunate King and Queen of Spain, who are state prisoners here [meaning Charles IV and of Spain and Maria Louisa di Parma held in Bayonne by Napoleon].

57. Corunna, a sea-port of Spain <…> is remarkable for the death of the brave Sir John Moore, January 16, 1809. [meaning Moore’s death in the Battle of Corunna, 16 January 1809, during the Peninsular War].

$975USD

21. [GEORGE V CORONATION DURBAR IN DELHI]

BOURNE & SHEPHERD

[Sumptious Morocco Album with 142 Original Photographs of the Delhi Durbar of 1911 Commemorating the Coronation of King George V and Queen Mary as the Emperor and Empress of India Titled:] Coronation Durbar, Delhi, 1911.

1911. Elephant Folio (ca. 50x39 cm). 142 gelatin silver prints of various size mounted on 30 stiff card leaves, the majority either ca. 27,5x20 cm (ca. 10 ¼ x 7 ¼ in) or ca. 12,5x19,5 cm (ca. 5x7 ¼ in), there are also large double-page group portrait, ca. 40,5x56 cm (ca. 16x22 in), and large panorama ca. 19x133 cm (7 ½ x 52 ¼ in). Manuscript pencil captions under the photos. Handsome period style red full morocco with gilt tooled borders, original red morocco label with gilt tooled title and Imperial crown mounted on the front board, spine with raised bands, decorative paper endpapers, all edges gilt. Large panorama with minor creases, mounts slightly browned on extremities, otherwise a very good album.

Interesting rare collection of original photos of the Delhi Durbar of 1911 taken by Bourne & Shepherd company – the official photographers of the ceremony. Specially for this occasion “they were given the title, 'Kaiser-e-Hind' which they still use as part of their official letterhead” (Wikipedia). This
solemn ceremony at Coronation Park in Delhi lasted for 9 days (7-16 December 1911) and was the only one attended by the sovereign. The Durbar of 1911 is also famous for the fact that on December 12, 1911 George V, “the then Emperor of India along with Queen Mary, made the announcement that the capital of the Raj was to be shifted from Calcutta to Delhi. On December 15, 1911, they laid the foundation stone for Viceroy’s residence, and New Delhi here, which was subsequently shifted to its present location on Raisina Hill near Rashtrapati Bhavan (President’s House)” (Wikipedia).

The album documents several days of the Durbar and includes a series of images showing the Kingsway railway station and high-ranking guests arriving to the ceremony (H.H. Of Indore, H.H. The Nizam, H.H. Of Biroda, H.H. Of Kashmere et al.); the reception at Salimgarh Fort; the “State entry”; the subsequent reception at the “Ridge” with the scene of fire of the “Reception Tent”; nice series dedicated to the “Presentation of Colors”; opening of the “All India Memorial” in front of the Delhi Fort; “Review” ceremony; “Reception of Chiefs”, the solemn Durbar ceremony itself – with large folding panorama of the scene; the “Church Parade”, photo of “His Majesty Reading the Proclamation” et al. Very important is the image of “Laying if the Foundation Stones of Imperial Delhi by Their Majesties”.

A series of images in dedicated to the luxury tent camps built for the guests and participants of the ceremony, including general views of different camps (Bengal and Assam Camp, Punjab Camp, King’s Camp, Burma Camp, Camp of the Governor of Bombay et al.), and the interiors of the Emperor’s tent (HM’s Audience Chamber, Drawing Room, Her Majesty’s Boudoir et al.). There are also views of Delhi related to the solemn festivities: the Red Fort gate, Durbar post office, Jama Masjid mosque, Diwan-i-Khas Hall in the Red Fort et al.

A group of images shows the sport tournaments organized during the Durbar: semi-finals and finals for Polo, finals of the football tournament with the group portrait of the winning team and a photo of their Majesties watching the game; winners of the hockey tournament et al. Interesting portraits include those of “Balochistan Chiefs” “Bhutan Chiefs”; “Shan Chiefs”, “Bishops of India and Chaplains who conducted the State Service” and a large double-page group portrait of the Durbar guests, the majority of whom are shown wearing the Delhi Durbar Medal – special insignia to commemorate the ceremony (there were 26800 medals in silver and 102 in gold).

Overall a beautiful album with historically significant images.

The Delhi Durbar, meaning “Court of Delhi”, was a mass assembly at Coronation Park, Delhi, India, to mark the coronation of a King and Queen of the United Kingdom. Also known as the Imperial Durbar, it was held three times, in 1877, 1903, and 1911, at the height of the British Empire. The 1911 Durbar was the only one attended by the sovereign, who was George V. The term was derived from common Mughal term durbar.

On March 22, 1911, a royal proclamation announced that the Durbar would be held in December to commemorate the coronation in Britain a few months earlier of King George V and Queen Mary and allow their proclamation as Emperor and Empress of India. Without public forewarning, the announcement of the move of India's capital from Calcutta to Delhi was also made at the Durbar. Practically every ruling prince and nobleman in India, plus thousands of landed gentry and other persons of note, attended to pay obeisance to their sovereigns.

The official ceremonies lasted from December 7 to December 16, with the Durbar itself occurring on Tuesday, December 12. The Sovereigns appeared in their Coronation robes, the King-Emperor wearing the Imperial Crown of India with eight arches, containing 6170 exquisitely cut diamonds, and covered with sapphires, emeralds and rubies, with a velvet and miniver cap all weighing 34.05 ounces (965 g). They then appeared at a darshan (a sight) at the jharoka (balcony window) of Red Fort, to receive half a million or more of the common people who had come to greet them. A feature film of the coronation titled With Our King and Queen Through India (1912) – also known as The Durbar in Delhi – was filmed in the early color process Kinemacolor and released on 2 February 1912.
King George V announced the movement of the capital of India from Calcutta to New Delhi during the Durbar and also laid the foundation stone of New Delhi. Generally the Durbar achieved its purpose of cementing support for British rule among the ruling princes, as was demonstrated by the support given during the First World War” (Wikipedia).

"Bourne & Shepherd established in 1863, is the oldest photographic studio still in operation, and one of the oldest established photographic businesses in the world. At its peak it was the most successful commercial firm in 19th-and early 20th-century India, with agencies all over India, and outlets in London and Paris, and also ran a mail order service.

Though some sources consider its inception to be 1862, when noted British photographers, Charles Shepherd established a photographic studio, with Arthur Robertson, called ‘Shepherd & Robertson’ in Agra, which later moved to Shimla and eventually became the part of ‘Howard, Bourne & Shepherd’, set up by Samuel Bourne, Charles Shepherd, along with William Howard, first established in Shimla around 1863, and later in Kolkata in 1867, where it is still operational today, at Esplanade Row, in Esplanade, Kolkata (Calcutta) under the same name. Today some of their earlier work is preserved at Cambridge University Library, the National Portrait Gallery, London, the National Geographic Society's Image Collection and the Smithsonian Institution” (Wikipedia).

$5250USD

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


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

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

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

$2750USD
23.  **[GREECE & TURKEY]**  
**[Photo Album of 124 Original Photographs of Greece and Turkey, Titled:] Voyage du Korrigan 1885. Grece, Turquie.**

1885. Large Oblong Folio (33 x 49cm). 124 albumen photographs mounted on 83 stiff card leaves. Larger photographs 21x26 cm (8 ½ x 10 ½ in) and smaller ones 14 ½ x 10 ½ cm (6 x 4 in). Photographs captioned in French in manuscript on mounts. Many additionally captioned in negative and many of the Turkish ones signed P. Sebah in negative. Period black half morocco with black pebbled boards, gilt titled on front cover. Extremities slightly rubbed but overall a very good album of generally good strong images.

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

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

$4750 USD

24.  **[HILLARY, EDMUND]**

**HERBER, John**  
**[Attractive well executed Pencil Portrait of Edmund Hillary, the First Man on the Top of Everest, Autographed by him].**

*Ca. 1953. Pencil drawing on an album leaf, ca. 25x35,5 cm (9 ¾ x 14 in). Hillary’s ink signature on the left margin. With a pencil drawing of a rugby player and fifteen signatures of the Canterbury rugby players on verso. Recently matted. A very good drawing.*

Captivating pencil drawn portrait of world-known New Zealand mountaineer Edmund Hillary (1919-2008), created not long after his famous first ascent of Mount Everest on 29 May 1953. Together with Sherpa mountaineer Tenzing Norgay, Hillary became the first climbers known to have reached the summit of Everest. They were part of the ninth British Expedition to Everest, led by John Hunt.

The portrait was drawn by New Zealand artist John Herber who in the 1950s and 1960s created a series of drawings portraying notable personalities of the day. Each portrait was later sent to the person depicted with the request to autograph it. Our portrait shows Hillary in his expedition parka, with a captivating smile, and is signed “E.P. Hillary” on the left margin.


$1250 USD

25.  **[HOLY LAND]**

**SEATON, Robert, Hydrographer to the King**  
**Seaton’s Map of Palestine, or the Holy Land, with Part of Egypt, Compiled from Surveys made for the French and English Governments.**
London: Josiah Neel for the proprietor, [1835]. Hand coloured copper engraved folding map, dissected and linen backed, ca. 81x92.5 cm (31 ¼ x 36 ½ in). With a large engraved cartouche showing a scene from the Gospel, two smaller engraved views, two engraved plans and a wide decorative engraved border. Housed in the original red sheep and marbled paper folder with the boards detached from each other and a period ink owner’s inscription on one of the boards. Map slightly soiled and with minor water stains, but overall a very good copy.

Large beautiful map of Palestine and Egypt corrected to the latest geographic information also provides detailed illustration to ancient and biblical history; it marks all important cites mentioned in the Bible, as well as the track of the Exodus. The map is supplemented with a large copper engraved vignette depicting Christ’s meeting with a woman of Samaria (St. John Gospel, chapter 4, verses 5-26), two smaller views of the “Principal square in Grand Cairo” and a “View of the Pyramids & Sphynx;” and two plans showing Jerusalem and its environs, and the Temple of Jerusalem. The “Note” and “Explanation” briefly describe Egypt and the Pyramids, and refer to the ancient authors whose works were used by Robert Sutton for the compilation of the map. The decorative border features coats of arms of several European countries, Persia and the United States, a cross of Knights Templar, with the coat of arms of the Great Britain and regalia of an Anglican bishop and archbishop at the top. According to the annotation under the title, “This Map intended as a companion for & to illustrate the Geography of the Scriptures is principally compiled from the Surveys made under the direction of General Kleber for the information of Buonaparte and as regards the Coast from those made for the Admiralty of England”. A year later Robert Seaton issued “A Companion to Seaton’s Map of Palestine and Egypt” (London: James Neele, 1836).

$975USD

26. [ITALIAN MANUSCRIPT, DECORATIVE HAIR WORK]


12mo (ca. 13.5x8.5 cm). Black ink on laid paper. [51] leaves. With ten hand coloured ink drawings, including three double-page. Period full vellum stitched through with a vellum string. Binding slightly soiled, with minor worm holes on the first three and the last two leaves, otherwise a very good manuscript.

Curious Italian manuscript of the Napoleonic era, containing instructions for decorative hair work – how to make rings (anelli) and earrings (orecchini) out of hair, apparently human or horse. The book contains numeric schemes indicating the patterns of braiding, from the simplest to the most complex. The manuscript starts with three pages of Italian verses, and is illustrated with ten amusing colour drawings, including braiding patterns (apparently), double-page street view and a portrait of a pair of French (?) military officers dressed in official uniform and cocked hats. Overall an interesting document illustrating Italian craftsmanship of the Napoleonic times.

Decorative hairwork has been traditionally used in craftwork for centuries, gaining or losing popularity in different historical periods. In the early 19th century the hairwork spread throughout Europe, often being used in mourning or memorial context. In the United States hair jewelry caught on during the Civil War, and though the 1900’s became a drawing room pastime. “Godey’s Lady’s Book and Peterson’s Magazine gave instructions and patterns for making brooches, cuff links, and bracelets at home. <…> The work was done on a round table. Depending on the height of the table, it could be done sitting or standing. Women’s work tables were usually 32 or 33” high, and men’s tables stood four feet. Preparation was important. The hair must be boiled in soda water for 15 minutes. It was then sorted into lengths and divided into strands of 20-30 hairs. Most pieces of jewelry required long hair. For example, a full size bracelet called for hair 20 to 24” long. Sometimes horse hair was used because it was coarser than human hair, and thus easier for a beginner <…> The fashion for all mourning jewelry came to an end at the turn
of the 20th century with the death of Queen Victoria, the onset of World War I and the increased freedom for women.” (Harran, S. & J. Remembering a Loved One with Mourning Jewelry// Victorian Hairwork Society online).

$975USD

27. [JAPAN, HONG KONG, SINGAPORE & HAWAII]
   [Attractive Lacquered Album with 112 Original Photographs of Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore and Hawaii Taken During an Around the World Trip Titled]: Around the World, 1900.
   1900. Oblong Folio (ca. 32,5x41 cm). With 112 gelatin silver prints of various size mounted on 21 stiff card leaves, including 10 large images, ca. 25,5x29 cm (ca. 10 x 11 ½ in), and three large colour photos, ca. 20x26 cm (ca. 8x10 ¾ in). Manuscript ink captions on the mounts. Original lacquered Japanese album with leather spine, marbled paper endpapers, all edges gilt. Rebacked in style, boards slightly rubbed and neatly repaired on the corners, minor foxing of the endpapers, otherwise a very good album.

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

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

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

   $4250USD

28. [LIBERIA]
   MILLER, Abraham

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

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

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

$1250USD

29. [MADEIRA]

[Album with 23 Large Original Photographs of Madeira].

Ca. 1887. Oblong Quarto (ca. 24x28 cm). 28 card leaves (5 blank). 23 albumen prints ca. 17x23 cm (ca. 6 ½ x 9 ¼ in). All but three with period ink captions on the mounts. Later ink inscription on the first blank page “These photographs, I think, commemorate the honeymoon of my grandparents, the Rev. T.C. And Mrs. S.W. Ward in the early 1880s. (in Madeira). Richard Ward, 1988.” Period brown album with wooden boards and sheep spine; decorative endpapers, all edges gilt. Spine rubbed, several images slightly faded, but overall a very good album.

Interesting collection of early original photographs of Madeira, apparently taken by an amateur photographer. Among the images are two views of the Bay of Funchal showing the Loo Rock and the bay as seen from Quinta da Vigia – the official residence of the local governor; two views of Penha d’Aguia or the “Eagle Rock,” taken from the distance and from the beach; the Chapel Rock at Sao Vincente, a tunnel cut through the rock on the road from Sao Vincente do Seixal, and the village of Camara di Lobos. The mountainous central part of the island is represented with the views of the Ribeiro Frio, Metada Valley and Pico Ruivo, the Vinhaticos, and several levadas, or traditional irrigation channels in Madeira. There are also five photographs of quintas, or local farm houses: Quinta Reid and Quinta Taylor in Camacha. Very interesting is a photo of the Veronica sailing ship wreck on the coast of Madeira dated November 1887.

$1500USD
30. [MALABAR COAST OF INDIA]

[Contemporary copy of a Situation Report by two Italian Missionaries on the Malabar Coast in India, providing the College of Propaganda Fide with an Account of the Fatal Illness and Holy Death of the Carmelite Fr. Angelo Francesco di S. Teresa, Vicar Apostolic of Verapoly].

[Verapoly (Varapuzha)], ca. 1712. Folio (ca. 33x21,5 cm). 3 pp. Manuscript in Italian. Brown ink on laid paper. Docketed on the last blank page. Leaves slightly soiled on the top edges, small tears and edge-fraying not touching manuscript text, old folds, the last page with minor old mount residue. Overall a very good manuscript.

This document is a contemporary copy of a manuscript situation report written on 12 November 1712 by two Italian missionaries, Carmelites Fr. Innocenzo di S. Onofre and Fr. Arsenio di S. Teresa, concerning the fatal illness and death of the vicar apostolic of Verapoly, the Carmelite Fr. Angelo Francesco di S. Teresa (1650-1712), by birth Giovanni Vigliotti. The Carmelite order had been sent to Malabar in 1657 to effect reconciliation between the St. Thomas Christians and their archbishop. When it became apparent that they would not accept his authority, or any Jesuit, Rome entrusted the Carmelite order with the task of ministering them. The two missionaries begin here by mentioning various letters from Cardinal Giuseppe Sacripante (1642-1727) and papal documents they have received containing rules for the St. Thomas Christians. They proclaim their intention to devote themselves to bringing to obedience the numerous souls that have left the faith in Malabar. They then describe Fr. Angelo Francesco di S. Teresa converting several thousand on a tour through the northern towns of Malabar. This is followed by a detailed account of his pious behaviour during his final fever and sickness and also events immediately after his death, including a description of strange lights and music emanating from his cell.

$1500USD

31. [MALTA]

AGIUS, H[oratio] (1844-1910)

[Album with Twenty-Two Original Photographs of Malta & One loose Image of the R.M.S. Himalaya; [With] Twelve Mounted Chromolithographic Bull Fighting Scenes].

Cospiqua-Malta, ca. 1884. Folio (38x28 cm). 30 leaves. Twenty-two albumen prints mounted on twelve leaves. Most photos ca. 20,5x26 cm (8x10 in). Also, one loose photo ca. 15x28,5 cm (6x11 in) of the R.M.S. Himalaya with part of lower mount missing, and twelve mounted chromolithographic bull fighting scenes, J. Arias, Sevilla. Period style gilt tooled half straight grained morocco with dark olive cloth boards. Mounts mildly foxed, otherwise a very good album.

Horatio Agius worked in Malta from ca. 1860 to 1900 and exhibited his photographs in London 1866. Eighteen of the photos are signed H. Agius and these generally strong unfaded images include views of: Maltese costumes, English, German and French Curtain, Armory, Governor’s Palace, Auberge de Castille, General View Great Harbour, Royal Theatre, St. John’s Church, Gate of Città’ Vecchia, General View of Floriana, Fort St. Angelo, Saluting Battery & Customs House, Entrance of the Great Harbour, Strada Reale, Landing Place Mar.

$1850USD

32. [MEDITERRANEAN AND RUSSIA]

[Album with Fifty Original Photographs of Ports and Views in the Mediterranean and Russia made by a Crew Member of the British Steamer Nigretia].

Ca. 1910s. Oblong Octavo (ca. 17x21 cm). 25 card leaves. Fifty gelatin silver prints ca. 10x15 cm (4 x 5 7/8 in) inserted into the decorative pockets on the album leaves. Thirty-eight images with period ink captions on the mounts. Original publisher’s black cloth album by “M.W. & Co. Ltd, London” with gilt
stamped title “Photographs” on the front board and a printed title page “The Decorated Interchangeable Photo Scrap Album;” with a pencil inscription “J. Cartirs” on the title page. Spine rubbed and loose at hinges, endpapers and several mounts slightly soiled, but overall a very good album.

An interesting album compiled by a crew member of the British steamer Nigretia (launched 1910) showing its commercial voyages to Russia and the Mediterranean, with a series of images taken on board the steamer showing its crew and cargo. The majority of photographs show Nigretia’s voyages in the Mediterranean, showing Livorno (captioned as Leghorn), Bagnara (Calabria, Italy), Cagliari quay (Sardinia), St. Mark’s Cathedral in Venice (mistakenly captioned as “St. Paul’s”), ruins of Pompeii (five views), Nice (two views, including a photo of two American yachts in the harbour), the banks of the Bosphorus with Turkish fortresses, palaces, and the Ortaköy Mosque (three views). The Mediterranean coast of North Africa is represented with seven views of the Algerian ports of Bona (Annaba) and Honaine (with interesting images of construction works over the loading docks), and three views of Nigretia off Tripoli, including a group portrait of Arab workers on the steamer’s deck.

There are also four interesting images of the Russian ports of Odessa and Archangelsk with loaders at work and piles of wooden planks prepared for transportation; views of the Kiel Canal with the Levensau High Bridge (Germany, launched in 1895), the Port of Hull (Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire), two photos of Dartmouth, Devon, and a photo of Nigretia in the port of Charlestown, the United States. A series of photos taken on board Nigretia show its cargo deck, working crew members, and the interior of the salon with several senior officers posing.

$850USD

33. [MOUNT ATHOS]
STEPHANE, Hieromonk

[Album of the Views of Mount Athos Supplemented with Three Privately Printed Lithographs After the Drawings by Colonel T.G. Gayer-Anderson:] Album du Mont-Athos par Stephâne Ieromonache, Celule Apôtre Thoma à Karyes/ ΛΕΥΚΩΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΟΡΟΥΣ ΑΘΩ ΥΛΟ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΜΟΝΑΧΟΥ ΚΕΛΛΙΟΝ ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΟΥ ΘΩΜΑ ΕΝ ΚΑΡΥΑΙΣ.


Unique album from the collection of Colonel Thomas Gayer Gayer-Anderson (1881-1960), a British military officer, art collector and illustrator. Gayer-Anderson visited Mount Athos in December 1918, on leave from his military service shortly after the end of the WW1. According to the privately printed lithographed map of Mount Athos with Gayer-Anderson’s pencil notes, and his notes in the text of the album, he toured the central part of the peninsula, visiting eight of its monasteries (Vatopedi, Zografou, Docheiariou, Xenophon, Agiou Panteleimon, Konstantinou, Koutloumousoi and Iviron), as well as the Protaton church in Karyes. Apparently he purchased this album (or received it as a gift) in Karyes, the capital of the Athonite monastic state, and received a presentation inscription, most likely from the author, hieromonk Stephane. The album contains a number of official stamps and inscriptions from the monasteries visited.

The album is supplemented with three privately printed lithographs after the original drawings by Gayer-Anderson made on the trip: “The return with the spoils: Servants led up with Holly, Mistletoe,
Oranges, Grapefruit, Icons and Albums – the gifts of various monasteries; back view of “The body guard from the three gendarmeries of the peninsula” (Greek, Monastic and Cretan); and a front view of “The Monastic Komitadji” (guard). There are also two identical lithographed maps of Mount Athos, dated 15/XII 1918 and with a monogram “C.H.G.” in the right lower corners. All lithographs were presumably printed on a field press.

Thomas Gayer Gayer-Anderson entered the Royal Military Academy (“the Shop”) in Woolwich in 1898 and received commission in the Royal Field Artillery in 1899. He served during the Second Boer War (1900-1902), in Sudan in 1911-1914, in Europe during the WW1 and afterwards for two years in Constantinople. He was promoted Colonel in 1922 and had a spell at Staff College, Camberley followed by three years in Pune on the General Staff before he retired in 1929. T. G. Gayer-Anderson exhibited three times in the Royal Academy in 1929-1938. His twin brother Robert Grenville Gayer-Anderson Pasha (1881-1945), also a British military officer, was a keen collector of the ancient Egyptian art – a passion he had acquired during his service in the Egyptian army and administration. The brothers collected miniatures, paintings and other art objects of India and Egypt and donated their collections to several major museums including National Gallery of Australia, British Museum, Victoria & Albert Museum, FitzWilliam Museum of the University of Cambridge and Gayer-Anderson Museum in Cairo (See more about Gayer-Anderson brothers: A Stream of Stories: Indian Miniatures from the National Gallery of Australia. The Gayer-Anderson Collection/ National Library of Australia online).

$850USD

34. [NIKKO, JAPAN]

[Photo Album of 26 Original Photographs of Nikko, Japan].

Ca. 1890. Oblong Folio (28x38 cm). 26 leaves. 26 large photographs ca. 20,5x26 cm (8 x 10 ¼ in) mounted on 26 stiff cardboard leaves. All photographs numbered and captioned in negative, 15 photographs with custom made labels with type written text. Period brown gilt lettered half morocco with cloth boards neatly rebacked and re-cornered in style with new endpapers. Overall a very good album.

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

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

$1500USD

35. [NORMANDY]

TAVENOR-PERRY, John (1842-1915)

[Manuscript with Thirty Superb Ink Drawings Titled:] A Corner of Normandy.
1904. Quarto (ca. 28x21,5 cm). [ii], 88 numbered pp. with thirty plates of original drawings, including the frontispiece and title page. Text: brown ink on creamy laid paper. Drawings: black and brown ink on thick album or laid paper, all within red ink border, with handwritten titles. Occasional period pencil corrections in text. Original custom made quarter cloth with stiff card boards and two manuscript labels on the spine. Binding worn and rubbed, loose on hinges, but internally very good clean copy with bright drawings.

Beautiful handwritten manuscript most likely made with the intent of publishing a book, with thirty charming ink drawings made by a renowned British architect and medievalist John Tavenor-Perry. The manuscript is about the pastoral Pays de Bray region of Upper Normandy, “the dairy of Paris”, which is known for its medieval churches and historical buildings. The territory of the English Duchy of Normandy in the 12th century, Pays de Bray became the area where French and English architectural traditions merged, thus producing some unique examples of Gothic architecture.

Perry’s book consists of five chapters dedicated to several small towns and villages on the banks of the Béthune River – Neufchâtel-en-Bray, Mesnières (Mesnières-en-Bray), Bures-en-Bray, Saint-Valery-sous-Bures, Osmoy and Dieppe. The illustrations include attractive views of exteriors and interiors of the churches, with skillful sketches of the architectural details (windows, roofs, spires, pinnacles, entrances, columns) or church articles, like a consecration cross or an eagle lectern. There are also images of the town’s coats of arms and several secular buildings, e.g. Maison des Templiers and Grand Café in Neufchâtel-en-Bray, and the Castle in Mesnières-en-Bray.

The design of Perry’s appealing manuscript: ‘A Corner of Normandy’ is composed as a typical art book of its time and contains a half title, a title page, a table of contents, Introduction, List of Plates, and five chapters. The text of the first chapter, dedicated to Neufchâtel-en-Bray, was published as an independent article in “The Builder” (January 14, 1905. P. 33-34).

John Tavenor-Perry was a British architect and specialist on medieval architecture and crafts, a member of the British Archaeological Association. He wrote over ten books and numerous articles on the subject, including “Dinanderie; a history and description of mediæval art work in copper, brass and bronze” (London, 1910), “The chronology of medieval and renaissance architecture” (London, 1893), “Memorials of old Middlesex” (London, 1909) et al.

$1850USD

36. [NORTHERN INDIA]

[Photo Album with Sixty Original Photographs of Northern India, with Hunting and Safari Parties]. 1886-1894. Quarto (ca. 28,5x23 cm). 27 stiff card leaves. 44 large albumen prints from ca. 18x26 cm (7 x 10 ¾ in) to ca. 14x19 cm (5 ½ x 7 ½ in), and 16 smaller photos: 13 albumen prints, 2 gelatin silver prints and 1 cyanotype, (showing Holly Lodge) from ca. 12x16,5 cm (4 ¾ x 6 ½ in) to ca. 10x12 cm (ca. 3 ¾ x 4 ¾ in). Most photos with period ink captions on the mounts. The photographer’s dedication “To Ethel” on verso of the first free endpaper. Period brown half morocco album with brown pebbled cloth boards and marbled endpapers. extremities mildly rubbed, mounts slightly waved and mildly foxed, six smaller images faded, but overall the album is in very good condition with many strong unfaded images.

This is the ultimate British Raj hunting album. It chronicles the recreational life of the British upper class in northern India. The strong images include panoramic landscape, hunting, architectural (exterior and interior), camp and group scenes in Darjeeling, Simla, Rewa, Terai, Allahabad, Saktigarh, Dhikala, Agra etc.

The first photo is an early image of Mount Kangchenjunga from Darjeeling, the third highest in the world. The hunting and safari images include scenes of camps, elephants, bears, deer and tigers. The album also includes interesting interior view of some of the British houses.
Many people in the photos are identified and include: Major Gibbon, Dr. J.D. Edge, Mr. Smith, Mr. G. Porter, Mrs. F.W. Porter, Mr. J.B. Thomson, Charles Spaulding, Captain A. Durand, F.R. Porter, Captain G. Porter, Captain S. Porter, Hugh Fraser, George Adams, Captain Boothby, Austin Strakey, George Spankie, The Raji of Kantit, Captain Becker, The Raji Sham Singh of Jipur, J.S.C. Davis, G.M. Chesney, Sir Auckland Colvin, (lieutenant governer, see below), Colonel Ruskins, L.G. Clough-Taylor, Connaught Rangers, O.S.W. Nugent, 60th rifles, H.S. Walker, the Channisaries, (army group), Stewart Knox, H. Ross, Miss Colvin, Miss Mitford, Miss Holmes, Mrs. Chesney, J.M. Holmes, Captain Bowles, Mr. Blood, and many more some illegible.

“Mr Blood” is Bindon Blood, a general who commanded troops in the Anglo-Zulu war and the 2nd Boer War. (He married one of Auckland Colvin’s daughters.) Sir Auckland Colvin KCSI KCMG CIE (1838-1908) was a British Empire administrator in India and Egypt, born into the illustrious Anglo-Indian Colvin family. He was comptroller general in Egypt (1880-2), and financial adviser to the Khedive (1883-7). From 1883-92 he was back in India, first as financial member of council, and then as Lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces (as his father had been) and Oudh. He founded Colvin Taluqdar’s College in Lucknow, which developed into one of the country’s most prestigious public schools. (Wikipedia).

$1750USD

37. [NORWAY AND FRAM’S VOYAGE]

[Souvenir Photo Album with 54 Platinum Phototype Views of Norway by Samuel J. Beckett, Supplemented with 22 Original Photos by a British Traveller to Norway, Including an Image of the Famous Research Ship Fram Taken During Fridtjof Nansen’s North Pole Expedition of 1893-96].

London: Waterlow & Sons, ca. 1890s. Oblong Octavo (ca. 15x24 cm). 54 card leaves. With 54 platinum phototypes ca. 11x16 cm (4 3/8 x 6 3/8 in), all with printed captions on the mounts; ten captioned, two also signed in negative. With 22 original gelatin silver prints, from ca. 13,5x20 cm (6x8 in) to ca. 7,5x10 cm (3x4 in), including seven full-page images. All with period ink captions on the mounts. Original publisher’s dark green cloth album with gilt stamped title “Souvenir Series of Norwegian Views” on the front board, all edges gilt. Minor staining on the lower edge of the rear board, one card leaf loosely inserted, but overall a very good album.

This interesting album was compiled during a voyage along the Norwegian coast to the North Cape by a group of British tourists on S.S. Rollo, Wilson Line (launched in 1870). Having acquired this souvenir album of Norwegian views, its owner supplemented it with twenty-two of his own photographs made during the voyage and in most cases corresponding with the respective views in the album.

The original photographs show S.S. Rollo (off Sunndal) and travellers on board the ship; their hike to the Folgefonna glaciers (a series of five photos, including group portraits of the travelling party “starting from Sundal for the “Folgefond” and during a picnic on the way to the Folgefonna; three images of them crossing the glacier), views taken “on the Voss Railway,” showing the Sorfjorden, the Naerodal Pass from Stalheim Hotel, village of Merok, Torghatten mountain, the town of Molde taken from above and “showing heights around fjord,” Lower and Upper Lefros waterfalls near Trondheim, a view of the fjords under “the midnight sun,” “a cod liver oil factory at Hammerfest,” and a family group of “Laplanders with reindeer.” The album closes with a photo of the party “climbing to the top of the North Cape,” and the final “group taken on North Cape at Midnight.”

Very interesting is the original photo of “Dr. Fridtjof Nansen’s ship the Fram, bound for the North. 310 tons, length 128 ft., breadth 36 ft., depth 16 ft. Passed her at Meloe, latitude 66°48,” longitude 13°20° East. July 9, 1893.” This was the famous Nansen’s Fram expedition (1893-1896) which attempted to reach the North Pole with the help of the Arctic ice drift. Fram was on its way to the Laptev Sea, having left Christiania on the 24 June 1893. The geographical point mentioned in the manuscript note is actually Meloya Island, northern Norway.
The platinum phototypes based on the photos by Samuel J. Beckett include views of Stavanger, Sundal, Odde, Begren, Vossevangen, Tvinde, Vinje, Stalheim, Merok, Molde, Trondheim, Tromso, Hammerfest, the North Cape, Folgefonna glaciers, numerous fjords, waterfalls, cliffs, the Voss railway, Norwegian folk costumes, portraits of peasants performing various agricultural works, native carriages and boats et al.

$1500USD

38. [PORT SAID, ADEN, ZANZIBAR & UGANDA]

[Photograph Album of Forty-eight Photographs & Photogravures of Port Said, Aden, Zanzibar and Uganda from the Trip of a German Traveller].

Ca. 1900. Oblong small folio (35x25,5 cm or 13 ¾ x 10 ¼ in). Nineteen stiff card leaves with gelatin silver photographs and prints tipped in, several loosely inserted in the end. The size of the images varies from ca. 22x17 cm (8x6 in) to ca. 16,5x9 cm (6 ½ x 3 ½ in). The majority are with pencil captions in German on verso. Period brown buckram with printed label "Etama" on the last pastedown endpaper. One image with a repaired tear, several images slightly faded, but overall a very good album.

Interesting collection of photographs of Aden, Port Said, Zanzibar, and Uganda taken at the end of the 19th century including both postcard type prints by major local photographers and unique photos made by the traveller. The collection includes large photogravure views of Port Said by Cairo photographers Lichtenstern & Harari (five prints, with three numbered 162, 168, 184 in the negative), and six smaller Port Said postcard type views; eight views of Aden captioned in English in the negative by J.M.C. (in British Library collection deciphered as J.M. Clayton), including two large two part panorama 43x15,5 cm.

The Zanzibar images include eleven photographs by Pereira de Lord Brothers, who were among the most prolific photographers at Zanzibar, with their wet stamps on versos. The images show views of the Zanzibar Old city - Stone town, including the Sultan’s palace with the electric tower next to it (the building was named "House of Wonders" because it was the first building in Zanzibar to have electricity, and also the first building of East Africa to have an elevator), English church, city streets, traditional Zanzibari wooden carved door, forest landscape et al.

Among pictures from Uganda is an interesting group portrait of a young sultan with his suite and European colonial officials, a view of Entebbe (British colonial centre since 1893) and two scenes of military parade of the local troops commanded by British officers. A photograph stamped "Alfred Lobo. Entebbe. Uganda" shows an African tribesman with shield and spear and in war paint. There are also several other unidentified interesting photographs showing African nobility, European colonial officials (also having a drink together), landscapes and African natives.

$1500USD

39. [PORTUGUESE NAVIGATION AND COLONIES]


Lisboa: Imprensa Nacional, 1840-1846. First Edition. Octavo, 6 vols. With a total of thirteen lithograph maps, plans and charts (twelve folding, three in color), nine lithograph plates (seven folding; one large), and one large folding table, plus many tables in the text. Handsome period maroon and brown gilt tooled quarter sheep with marbled and papered boards. Bound in a similar but not quite uniform style. Vol. 2 bound without a title page. A couple of plates with repairs and markings of removed old adhesive tape, a couple of places of mild foxing, two volumes with slight cracking of hinges but holding. Overall a clean very good set.
A complete set (103 issues) of the first and only edition of this important Portuguese periodical dedicated to navigation, geographical exploration and colonial issues, and published by the Associação Maritima e Colonial in Lisbon. The materials include important original articles on the Portuguese colonies in Africa (Angola and Mozambique), India (Goa), China (Macau), Indonesia (Timor and other islands, e.g. Solor); official documents by the Portuguese government regarding maritime and colonial issues, as well as current statistical information from the colonies; first publications of the accounts of Portuguese voyages of exploration (e.g. in the Central Africa); interesting archival documents regarding Portuguese voyages and discoveries from the XVth century onwards and many others.

The collection includes three lengthy articles serialized through many issues: one is on the Portuguese colonies in Asia, including Macau and Timor, one on Portuguese explorations in the interior of Africa (diary of Dr. Francisco Jose de Lacerda e Almeida), and one on Portuguese colonies on the west coast of Africa (Angola). Other articles are dedicated to the Solor Island (Indonesia), Mozambique, the trade with the Malay Archipelago, the priority of Portuguese explorations in the Northern and Central Africa; problems of Christianisation and public education of the population of the Portuguese colonies et al. There are also accounts of the most important international expeditions of the time, e.g. Dumont-Dourville’s travel to the Antarctic (1837-40), Dupetit-Thouars’ circumnavigation of the frigate Venus (1836-39), Canadian Arctic exploration by the Hudson’s Bay Company vessels, the US Exploring Expedition in the South Pacific in 1838-40 et al. The publications also include texts of international anti-slavery treaties, documents on exports and imports, articles on the latest navigation techniques and machines, e.g. Steam ships, et al.

The charts are aimed at helping sailors to navigate in difficult ports, and show the harbors of Lisbon, Goa, Quellimane (Mozambique, hand coloured), Dilly (Timor), Mossamedes (modern Namibia, Angola) and Lobito (Benguela province of Angola); there are also folding plans of the city of Goa, a Portuguese fort in Pungo an Dongo (Angola); a topographical chart of the National Forest of Leiria (Portugal) and others. Plates include two views of the rapids de São Salvador da Pesqueira on the river Douro (Portugal) – before and after the works which removed the rapids and made the river navigable at this point; a nicely executed large folding view of the façade of the famous ruin of St. Paul’s Cathedral in Macau, a reprint of a document in Chinese, a draft of a vapour vessel, a statistical table of the population of the Portuguese Goa and others.

Volume I contains 11 issues and a supplement (pp. 529-33), followed by an index (3 pp.), as described in Fonseca, and "Estatutos da Associação Maritima" (12 pp., paginated separately), which is not mentioned in Fonseca. In volume II, there are 12 issues. Volumes III, IV and V each contain 24 issues: 12 in the "Parte Official," 12 more in the "Parte Não Official." In volume VI, only 4 issues each of the "Parte Official" and "Parte Não Official" were published. Fonseca calls for only 1 folding plate and 3 maps in the "Parte Não Official" of volume III, where this copy has 3 plates and 4 maps. Fonseca also fails to mention the single leaf preceding the text in both "Partes" of volume IV. Innocêncio I, 72; Sabin 1577a.

$3250USD

40. [PRAGUE]

[Original Mounted Photograph Titled:] Panorama of the City of Prague.

Ca. 1880. Original four part photograph ca. 19x72,5 (7 ½ x 28 ½ in) mounted on two leaves. One leaf with five other smaller (each ca. 10 x14cm (4 x 5,5 in)) titled photographs of Prague mounted on the verso. Overall a very good panorama.
This attractive photographic panorama of the banks of the Vltava river and the old town of Prague as seen from Letna, shows the Charles Bridge in the background, and other famous Prague landmarks such the Church of Our Lady before Týn, Astronomical Clock, Powder Tower etc.

$975USD

41. [RHODESIA, ZIMBABWE, ZAMBIA, VICTORIA FALLS]

[Photograph Album with Forty-six Photographs Showing British colonial rule in Zimbabwe and Zambia].

[Victoria Falls, ca. 1905]. Oblong Octavo (ca. 16,5x22,5 cm). 23 card leaves; 46 mounted gelatin silver prints (ca. 12x17 cm), with manuscript captions on the mounts. Period mauve cloth covers, neatly rebacked. Period presentation description on verso of the front cover: "To Dear (?) Old George." Covers slightly soiled and faded, margins slightly browned, otherwise a very good album.

A very interesting album depicting British colonial rule in Zimbabwe and Zambia (Southern and North-Western Rhodesia). The album is from first decade of the 20th century, when the brutal First and Second Matabele Wars (1893-94 and 1896-97) had finished and the region started to experience a quick development of the tourist industry. However, the memory of the wars still existed and thus one of the photographs included is "Indaba tree under which Lobengula rendered barbaric justice" (Lobengula Khumalo (1845-1894) was the second and last king of the Ndebele people; his death during the First Matabele war resulted in the destruction of the Ndebele kingdom and its conquest by the British South Africa Company).

The album consists of artistic views of the natural wonders and exact observations of Rhodesian life at the time, and comprises a highly interesting collection. The strong photographs show views of the Victoria Falls, including those of Livingston island, Devil’s Cataract, the Main Fall, local boaters waiting to take passengers across Zambezi River, "The Zambezian Regatta Course" and several views of the Victoria Bridge from different positions (including a view of the unfinished bridge which was under construction in 1904-5). As the owner of the album mentioned a hotel where some pictures had been taken (‘Beautiful view taken in front of the Hotel,’ ‘View taken in the front of the Hotel showing spray & bridge’), it’s logically to presume that the town Victoria Falls (northern Zimbabwe) was meant. The town lies on the southern bank of the Zambezi River at the western end of the Victoria Falls; it became a major tourist centre after the Victoria Bridge had been opened in April 1905 (Wikipedia).

Another group of pictures include detailed views of Bulawayo, an important centre of British Southern Rhodesia: Government House, Market Hall, Main Street, Grand Hotel, public library, Memorial Hospital, the Rhodesian Club and others. Bulawayo, a former capital of the Ndebele kingdom, severely destroyed during the First Matabele War and which had survived a siege during the Second war, was rebuilt and populated with colonial settlers very quickly, thanks to numerous goldfields in its vicinity.

There are also interesting views of the ruins of Khami, a capital of the ancient African Kingdom of Butua, located 22 km west of Bulawayo. Khami (UNESCO Heritage Site since 1986) was the capital of the Torwa dynasty for about 200 years from around 1450 and appears to have been founded at the time of the disappearance of the civilization at Great Zimbabwe (Wikipedia).

Moreover, there are great views of the memorial to the Shengani Patrol and the grave of Cecil John Rhodes (1853-1902), the founder of Rhodesia, situated on so called ‘World’s View’ in the Matobo National Park (Zimbabwe).

The Shangani Patrol was a group of white Rhodesian pioneer police officers killed in battle on the Shangani River in Matabeleland in 1893. The incident achieved a lasting, prominent place in Rhodesian colonial history. The Shangani Patrol became a part of the mythology of white conquest, with its leaders Allan Wilson and Henry Borrow hailed as national heroes. A memorial to the Patrol was erected at the request of Cecil Rhodes in 1905 on the Matobo Hills, a sacred place for local tribes. Designed by John
Tweed, it is an austere, oblong monument, 33 feet (10 m) high and made of granite blocks hewn from the neighbouring kopje, with a panel on each of the four sides depicting the members of the patrol in bas relief. Rhodes’s grave is located nearby. One of the photographs shows workers, leaving the monument after unveiling it.

‘Zambia’ views include pictures of the Kafue Bridge, which was built over the Kafue River in what is now Zambia in 1906. It is a steel girder truss bridge of 13 spans each of 33 metres (108 ft) supported on concrete piers. The bridge was built for the Mashonaland Railways, which later merged into Rhodesian Railways and operated the line from 1927. With a length of 427 metres (1,401 ft) the Kafue Railway Bridge was the longest bridge in the Rhodesian Railways network.

$1250USD

42. [RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR]

[Photo Album of over Sixty Original Photographs Taken by a Crew Member of HMS Caradoc During Her Service in the Baltic Sea, the Mediterranean and near the Crimea as a Member of the Allied Intervention Force during the Russian Civil War].

1918-1919. Oblong Folio (ca. 23x29,5 cm). 17 stiff card leaves. Over sixty gelatin silver prints, including eleven large photos ca. 15x21 cm (ca. 6x8 in) and over fifty photo views and panoramas of various sizes, on average ca. 8x11 cm (ca. 3 ¼ x 4 ¼ in) or slightly smaller. With seventeen medium or small private photos taken in England in 1920. All images with period manuscript ink captions in English on the mounts, most of the large photos with the manuscript captions “Official photo.” Recent navy blue half straight-grained morocco with gilt tooled spine and cloth boards; moiré endpapers. Mounts slightly soiled and stained, but overall a very good album.

Historically significant photo documentation of the British naval operations in the Baltic Sea and the Crimea carried out as part of the Allied Intervention force in Russia (1918-1920) during the Russian Civil War. After the defeat of the Central Powers, the Allies openly supported the anti-Bolshevik White forces and launched several vast scale military expeditions across territories of the northern Russia, the Baltic, western borders of Ukraine and Belorussia, Crimea, Caucasus, Siberia and the Far East.

Compiled by a crew member of HMS Caradoc, a C-class light cruiser and member of the 6th Light Cruiser Squadron of the British Grand Fleet, the album starts with three photos of the surrender of the German fleet in November 1918. SMS Königsberg escorted by the cruisers of the 6th squadron is shown under the white flag near the Inchkeith Island in the Firth of Forth (British naval base, Scotland). Another photo shows the German fleet anchoring in the Forth where it would be interned shortly after.

A series of seventeen images, including ten nicely executed large photos, give a great illustration to HMS Caradoc’s service in the Baltic in autumn 1918 – beginning of 1919, where she was supporting the governments of recently independent Latvia and Estonia. The images show several cruisers of the 6th squadron in the harbours of Copenhagen, Libau (Liepaja) and Reval (Tallinn), including HMS Caradoc, squadron’s flagship HMS Cardiff, and HMS Cassandra (before she was lost on a mine on 4 December 1918). There are also images of the destroyers in the Gulf of Finland, two expressive scenes on the HMS Caradoc’s deck taken while bombarding the Papon Bay (Estonia), photo of a group of the British marines “marching to drill with Esthonians with Madsen & Lewis machine guns at Reval” (December 1918). Several portraits show the young crew members of HMS Caradoc posing on the deck together with the ship’s commander Wm. Munro Kerr and navigating officer Gordon Rudyerd-Helpman; “breaking the ice” (under the strict control of the petty officer Dymford and chief petty officer Purchase), standing on duty on the ship’s deck in Reval or posing on the ship’s deck as a “Capadoc duck-shooting party at Libau”. Three images show the surrender of the Soviet destroyer “Avtroil” on 27 December 1918; she was captured by the British cruisers and transferred to Estonia.
First part of 1919 HMS Caradoc spent in Portsmouth (four images taken in the dry dock show the ship under repairs) and the Mediterranean (a series “Taking General Allenby from Malta to Alexandria, Mar. 1919” and views of Constantinople). After that the ship went in service in the Crimea to assist the Volunteer Army of General Denikin. The album contains twenty images from that time, including two panoramas of the Sevastopol harbour, views of the Kerch peninsula, Yalta (taken from the sea and in the city), portraits of different deputations from mainland (“Russian Generals”, “Members of Bolshevik Soviet from Odessa”, “Deputation from the town”) and lively photos of children from Feodosiya. Four images show the severe destruction in the Vladislavovka railway station north of Feodosiya after the “British and Volunteer naval gunfire” in April 1919.

Several images from the author’s of the album leave of absence include scenes from the British rest camp in Faenza (Italy), England (Birchington, Lydford), and a nice series of portraits of young girls and the author himself (“Yours Truly”) in Serbian national costumes.

$1500USD

43. [RUSSIAN EMBASSY TO VENICE, 1656-1657]
[REMARKABLE PRIMARY SOURCE ON 17TH CENTURY RUSSIAN-WESTERN EUROPEAN RELATIONS:]
Relatione d’Alcuni Costumi de’Sig.i Ambasc. Moscoviti, che ora si trovano in Livorno per passare all’Ambasciata di Venezia [Autograph Letter by an Anonymous Author from Livorno Witnessing the Muscovite Embassy to Venice (1656-1657) and Containing Vivid Observations and Remarks About Russians].

Livorno, ca. 1656. Quarto, ca. 27x19,5 cm (10 ½ x 7 ¼ in). Four pages; brown ink on cream laid paper with fleur-de-lis watermark, written in a legible hand. Paper aged and slightly faded, with fold marks, but the text is still bright and easy distinguishable. Beautiful period style crimson elaborately gilt tooled custom made full morocco clamshell box with cloth chemise. The letter in very good condition.

Remarkable and Very Important Primary Source for Russian-Western European relations in the 17th century. This is a very important anonymous letter: "Curiosissimi Costumi de’Sig.i Ambasciatori Moscoviti, che ora si trovano in Livorno per passare all’Ambasciata di Venezia." According to the historians who worked with two other known copies of the letter (see below: Attribution of "Relatione d’Alcuni Costumi") it was written by a first-hand witness of the embassy, somehow involved with it, most likely between the 19th and 23rd of December, 1656. The written dialect of the letter’s language indicates that the author was a common person from Livorno, possibly of Sicilian origin.

The letter vividly describes the Muscovite diplomatic delegation, staying in Livorno on its way to Venice in the winter of 1656. It was an official embassy to the Doge of Venice from the Russian Tsar Alexey Mikhailovich (1629-1676) sent in 1656-57 and headed by the Pereyaslavl governor Ivan Ivanovich Chemodanov (before 1618 - after 1657) and Deacon A. Postnikov. The goal of the embassy was to strengthen political and commercial relations with Venice, to negotiate the joint struggle against the Turks, to give Venetians the permission to trade in Archangelsk, and to borrow money from the Doge. A small "side task" was to: "to sell a hundred poods (1600kgs) of rhubarb and some sable furs for a thousand roubles." Overall the embassy didn’t achieve its goals as it didn’t manage to get the money from the Doge and to successfully sell the stale rhubarb and the sable furs (some of which were damaged during the voyage to Italy and some were sold to feed the embassy itself). The embassy left Venice in March 1657 and went back to Russia through Switzerland, Germany and Holland.

In spite of a lack of diplomatic skills, Chemodanov’s embassy left its trace in history. Its members became the first Russians to travel to Italy by sea, around northern Europe. They left Archangelsk on the 12th of September, 1656; passed the "Northern Nose" (North Cape), the "land of the Danish king," "Icelant, or Icy island (Iceland)," "the lands of Hamburg and Bremen," Scotland, Holland, "possessions of the English King," French and Spanish lands - "all those countries we passed from the left," and arrived in
Livorno on the 24th of November the same year. During the voyage they suffered from storms in the Atlantic, when most of the state goods were damaged.

The embassy’s appearance in Italy was met with great interest and curiosity; the official relations from both the Russian and Italian sides noted crowds of people accompanying the Muscovites wherever they went. Our letter "Relatione d’Alcuni Costumi" reveals what impression the Russian diplomats made on the Italians, e.g. "they are dressed in cloth of cotton wool as they are afraid of cold, which is very common in their country"; "they beat their servants with their own hands, and so brutally that four of five of them was on the verge of death, and one ran away and is still not found"; "they have sable skins for 100 thousand skudi and also a big amount of rhubarb, caviar and salted fish, and it stinks so much, that people get sick, and where they were for one hour it stinks afterwards for twelve hours."

The Muscovites often seemed barbaric to the inhabitants of Livorno, as they all slept together, "and the Ambassador with them too, as he was afraid to fall off the bed"; they liked wine, but "put it all in one barrel, not distinguishing whether it is white or red or any sort of wine"; when the Governor took them around the city in a carriage, local people were astonished to see that the Muscovites didn’t open the doors, but climbed over them. There are also descriptions of their table manners which indicate that the Muscovites didn’t know how to use forks, also descriptions of how balls and festivities amused them, how "all small houses seemed to them as Gran Palazzos." Amusing also is the note that the Muscovites liked "Belle Donne" a lot, and spent many sable furs on them. A separate story describes how the chief Ambassador got attracted to the wife of a local doctor and tried to get her attention.

The letter concludes with a note of the embassy’s coming departure to Florence, where they will be met as Royal ambassadors, and "comedia redecolosa" and that a big feast will be given in their honour, as "they like it more than anything else."

Attribution of "Relatione d’Alcuni Costumi":

There are two other known copies of "Curiosissimi Costumi," the older one is found in the Vatican Library (Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana) as a part of "Codex Vaticanus Latinus" № 8891. It was first published in printed form in 1890 as a part of "Spicilegio Vaticano di Documenti Inediti e Rari, Estratti Dagli Archivi e Dalla Biblioteca della Sede Apostolica (Roma 1890, p. 381-383). The editor of the book, Monsignor I. Carini attributed that the Vatican letter was written in the middle of the 17th century by a first-hand witness of the Muscovite Embassy. Based on the written dialect of the letter’s language, Carini attributed the author as one of Livorno’s common people, a Sicilian by origin.

The second of the two other known copies of "Curiosissimi Costumi" is deposited in Russia, in the archive of the Saint Petersburg Institute of History of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The text of the letter is included in the Italian manuscript collection titled "Storie Diverse." Soviet historians also published a printed version of their copy of the letter and thoroughly analysed it (see special articles by S. Anninskii, 1934, and I. Sharkova, 1972); The Saint Petersburg copy was attributed to be written slightly later than the Vatican copy, at the end of the 17th or in the very beginning of the 18th century.

A thorough analysis of the texts of our letter and the Vatican and Saint Petersburg copies reveal several minor differences between all three, but also show a strong resemblance between our "Relatione d’Alcuni Costumi" and the Vatican copy. They are very similar in regards to the completeness and spelling of the text, whereas the Saint Petersburg copy often has some words replaced or removed, and also has spelling patterns different from the Vatican and our copies. This allows us the to state, that our copy was written at the same time with the Vatican copy or close to it. It’s remarkable, on the other hand, that the text of our copy is more extensive, than the Vatican one: there are additional lines in several places supplementing the contents of the Vatican copy. It could mean either that our copy is earlier - making it the earliest known copy of "Curiosissimi Costumi," or that the author of our copy knew more about the events described in the letter, and decided to enrich it with more details.

Bibliography:
44. [SAKHALIN]
DINESS, Aglaya Pavlovna

[Collection of Five Original Photographs of the Town of Korsakov in Southern Sakhalin by a Russian Female Photographer, Including a Two-Part Panorama of Korsakov].

Ca. 1890s. Five albumen prints, three ca. 15x20.5 cm (5 7/8 x 8 in) including two comprising a two-part panorama, and two photos ca. 10.5x16 cm (4 1/8 x 6 ¼ in). All mounted on original album card leaves, one titled and signed in negative. Very good sound photos.

A collection of five rare early photos of southern Sakhalin made by Russian Far East female photographer Aglaya Diness. After her husband’s death Diness chose an unusual, for a Russian woman, profession and became a photographer and widely travelled across the Russian Far East and China. In the 1890s she took numerous photos of Kamchatka, Sakhalin, Khabarovsk, Ussuriisk and Manchuria, together with a series of excellent views of Port Arthur (now Lushunkou, China). In 1899 Diness was awarded with the diploma of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in Khabarovsk.

Our collection represents early interesting views of Korsakov town at the southern end of the Sakhalin – the oldest Russian settlement on the island. There is a two-part panorama of the town, titled and signed “Photo A. Diness” in the right lower corner (in Cyrillic), and a view of Korsakov’s logging depots on the shore of the Aniva Bay; two smaller images show a forest log house and a waterfall, apparently in the Korsakov’s vicinity. The images are especially interesting, as they show Korsakov still under the Russian rule, before it had been ceded to Japan after Russia’s defeat in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. Overall a very interesting historically significant collection.

“While under Russian administration fort Korsakovskiy was an important administrative center in Sakhalin’s penal servitude system and a final destination for hundreds of prisoners from European Russia, sentenced to forced labor for particularly serious crimes. Such prisoners and their families comprised early settlers of fort Korsakovskiy until its hand-over to the Japanese. Prominent Russian writers, including A.P. Chekhov and V.M. Doroshevich, visited Korsakovskiy and left keen observations of its unsavory trade. In 1905, Korsakovskiy was handed over to Japan after Russia’s defeat in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905” (Wikipedia).

$975USD

45. [SINGAPORE]

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

1938-1939. Oblong Folio (ca. 36.5x27 cm). 21 leaves. The first leaf is titled in white ink: "Singapore, 1938-1939." The mostly glossy silver gelatin photos range in size from ca. 6.5x9 cm (2 ½ x 3 ½ in.) to
The images are generally strong and unfaded and many have white ink captions. Period black cloth album (produced by H. Hussain, Singapore, also a manufacturer of Malacca canes and walking sticks) with a pictorial front cover. Album mildly rubbed at extremities, but overall in very good condition.

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

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

$1250USD

46. [SOUTH-EAST ASIA]

[Three Albums of over 540 Original Photographs Showing a Voyage Through the Suez Canal and Indian Ocean to the Dutch East Indies, and the Pacific Including Images of Port-Said, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Singapore, Malaysia, Siam, French Indochina, China, Hong Kong and Hawaii; Also a Few Additional Commercial Photographs Obtained During the Trip].

1934-1935. All albums Oblong Folio (27x36 cm), with 23, 22 and 30 stiff card leaves respectively. Over 500 mounted images, mostly ca. 6x6 cm (2 ¼ x 2 ¼) and slightly bigger 6x8,5 cm (2 ½ x 3 ¼ in); but also with a large panorama ca. 13x30,5 cm (5 ¼ x 12 in) and over 75 postcard-sized images ca. 9x14,5 cm (3 ½ x 5 ¾ in). All images with period captions related either to individual image or to series of them; all albums with manuscript labels pasted on verso of the front cover. With over 50 postcards showing sites
visited on the trip. Period Chinese decorative cloth albums, spines are stitched through on top and bottom with decorative strings. Very good albums with strong clear photographs.

Photographs taken by a French couple on their trip around the world in 1934 and 1935 on board of the diesel-powered Dutch ship Baloeran and later on Empress of Canada, an ocean liner owned by the Canadian Pacific Steamships Company.

They journeyed through Port Said, the Suez Canal, Ceylon (Colombo), Sabang in Indonesia, Sumatra (Lake Toba, Padang), Java (Batavia, Java’s Kawah Ratoe volcano, Borobudur temple compounds), Singapore, Malaysia (Penang), Bangkok in Thailand, Angkor (53 photographs and 34 postcards), Vietnam (Saigon, the road up to Dalat), Hong Kong, China (Pekin, the Summer Palace, the Temple of Heaven, the Great Wall of China), Japan (Kyoto, Nikko), Honolulu, Pebble Beach in California, the Grand Canyon, and New York (6 postcards of New York buildings in the last pages of the album).

Several images show the couple with fellow travellers encountered along the way; scenes of local life, many monuments and strings of pictures about local economies: tea and rubber tree plantations in Indonesia and Vietnam; a gold mine in Vietnam and five images about venom collection at Institute Pasteur in Bangkok. Also, there are a series of nine postcards about the rubber crop and rubber manufacturing in Malaysia.

$2500USD

47. [SPEKE FAMILY PAPERS]
   [Manuscript Poetry Book of Frances Speke, an Aunt of the Famous African Explorer John Hanning Speke, Written Mostly in Jordans, Ilminster, the Ancestral Home of the Speke Family].

   Ca. 1822-1834. Octavo (ca. 18,5 x12 cm). Brown ink on paper. Presentation inscription on the first leaf “Frances Speke from Her Papa, February 16th, 1822”, many entries noting the place as Jordans (Ilminster, Somerset) and date. Period green gilt tooled half sheep notebook with marbled boards and endpapers. Binding slightly rubbed on extremities, otherwise a very good manuscript.

   Nice manuscript book of poems and quotations which belonged to Frances Speke, an aunt of the famous African explorer John Hanning Speke (1827-1864). She was a daughter from the second marriage of John Speke’s grandfather, William Speke (1798-1886). The book contains a presentation inscription on the first leaf: “Frances Speke from Her Papa, February 16th, 1822.” There are over a hundred poems or sentences in the book, either written by Frances Speke and her acquaintances or copied from Byron, Thomas Moore and other poets, with occasional ink drawn vignettes. A number of entries was written in Jordans, Ilminster (Somerset) - the hereditary seat of the Speke family.

   “The tiny village of Dowlish Wake lies in the heart of Somersetshire, some two miles south-east of Ilminster and about 45 miles from Bath: and here, in the presence of his old travelling companion Grant, of Dr. Livingstone (who had returned to England two months before) and of Sir Roderick Murchinson, Speke was buried. The parish church is the shrine of many generations of the Speke family, and a window and monument have been erected to the explorer’s memory. Jordans, the ancestral home and still in the hands of the Speke family, is in a neighbourhood parish, Ashill, lying about 2 miles to the north of Ilminster” (Thomas, H.B. Notes on the death of Speke in 1864// The Uganda Journal. Vol. 13, 1949. P. 106-107).

$1250USD

48. [SRI LANKA]
   Map of the Island of Ceylon, Corrected up to 1899. Showing the Provinces, Towns, Principal and Minor Roads, Railway and Telegraph Lines &c.

   Colombo: A.M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon Observer Office; London: John Haddon & Co., ca. 1899. Colour printed map ca. 93,5x61,5 cm (36 ¼ x 24 ¾ in), dissected and mounted in segments on linen. The map is
housed in original publisher’s green cloth folder with gilt lettered title “Map of Ceylon” on the front cover and with marbled endpapers. The folder is rubbed and slightly faded, otherwise a very good bright map.

This detailed map of colonial Sri Lanka shows the island’s province and district boundaries, principal roads, railways (in work, in construction and proposed) and railway stations, government rest houses and the steamer route around the island. It was published in the office of the “Ceylon Observer” – a popular daily Sri Lankan newspaper, under the supervision of John Ferguson (1842-1913), the “Observer’s” chief editor since 1892, Vice-President of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, President of the Ceylon Christian Literature Society, and Honorary Corresponding Secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute.

“Ferguson developed an active role in the political, commercial and cultural affairs of Ceylon. He took a particular interest in the development and expansion of the railway system, and became closely involved in the tea, coffee, coconut and other planting trades for which he compiled and published statistics in his annually issued Handbook and Directory of Ceylon. His interest in these trades also led to his founding and publishing the "Tropical Agriculturalist", a journal covering planting in all tropical regions, which began in 1881 and continued under his control until 1904, when responsibility for it was assumed by the Agricultural Society. Ferguson was very active in the Cinnamon Gardens Baptist Church (as was his uncle, Alastair Mackenzie Ferguson), and lectured on many of his interests. He travelled overseas from Ceylon on several occasions, visiting Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China, North America and Britain.

In 1903 Ferguson was awarded the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and in the same year was appointed as a member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon. In this role he continued to support his interests, such as extension of the railway system and supporting trade. He resigned in 1908, and in 1912 returned to Britain for the last time; he died there in 1913” (Ferguson, John/ Institute of Commonwealth Studies// AIM25 online).

$750USD

49. [SUMATRA TOBACCO PLANTATION]
   [A Portfolio of Twenty-one Large Original Photographs of a German Tobacco Plantation near Medan in Sumatra, 1888 Titled:] Erinnerung an Sumatra.
   May 1888. Large Folio (50x40 cm). Portfolio with 21 original albumen photographs with 19 larger ones ca. 27x36 cm (10 ½ x 14 in) and slightly smaller, one image in duplicate. Many captioned in German in ink on mounts. Two photo are smaller group portraits each ca. 17x22 ½ cm (7x9 in). Period brown decorative gilt titled cloth portfolio. With mild wear at extremities, mild foxing of photograph mounts, and some corners with minor chipping and wearing of mounts, but overall a very good collection of strong photos.

   This portfolio documents photographically the tobacco plantation of the Bekalla Estate, Deli, Sumatra. The strong images show a tobacco warehouse, the plantation, surrounding hills, the plantation owners' house with European staff (several named), "Bekalla River" running through the estate, house of the local chieftain with locals outside, group portrait of locals, process of tobacco sorting in a factory, group portrait of plantation leadership, tobacco plants, group portraits of workers, inside of Jacob Weil's house, an inside view of a veranda etc., The Bekalla Estate was in the Deli Serdang Regency, in Northeastern Sumatra, surrounding the city of Medan. "Medan did not experience significant development until the 1860s, when the Dutch colonials began clearing the land for tobacco plantations. Medan quickly became a center of government and commercial activity, dominating development of Indonesia's western region" (Wikipedia). The present portfolio documents the development of such a tobacco plantation.

$3750USD

50. [TEUTONIC KNIGHTS' RULES]

[Warmia?], first half of the 15th century. Octavo (ca. 20,5x15,7 cm). With ten vellum stitched leaves, all but the first leaf are used for the text; leaves unnumbered. Manuscript ruled and written in black ink, with wide margins, written area ca. 15,5x10 cm. Manuscript housed in a nineteenth century brown full morocco clamshell box with a red velvet lining. Boards with blind tooled decorative borders, spine with raised bands and a gilt tooled title "The Rules of the Order of Teutonic Knights." Upper stitch loose, but overall a beautiful internally clean manuscript in very good condition.

Very important original medieval manuscript, a striking first-hand account of the history of the famous Teutonic order (1190-1806). A brotherhood of German crusaders, the order was formed to protect and shelter Christian pilgrims in the Holy Land, but became famous in the 13th century as the moving force of the Prussian and Baltic Crusade. The wealth and power of Teutonic Knights was at its peak in the end of the 14th century when they not only ruled Christianized Prussia and Lithuania, but ruled a large sovereign monastic state covering East Prussia and Livonia (modern Baltic States). The Order's power started to decline after the famous Battle of Grunwald in 1410, but it was not until 1525 that the Teutonic Knights lost control over their Prussian domain and concentrated on their possessions in the Holy Roman Empire. Our manuscript most likely was created in the first half of the 15th century, when the Teutonic Order was still in their ancient castle Marienburg in East Prussia.

The manuscript contains the complete list of rules (Regule), laws (Gesetze) and customs (Gewohnheiten) of the Teutonic Order; apparently a table of contents of a larger manuscript. The list is divided into three parts, each with a traditional medieval descriptive title: "Hie hebent sich an die capitula vn(d) das registrum der regule der brudere des dütschen ordens. Des spitales sante marien" (Rules); "Hie hebet sich an das registrum der gesetzede" (Laws); "Hie hebet sich an das registrum von den gewonheiten" (Customs). There are 39 Rules, 70 Laws (numbered 71) and 64 Customs.

The document regulates all aspects of life of the Teutonic Knights, defining their main principles: "chastity, obedience and living without property," and describing the main rules of establishing hospitals and taking care of sick and old people, the order of praying and attending divine service, having food in regular days and fasting, keeping silence; special rules are dedicated to how and where the brethren shall sleep, how women shall be received into the service of the house etc. A big attention is paid to the brethren’s looks and uniform; the ways of community living and of the "heedful discretion of the master."

The verso of the last leaf houses the beginning of the Order’s Calendar, decorated with a large blue initial. The calendar completely embraces January and marks Christian holidays and days of commemoration of saints and martyrs. It differs though from the calendar reproduced in the first fundamental printed edition of the Statutes of Teutonic Knights by Max Perlbach (1890, see below) by inclusion of commemoration of "Erhardi episcopi" on the January 8 (St. Erhard of Bavaria).

The manuscripts of the Statutes of the Teutonic Knights are very rare. Max Perlbach in 1890 counted 34 extant manuscripts dated from 13th to 15th centuries (Perlbach, x-xxx): twenty-four in German, five in Latin, four in Dutch and one in French; the oldest being dated 1264 (Middle German Manuscript in the State Library in Berlin). All manuscripts were stored in Germany or Austria. This number though could be decreased as six manuscripts were housed in Konigsberg, and two in Berlin; both cities were significantly damaged during WWII.

Another 15th century manuscript of the Order’s Statutes written in a German cursive hand is now in the Rare Book department of University of Pennsylvania library. It was thoroughly described by Indrikis Stern, the author of a dissertation specially dedicated to the Rules and Statutes of the Teutonic Knights (see below).

Brief history of the Statutes of the Teutonic Knights

37
The Statutes of the Teutonic Knights were most likely formulated in the first half of the 13th century, with the oldest extant manuscript copy dating 1264 (Stern, 197). They were widely based on the Statutes of the Templars and Hospitallers, with necessary alterations and additions. The "statutes" meant "a complex of statutory regulations for the use and observance of the brethren of the Teutonic Order. They themselves called this collection the Ordenbuch - the Book of the Order" (Stern 48-49, Perlbach xvi).

"The fact remains, that the Teutonic Knights themselves regarded the statutes, as preserved in the copy of 1264, as unchangeable, for later editions to the statutes were never organically incorporated into the existing regulations, but were added as supplements, as new laws, by the ruling master, leaving unchanged the original Book of Order" (Stern 50-51). The Statutes of 1264 comprised: "the Calendar, the Easter Tables, the Prologue, the Titles of the Rule, the Rule, the Laws, the Customs, the Vigils, and the Genuflections" (Perlbach, xv-xvi).

The original language of the Statutes most likely was Latin, as the document need to be approved by the Pope, but it was German that quickly became the most common language of the Statutes because the majority of the brethren didn’t speak Latin. "The extant German manuscripts number well over thirty, in various dialects, for every commandery had to have a copy of the Ordenbuch. Naturally, as more and more copies were made, they began to differ not only in language, but also in accuracy, and various supplements were made. Therefore in 1442 the chapter of the order decided to revise the Book of the Order and make three master copies, one to be kept in Marienburg, another in the German Master’s residence in Horneck, and a third in the Livonian branch in Riga. All further copies were to be made only from these three master copies. Thus, in 1442 the German version was legally made the official version of the Statutes of the Teutonic Knights" (Stern, 57).

Literature:


Die Statuten des Deutsche Ordens nach den ältesten handschriften/ Herausgeben von Max Perlbach. Halle am Saale: Max Neimayer, 1890.


$12,500USD

51. [TRINITARIAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES IN SOMALIA]

[Album with 137 Original Photographs of the Trinitarian Mission in Jilib, Somalia].

Ca. 1910-1924. Folio (ca. 37x20 cm). 50 grey card leaves (27 blank). With 137 gelatin silver prints, the majority (123) of postcard size, the rest are from ca. 14.5x10.5 cm (5 ¼ x 4 ¼ in) to ca. 8x5.5 cm (3 x 2¼ in). Twenty-one photos with period manuscript captions in black or golden ink starting with: “Somalia Italiana. Gelib”. Ten photos with period ink manuscript text or inscriptions on recto or verso; two with French and Italian postal stamps dated “1924”. Original light green cloth album with two elaborate art nouveau metal vignettes on the front cover. A number of leaves with minor damage, about a dozen photos faded and with minor creases or losses on the corners, otherwise a very good album.

Interesting eye-witness account of the early years of the Trinitarian Catholic Mission in Gelib (Jilib), Southern Somalia. Compiled by mission member, the album shows a small, but well maintained settlement with a church and a main mission’s house, surrounded by a native village. The missionaries dressed in robes with distinctive Trinitarian red and blue crosses, are shown with children from the missionary school, while giving medical help to the locals (with one image showing a well equipped medical cabinet), working in fields, building wells, making mud bricks, visiting villages and even exploring...
the environs on a bike. The photos also show local villages and their inhabitants - farmers, shepherds with cows, Arab soldiers, elders, women with babies and numerous children, playing around or in the mission yard where swings had been constructed for them. There are also photos of the neighbouring Jubba River, and of a mosque in Jilib. Two images show the grave of the mission’s founder Father Leandro dell’Addolorata (1872-1906); there is also a portrait of a missionary with Princess Hélène d’Orléans (1871-1951), Duchess of Aosta, who visited Jilib during her travel to Africa in the 1910s.

The album was apparently compiled by a French member of the mission, some Padre Ludovic Richard, whose notes and comments present on seventeen photos or postcards from the album. The notes were addressed from “P[adre] Ludovico” to “Monsieur Antoin Richard” (apparently his brother), and dated 1918-1924, starting with the notes from Italy and finishing with letters from Jilib. P. Ludovic gace some comments on the mission’s affairs and named several missionaries present on the photos.

The Catholic mission in Jilib was opened in 1905 by Father Leandro Dell’Addolorata, a member of the Trinitarian religious order dedicated to liberation of Christians held in captivity. The main goal for the Trinitarian mission in Jilib was the protection of the local non-Muslim population of Bantu origin. Father Leandro “argued that most people living in the Jilib area declared themselves Muslim in order to strengthen their free status. <…> For several years, the Trinitarian fathers, an order dedicated to the defence of slaves, were prevented from entering Somalia by the Italian government, which feared that their activities would lead the Muslim population to rise in revolt. This prohibition adds weight to Father Dell’Addolorata’s suggestion that the people living along the Jubba River were not Muslim; he endorsed the idea that evangelization was feasible” (The Invention of Somalia/ Ed. By Ali Jimale Ahmed. The Red Sea Press, 1995, p. 194-195). The Trinitarian mission in Jilib went under the jurisdiction of the Apostolic Prefecture of Benadir (later Diocese of Mogadishu) in 1924. After the beginning of the Somali civil war its state is unknown.

$2750USD

52. [VIETNAM]

[Collection of Forty Original Photographs Including Thirty-five of the Tourane Province in Central Vietnam, Taken by a French Resident, Including Views of Nong Son and Duc Bo Districts, Street views of Tourane (Da Nang), Portraits of a French Catholic Missionary and his Local Flock; Five Photos of Canton (Guangzhou) and four Photos of Boussan les Bains, France].

Ca. 1907. Forty gelatin silver prints ca. 8x11 cm (3 1/8 x 4 ¾ in), mounted on rectos and versos of original album card leaves. Vast majority with period ink captions in French on the mounts. Mounts slightly waved, but overall a very good collection.

Interesting collection of original photographs of colonial Vietnam, assembled by a French resident in the province of Tourane (modern Da Nang, South Central Coast of Vietnam). The images focus on the area around Nong Son – a major coal mining centre of southern Vietnam, and depict mountainous views, forests, Khmère ruins, local peasants working on rice fields, the author’s house in Duc-Bo et al.; one image shows a French party travelling going to Nong Son on a river steamer Henrietta. There are also two street views of Tourane showing marching French soldiers and artillery, and five portraits of renowned French Catholic missionary in Cochinchina Jean-Baptiste-Marie Guerlach (1858-1912) with his flock, including two portraits of “Chretiens Noir.” Guerlach had been working as a missionary in the country since 1882, mostly in the interior jungle areas of Cochinchina, but in 1903-1908 he was in charge of the Tourane parish and the chaplain of the city military hospital. The collection also includes five views of the river, pagodas and a cemetery in Canton (Guangzhou) and closes with four images depicting agricultural activities in Boussan les Bains (Haute-Garonne region, France).

$850USD
53. **[VLADIVOSTOK]**

[Anonymous Large Original Photograph Panorama of Vladivostok].

*Ca. 1890s. Large folding albumen print panorama ca. 24x74 cm (9 ½ x 29 ¾ in), dissected in two parts and mounted on original card. Unsigned. Beautiful sharp strong image, this panorama is in near fine condition.*

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

*$1500USD*

54. **[WINDHOEK]**

LANGE, F.

[Large Folding Photograph Panorama of Windhoek, Namibia]: Panorama von Gross-Windhoek.

*Windhoek: Mertens & Sichel, ca. 1900. Oblong Octavo (ca. 18x22,5 cm). Large albumen panorama in five segments mounted on card, ca. 14,5x96 cm (5 ¾ x 37 ¾ in). Original publisher’s green half cloth album with red papered boards and silver gilt stamped title and publishers’ name on the front cover. Ink stamp of “4 Proviantkolonne. Kaiserl. Schutztruppe für Südwestafrika” on verso on the mount. Mounts slightly soiled, binding rubbed on extremities, with a minor tear on the top margin of the front cover, but the panorama is sharp and in very good condition.*

Interesting early photo panorama of Windhoek published by the local studio of Mertens & Sichel, one of the oldest enterprises in Namibia. Large and sharp, the photo gives a great view of the beginnings of present-day downtown Windhoek. The Alte Feste fort is seen in the far right, and the newly constructed building of the High Court (Alte Bezirksgerichte) are in the centre; piles of bricks prepared for construction are seen in the foreground. According to the stamp on the mount, this copy derives from a library of a local division of the Schutztruppe – German Imperial armed force used in its colonies, including Southwest Africa. Overall a very good bright photo.

*$1500USD*

55. **[ZONGULDAK COAL MINES, TURKEY]**

[Photo Album with 82 Original Photographs of the Coal Mines in Zonguldak, Turkey].

*Ca. 1909-1913. Oblong Folio (ca. 25x33,5 cm). 24 card leaves. 82 gelatin silver prints, including 34 large photos from ca. 23x28,5 cm (ca. 9 ¼ x 11 ¾ in) to ca. 16,5x23 cm (6 ¼ x 9 in), three large two-part panoramas ca. 24x58 cm (9 ½ x 22 ¾ in), and one three-part panorama ca. 16,5x70 cm (6 ¼ x 27 ½ in). The rest of the images are ca. 8x11 cm (3 ¼ x 4 ¼ in) or slightly smaller. The majority of photos with period ink and pencil captions in French on the mounts or on the images. Period beige cloth album with marbled endpapers. Corners slightly bumped, but overall a very good internally clean album with strong images.*

Historically significant private photo album compiled by a French manager of the “Société Ottomane des Mines d’Héraclée,” a Turkish joint stock mining company with French capital, which developed the Eregli coalfields near the city of Zonguldak, on the Turkish Black Sea coast. The album depicts the pre-WW1 period of the “Société d’Héraclée’s” activity and opens with a large group portrait of its Turkish and French executives and engineers, featuring nineteen people, with the compiler of the album (“Ego”) in the centre. The other large photos include eleven excellent panoramas and views of the port and harbor facilities in Zonguldak, showing coal transportation ships, industrial piers and railroads;
several photos show the Zonguldak port in winter or during a storm. There are also important images of
the inauguration of the port dredger and foundry in Zonguldak, as well as of the industrial pier and
railway in the nearby town of Kozlu (Cozlou); three great views of the interior of Zonguldak steel factory;
group portrait of the local miners, and images of mines and other industrial facilities in Gelik (Guélik),
Tchaï Damar, Asma (two-part panorama), and Kozlu. Executives and engineers of the "Société d’Heraclée"
present on eight photos, posing for various group portraits; with several people identified in manuscript
captions (e.g. Directeur des mines, Hamdi-bey, Docteur Dounias et al.). The smaller images depict
Zonguldak city, its European quarter and the house of the compiler of the album, towns of Gelik, Kozlu
and Eregli (Heraclea Pontica), picnic in the nearby Iliksu Valley, as well as daily life of the family in Boussan
les Bains (Haute-Garonne region, France), also showing the family chateau (constructed in 1773). Overall
a very interesting important album with excellent images of Turkish coal mining industry in the early 20th
century.

“Société d’Heraclée was founded as an Ottoman joint stock company with French capital, using the
50-year concession previously given to S.E. Yanko Bey Johannides in 1896. This company, with the support
of the Ottoman Bank, not only constructed mine installations, but also built a port in Zonguldak together
with a railway line connecting them to the port. According to an estimate made in 1911, there were four
large foreign capital firms which exploited coal mines. They extracted two million tons of coal annually,
and two-thirds of that was produced by the Société d’Heraclée.” (Geyikdagi, H. Foreign Investment in the
Ottoman Empire: International Trade and Relations, 1854-1914. London-New York, 2011, p. 120). During
the WW1 the majority of Turkish military and civil coal needs was satisfied by the “Société d’Heraclée’s”
produce.

$4750USD

56. BAKER, Samuel White (1821-1893)

Sandford Orleigh, Newton Abbot (blind stamped letterhead), 5 August 1877. Duodecimo (ca.
15,5x10 cm). 2 pp., with an integral blank leaf. Brown ink on laid paper. Mild fold marks, traces of old
mount on verso of the second blank leaf, but overall a very good letter.

A private letter by famous African explorer Samuel Baker written in his Sandford Orleigh estate in
Newton Abbot, Devon. Baker writes that “it is most kind of Sir Charles and Lady Graves Sawle to extend
their hospitality to me (to them a stranger,) and if I should be honored with an invitation from them I shall
accept it with pleasure.” The persons mentioned by Baker are Sir Charles Brune Graves Sawle, 2nd
Baronet of Penrice (1816-1903) and his wife Lady Rose (1818-1914), a friend of the poet Walter Savage
Landor. The couple made a trip up the Nile in 1875-1876, which could explain their friendship with Baker.
Lady Rose mentioned in her memoire that Samuel Baker and his wife visited Graves-Sawle’s estate in
Penrice (Cornwall) several times (Grawes Sawle, R. Sketches from Memories, 1833-1896. London, 1908, p.
125-128).

$750USD

57. BAUDIN, Auguste Laurent François (1800-1877)
[Official Autograph Letter Signed “A. Baudin,” written when he was the Commander-in-Chief of
the French Navy on the West Coast of Africa, and addressed to the Minister of the French Navy and the
Colonies].

Eldorado, rade de Gorée, 27 July 1848. Folio (ca. 30x20 cm). 1 p. Brown ink on paper, official
manuscript letterhead of the “Direction du personnel. Bureau des Corps organise” in the upper left
corner. Text in secretarial hand, signed by Baudin. Docketed and stamped in the Ministry of the French
Navy (stamp dated 9 September 1848) on the upper margin. Later pencil notes on the lower margin, mild fold marks, otherwise a very good letter.

Written on board French steam-powered frigate “Eldorado” (1843), this official letter from Auguste Baudin, Commander-in-chief of the French navy on the coast of West Africa (Goree Island, Senegal) is addressed to the Minister of the French Navy Raymond-Jean-Baptiste de Verninac Saint-Maur (17 July – 20 December 1848). Baudin forwards to the minister the report by “captaine Protet du brig le Dupetit-Thouars” and distinguishes two naval officers who have been exposed to the areas where “sharks abound”. “Capitaine Protet” was actually Auguste Léopold Protet (1808-1862), future governor of Senegal (1850-54) and the founder of the city of Dakar (1857). He fought in the Second Opium War, became the commander of a naval division in China and a rear admiral in 1860, and was killed in the Taiping Rebellion in 1862. The French aviso (corvette) Protet (F742) was named after him.

Auguste Laurent François Baudin was a French rear admiral (1855) and a colonial administrator. He spent most of his career as a naval officer in the French colonies, serving as the governor of Senegal and commander of French naval station on the West African Coast (Côtes occidentales d’Afrique) in 1847-50. During his service there he proclaimed the abolition of slavery in Senegal, decreed by the Second French Republic on 27 April 1848. Later he was the governor and commander in chief of the naval division of French Guyana (1855-59), and the commander of the navy in Algeria (1860-62). He was made a grand officer of the Legion of Honour on 19 September 1860 (Wikipedia).

$875USD

58. BENTINCK, Lord William Cavendish (1774-1839)

[Autograph Letter Written when Governor of Madras, to Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General of India, Regarding the Reception of Lord Valentia During His Travels in India].

Fort St. George, 15 January 1804. 2 pp. Quarto bifolium (ca. 22.5x18 cm). Brown ink on watermarked laid paper, docketed on the top of the first leaf and on verso of the second blank leaf. Mild fold marks, traces of old mount on verso of the second blank leaf, otherwise a very good letter.

Interesting letter regarding George Annesley, Viscount of Valentia’s travels in India in 1802-1806. Lord Bentinck, Governor of Madras (1803-1807, and later Governor-General of India) advises Marquis Wellesley that he has received his letter, transmitted by Lord Valentia and proceeds: “I trust that your Lordship will be convinced that during the progress of Lord Valentia through the territories of this Residency every public mark of distinction & respect so properly due to a person of Rank shall be shewn to his Lordship in obedience to your Excellency’s Commands.”

George Annesley, Viscount Valentia (1770-1774) travelled across India, Ceylon, the Red Sea region and Ethiopia in 1802-1806, accompanied by a noted artist and orientalist Henry Salt (1780-1827) as his secretary and draughtsman. Salt’s paintings from the trip were used to the Lord Valentia’s “Voyages and Travels to India” (London, 1809, 3 vols.).

$975USD

59. BETTS, John


London: George Philip & Son Ltd., ca. 1920. Eight coloured lithographed gores printed on linen, stitched over a black expanding metal umbrella-type frame, brass cap and hanging hook ca. 38 cm (15 inch.) diameter when expanded at equator and center metal shaft ca. 72 cm (28 inch.). Housed in the original publisher's printed cylindrical case. When expanded the cloth gores show some crinkling as well as four cloth tears (10 cm and smaller) at the top. The case with some wear and rubbing. Overall the globe and case are still in good condition.
A revised edition of this umbrella-mechanism ‘pop up’ globe with Germany shown without the
Elsass and Posen etc., Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania shown as independent states, New Guinea
shown as an Australian Mandate as well as other border changes shown post World War I. "The
nineteenth century saw the appearance in various places of folding or collapsible globes that were
cheaper and easier to store away. One of these globes was Bett’s Patent Portable Globe [produced] from
around 1860" (Dekker p.127); Tooley’s Mapmaker’s A-D p.133.

$975USD

60. BOWERS, Alexander

[Autograph Manuscript of a Detailed Report to "The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce
Glasgow," on Burma and the Sladen Mission sent from Mandalay to the Chinese Frontier to Establish
"Overland Communication with Western China," with Detailed Descriptions of People and Places and
on the Goods Available in the Region and the Trade Possibilities].

[Glasgow], ca. 1870. Quarto (ca. 25x19 cm). 32 leaves. Brown ink on beige wove paper. Text mainly
on recto of leaves. With minor edge wear, very minor foxing and with small pieces of tape on left outer
leaf edges, with corrections and additions in pencil and ink. Overall a very good manuscript.

In 1868, Edward Bosc Sladen (1827–1890) "was placed in charge of a political mission sent to the
Chinese frontier to inquire into the causes of the cessation of overland trade between Burma and China,
and to obtain information respecting the Shans, Kakyens, and Panthays. Leaving Mandalay on 13 January,
he proceeded via Bhamo to Momein (Tengyue), the frontier town of the Chinese province of Yunnan,
where he stayed six weeks, but was prevented from proceeding further by the disturbed state of the
country. The mission reached Bhamo, on its return journey, on 3 September, having acquired much
valuable information about an almost unknown country" (Oxford DNB). "The journey proved for the
first time the navigability of the river beyond Mandalay, and charts were drawn up by Captain Bowers who
accompanied the expedition" (Howgego, Continental Exploration 1850-1940, S39).

The present manuscript is a detailed report including the historical and political background with
mentions of "the Panthay Rebellion (1856–1873), a rebellion of the Muslim Hui people and other (non-
Muslim) ethnic minorities against the Manchu rulers of the Qing Dynasty in southwestern Yunnan
Province" (Wikipedia) and the relationship between Burma and Western China. It includes details and
findings of the Sladen expedition to Yunnan to explore re-opening ancient trade routes, descriptions of
cities such as Talifu (the headquarters of the Mohammedan "Sultan" during the rebellion), and the
influence of political and religious factors on trade and the workforce, with descriptions of goods traded
(such as gold and cotton). Bowers describes the governor of the city and district of Momein "Ja Su
Kone?" [as] a man of most liberal ideas, and generous impulses was anxious to reciprocate trade relations
with us, and entered heartily into a treaty of commerce with Major Sladen." Further, Bowers says of the
capital of the Panthay's "Talifoo [Dali]," is described as a city of the first class, it is situated on the banks of
an immense lake [Erhai Lake] or inland sea, and is the seat of the Panthay Govt., their King "Suliman the
first" has his courts there, it is described as being 12 days march in "N" direction from Momein. The city
has sixteen gates to it, and is about 3 miles long." Bowers descriptions of the people and places of this
Burmese-Chinese border region is supplemented with much detail on the products and trade possibilities
available there.

$2500USD

61. BRANDEL, Konrad (1838-1920) (Photographer)

[Original Portfolio with Twenty-six Mounted Original Photographs Titled:] Souvenir de Varsovie.

Warsaw: Fot. Brandel, ca. 1870s. 26 leaves. With twenty-six individually mounted albumen
photographs each ca. 10,5x15 cm (4 ½ x 6 in). Mounts with decorative printed border and printed titles in
Polish and French. Photographs housed in the publisher's original gilt titled maroon cloth oblong quarto portfolio. Covers stained and worn, some mounts with minor foxing, and some photos very mildly faded, but overall a very good collection of photographs.


Konrad Brandel and his brothers opened their studio at Nowy Swiat # 57 in 1865 and initially the main activity of their company was portrait photography, but the company soon expanded into scientific and topographic photography. At the Polytechnic Exhibition in Moscow in 1872, the company received its first medal (silver) for photography.

$2250USD

62.  BRAUN, Georg (1541-1622) & HOGENBERG, Frans (1535-1590)  
[PRAGUE: Panoramic Handcoloured Copper Engraving Titled:] Palatium Imperatorum Pragae Quod Vulgo Ratzin Appelatur / Praga Regni Bohemiae Metropolis.  
[Cologne], 1588. Handcoloured copper engraving ca. 6x49 cm (14 x 19 ½ in.). Later hand colouring but overall a very good engraving.

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

$1850USD

63.  CHARNER, Léonard Victor Joseph, Admiral of France (1797-1869)  


A collection of three autograph letters signed by Admiral Léonard Charner who took active part in the Second Opium War (1856-1860), the Siege of Saigon (February 1859-February 1861) and the French conquest of Cochinchina (1858-1862), serving as the military Governor of French Cochinchina in February-
November 1861. The first letter dated 1857 and addressed to “Mon cher Amiral” concerns Charner’s recent nomination for the order of the Legion of Honour. He is more than grateful for the part the admiral played in it, and mentions that the nomination is the consequence of the “Black Sea campaign” (the Crimean War). Charner hopes that the admiral’s honourable and long service will be appreciated, and that he will also receive the award. The second letter dated 29 February 1860 was written shortly before Charner’s leave to the war theatre in China – he was appointed the commander of French naval forces in the Far East earlier that month (4 February). The letter conveys his apologies for not being able to visit the senator before his leave. The last letter, dated 7 July 1862 apparently accompanied Charner’s report on “what the navy has accomplished under my command in China and Cochinchina. I rely on your graciousness that this brief report will be shown to the Emperor”. The letter is countersigned in different hand, saying the note has been read entirely, and met with a great interest from His Majesty.

“In 1860, Charner was commander of the French naval forces in the Far East. He was involved in the Second Opium War in China until its end in 1861. As soon as the war ended, Charner left for Vietnam in January 1861 with his naval squadron and a force of 3,000 troops to support French troops encircled in Saigon. In 1861, he relieved the Siege of Saigon, thereby continuing the endeavour of Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, and permitting the establishment of the first French territories in Vietnam. For his naval victories in the Far East Charner was awarded with the Grand Cross of the legion of Honour on 10 February 1861. He became a French senator in 1862, Admiral of France in 1864. Several French naval ships have been named after him, such as the cruiser Amiral Charner (1893) or the Bougainville-class colonial sloop (“aviso colonial”) Amiral Charner (1933) which fought at the Battle of Koh Chang in the 1941 Franco-Thai War” (Wikipedia).

$1750USD

64. CHIKHACHEV, Petr Alexandrovich (1808-1890)  


An interesting informative letter by Petr Chikhachev, a renowned Russian explorer of the Altai Mountains where he discovered the richest coal deposit in the world (Kuznetsk Coal Basin). He was also famous for his extensive travels to the Asia Minor in 1847-63 which resulted in the classic work about the region “Asie Mineure: Description physique, statistique et archéologique de cette contrée” (Paris, 1853-1869; text in 8 vols. And atlas in 3 vols.). This edition was prepared in cooperation with a number of experts in different branches of natural science, and describes geography, climatology, zoology, botany, geology, and paleontology of the Asia Minor. For this book Chikhachev was elected an honorary member of the Russian, Berlin and Munich Academies of Sciences and several other European scientific societies.

The letter contains important information about publication of the “Asie Mineure”: Chikhachev informs his correspondent that his ‘grand ouvrage’ on Asia Minor has just been finished with the two last volumes, which the publisher, Mr. Guérin is going to issue under the title “Géologie de l’Asie Mineure”, the whole edition thus comprising eight volumes. “This was the work I was desperate to finish, and I am very happy that I have done it” [in translation]. Chikhachev also mentions a small volume he has just issued under the title “Une Pages sur l’Orient” (Paris, 1868, first edition), which was intended to popularise his scientific works about Asia Minor.

Chikhachev thanks the addressee for his very interesting communication regarding “Bacon” (“Lord Bacon” by Jusdus de Liebig, translated by Chikhachev from German and published in Paris, 1866). He reassures that he will consider the remarks during the work on the second edition and that he will be
happy to forward them to Mr. de Liebig as well. He also notes that the first edition will be out of print soon. Overall a very interesting letter.

$1250USD

65. **COOKE, William Bernard (1778-1855)**

[Autograph Letter Signed “W. Cooke” to His Mother with Interesting Notes about the Napoleonic Wars and Illustrated with a Large Beautiful Ink Drawing of St. Mawes, Cornwall].

St. Mawes, Sunday, 29 November 1812. Octavo (ca. 23x18,5 cm). 4 pp., with text on the upper third parts of pages only. Brown ink on paper, with a large double-page ink sketch of St. Mawes on pp. 2 and 3. Addressed, sealed and with postal marks on the last page. Mild fold marks, minor tear and chip on the second leaf after opening not affecting the text, otherwise a very good letter.

Beautiful illustrated letter by prominent British engraver William Bernard Cooke, with interesting notes about the War between Britain and France (1803-1814) and a large drawing of St. Mawes, preceding Cooke’s famous series of the “Picturesque Views on the Southern Coast of England” (48 etchings, 1814-1826). The letter was addressed to his mother, Anna Maria White (d. 1821) and describes Cooke’s stay in St. Mawes with his wife “Bethy” - Elizabeth Blundstone (d. 1830). He talks about his illness, an invitation from his brother Samuel to come to Spain (but it is too late in winter for travelling, so Cooke will not go); and notes that “the trading Vessels the same kind as we came with were lately taken by the French between Falmouth & Plymouth. I don’t know how we shall get home again, for Bethy has the greatest aversion by Sea and by land it is so extravagantly dear that it would cost us 25 d. To London.”

Most part of the central spread is occupied by a beautiful ink drawn view of St. Mawes, “entirely done from Memory, but has <…> rece’d the greatest approbation of several I have shewn it to on account of its likeness of the Place; we can only see from our Window St. Anthony’s Point, the open Sea and the distant view of the Manacles. You must suppose yourself upon a high hill much above St. Mawes and looking down upon the whole.”

Cooke describes the view: “In the foreground is St. Mawes, the House with the Chimney smoaking [sic!] is the one we live in. A fleet is going off with convoy for the Mediterrane, in one of the ships suppose myself, and Bethy near the castle waving her handkerchief, taking leave of me <…> . A Train of Buoys are in the middle of the Harbour to denote the deep Water. 15 fathom. Men of War go a great Way up the Harbour on the night. Where the Packet is firing a Gun as the Signal of departure for passengers on Shore – is called the Roads.”

He also notes that the number of birds drawn by him in different groups relates to specific objects in the view, and explains: [1 bird]. The Pier of St. Mawes; [2 birds]. One of the Seine Boats. A Seine is a Net of extraordinary size, which will surround 18 Hundred hogsheads of live Fish at one Time; [3 birds]. St. Anthony’s Point, it joins the mainland at about a mile up, forming a Creek or Small River; [4 birds]. The Manacle Rocks. The Lizard is situated just beyond them. St. Keverne Church us on the Top; [5 birds]. Pendennis Castle, firing a salute on my Father’s birthday; [6 birds]. Falmouth, a large Dot on the Hill near the Church is Mr. Blundstone’s Tomb Stone; [7 birds]. Penryn. Just below Penryn, a few Roofs of Houses are seen, on the other side the Hill. This is Flushing.” Overall a beautiful artistic letter with interesting information on the Napoleonic Wars.

$1750USD

66. **CORDEYRO, Antonio S.J. (1641-1722)**

[History of Portugal's Atlantic Islands:] Historia Insulana das Ilhas a Portugal Sugeytas no Oceano Occidental., Para a confirmaçam dos bons costumes, assim moraes, como sobrenaturaes, dos nobres antepassados Insulanos, nos presentes, e futuros Descendentes seus, & só para a salvação de suas almas, & mayor gloria de Deos.
Lisboa: Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1717. First Edition. Folio. [xvi], 528 pp. With woodcut vignette on title-page, woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Handsome period brown elaborately gilt tooled full sheep. Title page with repaired upper right corner, not affecting text, rear cover with some repaired cut marks, otherwise a very good copy in very original condition.

Important history of Portugal's Atlantic islands, covering the prehistory and ancient history (including rumors that they were Atlantis) of the Canary Islands, Cabo Verde, Madeira (including Porto Santo), the Azores (sections on Santa Maria, São Miguel, Ilha Terceira, São Jorge, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo).

The author, a Jesuit, was a native of Angra on the island of Terceira in the Azores. He died at the Collegio de Sancto Antão in Lisbon."This work is an important source for the history and description of the Azores, Terceira in particular. Much of the material is derived from the Saudades da terra of Caspar Frutuoso. There are also chapters describing the Canaries, Cape Verde islands and Madeira, as well as some references to Brazil and the Americas. The section on Madeira includes an account of the introduction of sugarcane from Sicily, and the development of the industry. This declined with the gradual depletion of wood-fuel stocks and then moved first to Sao Tom, and then to Brazil"(Sotheby's); "A history of Portuguese exploration, colonization, and colonial administration in the islands of the Canary, Madeira, Azores, and Cape Verde groups"(Bell C619); Innocêncio I, 114; Sabin 16759.

$2500USD

67. DAPPER, Olfert (1636-1689)


[Africa: Being an Accurate Description of the Regions of Aegypt, Barbary, Lybia, and Billedulgerid, the Land of Negroes, Guinea, Aethiopia, and the Abyssines, with all the Adjacent islands, either in the Mediterranean, Atlantick, Southern, or Oriental Sea, belonging thereunto; with the several Denominations of their Coasts, Harbors, Creeks, Rivers, Lakes, Cities, Towns, Castles, and Villages; Their Customs, Modes, and Manners, Languages, Religions, and Inexhaustible Treasure].

Amsterdam: Jacob van Meurs, 1670-1671. First German Edition. Folio, 2 parts in one. [viii], 695, [13] [i], 101, [3] pp. Title to part one printed in red and black, engraved additional title, engraved portrait, forty-three engraved folding maps and plates and fifty-six engraved illustrations in text. Beautiful period style crimson very elaborately gilt tooled full morocco with a black gilt label. A near fine copy.

Beautifully and vividly illustrated, this "work is one of the most authoritative 17th-century accounts on Africa published in German. Dapper never travelled to Africa but used reports by Jesuit missionaries and other explorers. The fine plates include views of Algiers, Benin, Cairo, Cape Town, La Valetta, Marrakech, St. Helena, Tangier, Tripoli, Tunis, as well as animals and plants" Christie's. Translated into German by F. von Rezen. This copy has the engraved title, dedication and portrait leaves lacking in most copies.

"An important early work on Africa in general, which was translated into several European languages... "It was carefully compiled from the best sources of information" (Mendelssohn I, p. 414). Dapper "wrote a book on the history of Amsterdam. Later he also wrote about Africa, China, India, Persia, Georgia, and Arabia, although he had not visited these exotic destinations himself. In fact, he never travelled outside Holland. His books became well-known in his own time... To this day, Dapper's book Description of Africa Naukeurige Beschrijvinge van Africa gewesten (1668) is a key text for Africanists" (Wikipedia); Cox I, p. 361; Gay 219.
68. **DOLGORUKOV, Vladimir Andreevich, prince (1810-1891)**

[Autograph Letter Signed “Prince Vladimir Dolgorouki,” written when he was the General Governor of Moscow].

*Moscow, 18/30 December 1873. Octavo (ca. 21x13 cm). 2 pp. Black ink on blue paper, with two period or slightly later ink notes in a different hand (Dolgorukov’s title, in English and in Russian). Slightly worn on folds, a small hole in the left upper corner after detaching the letter from an old mount, but overall a very good letter.*

A social letter by influential Russian statesman Vladimir Dolgorukov, general of the cavalry, General Governor of Moscow in 1865-1891, and a member of the State Council after 1881. As the General Governor of Moscow Dolgorukov achieved wide popularity for his generosity, hospitality and charitable activities. During the Russian-Turkish war (1877-78) he actively supported the Red Cross, having assembled over 3 million roubles for the society’s hospitals, sanitary ships and trains. In 1874 Dolgorukov was awarded with the Order of St. Andrew the Apostle the First Called; in 1875 during the celebration of his 10th anniversary as the General Governor of Moscow the City Council bestowed him the title of the honorary citizen of Moscow.

In the letter Dolgorukov thanks his correspondent (“Monsieur”) for the souvenir and the intention to “take care of my watch. I will use the way you’ll show me to pay the amount of my debt. <…> I have got one regret to express to you – your letter didn’t show me the prospect of your return to Moscow. I don’t despair the pleasure to meet you somewhere else”.

$475 USD

69. **DOUST MOHAMMED KHAN MOAYER OL-MAMALEK**

[Album of Thirty-Five Original Photographs of Cairo Titled:] Cet Album est un Souvenir de mon Voyage en Egypte et en Europe dans les Annees 1883-1884 - Doust Mohammed Khan Moayer el Memalek.

*1883-1884. 35 leaves. With thirty-five albumen photographs one to a leaf ca. 21x27 cm (8 x 10 ½ in.). Sixteen of the photographs titled and signed P. Sebah in negative. Handsome period maroon gilt titled and tooled full morocco. Rebacked in style, a few leaves with minor chipping of blank fore edge, one image with some minor marginal damage, a couple of images mildly faded but overall a very good album with good strong images.*

Doust Mohammed Khan Moayer ol-Mamalek was "a prince of the royal house of Persia, was an important amateur photographer, collector and traveller, who acquired this substantial collection of photographs during a tour of Egypt and Europe in the years 1883 to 1884" (Sothebys). The Pascal Sebah photographs include: Cour de la Mosquee Touloun, Tombeau des Califes, Fete du Dosseh (2x), Tombeau d'Imam Chaf, El-Aschraf, Tombeau de Calife, Tombeaux et Mosquee du Sultan El Barkouk, New Hotel, Citadelle du Caire, et Tombeaux des Mameluks, Fontaine et Ecole de la Valide, Rue du L'Hotel Shepeard's, Kiosque de Choubra - Galeries, Palais de Gezret (3x). The unsigned and untitled photographs are of the same size and include many other Cairo city, street and landmark views. Overall a very good collection of early Cairo photographs. Doust Mohammad Khan Moayer ol-Mamalek, was the son-in-law of Nasser al-Din Shah who married her daughter Princess Esmat os-Saltaneh. "Sebah photographed Egypt extensively. He included all the temples and many anthropological portraits of tribes people in the Nubian desert..., Sebah’s photographs of the period are among the best productions by a commercial photographer, and no doubt the silver medal he won at the Exposition Universelle of 1878 for his highly praised Egyptian photographs was well deserved" (Perez p.222).

$5250 USD
70. **EDEN, Sir Ashley (1831-1887)**

Political Missions to Bootan, comprising the reports of the Hon’ble Ashley Eden, - 1864; Capt. R.B. Pemberton, 1837, 1838, with Dr. W. Griffiths’s Journal; and the Account by Baboo Kishen Kant Rose.


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

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

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

$1750USD

71. **EDWARDES, Sir Herbert Benjamin (1819-1868)**

[Two Autograph Letters Signed, Giving a Detailed Description of the Special Golden Medal of the East India Company Given to Him in Commemoration of His Service During the Second Anglo-Sikh War, Supplemented with an Ink Sketch of the Medal].

Two letters: 37 Upper Seymour Street, 19 & 20 February 1851. Each 12mo (ca. 18x11 cm). In all 4 pp. of text. Brown ink on watermarked laid paper. Mild fold marks, paper slightly browned on top of the first letter, otherwise a very good pair of letters.

Two letters by Major-General Sir Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, a British officer and administrator in Punjab, known as the “Hero of Multan” for his pivotal role in securing the British victory in the Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49). Written in London after his triumphant return from India in 1850, the letters describe the golden medal of the East India Company, specially struck and given to Edwardes for his services in Punjab and in particular for his actions during the uprising in Multan. The award ceremony took place just a week earlier, on 12 February 1851.

The letter of the 20 February describes both sides of the medal: “Inscription. From the East India Company to Lieut. & Bt. Mayor H.B. Edwards C.B. For his services in the Punjab. A.D. 1848. Obverse: Queen’s head, VICTORIA REGINA (below). Reverse: The infant Hercules strangling the snake among the
lotus leaves (emblematic of the East). Martial Valor & Victory at two sides placing a wrath of laurel over Major Edwardes’s coat of arms, on the top Inscription <…> the centre.”

The letter of the 19 February gives some details of the award ceremony: “The Medal presented to me by the Court of Directors on Wednesday the 12th was not the ‘Punjab Medal’, but the Gold medal specially voted for me by the Court on 13th September 1848 “in testimony of their high approbation of the important services rendered etc. etc.” (for the whole vote see pp. 477-8, vol. 2 of my book). The Court on the12th was a closed one & its proceedings therefore are not known in detail to the world outside the purdah; but as every one of the Directors attended you may easily believe that what took place was a most gratifying farewell to me before leaving England”.

“In 1850, when word reached England of the exploits of Lieutenant Herbert Edwardes in bringing order to the wild inhabitants of Bannu and uniting them against Mulraj, whom he had defeated in a series of actions in 1848, he became a household name, and the Court of Directors elected to reward his highly cost-effective services with a ‘special gold medal’, the design of which was entrusted to Wyon. On the obverse is the head of Queen Victoria, ‘the fountain of all honour’, and on the reverse the Edwardes family arms surmount the inscription, ‘To Lieutenant Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, Brevet-Major and C.B., for his services in the Punjab, 1848’. The inscription is flanked by the figures of Valour and Victory, and beneath the inscription, the figure of the infant Hercules (emblematic of Edwardes’ youth) strangles the serpent. The medal was intended as a unique honour and instructions were issued from the Court that once struck, the die was to be broken, but these instructions were evidently not obeyed. Edwardes received the medal from the hands of the Chairman, John Shepherd, at a formal presentation held at East India House, Leadenhall Street, on 12 February 1851. In his short address Shepherd ‘confidently’ anticipated that ‘the same energy, skill, and bravery would distinguish’ Edwardes’ future career” (Dix Noonan Webb Auctions).

Edwardes became Commissioner of Peshawar (1853-59) and was among those responsible for averting the danger of an uprising in the Punjab in 1857.

$975USD

72. FOSTER (SKEFFINGTON), Thomas Henry, 2nd Viscount Ferrard, 2nd Baron of Oriel (1772-1843).

[Autograph Letter Signed “Ths. Foster” to his mother Margareta Amelia Foster, Baroness Oriel, with Observations on Lisbon and the Portuguese].

Lisbon, 22 February ca. 1791. Octavo (ca. 22x17 cm). 3 ½ pp. Brown ink on watermarked laid paper. Addressed, with postal stamps and remnants of the original seal on the fourth page. Fold marks, tears and holes on the last page after opening, touching a few letters of text but not affecting sense; the tears repaired. Overall a very good legible letter.

An informative letter full of interesting observations, by a member of one of the aristocratic Irish families, who travelled to Portugal either during a Grand Tour or for health reasons (the letter contains notes on his improving, but not yet good condition). Foster starts the letter expressing his impatience to know “how Anna [his younger sister, Anne Dorothea, ca. 1774-1865] has succeeded in her Castle Minuet & only wait for some Authority to congratulate her on her first Appearance as a Lady of Ton…”

The letter contains his observations on the Portuguese weather, people, religious customs and celebrations, etc.: “Snow in Lisbon is so uncommon that a Phisician [sic!] told me, that his Driver on seeing it this time two years got off his Mule to cross himself, the thaw was so sudden then & accompanied with such Warmth that for Many Hours the People of Lisbon concluded that some Part of the Town was on Fire, & very diligently searched for this concealed Flame <…> Oranges or grapes are to be had fresh through the whole year, & there is no Plant that will not flourish in this Climate some one time of the Year, from the Produce of Brazil, to the Coldest Shrub of Iceland <…> Rheumatic Patients are the only
growth that dwindles here & some good Englishmen who have been used to a periodical fit of the gout complain that the climate will not fix their disorder to the time they wish. <…>

The Portuguese in general are like the figures you see in Italian Prints, the monks look either dropsical or aqueish, you would smile to see a greasy Franciscan friar with only one coarse garment, no stockings & loose broques, carrying an umbrella, when the rules of his order forbid hi, the use of any hat... This is a fair evasion compared with other they practise <…> Where so bad a Police is kept up & so few Atrocious crimes happen, either the Nature of the People must be good, or fear of their Confessors must restrain them. Any man who is detected with a stabbing knife is instantly imprisoned. But the interest of a Nobleman will open any Prison, & the absurd lenity of the Queen will pardon any Offence.

<…> The Patriarch has more than once given me his Blessings as I have passed his Carriage, he represents the Pope in the same Degree that a Vice Roy does his King. The Inquisition is perfectly quiet & scarcely considered as a religious office <…> My Books are by a Friend’s Means released from the Board of Censure, they are very liberal to Strangers in this respect, indeed I know nothing in Portugal which may not be attained by Interest, to put a Man into Prison, or to take him out to marry your Niece <…> All the Nobility are Pensioners to the Crown, & their principal Study that of supplanting each other of the Royal Favour…”

“Thomas Henry Skeffington, 2nd Viscount Ferrard was an Irish peer and politician. He entered the Irish House of Commons for Dunleer in 1793, representing it until the Act of Union in 1801. Ferrard sat as Member of Parliament in the British House of Commons for Drogheda (1807-1812) and for County Louth (1821-1824). In 1811 he was appointed High Sheriff of Louth and in 1818, appointed High Sheriff of Antrim. He succeeded his mother as second Viscount Ferrand in 1821. However, as this was an Irish peerage it did not entitle him to a seat in the House of Lords. In 1828 he succeeded his father in the barony of Oriel, which was in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and was able to take a seat in the upper chamber of Parliament” (Wikipedia).

$975USD

73. FREIRE DE ANDRADE, Alfredo Augusto (1859-1929)

[Twenty-Four Mounted Photographs of the Expedition of the Comissao de Delimitacao de Fronteiras Entre o Distrito de Lourenco Marques e o Transvaal 1890 / Commission to Deliminate the Border Between Mozambique and Transvaal in 1890].

1890-1. Folio. 24 leaves. With twenty-four albumen photographs mounted on stiff card, each photograph with a manuscript caption. Photographs: 15x20 cm (6x8 in), Cord: 30x36 cm (12 x 14 ½ in). Several mounts with mild foxing and some mounts with some mild water staining, mainly of blank margin, additionally several mounts with edge wear, several images mildly faded and a couple of images with some minor damage of image surface but overall a very good collection.

This rare collection of images show: Lourenzo Marques (Maputo) (2 photographs), Officer Corps of the Mozambique Expedition & Armoury; Massikesse (Macequece) (2 photographs) Camp & Detachment; Guelimane (Quelimane) (2 photographs) Armoury & Market; Also, Mafakase, camp on the River Muanze, Beira, Vincent beach (Zambezi), military headquarters in Mossurize, camp by Mount Gorungue, Mount Wengo north side, departure of the expedition boats, River Limpopo, group of inhabitats of Gouvea, native troops, government wagons, Portuguese detachments (2) and several other images.

Mozambique had reached a critical period with Britain because of the question of the Shire mountains following the British ultimatum of 1890, which forced a period of inactivity until Portugal and Britain reached an agreement on the demarcation of their spheres of influence in East Africa.

Once those issues were resolved, the Commission to deliminate the borders between the district of Lourenço Marques and the Transvaal Republic began its work. The leadership was entrusted to engineer Freire de Andrade who then started to explore the Limpopo River. This exploration unfortunately led to
more conflict with the British. "Massi Kessi has historic significance for a conflict that took place there on May 11, 1891, between the Portuguese (Under the command of Caldas Xavier) and the British South Africa Company. As a result, the British government pushed through a treaty on June 11, 1891, that ensured ownership of Manica by the British South Africa Company; until then, the Portuguese colonial area had extended to the Mazoetal river, almost to Harare, Shamv and Mount Darwin" (Wikipedia).

$1850USD

74. GENÉE, Rudolph

Danzigs (Gdansk) alterthümliche Gebäude. In artistischer und historischer Bedeutung dargestellt [Danzig's Historic Buildings. Represented in Artistic and Historical Importance].


This important view book of Gdansk was first published in 1857 with twenty plates and then six plates were added to the present 1864 issue. The plates include a beautiful panoramic view of Gdansk, as well as many of the cities most famous landmarks including the Arsenal, Town Hall, English House, Artus' Court, Long Market, St. Mary's Church etc. The current work shows Gdansk during the stewardship of the city's longest serving mayor, Robert von Blumenthal, who held office from 1841 until 1863. Gdansk received a railway link to Berlin as part of the Prussian Eastern Railway in 1852 and in the second half of the 19th century together with Elblag became a center of shipbuilding within Prussia which result in a general economic upswing of region.

$3250USD

75. GIOVIO, Giulio, Bishop of Nocera (ca. 1510-ca. 1563)

[Official Letter Signed by Giovio to “Molto Magnifico Signor” Solomeo Solomei in Florence, Introducing his Nephew Passing through Florence on his way to Rome].

Como, 19 March 1560. Folio (ca. 31x21 cm). 1 pp. With the integral blank leaf. Brown ink on laid paper, text in Italian in secretarial hand, signed by Giovio, addressed and docketed on verso of the second blank leaf. Fold marks, second leaf with the lower blank corner clipped and minor staining from the removed seal, but overall a very good letter.

Letter by Giulio Giovio, the bishop of Nocera, Campania (1552-1560), writer and nephew of noted prelate, historian and physician Paolo Giovio (1483-1552). Giulio Giovio inherited the title of the bishop of Nocera from his uncle (Paolo Giovio held the seat in 1528-1552). Among poetical works of Giulio Giovio is an extensive poem, a part of which is dedicated to Giovanni da Verrazzano who travelled to North America in 1524, thus becoming “the first European since the Norse expeditions to North America around AD 1000 to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between the Carolinas and Newfoundland, including New York Bay and Narragansett Bay.” A contemporary of the events, Giulio Giovio collected news about the voyage directly from the testimony of Verrazzano’s brother, Jerome. The eleven octaves of Giovio’s poem related to Giovanni da Verrazzano were published by A. Bacchiani under title “I fratelli da Verrazzano e l'eccidio di una spedizione italo-francese in America (1528)” (Boll. Della Società geografica italiana, s. 4, II (1925), pp. 395-399). The later years of Giulio’s life he spent at his uncle’s villa, called Museo because of a large collection of painting and antiquities, including one of the first collection of artefacts from the New World, where he sorted the unpublished works of his uncle.

$850USD

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

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.

$1950USD

77. HECQUARD, [Louis] Hyacinthe (1814-1866)  
Voyage sur la côte et dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique Occidentale [Voyage to the Coast and Interior of West Africa].  

The frontispiece shows Grand Bassam, the main French base in Côte d'Ivoire. This account is "an important source of ethnographic and art historical information... Hyacinthe Hecquard, geographer, military officer, and diplomat, arrived in Senegal in 1843 to serve with the "Spahis Senegalais.' In 1849 he was named commanding officer of the French fort at Bakel in the Senegal Valley, a position he held for sixteen months. As a geographer, Hecquard was anxious to travel to the Niger River. In 1849 the French administration in West Africa authorized this journey, which was to follow an unusual and, ultimately, an impractical route. Hecquard arrived at Grand Bassam to begin his overland trek on November 19, 1849. For three months he struggled to convince recalcitrant Muslim traders, whom he called "Bambaras," to guide him into the interior. He finally admitted defeat and returned to Grand Bassam. In August 1850 he set out again, this time from Casamance (present-day southern Senegal). The revised itinerary took him to Futa Jallon, which was then just beginning to attract the attention of the French in St. Louis for its commercial prospects. The venture was successful and Hecquard spent four months in the Futa Jallon" (Mark, P. Hyacinthe Hecquard's drawings and watercolors from Grand Bassam.../ Paideuma 36, 1990, p. 173; see: JSTOR on-line). "France took an interest in the 1840s, enticing local chiefs to grant French commercial traders a monopoly along the coast. Thereafter, the French built naval bases to keep out non-French traders and began a systematic conquest of the interior" (Wikipedia); Hess & Coger 5538.

$975USD
78. **HEUDE, Lieutenant William**

A Voyage up the Persian Gulf, and a Journey Overland from India to England, in 1817. Containing Notices of Arabia Felix, Arabia Deserta, Persia, Mesopotamia, the Garden of Eden, Babylon Bagdad, Koordistan, Armenia, Asia Minor, &c.,


"Heude travelled overland from Bombay to Constantinople from October 1816 to April 1817. One of the most interesting parts of the journey is that through the mountains of Kurdistan" (Atabey 576); "The author of this rare and interesting work was attached to the Madras Military Establishment and was apparently related to Earl Fitzwilliam, to whom the work is dedicated. Heude left Bombay in 1816 and arrived in Constantinople the following year. There are descriptions of Arabia, Baghdad and Armenia and of a hazardous journey through the mountains of Kurdistan" (Blackmer Sale 682).

$4750USD

79. **HORSBURGH, James, F.R.S. (1762-1836)**

[Autograph Letter Signed “Jas. Horsburgh” to B.S. Jones, Esq., Secretary of the India Board Introducing the Charts of the Java Sea Straits Recently Published by Horsburgh].


Interesting letter by James Horsburgh, noted Scottish navigator and chart maker, official hydrographer of the East India Company (since 1810) and Fellow of the Royal Society. He became known his precise maps and navigational directories of the East Indies, in particular around Singapore, including his famous “Directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland...” (2 parts, 1809-1811), which became the standard navigation guide for the area, known as the “East India Directory”. Horsburgh also supervised the engraving and publishing of the famous “Atlas of India” (London, 1827-...).

The letter, addressed to the secretary of the India Board B.S. Jones, regards Horsburgh’s recently published charts of Gaspar, Bangka and Sunda Straits adjacent to the Java Sea: “Having a few days ago published a Chart of the Straits of Banca and Gaspar on the same scale as my late Chart of the Strait of Sunda which I had the pleasure to forward you; permit me to send a copy of the above mentioned Chart also, in case yourself or any of the Gentlemen at the India Board should have occasion to advert to these places, as the delineation of the Coasts of Banca &c. is more correct that in any former publication”.

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

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

$1250USD

80. **KRASHENINNIKOV, Stepan Petrovich (1711-1755)**
The Russian Krasheninnikov started out across Siberia with Gerhard Friedrich Mueller and Johann Georg Gmelin, and then made his own way to Kamchatka. When Georg Wilhelm Steller arrived in Kamchatka to supervise his work, Krasheninnikov left in order to avoid becoming Steller's assistant, and returned to St. Petersburg. Krasheninnikov nonetheless was able to make use of Steller's notes in the preparation of his own narrative, and the inclusion of Steller's observations on America, made during his travels with Bering's second voyage, are an important part of this work, and constitute one of the earliest accounts of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. Steller's account was not published until 1793. This work details the customs, morals, and religion of the Kamchatka peninsula, and discusses the power exercised by the magicians. Also described are the differences between the dialects of the Kamchatkans and those of the Korsairs and of the Kurile islanders. This is the first scientific account of those regions (Hill 948-9).

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

$975USD

81. KUPFERBERG, Chr. Adt. & Co.

[GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA: Three Portfolios, each with 12 Mounted Chromolithographed Views, Titled:] Deutsch-Südwest Afrika; Deutsch-Ost-Afrika; Kamerun und Togo.

Karlsruhe: Kunstdruckerei Kuenstlerbund, 1907-9. First Edition. With a total of 36 chromolithographed views and two maps (German East Africa & Cameroon & Togo). Housed in slightly defective original decorative printed card portfolios, but with original covers present. Overall a very good set of views.

The attractive chromolithographs include views of German South-West Africa (the Namib Railway, Waterberg, Swakopmund, Windhuk, Gibeon, Rehoboth, Hoehwarte, etc.); German East Africa (Lake Victoria, Kilimanjaro, Harbour of Tanga, Usambara Railway, Harbour of Dar-es-Salem, etc.); Cameroon & Togo (Governor's Haus in Buea, Longji Factory, Mouth of the Kribi River, Manenguba mountain range, Jaunde Station, European Quarter in Lome, etc.).

$650USD

82. KUSAKABE, Kinbei (1841-1934)

[Beautiful Original Lacquered Leporello Album with Twenty-Six Hand-Coloured Albumen Prints of Yokohama, Lake Hakone, Tokyo, and Curious Group Portrait of British Golf Players in Japan].

Ca. 1890. Oblong Folio (ca. 27.5x35.5 cm). With twenty-six hand coloured albumen prints ca. 20x25,5cm (8 x 10in.), the majority captioned in negative on the lower margins. The photos are mounted on original card leaves in accordion fashion, with tissue guards, and loosely inserted between two original black lacquered wooden boards decorated with elaborate hand painted and inlaid scenes. The lacquered
covers have some minor chipping on extremities; some leaves with minor staining, but the photos are bright and sound. Overall a beautiful album in very good condition.

A beautiful album of Japanese views by noted Japanese photographer, Kusakabe Kinbei, designed in his traditional accordion fashion and housed in the original lacquered boards, decorated with elaborate hand-painted and inlaid scene from a Japanese fairytale (front board) and insects and flowers (rear board). The photos include ten views of Yokohama (the Railway Station, the wharf, city line and harbour taken from above, the Bund, Camp Hill, Bluff in summer and winter, Mississippi Bay, and Theatre street), eight superb views of Lake Hakone and its surroundings (Hakone Village, Ashinoyu hot springs, Miyanoshita et al.), and three serene views of Tokyo temples and gardens (Ikegami Temple, maples in Oji and Cherry Park in Ueno). The album is supplemented with two curious group portraits of British residents in Japan, apparently executed by the same studio. The first one features members of a local golf club, posing on a field with golf-clubs; the second one shows a theatrical presentation with participants dressed in costumes of playing cards. Overall a beautiful album in very good condition.

“Kusakabe Kimbei was a Japanese photographer. He usually went by his given name, Kimbei, because his clientele, mostly non-Japanese-speaking foreign residents and visitors, found it easier to pronounce than his family name. Kusakabe Kimbei worked with Felice Beato and Baron Raimund von Stillfried as a photographic colourist and assistant before opening his own workshop in Yokohama in 1881 in the Benten-dōri quarter, and from 1889 operating in the Honmachi quarter. He also opened a branch in the Ginza quarter of Tokyo. Around 1885, he acquired the negatives of Felice Beato and of Stillfried, as well as those of Uchida Kuichi. Kusakabe also acquired some of Ueno Hikoma’s negatives of Nagasaki. He stopped working as a photographer in 1912-1913. Most of his albums are mounted in accordion fashion” (Wikipedia).

$2750USD

83. LEYTSINGER, Yakov Ivanovich (1855-1914)

[Collection of Six Original Photograph Views of Arkhangelsk, Solovetsky Monastery and Mezen City on the White Sea].

Ca. 1890. Six albumen prints ca. 13,5x21,5 cm (ca. 5 ¾ x 8 ¼ in). All mounted on original card within gilt printed decorative borders; all with period ink captions in Russian on verso. Mounts slightly warped, otherwise a very good collection.

A very good collection of pre-revolutionary views of Arkhangelsk, and two other interesting places on the White Sea – the town of Mezen and Solovetsky Monastery. The photographs were taken by Yakov Ivanovich Leytsinger, Russian statesman and philanthropist of Swiss origin, a member of Arkhangelsk City Council (1897), Mayor of Arkhangelsk (1903-1914). He opened his photography studio in Arkhangelsk in the 1880s and was known for high quality of his work. Leitsinger was the official photographer of the official tours across the Russian North of the Governors of Arkhangelsk province – Alexander Engelgardt (1895, his book “The Russian North” was illustrated with Leytsinger’s photos), and I. Sosnovsky (1911). Leitsinger took official photographs in Arkhangelsk of the start of the Arctic expeditions led by Vladimir Rusanov and Georgiy Sedov; his series of views of Solovetsky monastery was acquired for the collection of the Imperial House of Romanovs.

The four views of Arkhangelsk show the city embankment and the city’s main street – Troitskaya (now Troitsky prospect). Two images of the Northern Dvina embankment show the Arkhangelsk Holy Trinity Cathedral with the bell tower (1765), Church of Archangel Mikhail (1742-43) and the Annunciation Church (1763) – all of them, together with five other Arkhangelsk churches were demolished in the late 1920s. The photos of Troitskaya Street show the governor’s office with the monument to Mikhail Lomonosov (the monument survived but was relocated in 1930), with the Holy Trinity Cathedral in the background; and central part of the street, with the Chief Auditor’s office in the foreground.
The panorama of the Solovetsky Monastery erroneously captioned as “Arkhangelsk” was taken from the Prosperity Bay and shows the Dormition Cathedral (1552-57), Church of Saint Nicholas (1834) with the bell tower, St. Trinity Church (1856-59), the main Cathedral of the Monastery - Preobrazhensky Cathedral (1556–1564), administrative buildings and massive monastery walls and towers with the Saint Gates.

Very interesting is a photograph of Mezen, a town in the modern Arkhangelsk oblast “located on the right bank of the Mezen River close to the point where it flows into the White Sea. The settlement at the location of the present-day Mezen was founded in the 16th century” (Wikipedia). Mezen has a well preserved historical centre mostly represented with traditional Russian wooden architecture – as seen on the photo. Today it is included in a security zone of Russian Federation, and the access to the town is restricted.

All photographs bear the stamp of the 10th Jubilee photograph exhibition in Moscow, where Yakov Leitsinger was awarded with the Grand Dager Medal for his works.

$1250USD

84. LUMSDEN, Sir Peter Stark (1829-1918)

[Historically Important Archive of Thirteen Items Relating to the Career of Sir Peter Stark Lumsden. The Archive Covers Lumsden's Career in India for the Period ca. 1870-1883].

Lumsden "served as quartermaster-general in India between 1868 and 1873. He was made a full colonel in March 1870 and became aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria. In 1872 he was appointed resident to Hyderabad, and CB the following year. He was created CSI, served as adjutant-general of India (1874-9), and became the chief of staff of India in September 1879, having been knighted in July. He was also extremely enterprising: when Sir Frederick Roberts led his column on Kandahar during the Second Afghan War (1878–80) he was approached by a foul-smelling fakir, an ‘extraordinary looking creature’, who claimed to have obtained valuable intelligence on the Afghan forces. Roberts did not realize the fakir was Lumsden, who had been on his own personal reconnaissance in an elaborate disguise with ‘decoration of peculiar sanctity … dirt, wig and all’. He was also known for his great physical fitness: recovering from scarlet fever, he was alerted to the presence nearby of a man who was drowning. He asked the crowd if someone would volunteer to rescue the man since he himself was quite ill, but, when no one stepped forward, he plunged in, and, with extraordinary effort, pulled the man to safety. Lumsden was promoted major-general in 1881, and in 1883 became a member of the Council of India, where he was thought of as someone with a ‘sturdy independence’ of mind” (Oxford DNB). The archive includes:

1. ALS from Lord Lawrence on cuts to the Indian Army, octavo, three pages, the first page black edged and embossed with a coronet and the address 26 Queen’s Gate addressed to Colonel Peter Lumsden, C.B., C.S.I., dated 19th May 1873, addressing him My dear Lumsden and signed Lawrence. The letter notes that Lawrence is to be examined by the Finance Committee and requests information on the various strengths of the Army in India and in each of the Presidencies. Lawrence seeks a meeting with Lumsden to discuss the proposed cuts in the army and observes “My idea generally is that both in Europeans & Natives we have cut down the Army as low as we ought to do. Madras might spare some Native Troops perhaps, but then these seem to be our only reserves.” The blank rear leaf of the letter is pasted to an old album leaf; the top third of the first page is browned but the whole is sound.

John Lawrence was asked to serve an extra year as Viceroy and, on his return to England, he was raised to the peerage as Lord Lawrence of the Punjaub. He died in 1879.

2. Group Portraits showing Viceroys: Sir John Lawrence and Lord Mayo. An old album leaf with on the one side a portrait of Sir John Lawrence seated at a table with members of his council and staff, circa 1865, including Gen Sir Robert Napier [later Lord Napier of Magdala], Gen. Sir Hugh Rose [later Lord Strathnairn], his military Secretary Col Sir Henry Durand, Col Henry Norman [in uniform], Sir Charles
Trevelyan, Col Richard Strachey. The image strong and clear is ca. 16 x 22cm (6 x 8.5in.), The verso has a 19 x 18cm (7.5 x 7in.) group portrait of the succeeding Viceroy, Lord Mayo, with his senior military staff at Peshawar in 1870. The portrait includes Gen Lord Napier, Col Peter Lumsden (QMG), Col Henry Norman [Military Member]. There are two small tears without loss lower right. The majority of the sitters wear military uniform, some with medals; Lord Minto [the only Viceroy to be assassinated] wears a frock coat and the star and ribbon of the Grand Master of the Order of the Star of India.

Napier acted as Governor General during an interim period following the death of the Earl of Elgin in 1863 and Norman turned down the position of Viceroy in succession to Lord Lansdowne in 1894.

3. A manuscript letter, written in a neat secretarial hand on two sides of a single sheet of plain folio paper, addressed to Lieut. Colonel P. S. Lumsden, C.B., Quarter Master General, thanking Lumsden, on behalf of the Viceroy [Lord Mayo], for his trouble in connection with the investiture of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh as an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. “Your exertions as Marshal of the Encampment were indefatigable. At great sacrifice of time and labour, you made a variety of complicated arrangements which resulted in the absence of everything in the shape of confusion or inconvenience either among those who took part in the ceremonial or among the large number of persons who attended as spectators.” The letter is dated Fort William, The 4th January 1870 and signed C. U. Aitchison Offg. Secretary to the Govt of India.

4. Notification of Award of C.S.I. to Colonel Peter Lumsden. A single folio sized sheet of paper written on both sides in a formal secretarial hand, noting that the Viceroy, Lord Mayo, is sending the grant from the Queen appointing Lumsden a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, together with a mention of a covenant concerning return of insignia, signed C. U. Aitchison by the Secretary to the Order, C U Aitchison, CSI and dated Simla 3rd June 1870.

The document also notes that the Badge of the Order has already been presented to Lumsden privately by the Junior Under Secretary to the Foreign Department.

5. Grant of Companion of the Order of the Star of India to Lumsden, Signed by the Sovereign of the Order, Victoria R. A manuscript document written in fine palace script on two sides of a bifolium, appointing Peter Stark Lumsden, Esquire Colonel in Our Army, Major in the Bengal Staff Corps and Quarter Master General to be a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, signed By Her Majesty's Command Pagett, dated 22nd March 1870 and applied with the paper seal of the Order and signed at the head of the first page Victoria R. Excellent condition with the usual fold marks.

A fairly early award of the CSI, which had only been instituted in 1861. Lumsden was to go on to be awarded the CB, KCB and eventually the GCB.

6. Original photograph of Col Peter Lumsden, C.B., C.S.I. A carte de visite ca. 9 x 5.5 cm (3.5 x 2 in.) bust length portrait showing the colonel in dress uniform wearing his CB and CSI with his campaign medals, circa 1870. With no sign of ever having been attached to a photographer’s card.

At this period the CB and the CSI were both worn as breast badges and not from the neck.

7. The appointment of Lumsden as Resident to the Court of Hyderabad. A formal letter of appointment written on two sides of a bifolium in palace script addressed to Colonel P. S. Lumsden, C.S.I. Of the Bengal Staff Corps appointing him to be the Viceroy's Representative to the Court of His Highness Nawab Meer Muhboob Ali Khan, Bahadur during the three month absence of the Resident of Hyderabad, C.B. Saunders, C.B. On privilege leave. The document is dated Simla, this 28th day of June 1872 and signed by the Viceroy Northbrook above the large inked Seal of the Supreme Government of India. The document is in very good condition, with the usual folds and is pasted by the blank second sheet to an old album leaf. Together with a copy letter in manuscript similarly presented, certified as a true copy and signed by the Registrar Foreign Deptt. This is the letter sent by Lord Northbrook Simla The 28th June 1872 addressed His Highness Asuf Jah Muzufer-ool-Mumalik Nizam-ool-Moolk Nizam-ood Dowlah Nawab Meer Muhboob Ali Khan Bahadur Futteh Jung, Hyderabad and advises him that Col Lumsden, “an officer who possesses my full confidence, and of high standing and character in the service of the British Government,
has been appointed to officiate as Resident....” Northbrook adds that this friendly letter will be delivered personally by Lumsden. Great care was attached to the appointment of Residents and Agents as they had the delicate task of interpreting government policy to the rulers.

8. The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Ceremonial to be observed at The Grand Chapter of The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to be held at Calcutta, on Saturday, the 1st January 1876. 14pp folio, sewn as issued but the sewing now loose. The first page is headed with the badge of the Order. The final unnumbered blank page is stuck to an old album leaf. The various headings, printed in red, are Object of the Grand Chapter, Formation and Arrangement of Encampment, Arrangement of Seats within the Chapter Tent, Arrival of Spectators and Members of the Order, Grand Procession to the Chapter Tent, Opening of the Chapter, Decoration of Companions of the Order, Closing of the Chapter. An appendix details the order of the carriage cortège for HRH The Prince of Wales and HE The Grand Master. This important chapter marked the Prince of Wales’s visit to India. The Raja of Jhind and the Maharaja of Jodhpur were invested as Knights Grand Commander. The KCSI’s to be invested were the Maharaja of Puna, the Raja of Nahun, Rao Holker Dad Sahib of Indore, Col the Hon H Ramsay, Gen Runnodeep Sing Rana Bahadur [C-in-c of the Nepalese Army], Rao Raja Gunput Rao Kirkee, & Mumtaz-ud-Dowlah Muhammad Faiz Ali Khan. Two civil servants and one other Indian were created CSI. Details of the elaborate procession and tented accommodation are given including the procession of existing Knights Grand Commander with their banner holders (Major Gen Dighton Probyn VC in the case of the Prince) and attendants. The reverse of the album leaf has a large scale plan of the tents with title and coloured badge of the Order. The Knights Grand Commander attending the ceremony were the Begum of Bhopal, H E Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur of Nepal, the Maharajas of Patiala, Travancore, Rewah, Holkar of Indore, Cashmere, Sindia of Gwalior, and Sir Bartle Frere.

Provenance: Major General Sir Peter Lumsden, who is listed among the 29 Companions of the Order who attended.


10. ALS from John Wodehouse, 1st Earl of Kimberley [1826-1902], two pages octavo with printed address 35 Lowndes Square, S.W., addressed to Maj Gen Sir P Lumsden, K.C.B. The letter, dated Nov 18th 1883, expresses Kimberley’s pleasure in recommending Lumsden to the Queen for appointment to the Indian Council in the place of Sir Henry Norman and is signed Kimberley. First page a bit browned. The Earl of Kimberley was Secretary of State for India 1882-85. His endorsement would be almost certain to guarantee Lumsden’s appointment.

$8500USD

85. MATTIS, Carl Theodor (1789-1881)

Das Riesen-Gebirge und dessen merkwürdigsten Parthieen der Reihe-Folge nach durch zwei und zwanzig Ansichten dargestellt, und mit einer Gebirgs-Charte begleitet [The Karkonosze Mountains and Their Remarkable Sights...]

Schmiedeberg [Kowary], ca. 1826. Second Improved Edition. [4], 24 pp. With a lithographed cover illustration, twenty-one lithographed plates and a large folding lithographed panorama of the Karkonosze Mountains in the pocket at front. Original publisher’s yellow illustrated printed stiff wrappers, slightly
rubbed and strengthened on the spine. Wrappers and several pages with minor creases on the corners, but overall a very good copy.

A rare incunabula of lithography with only one copy found in Worldcat. The plates include views of: Schmiedeberg, Krummhübel, Hampel-Baude (2), Schneekoppe, Koppenkapelle, Riesengrund, Wiesen-Baude, Der große Teich, Schlingel-Baude, Drei Steine, Petersbaude, Kleine Schneegrube, Elb-Fall, Elbquellen, Zacken-Fall, Marienthal, Kochel-Fall, Ruine Kynast, Hayn-Fall, Anna-Kapelle bei Seidorf.

Engelmann 835; Dussler 107; Winkler 510. The Krkonoše (Czech) or Karkonosze (Polish) Mountains (German: Riesengebirge; Silesian German: Riesageberge) are a mountain range located in the north of the Czech Republic and the south-west of Poland, part of the Sudetes mountain system (part of the Bohemian Massif). The Czech-Polish border, which divides the historic regions of Bohemia and Silesia, runs along the main ridge. The highest peak, Sněžka (Polish: Śnieżka, German: Schneekoppe), is the Czech Republic's highest point with an elevation of 1,602 metres (5,256 ft)" (Wikipedia).

$1250USD

86. MEHLER, Johann

[History of Bohemia:] Ursprüngliche, chronologische Geschichte Böhmens. In drey Theilen.


This detailed three part history of Bohemia which makes up much of the modern Czech Republic includes Part 1: From the arrival of the Slavs in Bohemia, in 480, until the reign of Emperor Charles IV, 1346; Part 2: From the Emperor Charles the Fourth, to the Emperor Ferdinand the First, in 1526; Part 3: From Emperor Ferdinand the First and the union of Bohemia with Austria, after the death of the Bohemian King Ludwig, until the end of the reign of Marie Theresa in 1780, with an appendix to the reign of Francis the Second.

$975USD

87. MOFFAT, John Smith, Reverend (1835-1918)

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

Kuruman, [via?] Hopetown, Cape of Good Hope, 25 January 1876. Quarto (ca. 27x21,5 cm). 2 pp.

Brown ink on blue laid paper. Paper aged, weak on folds and with minor tears neatly repaired, otherwise a very good letter, written in a very legible hand.

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

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

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

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

$1250USD

88. MONTEIRO, Manoel, S.J. (1604-1680) [Autograph Letter Signed "Manuel Montro", addressed to D. João IV, Regarding the Portuguese Attempt to Seize the Fortress at Angra, on Ilha Terceira (the Azores) from the Spaniards, during the Portuguese Restoration War].

Angra do Heroísmo (the Azores), 8 April 1641. Folio (ca. 31x21 cm). 4 pp. Brown ink on laid paper, text in Portuguese written in a dense but legible hand. Period commentary in a different hand on the top margin of the first page. Fold marks, weak and partly detached on the centrefold, very minor tears on extremities, some neatly repaired. Overall in very good condition.

Official report to the Portuguese King D. João IV by his emissary comprising an original, eyewitness account of the early stages of siege by the Portuguese of the Spanish-held Angra fortress on Terceira Island (the Azores) in 1641-1642. Soon after D. João IV’s acclamation (1 December 1640), Manoel Monteiro, a Jesuit, was dispatched to Angra to negotiate on D. João’s behalf with D. Alvaro de Vieiros, the Spanish commander. Monteiro arrived in January 1641. In this report to D. João, he describes the behavior and armament of the Spaniards as well as the progress of the negotiations. He also analyzes events to date and cites two possible threats to the situation on the island. The siege of San Philippe del Monte Brasil (in this document, “Castello de S. Philippe”) began on 27 March 1641, about a week before this letter was written. It lasted until the Spanish surrender on 4 March 1642, when the Spaniards were permitted to retreat with their personal arms and two bronze artillery pieces. The surrender of the fort ended Spanish dominion on Terceira. The Portuguese renamed the fort São João Baptista, after D. João’s patron saint.

The manuscript has a period inscription at the top of first leaf, giving a short summary of the letter: "Relação original que mandaro a El Rey D. Joao o 4 os Pdes. Da Compª de que socedeo na Ilha 3ª, quando chegou a not[ici]a de ser aclamado, e do que con os Castelhanos se passou na Cid[adj]e de Angra, onde socecedorou couzas prodigiosos." The text of the letter was apparently first published in “Boletim da Sociedade de Bibliofilos Barbosa Machado”, rare Portuguese bibliophile magazine of the early 20th century, most likely as an article and an offprint, as a small publication with the same title is listed in Worldcat (Relação. Original que mandarão a el-rey d. João o 4º os padres da comp[anhia] do que
soccedeo na ilha 3ª, quando chegou a nota. De ser aclamado; e do que con os castelhanos se passou na
cide. De Angra. Onde soccederão cousas prodigiosas. Publicada por Martinho da Fonseca. Lisbon, 1912,
20 pp., 50 copies).

Fr. Manuel Monteiro (Monforte, 1604-1680) taught Greek and Hebrew in Angra and Lisbon. He
published biographies of St. Francis Xavier, St. Ignatius of Loyola, and P. José Anchieta, as well as
numerous works on religious subjects.

“Like the Tower of Belém and the Monastery of the Hieronymites in Lisbon, and Goa in India, Angra
do Heroismo is directly and tangibly associated with an event of a universal historic significance: the
maritime exploration that allowed exchanges between the world’s great civilizations. Set in the mid-
Atlantic, the port of Angra, obligatory port-of-call for fleets from Africa and the Indies, is the eminent
example of a creation linked to the maritime world, within the framework of the great explorations.

Within the history of the maritime explorations of the 15th and 16th centuries, which established
communications between the great civilizations of Africa, Asia, America and Europe, Angra do Heroismo
holds an eminent position: this port on the island of Terceira, in the Azores, served as a link for almost
three centuries between Europe and the 'New World'. Vasco de Gama in 1499 and Pedro de Alvarado in
1536 set up an obligatory port-of-call for the fleets of Equatorial Africa and of the East and West Indies
during their voyages back and forth from Europe. A Provedoria das Armadas e Naus da India (Office of
Fleets and Vessels of the Indies) was immediately set up there.

The site, admirably chosen by the first navigators, was protected from the prevailing winds by a
series of hills; the port comprises two natural basins, that of the Beacon and that of the Anchorage
(Angra) from which the village took its name. An impregnable defensive system was installed immediately
following its foundation with the construction of the large fortresses of São Sebastião and São Filipe
(today named São João Baptista)” (UNESCO World Heritage list online).

$3750USD

89. NAPIER OF MAGDALA, Robert Cornelis, 1st Baron, Field Marshal (1810-1890)
   [Autograph Letter Signed, to Abercrombie Dick, Esq. C.S. at Calcutta, Regarding the Conditions of
   Rent of Napier’s House in Darjeeling].
   [Darjeeling], 19 June 1842. Octavo (ca. 18,5x11,5 cm). 4 pp. Brown ink on paper. Addressed and
   sealed on the last page, and with a postal stamp “Darjeeling”. Mild fold marks, otherwise a very good
   letter.

   Interesting personal letter from a renowned military officer of British India, Sir Robert Napier, who
took part in the First and Second Anglo-Sikh Wars, the Indian Mutiny, the Second Opium War,
commanded the expeditionary force in Abyssinia in 1867 and served as Commander-in-Chief of India in
1870-1876. Napier was also one of the founders of the permanent British hill station in Darjeeling in the
late 1830s, which soon became a popular summer destination for the British in India, and a major
internationally recognized centre of the tea industry.

   The letter written shortly before Napier’s leave from Darjeeling, is addressed to a British Indian
official in Calcutta, Abercrombie Dick, who was about to rent Napier’s former house: “My Dear Dick,
Samuel Smith has purchased my house, De Brets having been too undecided; though I thought otherwise,
from his writing to say that if his fee was accepted he would sent up the money before he left Calcutta.
Mr. Smith will let You the house as it is for 150 rupees a month for the year certain, and as I would not
like let it under 200, I think it’s the most reasonable house fee. You would require to bring up your own
Beds, Kitchen utensils and Table service <…>. You would not let the same accommodation from Hisser
wretchedly furnished under 200. Mr. Smith will return to Calcutta presently and therefore you will be able
to confess with him. <…> I have no doubt he would add any thing You request to the furniture, but would
of course request more rent.”
"Early in 1838 he returned to Bengal, and, after a tour of travel, was sent to Darjeeling, the beautiful station in the hill country of Sikkim, which at that time consisted of a few mud huts and wooden houses, cut off by the dense forests from the world, and without roads or even regular supply of provisions. Napier laid out the new settlement and established easy communication with the plain, some seven thousand feet below. To supply the deficiency of skilled workmen and of labourers he completed the organisation of a local corps, called ‘Sebundy sappers,’ which owed its origin to Gilmore. This corps was composed of mountaineers, whom he himself instructed, although only one of them understood Hindustani, and his instruction had to be interpreted. The corps was armed, and expected to fight if necessary. Napier drilled them himself, and was for long his own sergeant. At a later date, when labour became plentiful, the ‘Sebundy sappers’ were disbanded. Napier lived in a log hut, and his fare was rice and sardines, varied occasionally by a jungle fowl" (Old DNB).

$975USD

90. NICOLAS, Sir Nicholas Harris (1799-1848)

History of the Orders of Knighthood of The British Empire of the Order of the Guelphs of Hanover; and of the Medals, Clasps and Crosses, Conferred for Naval and Military Services.

London: John Hunter, 1842. First Edition. Folio, 4 vols. Folio. pp. [vi], lxxxvii + ii + 266; (ii) 267-515, cxi; [vi], 83, xxxvi, iv, 276, cv, viii; (vi), 92, xxvi, iv, [iv], 100, xxi, [vi], 56, [iv], xl, 28, xviii, 24, xcii. Chromolithographed frontispiece, additional chromolithographed title and twenty-one other chromolithographs on plates. Extra illustrated with nine earlier (produced 1699-1827) copper engravings and mezzotints of British monachs including Queen Mary, King William III, Queen Anne and King Georges’ I, II, III, IV. Original publisher's brown blind stamped gilt cloth. Recased with original spines laid down. Original spine edges with some chips, otherwise a very good set.

The beautiful chromolithographs produced using George Baxter's methods illustrate the various orders covered in this work including: the Order of the Garter, Order of the Thistle, Order of the Bath, Order of Saint Patrick, Order of Saint Michael and Saint George and Order of the Guelphs. "In 1842 Pickering, in conjunction with John Rodwell, published Nicolas's History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire etc. (4 vols., originally issued in parts) at a cost of between £3000 and £4000. In Muir's view, 'it is doubtful whether the technical quality of these prints could be surpassed today'; the plates ‘using gold leaf ... are truly magnificent’ (Muir, 152). This work continues to be a valuable source for historians of the subject" (Oxford DNB).

$2250USD


Narrative of Voyages to Explore the Shores of Africa, Arabia, and Madagascar; Performed in H. M. Ships Leven and Barracouta, Under the Direction of Captain W. F. W. Owen, R.N. By Command of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.


"In 1822 [Owen] was appointed by the Admiralty to command an expedition to survey the coast of East Africa. Remarkably, because no particular European nation had until that time felt a necessity for accurate charts, none existed. The survey team, with their flagship HMS Leven and support vessel Barracouta, started out in January 1822 and worked their way eastwards from Cape Town, then along the coast of Mozambique and the western coast of Madagascar., Owen's charts remained in use for nearly a century and his remarks were still being reproduced in the Africa Pilot as late as 1893" (Howgego 1800-
1850, O11). This voyage "is chiefly known for [its] highly accurate surveys, many of which formed the basis of the charts that were used well into the twentieth century" (Christies). "Owen was appointed in 1821 to the sloop Leven, in which, with the brig Barracouta also under his command, he was instructed to survey the east coast of Africa from the boundary of Cape Colony to Cape Gardafui. The squadron arrived at Simonstown in July 1822, and returned there from their last surveying season in September 1825, having surveyed some 20,000 miles of coast, depicted in almost 300 charts" (Oxford DNB). "The journals of Captain Owen and his officers..., contain a large amount of varied information respecting many portions of Africa in the first quarter of the nineteenth century" (Mendelssohn II, p. 133); NMMC 221.

$975USD

92. PAGE, Théogène Francois, Rear Amiral (1807-1867)

[Official Autograph Letter Signed “T. Page,” written in the midst of the Cochinchina Campaign and the Siege of Tourane and addressed to “Monsieur le Colonel Commandant les troupes d’Infanterie” in Tourane].

Tourane [Da Nang, Vietnam], 11 November 1859. Octavo (ca. 25,5x20 cm). 2 pp. With the handwritten letterhead of ‘Division navale des mers de Chine’ in the upper left corner. Brown ink on laid paper. Legible text in secretarial hand, signed by Page. Letter with creases and minor tears on the margins. Overall a very good letter.

An official letter by Admiral Théogène Francois Page, written in the midst of the Siege of Tourane (modern Da Nang, Vietnam) in September 1858 - March 1860, which unfolded as a part of the French conquest of Cochinchina (1858-1862). Shortly before, in October 1859 Page had become the new military Governor of the French expeditionary forces in Cochinchina, having replaced Charles Rigaut de Genouilly, and he took over the defence of the French-occupied Tourane. A week after the date of the letter, on the 18th November 1859, Page was in charge of a victorious operation of the capture of the Kien Chan forts north of Tourane Bay, one of only a few successful operations by the French forces in the area.

The letter, addressed to the commander of the French infantry in Tourane concerns the personal case of “M. Yvos, lieutenant of the 35th company of the 2nd Marine Infantry Regiment, who filed a claim opposing the decision to send him to a vacant place of a second lieutenant in the 16th company of the 4th regiment in Saigon.” Page suggests that his correspondent looks into the claim of M. Yvos whose “reasons are to be taken into consideration.” The letter is signed by Page under his title, formulated by the secretary as “Le C. Amiral, Commandant en chef la division navale et les corps expéditionnaire des mers de Chine”.

Théogène François Page was French naval officer and colonial administrator, military Governor of the French Indochina (October 1859 - March 1860). In 1841-44 as the captain of “La Favorite” he surveyed the South China Sea and the Sea of India. Page served as the commander of the naval station in Reunion and India in 1848, and as the Government commissioner in Tahiti in 1852-1853. He was appointed Rear Admiral in August 1858, Vice-Admiral in August 1861 and the maritime prefect at Rochefort in 1863. He is the author of several books on maritime history.

“In 1847, French vessels dispatched by Admiral Cécille bombarded Đà Nẵng, ostensibly on the grounds of alleged persecution of Roman Catholic missionaries. In August 1858, once again ostensibly on the grounds of religious persecution, French troops, led by Admiral Charles Rigault de Genouilly, and under the orders of Napoleon III, landed in Đà Nẵng as part of the punitive Cochinchina Campaign. The French overpowered the Vietnamese stationed in Đà Nẵng, swiftly occupying the city and Tiên Sa peninsula (present-day Sơn Trà peninsula). Despite their initial success, the occupying forces were quickly placed under siege by the Vietnamese army under the command of Nguyễn Tri Phương, and were eventually forced to retreat in March 1860. Conversely, however, the French were able to capture the
southern stronghold of Saigon and, in June 1862, several provinces of southern Vietnam were ceded to the French as Cochinchina with the signing of the Treaty of Saigon” (Wikipedia).

$675USD

93. 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 on 30.4.68.., The first summer was spent traversing the plains of European Russia, and the winter passed at Simbirsk on the Volga. The next year was spent on the borders of Kalmuk Tartary, when Pallas carefully examined the shores of the Caspian Sea. The transit of Venus on 3.6.69 was observed at Tobolsk. The party then proceeded through Orenburg and passed the next winter (1769-70) at Ufa. In 1770 Pallas crossed the Ural Mountains to Katarinenburg, examining the mines in the neighbourhood. In 1771 the members of the expedition reached the Altai Mountains, from where they travelled to winter at Krasnoyarsk, observing that the mercury froze in their thermometers. They also found a wide distribution of mammoth and rhinoceros fossils in the Siberian Ice. In the following spring (1772) Pallas penetrated as far as Lake Baikal, and followed the caravan route as far as Kiakhta on the Mongolian border. For the next two years the members of the expedition slowly proceeded homewards, on the way visiting Astrakhan and the Caucasus Mountains. Pallas arrived back in St. Petersburg in July 1774 with a vast amount of data and many fossil specimens, but broken in health. His hair was apparently whitened with fatigue, and nearly all of his companions had died" (Howgego P10); Atabey 918.  
$3250USD

94. PEREYRA, Antonio Pinto (d. 1587)  
Historia da India no Tempo em que a Gouernovo Viso Rey Dom Luis de Ataide [History of India During the Government of Viceroy Don Luis de Ataide].  
Very Rare first edition of this early history of the Portuguese in India, with only three copies found in Worldcat (Yale University, the University of Leiden and the British Library). "Mui raro" (Salva y Mallen, P. Catalogo de la Biblioteca de Salva. Valencia, 1872. Vol. II, p. 621).

The book consists of two parts, each with an extensive index of names. The work describes the history of the Portuguese viceroyalty in India during the time of the rule of Don Luis de Ataide, Count of Atouguia (1517-1581), the 10th Vice-Roy of India in 1568-1571, and 1578-1580. It was the time of the height of Portuguese naval power and of the prosperity of its East-Indian Viceroyalty, especially of Goa which became the capital of the Viceroyalty in 1610. "In 1542, St. Francis Xavier mentions the architectural splendour of the city; but it reached the climax of its prosperity between 1575 and 1625. Travellers marvelled at Goa Dourada, or Golden Goa, and there was a Portuguese proverb, "He who has seen Goa need not see Lisbon." <...> Until the 18th Century, the Portuguese governor in Goa had authority over all Portuguese possessions in the Indian Ocean, from southern Africa to southeast Asia" (Wikipedia).

"Antonio Pinto Pereira, a native of the village of Mogadour, well-versed in the science of Political History, left a work published some years after his death which occurred in 1587" (Pope, E. M. India in Portuguese Literature. 1937. p. 147)

$8500USD

95. RACZYNSKI, Edward, Count (1786-1845)

Dziennik podróży do Turcji odbytej w roku MDCCXIV [Journal of Travels to Turkey in the Year 1814].

Wroclaw (Breslau): Drukiem Grassa Bartha I Kompanii, 1821. First Edition. Elephant Folio. [i], vii, 204, viii pp. With 81 engraved plates on 63 sheets, 2 folding, mostly after drawings by Ludwig Fuhrmann, and 8 engraved illustrations in text, thus complete as issued. The plates are numbered 1-82 but numbers 20 and 45 were never issued and so aren't present (as usual) but there is a number 28 bis (as usual). Recent dark brown gilt tooled half sheep with marbled boards and a red gilt title label. Overall a near fine copy.

Magnificent copper engravings illustrate this rare work with only eight copies found in Worldcat. "In 1814 [Count] Raczyński, with [Breslau painter] Ludwig Christian Fuhrmann as draughtsman, travelled to Constantinople by way of Odessa, and thence to the Troad and Asia Minor. This work contains many fine plates of the city, as well as of Mitylene, Assos and the Troad" (Blackmer Sale 937). A folio German edition was published in 1824 and an octavo German edition in 1825. "Brunet describes this edition as the most magnificent work hitherto published in Poland" (Sothebys); Brunet IV, 1084. "Count Edward Raczyński..., was a Polish conservative politician, protector of arts, founder of the Raczyński Library in Poznań" (Wikipedia). These travels also have scientific value due to the excavations conducted by Count Raczyński at ancient Troy.

$18,500USD

96. RAFFENEL, Anne (1809-58)

Voyage dans l’Afrique occidentale comprenant l’exploration du Senegal, depuis Saint-Louis jusqu’a la Falémé, au-delà de Bakel; de la Falémé, depuis son embouchure jusqu’a Sansandig; des mines d’or de Kenieba, dans le Bambouk; des pays de Galam, Bondou et Woolli; et de la Gambie, depuis Baracounda jusqu’a l’Ocean; execute, en 1843 et 1844, par une commission composee de MM. Huard-Bessinieres, Jamin, Raffenel, Peyre-Ferry et Pottin-Patterson [Travels in West Africa Including the Exploration of Senegal...].

in period brown gilt tooled quarter calf with marbled boards. Atlas in period-style green gilt tooled quarter calf with marbled boards. One map with expertly repaired tears, text with some very minor foxing and rubbed on extremities but overall still a very good set.

Text with the bookplate of John Ralph Willis. "In 1843-4 the marine officer Anne Raffenel explored Bambouk, and in 1846-48 made his way into Kaarta. Raffenel. Born at Versailles, had joined the navy in 1826 and for the next sixteen years voyaged to different parts of the world. He was appointed governor of Madagascar in 1855 and died there in June 1858" (Howgego 1800-1850, W23); "Explorations made in 1843 on the upper [Faleme] river by Raffenel carried him to Bambouk and the gold-bearing regions of the Faleme; he then traveled into Kaarta, the country of the Bambara, where he was held prisoner for eight months, but the ministry quietly avoided acting on the proposal to stop native razzias on the posts by direct annexation" (Priestley, France Overseas, 52); Gay, 2915.

$4750USD

97. RENOUARD DE SAINTE-CROIX, Felix

Voyage commercial et politique aux Indes Orientales, aux îles Philippines, a la Chine, avec des notions sur la Cochinchine et le Tonquin, pendant les années 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806 et 1807, contenant des observations et des renseignements, tant sur les productions territoriales et industrielles que sur le commerce de ces pays; des tableaux d'importations et d'exportations du commerce d'Europe en Chine, depuis 1804 jusqu'en 1807; des remarques sur les moeurs, les coutumes, le gouvernement, les lois, les idiômes, les religions, etc.; un apperçu des moyens à employer pour affranchir ces contrée. [Commercial and Political Voyage to the East Indies, Philippine Islands, China, and Cochin China and Tonquin, during the years 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806 and 1807..]


Sainte-Croix was a French officer, responsible for the defence of the Philippines. Renouard de Sainte-Croix arrived in Pondicherry, India, in 1802 and was almost immediately imprisoned by the English. After he was liberated, he stayed for two more years in India and went amongst others to the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar. He then travelled to the Philippines where he visited Manila, and the gold mines of Mabulao. Cordier Indosinica, 2425; Howgego 1800-1850, D12; Lust 384.

$2750USD

98. REUILLY, Jean, Baron de (1780-1810)

Voyage en Crimee et sur les Bords de la Mer Noire, Pendant l'Année 1803 [Travels in the Crimea, and Along the Shores of the Black Sea, Performed During the Year 1803]; [With]: Idem. Description du Tibet, d'après la Relation des Lamas Tangoutes, établis Parmi les Mongoles. Traduit de l’Allemand [Description of Tibet, According to the Accounts of the Tangut Lamas, Established Among the Mongols. Translated from German].

Paris: Chez Bossange, Masson et Besson, 1806-1808. First Editions. Octavo. [8], xix, 302, [1]; xii, 89 pp. First work with a large folding engraved map of Crimea, folding plan of Sevastopol, 3 folding plates of coins, 3 folding letterpress tables, 6 engraved vignettes in the text, and errata leaf at end. Second work with an engraved vignette on the title page. Handsome period brown mottled full calf with gilt tooled spine. Presentation school prize label from a French school of 1830 on the front pastedown. Binding slightly rubbed at extremities, otherwise a very good copy.

The second work is the only separate printing of Peter Simon Pallas’s description of Tibet. The original work was first published in German as a part of Pallas’s Sammlungen historischer Nachrichten über die Mongolischen Völkerschaften (1776); and wasn’t included into later French editions. In this
description of Tibet by Peter Simon Pallas (1741-1811), translated by Baron Jean de Reuilly (1780-1810), Pp. 1-54 are devoted to the description of Tibet according to accounts of Tibetan Lamas established among the Mongols; the second part of the work is dedicated to a report of the celebrations and ceremonies during the period from 22 June until 12 July 1729, in the small village Ourga, to celebrate the rebirth of Koutoukhta, one of the most distinguished priests of Mongolia.

The only separate printing of Pallas' journey to Tibet on his first voyage through the Russian Empire and Northern Asia 1768-1769, translated from Vol. I and III of the first edition, in German, published in 3 vols. In St. Petersburg 1771-76 ["Reisen durch verschiedene Provinzen des russischen Reichs"]. The text was not included in the first or second French editions of that work. Reuilly's introduction notes Pallas travelled "some years in Tibet and Kashmir, and English possessions in India" and confirms that this portion of Pallas's travels through the Russian Empire was not included in the French edition of Pallas's work. This separate printing is extensively annotated with Reuilly's comments on Tibet, including the missions of Bogle and Stewart, Georgi, and Andrade's account of 1795 on Bogle, Turner and Pourunguir, and on Tibet-Britain-China relations, and his own observations along with those of other writers on Tibet. He further discusses the route of the Anadyr River and Mongolia-Tibet relations. Cordier, Sinica, 2879; Lust 207; Yakushi R93.

The first work is Reuilly's account on his travels in southern Russia and Crimea as an attaché to the Duc de Richelieu, Governor of Odessa. He was assisted during his travels by the German traveller Pallas, whose notes greatly enhance this book's worth and importance. "Dedicated to Napoleon., In this important work Reuilly describes the Crimea prior to the Russian conquest. Pallas, resident in the Crimea until 1810, also contributed to the work" (Atabey 1034); Weber I, 10; "In 1774, the Crimean Khans fell under Russian influence with the Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca. In 1783, the entire Crimea was annexed by the Russian Empire" (Wikipedia).

$2250USD

99. RITCHIE, Joseph (ca. 1788-1819)

[Interesting Autograph Letter to John Whishaw, Secretary of the African Institution, Written at the Beginning of Ritchie's Ill-Fated Expedition to Africa, to Introduce Sidi Hassuna D'Ghies, who was a son of the Prime Minister of the Pasha of Tripoli, and Later Would Become the Pasha's Foreign Minister, and Additionally he was Later also Connected to the Fate of Alexander Laing].

Marseilles, 28 August 1818. Quarto (ca. 25.5x19.5 cm). 1 pp. Brown ink on watermarked laid paper. Mild fold marks and light chipping of the top margin, ink slightly faded, but overall a very good legible letter.

Rare historically important letter by Joseph Ritchie, an English surgeon and African explorer, written during his ill-fated expedition to Northern Africa in 1818-1819, which tried to ascertain the course of the Niger and the location of the fabled Timbuktu. Ritchie and George Lyon followed the route of Frederick Hornemann’s expedition of 1797, crossing the Sahara via Murzuq. “The expedition was underfunded, lacked support and because of the ideas of Barrow departed from Tripoli and thus had to cross the Sahara as part of their journey. A year later, due to much officialdom they had only got as far as Murzuk, the capital of Fezzan, where they both fell ill. Ritchie never recovered and died there” (Wikipedia).

The letter, written in Marseille shortly before Ritchie's departure for Malta was addressed to John Whisham (1764-1840), the secretary of the African Institution and the biographer of Mungo Park. Ritchie introduced to him 'Sidi Hassuna D'Ghies, a Tripolitan who has passed some time in this Town - & son of the present Minister of the Pacha. I am anxious in some measure to repay the Services which he has rendered me during a tedious detention here (waiting for a passage to Malta) by giving me much useful information respecting Africa; the interest which has been so kindly taken in the Attempt I am about to make, emboldens me to hope that his liberality & goodness will be well-appreciated in England'.

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Hassuna D’Ghies was appointed the foreign minister of the Pasha of Tripoli in 1825. He “came from a wealthy merchant family with commercial interests in Ghadamis, Fazzan, and various European countries. Having spent seven years in London and Paris on business and diplomatic missions, he was familiar with European ways. [British consul in Tripoli] Warrington, who had most to lose from Hassuna D’Ghies insistence on conducting business with the consuls in a way which prevented their intervention in local affairs, used the death near Timbuktu in 1826 of the English explorer Major Laing as an occasion to force the pasha to dismiss his foreign minister. <...> Warrington claimed, without any substantial evidence, that Laing’s assassination had been plotted by the Pasha and D’Ghies, that the latter had given Laing’s papers to the French consul in return for a forty per cent reduction of a debt which he owed him and that Caillie had never set foot in Timbuktu and the diary he had published under his name was compiled from Laing’s papers.” As a result in 1829 D’Ghies was announced by the pasha responsible for Laing’s death and replaced as foreign minister by his brother Muhammed (Abun-Nasr, Jamil M. A history of the Maghrib in the Islamic period. Cambridge University Press, 1993, p. 202).

Ritchie was involved into scientific and literary circles of London. He foretold the exceptional literary future of John Keats, and “possibly from some association of ‘Endymion’ with the Mountains of the Moon, promised to carry a copy of the poem with him to Africa and fling it into the midst of the Sahara” (Oxford DNB).

$1850USD

100. RUJULA, Juan Félix de, Chronicler and the King of Arms (1744-1806)

[KINGDOM OF SPAIN: Beautiful Manuscript Nobility Patent, Given to the Montero Family, Written in Calligraphic Secretarial Hand, and Illustrated with a Large Watercolour of the Montero Coat of Arms and Pictorial Initials]: Don Juan Felix de Rujula, Cronista y Rey de Armas en todos los Reynos, Dominios y Señorios de su Majestad Catolica el Señor Don Carlos Quarto (que Dios guarde) Rey de España y de las Indias Orientales y Occidentales, Islas y Tierra firme del Mar Occeano etc... Madrid, 10 October 1796. Folio (ca. 31x20,5 cm). Eight unnumbered paper leaves. Calligraphic manuscript text in black, red and blue ink, within red ink decorative borders. With a full page watercolour on vellum in colour and gold (the coat of arms). With five pictorial watercolour initials and two vignettes. Signed at the end by Juan Felix de Rujula, Juan Manuel Lopez Fando and two other officials. With the official ink stamp of “Carolus IV D.G. Hispaniar Rex” within the watercolour ornamental frame on the first leaf, and with an official paper label of “Cabild. De Escribanos de el numero. Madrid” on the last leaf. Original brown full treed calf with gilt ruled ornamental borders, gilt spine and marbled endpapers. Binding slightly rubbed, last leaf with minor tears on the margin, without last free endpaper, traces of a manuscript label removed from the last pastedown, but overall a beautiful document in very good condition.

Beautiful example of an official Spanish 18th century nobility patent, the document bears the personal signature of the Spanish Chronicler and King of Arms (Cronista y Rey de Armas) “D. Juan Felix de Rujua”, as well as those of Madrid notary Juan Manuel Lopez Fando and two other officials. The patent contains the text of the certificate of arms, a concise genealogy of the Montero family and the description of the Montero coat of arms. The large superb watercolour of the coat of arms, heightened in gold, features a tree with two keys hanging on its branches, and five golden horns on red background, all within elaborate floral ornament. The text is decorated with five beautiful initials illuminated in gold and black with small coloured landscape scenes in the background.

The document mentions a number of representatives of the Montero family, but seems to concern firstly the line of Dona Francisca Ambrosia Montero, Rios y Anaya, legitimate wife of Don Diego Ximenez de Lasarte, resident of the city of Antequera; legitimate daughter of Don Pedro Jose Montero de Anaya, granddaughter of Don Luis Montero, and second granddaughter of Don Christoval Ruiz Montero.
The last name of Montero is included into the famous “Enciclopedia Heráldica Hispano-Americana” by Alberto and Arturo Caraffa (88 vol., 1919-1963). The index prepared by the Library of Congress lists the last name of Montero in vol. 58, p. 162.

$1850USD

101. RUSSELL, Alexander (1714-1768)

The Natural History of Aleppo, and Parts Adjacent. Containing a Description of the City, and the principal natural productions in its neighbourhood; together with an account of the climate, inhabitants, and diseases; particularly of the plague.


"In 1734 Russell was one of the first members of the Medical Society of Edinburgh University. In 1740 he came to London, and in the same year went to Aleppo as physician to the English factory. He learnt to speak Arabic fluently, and acquired great influence with the pasha and people of all creeds. In 1750 he was joined by his younger brother, Patrick, and in 1753 he resigned, returning to England by way of Naples and Leghorn, in order to supplement his study of the plague at Aleppo by visiting the lazarettos at those places. This work, which has been described as 'one of the most complete pictures of Eastern manners extant' (Pinkerton), Blackmer Sale 969; Cox I, p.227.

In 1740 Russell "went to Aleppo in Syria as physician to the English factory. There, as he wrote in his Natural History of Aleppo (1756), he established an ‘extensive practice among all ranks and degrees of people’. He learned to speak Arabic fluently, and acquired great influence with the pasha. In 1750 he was joined by his younger half-brother Patrick, and in 1753 he resigned, returning to England by way of Naples and Leghorn, in order to supplement his study of the plague at Aleppo by visiting the lazarettos at those places. Russell had sent home to his fellow student and correspondent John Fothergill seeds of the true scammony, which were raised successfully by Peter Collinson and James Gordon of Mile End. Russell published a description of the plant, and the native method of collecting it, in the first volume of Medical Observations, issued in 1755 by the Medical Society of London, which he had helped to found in 1752. He also introduced Arbutus Andrachne. Russell reached London in February 1755; following encouragement from Fothergill, he published his Natural History of Aleppo the next year. This work, which was described by John Pinkerton as ‘one of the most complete pictures of Eastern manners extant’, was reviewed by Samuel Johnson in the Literary Magazine, and was translated into German. A second edition was published by Patrick Russell in 1794" (Oxford DNB).

$1500USD

102. SAUNDERS, Sir Charles, Admiral (ca. 1715-1775)

[Two Official Orders Addressed to "Captain Tonyn, Commander of HMS Brune", both Written in Secretarial Hand, one Signed "Chas. Saunders."]

Both: on board HMS Neptune, Gibraltar Bay, 5 January 1762. Both Folios (ca. 32,5x20,5 cm). Each 1 p.; brown ink on watermarked laid paper, main text in secretarial hand (“By Command of the Admiral Sam. More”). One order signed by Saunders and with a period manuscript note “This is the original order” at the bottom. Both docketed in ink “Brune” on versos. Documents with stains, tears and two minor holes on folds (one affecting a word), but overall a good collection written in very legible hand.

Two important naval orders from the time of the Seven Years’ War, issued a day after Britain’s declaration of war to Spain (4 January 1762). Both orders were created by the secretary of Admiral
Charles Saunders, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet, and addressed to Captain George Anthony Tonyn (d. 1770) of the HMS “Brune.”

The first document (a copy of the original order) directs Captain Tonyn: “You are hereby required and directed to put yourself under my Command & follow all such further Orders as you shall receive from me, till further orders”. The second order, with the original signature of Sir Charles Saunders informs Tonyn of the Britain’s declaration of war to Spain and orders “immediately to commence Hostilities against his Catholic Majesty [Spanish King] & his Subjects by taking, sinking, burning, or destroying their Ships, Vessels, & Effects, and to protect his Majesty’s trading subjects to whom you are to give Notice of the Rupture with Spain.”

George Anthony Tonyn became a lieutenant of the Royal Navy in 1756, a captain of HMS Fowey in 1758, and a captain of the frigate Brune in 1761. In 1767 he was appointed to the Phoenix of 44 guns and ordered to the coast of Africa, apparently as the commander of the African Station (see more: Charnock, J. Biographis Navalis; or Impartial Memories of the Lives and Characters of Officers of the Navy of Great Britain, from the Year 1660 to the present time. Vol. VI. London, 1798, p. 344). On 17th October 1762 HMS Brune under command of Tonyn captured the French Frigate “L’Oiseau” commanded by Capitaine De Modene in what is now regarded as the last sea battle of the Seven Years War between France and Great Britain. His nephew was Charles William Paterson (1756-1841), Admiral of the White.

“Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, KB was a Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet during the Seven Years’ War and later served as First Lord of the Admiralty. He was appointed to the Privy Council in 1766. Cape Saunders, on the Otago coast of New Zealand, was named in his honour by Captain James Cook, who had served under Saunders in Canada” (Wikipedia).

$1850USD

103. SCHOMBURGK, Sir Robert Hermann (1804-1865)

[An Extensive Autograph Letter Signed, as British Consul in Siam, to Captain John Washington, Hydrographer to the Admiralty in London, Discussing Preparations for his Journey to Chiang Mai (the Last Major Scientific Travel in his career), Scientific Instruments Necessary for the Journey, Siamese King Mongkut and his Second King Pinklao; Mentioning Sir Francis Beaufort, and the Latest Discovery of Sir John Franklin’s Fate].


A long and important letter by Sir Robert Hermann Schomburgk, renowned explorer of British Guiana, British consul in San Domingo (1848-57) and in Siam (1857-64). The letter written as British consul in Siam, reports about Schomburgk’s plans for his last major scientific expedition – a travel to Chiang Mai, the ancient capital of the Lanna Kingdom in the north of Thailand: “I stand now on the eve of a much larger expedition, namely to Xieng Mai, the last principle Siamese town near the confines of China. From thence I purpose to turn westward to Mulmain on the eastern bank of the Gulf of Bengal, and crossing the Malay Peninsula, return to Bangkok. This, my dear and kind friend will probably be the last tour of that description which I can hope to undertake with 56 years upon my shoulders.”

Schomburgk discusses different types of scientific instruments necessary for the journey, stating the loss of barometer during his recent river travel to Phetchaburi: “the boat coming into contact during a dark night with some of the palisades across the river Meklong [sic!], was thrown on her beamends, and made a sad havoc in the cabin. I saved the Chronometer, but the Barometer fell a victim to the accident...”. Now he only has two aneroids and three chronometers – two belonging to the Admiralty and his own gold chronometer “for which I paid £55”. He complains about “pernicious” effect of the local climate on chronometers and remembers the words of Sir Francis Beaufort about Schomburgk’s Guiana
expedition of 1840: “take a sextant and a good watch with you, and you have an observatory wherever you go.” The conclusion is that “I am almost restricted to the number he mentioned.”

Schomburgk’s feelings about the life in the Siamese capital are that “I prefer rather to live at once amongst the Savages, where my expectations are tempered to what I have to expect, that in Bangkok with its false pretentions <…> this observation bears no reference to the two kings and the Government.” He describes King Mongkut of Siam (best known in the West as the main character in the play and film “The King and I”) as “somewhat pompous, and while I respect H.M. In his character, I equally insist upon that he shall respect me as H.M. Consul.” Schomburgk also mentions that the Second King or King Pinklao “is anxious to have a Pocket Chronometer by one of the best makers, it is to be of silver (not intended to be worn in the pocket, but just like the one I now return to you, to be placed in a small box).” He asks Washington to undertake the commission if he wishes so.

In the end of the letter Schomburgk notes that he has “just received the findings of poor Sir John Franklin’s fate, as ascertained by Capt. McClintock – how very sad! Lady Franklin, I see, is in Paris. If you are acquainted with Mrs. Dixon, one of the daughters of Lady Simpkinson [Lady Franklin’s sister], please tell her my consolation”. Overall a very interesting and rich content letter.

$2250USD

104. SCHULZ, Carl Anton (1831-1884)

[Leporello Photo Album of Sixteen Original Photograph Views of Riga Titled]: Album Riga.

[Riga, ca. 1880s]. Oblong Octavo (ca. 11x19 cm). Sixteen albumen prints mounted on card, including four double-page panoramas ca. 8,5x35 cm (ca. 3 ¼ x 13 ¾ in), and 12 views ca. 8,5x16,5 cm (ca. 3 ¼ x 6 ½ in). All images with period manuscript ink captions in German on the mounts, some – with manuscript pencil commentaries in English. Original brown publisher’s cloth album with gilt stamped title and decorative pictorial vignette on the front cover. One panorama with a minor scratch on the left part, several leaves detached from each other, but overall a very good album with strong bright images.

Attractive album of early photographs of Riga issued by the local photographer Carl Anton Schulz, whose “Photographisch-Artistisches Atelier” was located at Nikolai Boulevard, 3. All images, bright and sound, have period - apparently the publisher’s - ink captions, written in German on the mounts. Some photos are also supplemented with interesting pencil notes in English, most likely made by a British tourist travelling around the Baltics at the time. The photographs not only give great artistic view on the architecture of 19th century Riga, but also show many of its inhabitants: bourgeois pedestrians, cab drivers, port workers, clerks et al.

The panoramas show Riga harbour with the Old city meeting the Daugava River crowded with fishing boats and trade vessels; an overview from the balcony of the Riga theatre (now Latvian National Theatre), with a commentary in English: “fortifications made into gardens & moan into canal, old Town left, new Town right”; “Der Bastei Boulevard”; and the Daugava River with the pontoon- and railway bridges, the latter built in 1871-1872 “by English engineer”. The street views include photos of the stock exchange building (now the Art Museum Riga Bourse), Ritterhaus (now housing the Latvian Parliament), the Powder Tower (Der Pulverturm) with “English cannon balls” stuck in it, Alexander Boulevard, Kalkstrasse (with an antiquarian bookshop shown on the right), Elisabethstrasse, Landstrasse, buildings of the Lomonosov and Krons gymnasiums, Riga customs house, gas company et al.

“Carl Anton Schulz was born February 21, 1831 (d. 1884) and was schooled as an artist. His sons also joined him in his photography business - Oskar, with a studio in Libau (Liepāja, Latvia); Arthur, in Dorpat (Tartu, Estonia); and Eduard in Riga - the pictures of scenes of Riga from the late 19th and early 20th century attributed to C. Schulz’s studio were taken by Eduard. Their photographic atelier exhibited at the Exposition Universelle of 1900 in Paris, and at the 700th anniversary of Riga exposition in 1901 - for
which their studio produced the lithographed flyer” (Center for Baltic Heritage on-line). Schulz was known for his album of Latvian views titled “Livländische Schweiz” (1880s).

$1500USD

105. SHARPE, Sir Alfred (1853-1935)

[Collection of 25 Autograph Letters and Notes Signed “Alfred Sharpe” to “Dear Colles” – his Literary Agent William Morris Colles, with a number of topics touched, including Sharpe’s prospective book about his travels Central Africa, polemics with the Labour Party’s idea of Postwar International Administration of Equatorial Africa, and politics in the Balkans during WWI].

Various places in Britain (the majority – Elmhurst, Lancaster), 1915-1918. Various sizes, from Small Octavo (ca. 17,5x11 cm) to Quarto (ca. 23x19,5 cm). 39 pp. In total. Brown ink on various paper (blue laid paper, blue San Remo linen paper, white “Basildon Bond” paper et al.). Eighteen letters with blind stamped address “Elmhurst, Lancaster” on the upper margin, and two with the “Plâs Nantyr, Glyn” ink stamp; one letter on the printed form of “Euston Hotel, London”, and one – on the form of the “Royal Societies Club, St. James’s Street, London”. All but one letters with the ink stamp “Received” on the first page, specifying the date of reception; all letters with blue pencil numbers apparently put by Colles. Mild fold marks, holes in one of the corners after the letters having been stapled together, some letters with minor creases and tears on the margins, but overall a very good archive of interesting letters written in a legible hand.

Very interesting historically important archive of Sir Alfred Sharpe, British traveller and colonial administrator in Central Africa, who was actively engaged in the formation of the British Central Africa Protectorate (after 1964- Malawi), became its High Commissioner (1896-1907) and later, when the colony was renamed to Nyasaland – its first governor (1907-1910). Sharpe was also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society (RGS) since 1891, received its Cuthbert Peak Award in 1898 and became a member of the Society’s Council in 1913-1917.

Much of the collection relates to the history of writing and publication of Sharpe’s memoirs about his travels in Africa. The first documents regarding this date from the end of 1916 (Nov 24 and Dec 11) when Sharpe had the diaries of his journey to South Africa retyped and sent to Colles “together with 100 photos from which a choice – or all – can be taken”. After that Sharpe went on another trip, writing to Colles: “I leave for Africa on Friday” (11 Dec, 1916), and already in July 1917 he sent to the agent “notes on my last journey” (9 Jul, 1917). From this time starts long correspondence about different aspects of the prospective book: what stories should be included, what should be edited or revised; whether it is possible to find paper to print a book (in wartime) et al. Some examples of the correspondence about “the Book”: Sharpe is talking about his travel to the German East Africa in 1904 – “to the magnificent high district immediately north of Lake Nyasa”. He encloses the diary he kept at the time saying that he can “complete a running narrative out of it” (5 March, 1918). “I can make out say 2000 or 3000 words on the German Kondeland – with a general description of that nice country, and the notes of the journey I sent you. Let me know if you want it” (6 March, 1918), “You said I owe a paper – Here is one of the Cape to Cairo fetish […] Would it do also to incorporate as a chapter in the book?” (9 March, 1918). Several letters reveal the negotiation process with prospective publisher Edward Arnold: he is first mentioned in a letter from 9 July 1917. Almost a year after, on 1 May 1918 Sharpe writes to Colles that Arnold wants him to rewrite the manuscript and make “a fresh book”. Throughout the next five letters continues the discussion about Sharpe’s royalty: the author wanted “20 % and £200 down” and then was ready “to go down to the South coast & shut myself up for 2 to 3 months & make the thing to work”. The outcome on 21 May was unfavourable, Sharpe writing: “It is not sufficiently attractive for me to go in for four months hard work. Moreover it is a form of agreement which would bend me to write, but leaves A. Open to publish or not according to when he likes, and if paper goes to his price. Will you kindly inform him that I
can not consider his offer”. Note: Sharpe’s book was eventually published in 1921 by H.F. & G. Witherby under the title “The Backbone of Africa: A record of Travel During the Great War, with Some Suggestions for Administrative Reform.”

Other letters from the collection reveal a number of different interesting subjects: Four letters touch on the idea of post-war international administration of the Equatorial Africa suggested by the Labour Party, the idea which Sharpe was a passionate opponent of: “What on earth the Labour Gentlemen have to do with our African possessions <...>”; Their idea of a mixed up Africa governed by a mixed up international Govt is of course a farce. Does anyone really looks on it seriously?” (2 Jan, 1918).

The other letters are dedicated to the article by H.G. Wells which supported the Labour’s idea and was published in the Daily Mail (30 Jan 1918) under the title “The African Riddle”. Sharpe wrote a reply article for the Daily Mail for 1000 words, and another one for 3500 words – and is asking Colles to find a magazine to publish it (5 Feb, 1918). From the next letter we get to know that it went to the “Land and Water” magazine (10 Feb, 1918).

Six letters dated October-December 1917 contain some interesting contemporary observations on the events in the Balkans theatre of WW1, e.g. Extensive notes on the “present German actions in Greece” also discusses Greek Prime-Minister Eleftherios Venizelos (31 Oct); letter about the British politics regarding Bulgaria and its desire to ally with the Entente (2 Nov); description of Sharpe’s private meeting with Venizelos when the conditions of Bulgaria’s alliance with the Entente were discussed (15 Nov); or thoughts about the future of the Balkan and Mediterranean fronts: “It is now sticking out for anyone to see that Germany, after she has done what she can in Italy, will send her spare army down to the Balkans, & make a big effort to force us out to the sea. After that she will go for Mesopotamia & Gaza. And how can we do anything there to stand up to her? – These many fronts are our weakness” (6 Nov).

William Morris Colles (1865-1926) was an English literary agent, the founder and managing director of The Authors’ Syndicate, Ltd. (1890); a Member of the Council of the Society of Authors, and of the Copyright Association. His extensive correspondence with numerous writers is held in several depositories, including the library of UCLA (correspondence with James Barrie, Arnold Bennett, E. F. Benson, R. Haggard, and S. Maugham), and the University of Columbia (Thomas Hardy, Alfred Ollivant, John Pendleton, William H. Rideing, Peter Kropotkin and others).

$2750USD

106. SILVESTRE DE SACY, Antoine-Isaac, baron (1758-1838)


9 March 1827. Small Octavo (ca. 20x15,5 cm). 2 pp., with an integral leaf. Brown ink on watermarked laid paper, addressed and sealed on verso of the second leaf. Mild fold marks, a small chip on the second leaf after opening not affecting the text, otherwise a very good letter.

An interesting example of scientific correspondence, this letter was written by noted French linguist and orientalist Antoine Silvestre de Sacy and addressed to his younger colleague Charles-Hippolyte de Paravey (1787-1871). The letter contains criticism of Paravey’s new book ‘Essai sur l’origine unique et hiéroglyphique des chiffres et des lettres de tous les peoples’ (Paris, 1826), with the main object of the criticism being, most likely, Paravey’s traditional “biblical” view on the history of civilization. Apparently, both orientalists were acquaintances from the French Asiatic Society (Société asiatique, founded in 1822), which they both were the founding members of.

Silvestre de Sacy: “Monsieur, I am not responsible for assessing your work in the Journal des Savants and I am pleased with it, as it would have been impossible to present your system from a favourable view point. Far from sharing your conviction about what you deem a finding, I only see an endless assertion of principles, which can be opposed with as much assertiveness as you show defending
them. <...> In science principles are facts; if asserted without solid ground, the construct theory is weak and those principles are deceptive <...> I may be wrong, Monsieur, [but] imagination played a major role in your work <...> Please, Monsieur, forgive a candid expression of opinion, I thought I owed it to your honourable character and to the truth” [in translation].

Antoine Isaac, Baron Silvestre de Sacy was a French linguist and orientalist, a specialist in Semitic languages. He was a professor of Arabic and Persian in the School of living oriental languages (Ecole speciale des langues orientales vivantes), a secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions, the first president of the French Asiatic Society; he studied the Pahlavi inscriptions of the Sassanid kings, the religion of the Druze, and issued a number of works, including three Arabic textbooks. Silvestre de Sacy was a contemporary and teacher of Jean-François Champollion and took part in deciphering the Rosetta stone.

Charles-Hippolyte de Paravey was a French engineer and orientalist, a representative of the biblical view on the history of civilization. In his ‘Essai sur l'origine unique et hiéroglyphique des chiffres et des lettres de tous les peoples’ (Paris, 1826) he tried to prove the existence of a "single center of civilization" that would have existed before and after the flood, and therefore, a single source of human race which later spread across the globe.

$875USD

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

This expedition was made with the intention of collecting rare Egyptian birds, however Sonnini includes some unusual and fascinating details of native life and customs such as female and male circumcision and homosexuality, leprosy and other diseases, serpent eating etc. "Sonnini set out with baron de Tott's expedition in 1777. On arrival at Alexandria he found orders to explore Egypt from Louis XVI awaiting him" (Blackmer Collection 1006); Atabey 1155. This work relates to various subjects "with the utmost candor: such as Egyptian female circumcision, serpent eating, Egyptian lesbianism, women's cosmetics..." (Cox I, p.395); Gay 2250; Howgego S135; 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).

$1250USD

108. SPARRMAN, Anders (1748-1820)  
Resa till Goda Hopp-Udden, Södra Pol-kretsen och Omkring Jordklotet, samt till Hottentott- och Caffer-landen, åren 1772-76 [A Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, towards the Antarctic Polar Circle and Round the World: But Chiefly into the Country of the Hottentots and Caffres, from the year 1772, to 1776].  

This is the first volume of Sparrman's account of his travels in South Africa and of his voyage with Cook in the Resolution 1772-5. "It is the most interesting and most trustworthy account of the Cape Colony and the various races then residing in it, that was published before the beginning of the 19th
century" (G. M. Theal). This volume deals mainly with South Africa, but a resume of the voyage with Cook is inserted on pp. 86-108. The second volume (in two parts) was not published until 1802 and 1818 (Du Rietz Cook 10). Sparrman "sailed for the Cape of Good Hope in January 1772 to take up a post as a tutor. When James Cook arrived there later in the year at the start of his second voyage, Sparrman was taken on as assistant naturalist to Johann and Georg Forster. After the voyage he returned to Cape Town in July 1775 and practiced medicine, earning enough to finance a journey into the interior" (Wikipedia). Sparrman "frequently draws attention to the inaccuracies to be met with in Kolbe's account of the Cape, and throws considerable doubt on the veracity of many of his statements" (Mendelssohn II, p.414-5); Hill 1615; Howgego S154.

$975USD

109. SPIKER, Samuel Heinrich (1786-1858) 


First edition of this classic collection of Berlin architectural views compiled by a noted Berlin journalist, travel writer, translator and librarian of the Royal Prussian Library. The book contains 105 masterly executed steel engravings, supplemented with authoritative descriptions, and is considered as an important documental and visual representation of Berlin’s famous Schinkel style, or Greek revival architecture. Berlin-Bibliothek 65.

$2500USD

110. STAVENHAGEN, Wilhelm Siegfried (1814-1881) 
[Complete set of Views of Courland, Livland and Estland: Three Albums with Explanatory text Bound Together:] Album Kurländischer Ansichten... Album Livländischer Ansichten... Album Estländischer Ansichten... Mit erläuterndem Text von verschiedenen Verfassern.

Mitau: Selbstverlag des Herausgebers, 1866-1867. First edition. Folio, 3 parts in one. [4], ii, [201 – separate pagination]; 4, ii, [266 – separate pagination]; [4], 4, ii, [235 – separate pagination] pp. With three steel engraved title pages and 87 plates after drawings by Stavenhagen, engraved on steel by G.G. Lange in Darmstadt; three decorative vignettes on the title pages engraved by A. Fesca. Ink exlibris-stamp on the first title page “Fürst M. Lievens Bibliothek”. Period brown half morocco, spine with raised bands, gilt tooled vignettes and gilt lettered title; marbled endpapers, all edges gilt. Binding by Otto Henss, “Hof-Buchbinder in Weimar” (paper label on verso of the last free endpaper), gilt tooled owner's initials “A.P.” on the bottom of the spine. Binding rubbed and worn at extremities, weak at hinges, with a crack on top of the rear hinge, minor water stains in text, but overall a very good copy in very original condition.

Important Mitau (Jelgava) illustrated edition, very rare when complete. Worldcat finds only three to five copies of each part, and no copies of a set with all three parts bound together. Our copy is from the library of Earl Michael Karl Nikolaus von Lieven (1850-1909), a member of one of the oldest and noblest families of the Baltic Germans. The book contains ninety masterly executed views of Estonia and Latvia (including title page vignettes), supplemented with specially prepared descriptive texts. The plates give a beautiful overview of the Baltic provinces, showing main cities and ports (Riga, Mitau, Libau, Dorpat,
Reval, Narva et al.), ancient castles (Baustke, Koknese), palaces and private villas (villas Stavenhagen, Totleben, Heimtali Manor, Schloss Fall, Schloss Hapsal), and beautiful countryside (Gutman’s Cave, Lake Klooga, Pühajärv Lake). Overall this work is a great portrait of the Baltic states in the second half of the 19th century.

Wilhelm Siegfried Stavenhagen was a Baltic German artist and sculptor. He attended Saint Petersburg Academy of Arts (1834), was a student of sculptor Eduard Schmidt von der Launitz in Frankfurt-on-Main; in 1847-49 studied in the Munich Academy of Arts. Since 1850 Stavenhagen worked as a sculptor in Mitau (Jelgava), becoming known as the creator of numerous views of Baltic cities and landscapes (Baltisches Biographisches Lexicon digital).

$4500USD

111. TIMKOWSKI, [Egor Fedorovich] (1790-1875)

Voyage à Pékin, à Travers la Mongolie en 1820 et 1821. Traduit du russe par M. N*******, revu par M. J.-B. Eyriès. Publié avec des Corrections et des Notes par M. J. Klaproth. [Travel to Peking, through Mongolia in 1820 and 1821].


Russia had maintained a church and school in Beijing since 1728, and every ten years a Russian mission was dispatched to allow a personnel change. This mission was particularly important from a geographic perspective because of Timkowski's accuracy in mapping their journey through the Gobi desert. First French edition of the first fundamental Russian travel account to Mongolia and China with an accurate plan of the Forbidden City in Beijing, the first in a western work. Henze V p.327; Howgego 1800-1850, K15.

The author, Egor Fedorovich Timkowsky was a Russian diplomat and writer, a member of Russian Geographical Society since 1846. He was a nobleman who studied in Kievan Theological Academy and Moscow University. In 1820 was appointed as an escort of the Russian Orthodox mission to China. Timkowsky travelled for a year (August 1820-August 1821), spending 9 months in Peking (Beijing). His voyage resulted in fundamental research, published in 3 volumes on a special commission and at the expense of the Russian government. The book gave a comprehensive description of everyday life, economy, customs and manners, religion of Mongols; contained precious information about China and its capital, also about Eastern Turkestan, Tibet and Korea. Especially interesting are the accurate map of the route of the journey through the Gobi desert.

The book was considered very valuable and was quickly translated into German (1825-26), Dutch (1826), French (1827), English (1827) and Polish (1827-1828). For a long time it remained the main source about inner China and Mongolia.

A significant amount of valuable information about China was given to Timkowsky by the remarkable Russian sinologist, priest Iakinf (Bichurin), who served as a head of Russian Mission in Peking and was supposed to be replaced by the mission escorted by Timkowsky. For many years Iakinf studied Chinese language and history, translated Chinese chronicles into Russian and prepared first Russian-Chinese Dictionary. Russian Brokhaus Encyclopaedia; Russian Biographic Dictionary/ed. Polovtsov; Catalogue of Russian National library

$2750USD

112. TSCHERNING, Theodoro
[Kingdom of Hungary]: Das Von den Tü Rcken lang-geqvälte, nun Durch die Christen Neu beseelte, Königreich Hungarn Das ist Kurzgefasste Vorstell- und Beschreibung der Hungarischen Städte, Vestungen und Schlösser, samt angrenzenden Ländern Oesterreich, Mähren, Kärndten, Crain... Siebenbürgen [etc.]


Very rare first edition of this work with only eight copies found in Worldcat. With a beautiful copper engraved map of Hungary in twelve parts. This interesting description of Hungary was published around the time when in "1686, two years after the unsuccessful siege of Buda, a renewed European campaign was started to enter the Hungarian capital. This time, the Holy League's army was twice as large, containing over 74,000 men, including German, Croat, Dutch, Hungarian, English, Spanish, Czech, Italian, French, Burgundian, Danish and Swedish soldiers, along with other Europeans as volunteers, artilleryman, and officers, the Christian forces reconquered Buda. The second Battle of Mohács was a crushing defeat for the Turks, in the next few years, all of the former Hungarian lands, except areas near Timișoara (Temesvár), were taken from the Turks. At the end of the 17th century, Transylvania became part of Hungary again. In the 1699 Treaty of Karlowitz these territorial changes were officially recognised, and in 1718 the entire Kingdom of Hungary was removed from Ottoman rule" (Wikipedia).

$2750USD

113. TSYLOV, Nikolai Ivanovich (1799-1879)


Very rare work as only 3 copies found in Worldcat.

First detailed topographical atlas of Saint Petersburg with exhaustive information on the streets, lanes, buildings, and significantly, the names of all private house owners. It was compiled by the noted cartographer and statesman, Major-General Nikolai Ivanovich Tsylov who became famous for his address books and the topographical atlases of Saint Petersburg and Tsarskoe Selo. Our "Atlas Trinadtsati Chastei" was composed on a special assignment of the Head of Saint Petersburg Police Alexander Galakhov (Tsylov dedicated the book to him, see dedication leaf). Not long after the atlas had been published, the Tsylov became a member of the Russian Geographical Society.

The book contains a general plan of Saint Petersburg showing all its 13 districts, as well as plans of each district of the city delineating the quarters and is detailed to the smallest side streets. The district plans are supplemented with an alphabet Indexes of the streets which help in search of a particular street. The most voluminous part of the book, occupying 392 leaves, consists of detailed plans of all the Saint Petersburg streets, squares, embankments and islands, with all government buildings and private houses and dachas shown. Owner’s names are specified everywhere.
The author’s aim was to create the easiest reference for the townsmen in search of every street and lane, as well as the name and rank of the particular building’s owner. He also gave information about specific features of each building (material: wood or stone, length and number of floors). "It’s obvious, that no plan can substitute this atlas. The plan detailed enough to compare with the atlas would be too large. Every plan shows us the topography of a city, but doesn’t help in a quick search of a street, not to speak about a house" (p. [5]).

The atlas is considered an important source of the historical topography of Saint Petersburg and is a table book for all historians of the city. It was published in a small print run and like all other Russian lithographed editions is very scarce.

A separately issued "Alphabet Index" containing names of streets and house owners (SPb., 1849), was published but as almost always in not present with this copy.

$12,500USD

114. 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.

$975USD

115. WYLD, James the Younger (1812-1887)  
Wyld’s New Map of Central Africa, Shewing All the Most Recent Discoveries & Explorations.

London: J. Wyld, 1890. First Edition. Folding lithographed hand coloured map ca. 58x76 cm (22 ¾ x 29 ¾ in), dissected and mounted in segments on linen. The map is housed in the original publisher’s light brown cloth folder with printed paper labels on recto and verso of the covers, and on the linen of one of the map segments. The folder is rubbed at extremities and slightly faded, with a crack on the front hinge, but the map is very good and sound.

Important detailed map of the European colonial possessions in Central Africa, published in the midst of the Scramble for Africa. The map shows the British protectorates at the Niger River Delta and in Bechuanaland (Modern Botswana), with the territories of modern Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe coloured as British possessions (they officially became British colonies only in 1895-1911); German Damaraland (Namibia) and Cameroon; Portuguese Angola and Mozambique; Belgian Congo Free State; French Congo; Spanish Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea (modern Equatorial Guinea). The territories of modern Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania are marked as British and German spheres of influence; the South African Republic of Transvaal is still independent (it became a part of the British Empire after the Second Boer war of 1899-1902). The red dotted line shows the route of Henry Stanley’s first trans-African expedition of 1874-77, from Zanzibar to the Aruwini settlement on the Congo River. Overall a very good interesting map.
"In 1836, Wyld became the sole owner of the thriving family mapmaking business based in Charing Cross. His maps, which covered regions as diverse as London and the gold fields of California, were regarded highly, and Wyld himself had an excellent reputation as a mapmaker; he was elected as a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in 1839, and he was appointed Geographer to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert (as had been his father before him)" (Wikipedia); Tooley Q-Z, p. 417.

$875USD

116. ZERBE

[Original Signed and Dated Watercolour Titled:] Danzig.

1911. Pencil, watercolour and bodycolour on paper ca. 35,5x28 cm (14x11 in). Recently matted. Title, signature and date slightly cropped by still readable, extreme top margin mildly sunned, but overall still a very good watercolour.

This attractive watercolour shows the Gdansk Long Market with the Neptune's Fountain, Artus's Court and Town Hall.

$750USD

ADDENDUM

ORIGINAL WATERCOLOURS BY CAPTAIN DOMINICK SARSFIELD GREENE (1826-1892), ROYAL ARTILLERY AND AIDE-DE-CAMP

117. GREENE, Captain Dominick Sarsfield (1826-1892)

[Original Mounted Watercolour Signed "DSG" and Titled in Ink on Mount:] The Mans Head Rock, St. Vincent.

Ca. 1858. Pencil, watercolour and bodycolour on paper ca. 16,5x24,5 cm (6 ½ x 9 ½ in). A very good watercolour.


$1250USD

118. GREENE, Captain Dominick Sarsfield (1826-1892)


Ca. 1857. Pencil, watercolour and bodycolour on paper ca. 17x24,5 cm (7 x 9 ½ in.). A very good watercolour.


"The Elephanta Caves are a network of sculpted caves located on Elephanta Island, or Gharapuri (literally "the city of caves") in Mumbai Harbour, 10 kilometres (6.2 mi) to the east of the city of Mumbai in the Indian state of Maharashtra. The island, located on an arm of the Arabian Sea, consists of two groups of caves—the first is a large group of five Hindu caves, the second, a smaller group of two Buddhist caves. The Hindu caves contain rock cut stone sculptures, representing the Shaiva Hindu sect, dedicated to the god Shiva" (Wikipedia).
119. GREENE, Captain Dominick Sarsfield (1826-1892)
[Original Mounted Watercolour Showing the Windham's Entrenchment, Cawnpore].
Ca. June 1857. Pencil, watercolour and bodycolour on paper ca. 23x33,5 cm (9 x 13 ½ in.). Recently matted very good watercolour.
Original attractive watercolour sketch which was later reproduced in lithograph as Plate XV (Windham’s Entrenchment, Cawnpore) in Captain Dominick Sarsfield Greene’s "Views in India, from drawings taken during the Seapoy Mutiny," Thos. Maclean: London, 1859. Provenance: Sir Alexander Moncrieff (1829-1906) and thence by descent.
Sir Charles Ash "Windham was placed by Sir Colin Campbell in command of the troops at Cawnpore. Cawnpore came under unexpected attack. Windham, with small resources, won a successful action against a much larger force and then deployed his forces to defend Cawnpore" (Oxford DNB).

$2500USD

120. GREENE, Captain Dominic Sarsfield (1826-1892)
[Original Mounted Watercolour Signed “DSG” and Titled in ink on Mount:] View near Benares. [View from Benares, from Behind Charles’s Hotel].
Ca. 1857. Pencil, watercolour and bodycolour on paper ca. 16x25 cm (6 ½ x 10 in.). A very good watercolour.
Original attractive watercolour sketch of a Bridge over the Ganges River at Benares which was later reproduced in lithograph as Plate VI (View near Benares, from Behind Charles’s Hotel) in Captain Dominic Sarsfield Greene’s "Views in India, from drawings taken during the Seapoy Mutiny," Thos. Maclean: London, 1859. Provenance: Sir Alexander Moncrieff (1829-1906) and thence by descent.
"Benares (Varanasi), is an Indian city on the banks of the Ganga in Uttar Pradesh, 320 kilometres (200 mi) south-east of the state capital, Lucknow. It is the holiest of the seven sacred cities (Sapta Puri) in Hinduism, and Jainism, and played an important role in the development of Buddhism. Some Hindus believe that death at Varanasi brings salvation. It is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world” (Wikipedia).

$1500USD

121. GREENE, Captain Dominick Sarsfield (1826-1892)
[Original Mounted Watercolour Signed “DSG” and Titled in ink on Mount:] Interior of the Slaughter House. / Cawnpore.
Ca. 1857. Pencil, watercolour and bodycolour on paper ca. 23,5x36 cm (9 ½ x 14 in). A very good watercolour.
Original watercolour sketch which was later reproduced in lithograph as Plate IX (The Slaughter House Cawnpore, Interior) in Captain Dominick Sarsfield Greene’s "Views in India, from drawings taken during the Seapoy Mutiny," Thos. Maclean: London, 1859. This watercolour shows the interior of the building which was the site of one of the most horrific native actions in the 1857 Indian Mutiny, namely the Bibighar massacre where around 120 British women and children were slaughtered by Sepoys with guns and local native butchers with meat cleavers and then thrown down an empty well. Provenance: Sir Alexander Moncrieff (1829-1906) and thence by descent.

$2750USD

122. GREENE, Captain Dominick Sarsfield (1826-1892)
[Original Mounted Watercolour Signed "DSG" and Titled in ink on Mount:] Broken Bridge over the Burkuttah. / Dry Season.

Ca. 1857. Pencil, watercolour and bodycolour on paper ca. 16,5x25 cm (6 ½ x 10 in). Mount with a minor crease but overall a very good watercolour.

Original attractive watercolour sketch which was later reproduced in lithograph as Plate X (Broken Bridge over the Burkuttah, dry season) in Captain Dominick Sarsfield Greene's "Views in India, from drawings taken during the Seapoy Mutiny," Thos. Maclean: London, 1859. Provenance: Sir Alexander Moncrieff (1829-1906) and thence by descent.

Burha Khukra is near Ramgarh which "is a small hill station and tourist destination on the way to Mukteshwar in Nainital district of Uttarakhand, India. This place is rich in orchards. An unobstructed view of the snow-capped ranges of the Himalayas from this place can be seen. The place was once the cantonment of the English army"(Wikipedia).

$1500USD

123. GREENE, Captain Dominick Sarsfield (1826-1892)
[Original Mounted Watercolour Titled in ink on Mount:] Jumna Musgid - Delhi.

Ca. 1857. Pencil, watercolour and bodycolour on paper ca. 17,5x26 cm (7x10 in). A very good watercolour.


The "Jama Masjid of Delhi, is the principal mosque of Old Delhi in India. Commissioned by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, it is the best-known mosque in India. Construction began in 1650 and was completed in 1656. It lies at the beginning of the Chawri Bazar Road, a very busy central street of Old Delhi" (Wikipedia).

$1250USD

124. GREENE, Captain Dominick Sarsfield (1826-1892)
[Original Watercolour Titled in Pencil:] From Funchal.

Ca. 1857. Pencil, watercolour and bodycolour on paper ca. 20x35 cm (8x14 in). Watercolour recently matted. Some very minor foxing in the upper margin but overall a very good watercolour.

Original attractive watercolour sketch looking along the coastline from Funchal, the largest city and capital of Madeira, from a series of sketches made by Captain Dominick Sarsfield Greene for his "Views in India, from drawings taken during the Seapoy Mutiny," Thos. Maclean: London, 1859. Provenance: Sir Alexander Moncrieff (1829-1906) and thence by descent.

$1500USD

125. GREENE, Captain Dominick Sarsfield (1826-1892)
[Original Mounted Watercolour Titled in ink on Mount:] Gibraltar Hill from Rawul Pindee/ Sunset.

Ca. 1857. Pencil, watercolour and bodycolour on paper ca. 16,5x24 cm (6 ½ x 9 ½ in.). A very good watercolour.

"Rawalpindi is a rapidly growing city in the Pothohar region of northern Punjab, Pakistan. It is located only 14 kilometres (9 mi) south from the capital city of Islamabad, in the province of Punjab" (Wikipedia).

$975USD

126. GREENE, Captain Dominick Sarsfield (1826-1892)
Ca. 1857. Pencil, watercolour and bodycolour on paper ca. 17x24,5 cm (7 x 9 ½ in.). A very good watercolour.


$975USD

127. GREENE, Captain Dominick Sarsfield (1826-1892)
1857. Pencil, watercolour and bodycolour on paper ca. 24,5x36 cm (10x14 in). Some minor creasing of corners but overall a very good watercolour.

Original attractive watercolour sketch from a series of sketches made by Captain Dominick Sarsfield Greene for his "Views in India, from drawings taken during the Seapoy Mutiny," Thos. Maclean: London, 1859. The Galleries are the Great Siege Tunnels and Europa Point is the southernmost point of Gibraltar. Provenance: Sir Alexander Moncrieff (1829-1906) and thence by descent.

$1750USD

128. GREENE, Captain Dominick Sarsfield (1826-1892)
[Original Mounted Watercolour Signed "DSG" and Titled in ink on Mount:] Aden / a Coaling Station in the Red Sea / 16.9.57.
1857. Pencil, watercolour and bodycolour on paper ca. 17x25 cm (7x10 in). A very good watercolour.


$1500USD

129. GREENE, Captain Dominick Sarsfield (1826-1892)
[Original Mounted Watercolour Signed "DSG" and Titled in ink and Pencil on Mount:] Peak of Tenerife / Height 12,500 ft. Above the sea / Jutland 11 miles from Orotava / Early Morning.
Ca. 1857. Pencil, watercolour and bodycolour on paper ca. 32x25 cm (12,5 x 10 in). Mount with a mild crease of bottom blank margin, but overall a very good watercolour.

Original attractive watercolour sketch of Mount Teide (3,718 m) seen from the ocean with a sailing ship in the foreground, from a series of sketches made by Captain Dominick Sarsfield Greene for his "Views in India, from drawings taken during the Seapoy Mutiny," Thos. Maclean: London, 1859. Provenance: Sir Alexander Moncrieff (1829-1906) and thence by descent.

$1500USD
130. **GREENE, Captain Dominick Sarsfield (1826-1892)**  
[Original Mounted Watercolour Titled in ink on Mount:] The Taj Agra.  
*Ca. 1857. Pencil, watercolour and bodycolour on paper ca. 17,5x25,5 cm (7x10 in). A very good watercolour.*  
"The Taj Mahal... is a white marble mausoleum located in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India. It was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The Taj Mahal is widely recognized as "the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage."(Wikipedia). Taj Mahal is regarded by many as the finest example of Mughal architecture, a style that combines elements from Islamic, Persian, Ottoman Turkish and Indian architectural styles.*

$1250 USD

131. **GREENE, Captain Dominick Sarsfield (1826-1892)**  
[Original Mounted Watercolour Titled in Pencil on Verso:] Port Said.  
*Ca. 1857. Pencil, watercolour and bodycolour on paper ca. 9x16,5 cm (4 x 6 ½ in.). A recently matted very good watercolour.*  

$575 USD

132. **GREENE, Captain Dominick Sarsfield (1826-1892)**  
[Original Mounted Watercolour Signed "DSG" and Titled in ink on Mount:] On the road to Constantia / 12.5.58.  
*1858. Pencil, watercolour and bodycolour on paper ca. 17x25 cm (7x10 in). A very good watercolour.*  
"Constantia is a suburb of Cape Town, South Africa, situated about 15 kilometres south of the centre of Cape Town. The Constantia Valley lies to the east of and at the foot of the Constantiaberg mountain. Constantia Nek is a low pass linking to Hout Bay in the west"(Wikipedia).

$1500 USD

133. **GREENE, Captain Dominick Sarsfield (1826-1892)**  
[Original Mounted Watercolour Signed "DSG" and Titled in ink on Mount:] Bird Island, St. Vincent, St Antonia in the distance / 20.6.58.  
*1858. Pencil, watercolour and bodycolour on paper ca. 16,5x25 cm (6 ½ x 10 in). A very good watercolour.*  

$975 USD
134.  GREENE, Captain Dominick Sarsfield (1826-1892)
[Original Mounted Watercolour Signed "DSG" and Titled in ink on Mount:] The Harbour, St. Vincent, Cape Verde / 19.6.58.
$1250USD

135.  GREENE, Captain Dominick Sarsfield (1826-1892)
[Original Mounted Watercolour Signed "DSG" and Titled in ink on Mount:] From Sandy Bay Ridge, St. Helena / 3.6.58
1858. Pencil, watercolour and bodycolour on paper ca. 17x25 cm (7x10 in). A very good watercolour. Original attractive watercolour sketch of Sandy Bay, which is a bay on the island of Saint Helena and a district of the island, from a series of sketches made by Captain Dominick Sarsfield Greene for his "Views in India, from drawings taken during the Seapoy Mutiny," Thos. Maclean: London, 1859. Provenance: Sir Alexander Moncrieff (1829-1906) and thence by descent.
$1250USD

136.  GREENE, Captain Dominick Sarsfield (1826-1892)
[Original Mounted Watercolour Signed "DSG" and Titled in ink on Mount:] The Ragmahal Hills. / Bengal. / 14.11.57.
"Rajmahal Hills are hills formed from rocks dating from the Jurassic Period and named after the town of Rajmahal which lies to the east in the state of Jharkhand in India" (Wikipedia).
$1250USD