EXPLORATION, TRAVELS & VOYAGES

ASIA
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Cover illustration – view of the French post in Ngan Son, Tonkin (item #80, enlargement view)
Title page illustration – portrait of a Turkmen family in their yurt (item #76)
1. **[AFGHANISTAN]**

BURKE, John

[Album with Eighteen Large Original Photographs of Afghanistan and North-Western Frontier Province of British India Taken during the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878-1880), Including a Stunning Three-Part Panorama of Kabul taken from above, and a Two-Part Panorama of the Bala Hissar Fortress, the Other Views Showing Forts in Attock, Jamrud and Dakka, different parts of the Khyber Pass, Jelallabad, Kabul River, British Camp in Landi Kotal, and others; With: Twelve Views of British India, Including Two by Edward Saché, and Eight Views of Egypt – Suez Canal, Port Said, Ismailia et al.]  

Ca. 1878-1880s. Oblong Elephant Folio (ca. 37.5x45 cm). With forty albumen prints mounted on recto of card stock leaves. The images are from ca. 24x29 cm (9 ½ x 11 ½ in) to ca. 18x23 cm (7x9 in), with a three-part panorama ca. 18x87 cm (7 x 34 ¼ in), and a two-part panorama ca. 19x62 cm (7 ½ x 24 ½ in). Over 20 images signed and/or numbered in negative. All images with period pencil captions on the mounts. Period dark green full morocco album with gilt tooled and blind stamped decorative borders on the boards and the spine; all edges gilt, moiré endpapers. Several leaves with the wear of bottom corners, several images mildly faded or with minor foxing; corners of the binding neatly repaired; overall a very good album.

Attractive album with eighteen important original photographs of the theatre of the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878-1880), taken by John Burke, known as the first major photographer of Afghanistan and its people. The collection includes two stunning panoramas of Kabul – a large three-part view taken from a watch tower of the Bala Hissar fortress (signed in negative “Burke 214”), and a two-part view of the Bala Hissar itself (signed in negative “Burke 179”). The album belonged to a veteran of the war who left several interesting comments to the photos: he wrote on the mount of the “General view of Dakka Fort from Conical Hill, North West” (signed “Burke 50”): “Was in command of Fort & Troops for two months 1879. Fort each side ¾ of a mile”; on the mount of “Safed Sang, river & old bridge, Sikka Ram peak in distance” (signed “Burke 88”) he added: “This is as far as the British army went in 1879 Campaign, the peace of Gandamak was signed here”; on the mount of the “Sahib’s Palace” in Kabul (signed “Burke 182”) he inscribed: “The Residence where Cavagnari & British Emissary were murdered in 1879 & their bodies were thrown out of window into the ditch”.

The other views taken by Burke include two unsigned views of Fort Attock and Peshawar (both attributed on the basis of the online Asia, Pacific & Africa collection of the British Library): “Fort Attock with bridge of boats & Khairabad, from below the old Serai on left bank of Indus” and “General view of Peshawar looking towards Khyber”; panorama of the Jamrud Fort at the mouth of the Khyber Pass (signed “Burke 1”); views of Ali Musjid (signed “Burke 28”); Gorge below Ali Masjid (signed “Burke 25”); “Landi Kotal Camp looking east towards Ali Masjid” (signed “Burke”); Kabul River Gorge, two miles from Bassaule Camp (signed “Burke 16”); “Jellalabad, the city & surroundings from Kabul Gate” (signed “Burke 78”); Garden in Jellalabad. Amir’s palace (signed “Burke 82”); Entrance to the Jagdalak Pass (signed “Burke 156”); Midway in Jagdalak (signed “Burke 159”); the Bala Hissar Gate of Kabul featuring British soldiers of the 47th regiment posing at the entrance of the fort (signed “Burke 177”); and “Upper Bala Hissar from West” (signed “Burke 214”).

The collection of Afghanistan photos is supplemented with thirteen views of British India, including two by John Edward Saché, showing Taj Mahal with the surrounding garden and mosque, Pearl Mosque and Fort in Agra, Elephant Tower in Fatehpur Sikri, Qutub Minar in Delhi, Holy Trinity Church in Murree (now Pakistan), and others. There are also eight views of Egypt showing Port Said, Suez Canal, the Khedive’s Palace in Ismailia, Suez Canal in Ismailia, Lake Timsah, and Suez.

“Burke, an intrepid photographer widely travelled in the Indian sub-continent, is best known for his photography during the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878-80). He entered Afghanistan in 1878 with the Peshawar Valley Field Force and during the two-year campaign worked steadily in the hostile environment of Afghanistan and the North West Frontier Province (now Pakistan), the scene of the
military operations. Burke’s photographs include many of the people of Afghanistan and his Afghan expedition produced an important visual document of the region where strategies of the Great Game were played out.

John Burke accompanied the Peshawar Valley Field Force, one of three British Anglo-Indian army columns deployed in the Second Afghan War (1878-80), despite being rejected for the role of official photographer. He financed his trip by advance sales of his photographs 'illustrating the advance from Attock to Jellalabad'. Coming to India as apothecary with the Royal Engineers, Burke turned professional photographer, at first assisting William Baker. Travelling widely in India, they were the main rivals to the better-known Bourne and Shepherd.

Burke took a number of photographs of [Jelallabad] and its surroundings which are believed to be among the first taken of it; there are no other surviving images from this period. <...> Panoramas were difficult to achieve with precision and were high forms of the photographer's art. Burke took at least nine of Kabul. They are all part of the series of images providing a visual document of the country which resulted in Burke achieving renown as the first significant photographer of Afghanistan and its people”

$6500USD

2. **[ANDAMAN ISLANDS]**

D’OYL, Sir Hastings Hadley (1864-1948)

[Two Original Watercolours of the Andaman Islands, Titled on Verso]: 1) Ross Islands from the Aberdeen District Officers’ House, Port Blair; and 2) Government Rest House, Mount Harriet – Port Blair.

Ca. 1890s. Two watercolours on paper, each ca. 14x22,5 cm (5 ½ x 8 ¾ in). Period manuscript captions in pencil on verso. Later matting. A very good pair.

Interesting original watercolour views of Port Blair, the capital of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India) and the centre of the infamous penal colony during the British rule. Apart from an unsuccessful attempt to establish a colony on the islands in 1789, Britain hadn’t risen territorial claims to the Andamans until the 1850s. In 1858 a British penal colony was set up for dissenters and independence fighters from the Indian subcontinent. Since 1972 the Andaman and Nicobar islands were administered by a chief commissioner at Port Blair. The infamous Cellular Jail was constructed in Point Blair in 1896-1906.

Drawn in the midst of the colonial period, the watercolours present interesting views of the Andaman Islands, including “Government Rest House” – summer headquarters of the British administration located on a beautiful Mount Harriet, the third highest peak of the islands. Another watercolour is taken from the Aberdeen District Officers’ House and has a great view of the Ross Island where the British administrative headquarters were settled. The artist, Sir Hastings Hadley D’Oyly, 11th Baronet of Shottisham (succeeded in 1921) lived and served in the British India. He gained the rank of Captain in the service of the Bihar Light Horse and later served as a deputy commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

$1500USD

3. **[ANGKOR WAT, ETC.]**

[Collection of Three Albums with ca. 480 Original Photographs and over 70 Real Photo Postcards from a Voyage Around the World via the Suez Canal, South-East Asia, and the Pacific, Including 60 Original Photos and 34 Real Photo Postcards of the Khmer Temples in Cambodia – Angkor Wat, Bayon, Ta Prohm, Pre Rup, Ta Keo, Baphuon, Preah Khan, Preah Ko, Banteay Srey and others; also Including over 300 Original Photos of South-East Asia – Sumatra, Java, Sabang Island, Singapore, Penang,
Interesting photo collection assembled by a French couple during their trip around the world in 1934-1935 on board the “Baloeran” (a Rotterdam steamship built mainly for cruises between the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies) and later on board the “Empress of Canada,” a liner of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company.

The collection is especially interesting because of its large number of original photos of Angkor Wat and other famous Khmer temples of Cambodia - Bayon, Ta Prohm, Pre Rup, Ta Keo, Baphuon, Preah Khan, Preah Ko, Banteay Srey and others. The second album contains 60 original photos and 34 real photo postcards of the Khmer temples with general views, architectural details and portraits of the travellers posing in front of the temples, the collection is an interesting and relatively early picturesque representation of this UNESCO World Heritage Site.

There are also a number of interesting unusual views taken during the tour across the Dutch East Indies, French Indochina, China and Japan. Over 90 images of the Dutch East Indies include photos taken on the Sabang Island, Sumatra (a rubber plantation, gold course in Brastagui, two coastal views of Sibolga, volcanic Lake Toba, Prapat village), and Java (port and market in Batavia, botanical garden in Buitenzorg, crater of the Mount Salak, tea plantations near Pingalangan [?], rubber plantations and native children dancing in Garut, railway station in Bandjar, Borobudur temple, batik sellers). The journey continued in Singapore (illustrated with over 30 photos, showing the house of a British official, botanical gardens, and golfing at the Singapore club grounds), and Malaysia (over twenty images, showing the gold club; port, streets and temples of Penang, views of Penang taken from the Strawberry Hill, including a large commercially printed panorama; with nine real photo postcards showing various operations on a Malaysian rubber plantation). Over 30 images are dedicated to the couple’s stay in Bangkok, Thailand, showing the city port and floating market, a street restaurant, scenes of venom collection at the famous Pasteur Institute, Bangkok temples (Wat Pho Temple, Wat Arun Temple, the Marble Temple, and the Temple of Emerald Buddha), the house of the director of the bank, and others. Over 60 images of French Indochina (modern Vietnam) include views of Saigon, Mekong, rural areas around Saigon, rubber plantations, tea plantations and factories near Arbre Broye, landscapes taken during the tour to the Dalat resort, local villages, a gold mine, saline near Cana, Vietnamese boats in Phan Thien, An Loc town, and others. The collection also includes original photos and real photo postcards of Hong Kong, and over fifty original photos of China (Summer Palace, Temple of Heaven, Great Wall, the Ming Tombs, various views of Pekin); over twenty original photos of Japan (Kyoto & Nikko).

There are also portraits of the travellers and their friends on board the “Baloeran,” views of Port Said, Suez Canal, the port of Colombo, Honolulu, Pebble Beach golf course in California, and the Grand Canyon. The last album closes with six real photo postcards of New York. Overall an interesting photo collection of the images of the Khmer Temples and unusual views and scenes taken in South-East Asia.

$2250USD
[French Folding Board Game Based on Jules Verne’s Novel “Around the World in Eighty Days”].
[France], ca. 1890. Colour lithograph ca. 48,5x55 cm (21 ½ x 19 in), dissected into four parts and mounted on linen and pink pictorial papered cardboard. Some minor wear to edges of the game but overall in very good original condition.

This is a rare children’s board game based on the famous novel by Jules Verne “Around the World in 80 Days”. Published at the time of the novel’s height of fame in the last quarter of the 19th century, it beautifully depicts the adventurous story of Mr. Phileas Fogg’s renowned fictitious circumnavigation. The game consists of 80 fields illustrating each day of his journey. A globe lies in the center of the board and show the route that Phileas Fogg needs to take. Exotic destinations such as the Suez Canal, “Pagode a Bombay”, Calcutta, Ganges, Rangoon”, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, San Francisco, Chicago, and New York are only a few of the places traveled while playing the game.

$850 USD

5. [ASIA]

MUENSTER, Sebastian (1488-1552)
[Asia Map Titled:] Tabula orientalis regionis, Asiae felicet extremas compleetens terras & regna.

Basel: Heinrich Petri, 1559. Map from the Fourth Latin Edition of Cosmographiae Universalis lib. VI. Woodcut map ca. 27x34,5 cm (10 ½ x 13 ½ in) including the title printed above. Latin title and text on verso. Map with original centrefold, some mild age toning but overall a very good strong impression of this map.

An important map by Sebastian Muenster, one of the most influential cartographers of the sixteenth century. "This is one of the earliest maps of the whole continent based on the recent geographical discoveries by Portuguese navigators. The outline of the Asian mainland is relatively well established. India appears as a peninsula and Sri Lanka, called Zalon, is correctly located. Cambay, Goa, and Cannonore are all shown, reflecting the Portuguese presence on India's west coast. Malacca is correctly located on the Malay Peninsula and the Indonesian island of Sumatra has inherited the name Taprobana from Sri Lanka, but also bears the name Sumatra. Java appears as two islands, Java Maior and Java Minor. The famed Spice Islands of Moluccas are located, but oddly shaped. The coastline of China is fairly accurate but Korea and Japan are absent. Northern Asia, named India Superior, extends off the map, reflecting the belief that the northern reaches of the New World were connected to Asia. An archipelago of 7448 islands lies off the eastern coastline, a remnant from the reports of Marco Polo. The Indian Ocean is filled with a huge sea monster and a fantastic two-tailed mermaid" (Old World Auctions).

$950 USD

6. [BANGKOK]

[CASPARI, Chrétien Edouard] (1840-1918)
[Unsigned Watercolour Titled and Dated:] Bangkok 1877.

Bangkok, 1877. Watercolour ca. 12,5x20,5 cm (5x8 in). Titled and dated in black ink in image. Mounted on laid paper. Overall a very good watercolour.

Attractive watercolour showing a native settlement on one of Bangkok's canals. Chrétien Édouard Caspari was a French hydrographer and astronomer. He graduated from École polytechnique in 1860, and in 1862-1902 he worked as a hydrographer and engineer in France, the Caribbean and French Indochina (the Gulf of Siam, Annam and Tonkin). Caspari was the author of an astronomy textbook for the Service Hydrographique de la Marine, and of numerous scientific papers, some relating to Indochina.
He was awarded with the Prix Montijon of the French Academy of Sciences (1878), and in 1905 he became President of the Astronomical Society of France.

$475USD

7. [BORNEO PIRACY]
   KEPEL, Henry, Sir, Admiral (1809-1904)
   [Autograph Letter Signed “Henry Keppel” to Captain of HMS “Thetis” Sir Henry John Codrington on Naval Matters].
   'Club. Friday. 6.' [November 1846]. 12mo (ca. 17.5x11.5 cm). 4 pp. Brown ink on paper with a blind stamped monogram on the first page. Text clear and complete. Period ink note on the top of the front page “Recd. 7 Nov. 1846, out same night.” Mild fold marks, otherwise a very good letter.

   A private letter written to a fellow naval officer in a friendly manner by Sir Henry Keppel, British naval officer noted for his service at the Royal Navy East Indies and China Station during the First and Second Opium Wars and Sir James Brooke's campaign for the suppression of Borneo piracy (early 1840s). The letter was written in London, in between Keppel’s commissions for the East Indies – his next appointment as the captain of HMS Maeander will happen in a year (November 1847); Keppel will continue fighting Borneo piracy in cooperation with Sir James Brooke.

   In the letter addressed to Sir Henry John Codrington (1808-1877), then just appointed the captain of HMS “Thetis” of the British Mediterranean fleet Keppel hopes that Codrington will not think him 'a cool fellow interfering with your Officers' and suggests that 'poor Edward Rice' should leave England 'before the cold weather sets in. I have got Admiral Dundas to appoint him to the 'Ceylon' with permission to join her overland'. Keppel jokes that Codrington is 'so full, having monopolized all the Mates, Mids and youngsters in the Service that the Adl. [Dundas] will not let you have young Harding who is to go out in the Mutine. <...> I believe I have no chance of a ship just yet. I made a great fight for the Cambrian, she is however to hoist Broad Pendant in India to relieve Blackwood & Fox. How do you get on & how do you like the Thetis? I hope you will come to Spithead before leaving England'.

   Sir Henry Keppel entered the Royal Navy in 1822. “As commanding officer of the corvette HMS Dido on the East Indies and China Station he was deployed in operations during the First Opium War and in operations against Borneo pirates. He later served as commander of the naval brigade besieging Sevastopol during the Crimean War. After becoming second-in-command of the East Indies and China Station, he commanded the British squadron in the action with Chinese pirates at the Battle of Fatshan Creek when he sank around 100 enemy war-junks. He subsequently took part in the capture of Canton during the Second Opium War.” (Wikipedia).

   “Keppel had a long association with Singapore, having visited the island on several occasions up to 1903. Whilst based at Singapore in the 1840s, he discovered the deep water anchorage that came to be called by his name. He surveyed the new harbour of Singapore, which was formed based on his plans. <...> For a while, the harbour was simply known as New Harbour but it was renamed Keppel Harbour by the Acting Governor, Sir Alexander Swettenham, on 19 April 1900 when Admiral Keppel visited Singapore at the age of 92” (Wikipedia).

   $750USD

8. [BUKHARA]
   HEDIN, Sven (1865-1952)
   [Autograph Note Signed “Sven Hedin” to Johan Abraham Björklund, Chief Editor of the “Nya Dagligt Allehanda” Newspaper].
Friday, 10 [April 1891]. 12mo (ca. 16,5x12,5 cm). 1 p. Black ink on a folded card Swedish postal letter form, addressed and with a postal stamp (Stockholm, 18.4.91) on verso. Text in Swedish. Original centrefold, otherwise a very good note.

A short note signed by a noted explorer of Central Asia Sven Hedin regarding his article about the meeting with the Emir of Bukhara which was apparently published in the “Nya Dagligt Allehanda” newspaper (Stockholm) on 25 March 1891.

Hedin visited Bukhara during his second trip to Persia and Central Asia in October 1890 – March 1891. During the first part of the trip he worked an interpreter for the Swedish-Norwegian mission to Nāser al-Dīn, shah of Iran (1890), and later on “he traveled on the Silk Road via cities Mashhad, Ashgabat, Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent and Kashgar to the western outskirts of the Taklamakan Desert. On the trip home, he visited the grave of the Russian Asian scholar, Nikolai Przhevalsky in Karakol on the shore of Lake Issyk Kul. On 29 March 1891, he was back in Stockholm. He published the books King Oscar’s Legation to the Shah of Persia in 1890 and Through Chorasan and Turkestan about this journey” (Wikipedia).

$750USD

9. [BURMA - MANDALAY]

COLQUHOUN, Archibald Ross (1848-1914)

[Autograph Letter Signed "Archie Colquhoun" to Mrs MacGregor and Discussing Work on his Book "Across Chrysê: Being the Narrative of a Journey of Exploration through the South China Border Lands, from Canton to Mandalay" (London, 1883)].

Edinburgh: 11, St. Bernard Court, 19 November 1882. Octavo ca. 18x11,5 cm (7 x 4 ½ in). Two pages; ink on laid paper, written in a legible hand. The text of the letter is clear, despite parts of three words on verso having been trimmed away in detaching the leaf from the second leaf of what was previously a bifolium. These include the last three letters of Colquhoun's signature. Letter with folds but overall in a very good condition.

In his letter Archibald Ross Colquhoun, an explorer, colonial administrator and author, talks about his work on a prospective book, dedicated to his travels in China and Burma in 1881-1882: the "narrative is to be 2 vols: and to be entitled | ACROSS CHRYSE | being the narrative of an exploration Through the South China Borderlands from Canton to Mandalay." In a short footnote he describes the derivation of "Chrysê" and afterwards asks Mrs MacGregor to "tell all yr. Friends to make certain of securing tickets for a certain lecture by a certain distinguished Ind<o> China traveller!" Seeing Mr MacGregor "amongst the audience at the c/commerce [i.e. Chamber of Commerce] on Wedy," brought back to him "days wh. Seem very far off now <...> and indeed hardly part of my own life!" Colquhoun's book was published shortly afterwards under the same title by Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington (London, 18830.)

Colquhoun "joined the Indian Public Works Department in 1871 as an assistant surveyor. In 1879 he was secretary and second in command of a government mission to Siam and the Shan States, and in 1881-2 he travelled from Canton (Guangzhou) to Bhamo to find the best railway route between China and Burma. Widely regarded as an explorer of the first rank, his Indian administrative obligations prevented him from accepting an offer from Henry Morton Stanley to act as second in command of his Congo expedition <...>" He was in reality an accomplished writer of more than fourteen scholarly books and numerous articles on colonial administration, comparative ethnography, railway and canal construction, land settlement, trade prospects, and geopolitics and defence in the European colonial empires, Russia, China, east Asia, and the Americas. He was a regular contributor on these subjects to British, North American, and German journals and newspapers. He was one of the most widely respected travel authors of his time and he built up a series of influential friendships, counting
sometime American presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Taft, and the Canadian imperialist Sir George Parkin, among his friends" (Oxford DNB).

$650USD

10. [BURMA - MAWLAMYINE]

CARTHEW-YORSTOUN, Morden, Lt. Colonel (1832 - after 1905)

[Mawlamyine, Burma: Original Double-Page Watercolour Showing a Panoramic View of Moulmein].

Ca. 1853. Watercolour and pencil on two conjoined leaves, total size ca. 25.5x70 cm (10 x 27 ½ in).

A very good watercolour.

An impressive panoramic view of Mawlamyine or Moulmein (formerly Moulmein), the third-largest city in modern Burma and an important port and trade centre in British Burma and its first capital in 1826-1852. The wide panorama shows the city from the Taungnyo hills on the right to the Thanlwin (Salween) River on the left, with the British ships in the harbor and rice fields, houses and small pagoda also shown. Most likely the watercolour was made from the famous viewpoint on Kyaikthanlan Pagoda located on the hills overlooking Moulmein.

The artist, Lt. Colonel Morden Carthew, was a prominent British colonial officer who served in India and Burma for 12 years and had several important posts in the administration of Moulmein.

General Morden Carthew, C.B., started in 1848 as a cadet in the Madras Presidency of the East India Company. In around 1850 with his own regiment, the 26th Madras Native Infantry, he was sent to Moulmein, Burma. "When the second Burmese war broke out in 1852, young Carthew, then a Lieutenant, was in England on sick leave; but he hastened out and rejoined his regiment just after a capture of Martaban, a fortified town belonging to the Burmese on the opposite side of the river on which Moulmein stands. Some tedious months of garrison work in Martaban followed, which Carthew utilized by setting to work to study the Burmese language." Thanks to his skills he obtained a place in the Civil Department of the British province of Moulmein as an officer assisting "in the pacification and civil administration of the newly annexed territory." "During the course of the war in 1852-53 Carthew saw a good deal of what was going on, and was present at several of the small actions that took place, for there were no pitched battles, the Burmese troops being very inferior in armament and courage." Carthew made the first survey of the town of Sittang and after "obtained a regular certificate for surveying." He was awarded with the Burmese war medal.

"On getting to Moulmein early in 1853, Morden Carthew, at twenty years of age, was appointed Assistant Magistrate of Moulmein, a large town and seaport of over 40,000 inhabitants of every race"; at twenty one he became a Civil Judge in the Civil Court of the Moulmein town and province. In 1855 he was appointed the Senior Magistrate of Moulmein "with all its police duties, with a convict jail chiefly composed of prisoners transported from India to the number of about 1500 men, charge of all the roads and bridges in the town district, and with a multitude of the other duties that only one accustomed to the life and work of an Indian soldier civilian can understand or even count." In 1858 he took the post of the Deputy Commissioner of the Province of Mergui, "the most southern point of British possessions on the Malay Peninsula, under the Indian Government." Altogether he spent 12 years in India and Burma and returned to England in 1860. He afterwards lived in Dumfriesshire (Scotland) and took an active part in the county affairs. He was known of his wood carving skills and exhibited his work in London and Edinburgh.


$1500USD
11. [CALCUTTA, HAWAII, ETC.]
MUDGE, Alfred A.

[Journal of a Near Circumnavigation from San Francisco Round the World, via Hawaii, the Maluku Islands, Straits of Sunda, Calcutta and Cape of Good Hope Titled:] Journal Kept on Board Ship Huron, from San Francisco to Calcutta (and Calcutta to Boston), by Alfred Mudge. Thomas Cunningham, Master.

Ca. 400 pages (93 filled in). At Sea, May 18, 1853 - March 4, 1854. Folio (32 x 21cm). Lined journal of ca. 400 pages of which 93 have been filled in manuscript in dark brown ink in a very legible hand. Period brown diced half sheep with marbled boards. Extremities rubbed, but overall a very good journal.

Mudge kept a detailed journal of the position, weather, sail handling, events on board, land sighted and ships – including American whaling vessels – spoken. The Huron left San Francisco on the 18th of May and then arrived in Honolulu after a passage of three weeks, and the crew was surprised to be held in quarantine until they could be inspected for smallpox. The captain took umbrage and “we steered off SW by W.” Six weeks later they reached the Maluku Islands in the Halmahera Sea and then steered south towards the Banda and Java Seas. Then seventy-seven days out they spoke a Dutch brig. The captain wished communication and signaled her. However, “our signal halyard parted and the ensign came down. The Dutchman, not knowing what to make of it, braced up his after yard and steered off.” He gives an excellent account, a few days later, of being swarmed by Malaysian trading craft in Sunda Strait: “manned with about a dozen half naked Malays, such hooting when they handle their oars, they have everything to sell and will ask you a good if you see fit to give. The Captain bought about 30 doz. Fowls with yam sweet potatoes, bananas (sic) &c also Monkey and mangoes (sic).” And, on August 11, their 85th day out, “One incident I have neglected to mention... we came very near to losing the Captain’s Monkey...” which event he then narrates. They reached Calcutta September 1st, and Mudge writes a ten page port log, as they repaired the ship, discharged ballast, and took on a cargo of gunny bags, linseed, cow hide, jute, hemp, goat skins, and shellac. Then they took on 3700 gallons of water, and “Pigs, Fowl, Duck, Geese, Potatoes, Onions, &c.” They were in Calcutta for seven weeks and then got underweigh for Boston October 20th 1853. They rounded the Cape of Good Hope and then the journal ends March 4, 1854 – 130 days out, most likely the day before they reached Boston judging by the Huron’s position.

$1500USD

12. [CASPIAN SEA]
HANWAY, Jonas, Sir, 1st baronet (1712-1786)

[Victualling Board Document Signed by Jonas Hanway, Joah Bates and John Slade, ordering a payment to William Wilkinson, owner of the Three Sisters Victualler, which had been chartered 27 December 1779 ‘to carry Provisions for the use of His Majesty’s Ships on the West Indies’].


Interesting document illustrating the posterior career of a renowned British traveller Jonas Hanway. He is most famous for his travel to Persia and Russia in 1743-45 which he undertook in order “to sell English broadcloth for Persian silk and to evaluate the potential of trade with Persia, then ruled by the last great steppe conqueror, Shah Nadir Kuli Khan (1688–1747). [...] Hanway was robbed on the way to Persia, by the rebellious Khars on the southern shores of the Caspian Sea and was rescued by merchant colleagues. [...] He was later partially compensated by Nadir Shah, who desired cordial relations with the British in order to enlist British artisans to construct a Persian navy for the Caspian.
In 1753 he published the description of his adventures “An Historical Account of the British Trade over the Caspian Sea” (4 vols., 1753), the most original entertaining of all his books” (Oxford DNB).

Our document relates to Hanway’s activities as the chairman of the Marine Society (which he founded in 1756) and the Commissioner for victualling the British navy, the latter post he held for almost 20 years (1762-1783). The official paper of the Victualling Board orders to pay to a certain Wilkinson, the owner of a ship engaged in supplying British ships at the Caribbean Theatre of the American War of Independence (1775-1783). The document is signed by two other members of the board, Joah Bates (ca. 1741-1799) and John Slade (d. 1801).

$650USD

13. [CENTRAL ASIA]

VAMBERY, Arminius (1832-1913)


London, 1892. Octavo (ca. 18x11.5 cm). Total four pages with one envelope with stamp. The letter, note and envelope are all in near fine condition.

[10 July, 3pp.] He reacts to a letter sent by Wood, saying "In political questions of high importance, as the Central Asiatic is, diversity of opinions is very natural, and I am not the least astonished of [sic] the quite opposite view you exhibit in your letters." He would like to show his respect for his views with a personal meeting, and asks him to suggest a time and place. [11July, one page] He confirms their appointment to meet the following day at the Athenaeum. Note: Vambery, a friend of Bram Stoker’s, is said to have been the model for Van Helsing, the vampire hunter in "Dracula."

"Vámbéry was especially attracted by the literature and culture of the Ottoman Empire including Turkey. By the age of twenty, Vámbéry had learned enough Ottoman Turkish to enable him to go, through the assistance of Baron Joseph Eötvös, to Constantinople and establish himself as a private tutor of European languages. He became a tutor in the house of Pasha Huseyin Daim, and, under the influence of his friend and instructor, Ahmet Efendi, became a full Osmanli, serving as secretary to Fuat Pasha. About this time he was elected a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in recognition of his translations of Ottoman historians.

After spending about a year in Constantinople, he published a Turkish-German dictionary in 1858. Later, he also published various other linguistic works. He also learned some twenty other Ottoman languages and dialects. Returning to Budapest in 1861, he received a stipend of a thousand florins from the academy, and in the autumn of the same year, disguised as a Sunnite dervish, and under the name of Reshit Efendi, he set out from Constantinople. His route lay from Trebizond on the Black Sea to Tehran in Persia, where he joined a band of pilgrims returning from Mecca, spending several months with them traveling across Central Iran (Tabriz, Zanjan, and Kazvin). He then went to Shiraz, through Isphahan, and in June, 1863, he reached Khiva (Central Asia). Throughout this time, he succeeded in maintaining his disguise as "Reshit Efendi," so that upon his arrival at Khiva he managed to keep up appearances during interviews with the local khan. Together with his band of travelers, he then crossed Bokhara and arrived at Samarkand. Initially, he aroused the suspicions of the local ruler, who kept him in an audience for a full half-hour. Vámbéry managed to maintain his pretences, and left the audience laden with gifts. Upon leaving Samarkand, Vámbéry began making his way back to Constantinople, traveling by way of Herat. There he took leave of the band of dervishes and joined a caravan to Tehran, and from there, via Trebizond and Erzerum, to Constantinople, arriving there in March 1864.
This was the first journey of its kind undertaken by a Western European; and since it was necessary to avoid suspicion, Vámbéry could not take even fragmentary notes, except by stealth. He returned to Europe in 1864. That following June, he paid a visit to London, where he was treated as a celebrity because of his daring adventures and knowledge of languages. That same year, he published his Travels in Central Asia, based on the few, furtive notes he was able to make while traveling with the dervishes. Returning to Hungary, Vámbéry was appointed professor of Oriental languages at the University of Budapest in 1865, retiring in 1905" (Wikipedia).

$650USD

14. [CHINA - BEIJING]

GUIGNES, Chretien Louis Joseph de (1759-1845)


Paris: De l'Imprimerie Impériale, 1808. Uncoloured copper engravings ca. 21x35 cm (8 ½ x 14 in) and slightly smaller. Some very mild foxing otherwise very good wide margined engravings.

These fine and detailed engravings give us a vivid impression of late 18th century Beijing. "Guignes, like his father before him, became an Orientalist scholar. He was appointed French resident in China and Consul in 1784. Ten years later, in 1794-95, he was an interpreter with the Dutch Embassy to Peking. In all, he spent seventeen years in China. This book, quite a comprehensive account, touches upon such subjects as industry, trades, professions, foreign trading companies etc." (Hill 733); The Titsing Mission to China in 1794-95 Included "Guignes, who had lived in Canton for ten years and knew Chinese, and six others. The embassy spent fifty days crossing China, many of the roads proving impassable because of the unusually cold weather. They arrived exhausted at Peking on 11.1.95, but were received by the emperor on the following day" (Howgego T45); Cordier Sinica 2351-2; Lust 336.

$850USD

15. [CHINA - CANTON]

HILDEBRANDT, Eduard (GERMAN, 1817-1869)

[Original Signed (in Pencil) Watercolour Titled:] Sonnenuntergang an der asiatischen Wanigja [Canton (Guangzhou)].

Ca. 1863. Watercolour on paper, ca. 21x30 cm (8 ½ x 11 ½ in). Watercolour under glass in a later molded gilt wood frame. A very good watercolour. Watercolour not examined out of the frame.

This atmospheric watercolour most likely shows the Pearl River looking towards old Canton (with Chigang Pagoda, Temple of the Six Banyan Trees et al. Seen in the distance) at sundown produced on Hildebrandt's world tour 1862-1864. - Verso with a note that the title of the watercolour was written on the old passepartout.

Eduard Hildebrandt was a German painter. He studied in Berlin and Paris and was a friend of scientist and explorer Alexander von Humboldt. Under the latter's influence he took a voyage around the world in 1862-64, making watercolour views of many places he visited. "Fantasies in red, yellow and opal, sunset, sunrise and moonshine, distances of hundreds of miles like those of the Andes and the Himalaya, narrow streets in the bazaars of Cairo or Suez, panoramas as seen from mast-heads, wide cities like Bombay or Pekin, narrow strips of desert with measure-less expanses of sky all alike display his quality of bravura" (Wikipedia).
$1250USD

16. [CHINA - COSTUMES]

THRIMG, Alicia Anne (1783-1862)

[Twenty Watercolours of Chinese Subjects, the Majority Showing Chinese Costumes, Mounted on Seven Album Leaves].

Clifton, Bristol, 25 June 1824. Watercolours on card ca. 11x10 cm (4x4 in) or slightly smaller mounted on seven large quarto (29x22,5 cm) album leaves, all but three captioned in manuscript ink. One watercolour and caption loose, loose watercolour signed and dated "Alicia Anne Thring June 25th 1824." Overall the collection is in very good condition.

Thring is an artist known for her fine botanical studies. The present charming Chinese costume watercolours are of a similar quality and the subjects include: Kien Long Emperor of China; Grand Lama; Mandarin; Chinese Soldiers; A Tartar Soldier; Another Tartar Soldier; Riding Barrow of a Tartar Lady; Cormorants Fishing; Chine Working Man - Chinese Peasant; Mahometan Woman & Son; Mandarin of the Fifth Class; Chinese Stage Cart; A Bonze Performing his Vow; A Chinese Lady; A Young Licentiate, Sedan Chair of the Prime Minister; Tartar Woman & Child, Tao-Tse.

$2250USD

17. [CHINA - LANZHO]

FILCHNER, Wilhelm (1877-1957)

[Original Unsigned Ink Drawing Titled in Pencil on Verso:] .., bei Lantschou...

Ca. 1905. Ink drawing on thick paper ca. 23x35,5 cm (9x14 in). Recently matted, with some repair of marginal chipping and one repaired tear in margin, but overall in good condition.

This well executed ink drawing shows a temple complex near Lanzhou. Lanzhou "is the capital and largest city of Gansu Province in Northwest China." (Wikipedia). This ink drawing was created by an artist under Filchner's direction after a photograph made by Filchner enroute to Tibet on his 1903-5 "expedition to Tibet to carry out geomagnetic and topographical surveys on the high plateau. In addition to its scientific work the expedition carried out a significant intelligence-gathering role and was contemporaneous with similar missions by Francis Younghusband and others" (Howgego, 1850-1940 Polar Regions etc., F6).

$975USD

18. [CHINA - SECOND OPIUM WAR]

WYNNIATT, Commander Robert James (1830-1860) R.N.


H.M.S. “Nimrod”, Shanghai, July 15th [1860]. A bifolium (ca. 25x20 cm), written on 3 pages and addressed on the fourth page, Cirencester cancel dated Sp. 20 1860. Dark brown ink on bluish wove paper, original fold marks, some mild toning of address page but overall written in a legible hand and in very good condition.

This letter, written from H.M.S. Nimrod at Shanghai, discusses the war in China: "Operations have not yet commenced in the North so that until then it is impossible to say how long it will take before peace is restored but however I do not yet despair of being able to leave China before the end of the year. I fancy Lord Elgin is just as anxious to get matters over as anybody else that has spent any time in China., The Rebels have been making great progress near here lately and the bloodshed & murder has been according to all accounts something frightful."
In 1857 Wynniatt became Lieutenant-Commander of HMS Plover, an Albacore-class wooden screw gunboat launched in 1855, serving in the Far East. In 1859, during the Second Opium War (1856-1860), he was given acting command of HMS Nimrod (a six-gunner). Nimrod took part in at the Second Battle of Taku Forts (1859), an unsuccessful attack on heavily defended forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho river (in which Wynniatt's former posting HMS Plover was sunk). Wynniatt was mentioned in Rear-Admiral James Hope's dispatches. At the end of the war Nimrod sailed for England, first taking the news of the successful negotiations at the end of the War to Australia. However Wynniatt died on route and was buried at Galle, Sri Lanka. He was only 30 years old, apparently weakened by his earlier adventures in the Arctic.

As a young lieutenant in 1850 he was mate during Robert McClure's expedition in search of Franklin and the Northwest Passage. When their ship became ice-locked, Samuel Gurney Cresswell and Wynniatt "accompanied a sledging party led by Richard Roche, a mate on the resolute, back to the North Star at Beechy Island. [They] and a few invalids from the investigator found their way back to England the same year in the supply ship Phoenix under Edward Augustus Inglefield, effectively becoming the first Europeans to travel through the Northwest Passage" (Howgego 1850-1940, Polar Regions B15). Wynniatt won an Arctic Medal for his service. Poulsom & Myres p. 342. However during the expedition he was badly affected by scurvy; both he and Cresswell suffered ill-health for the rest of their careers and died at a young age.

$850USD

19. **[CHINA - TAIPING REBELLION]**

BRINE, Lindesay [Commander R.N.] (1834-1906)

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

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

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

$850USD

20. **[CHINA - XINING]**

FILCHNER, Wilhelm (1877-1957)

**[Original Signed (Illegibly) Ink Drawing Titled in Pencil:] Haupttor von Si-Ning-Fu [Main Gate of Xining].**

Ca. 1905. Ink drawing on thick paper ca. 16x26 cm (6 ½ x 10 ½ in). Recently matted, with a minor tear of blank margin, but overall in very good condition.

This well executed ink drawing shows the main gate at Xining, China. "Xining has a history of over 2,100 years and was a chief commercial hub on the Hexi Corridor caravan route to Tibet, handling especially timber, wool and salt in ancient times. The trade along the Hexi Corridor was part of a larger trade corridor along the Northern Silk Road, whose use was intensified in the 1st century BC after efforts
by the Han dynasty to control this route" (Wikipedia). This ink drawing was created by an artist under Filchner's direction after a photograph made by Filchner enroute to Tibet on his 1903-5 "expedition to Tibet to carry out geomagnetic and topographical surveys on the high plateau. In addition to its scientific work the expedition carried out a significant intelligence-gathering role and was contemporaneous with similar missions by Francis Younghusband and others" (Howgego, 1850-1940 Polar Regions etc., F6).

$975USD

21. **[CHINA & VIETNAM]**

MORNET, Charles Louis Désiré, Vice-Admiral (1863-1942)

**[Archive of Lieutenant Charles Mornet, Commander of the Ship "Surprise," Including 143 Photographs of China and Vietnam [With] Five Carte-de-Visite [three Mornet, one General Voyron, one Chinese Governor], one 1925 Le Monde Newspaper Clipping of an Article by Mornet as Vice-Admiral about a Voyage to the Levant (with two ink drawings and one manuscript map relating to the Levant) and Fifteen Chinese Rice Paper Sheets with Official Titles in Chinese Calligraphy and French Transcription].**

1900-1901. 143 mainly silver gelatin prints with 18 large ones ca. 20x26 cm (8 x 10 ½ in) and smaller and 125 medium and smaller images majority ca. 8x11,5 cm (3 ½ x 4 ½ in). Most of the photographs are loosely mounted on 28 large beige wove paper sheets with pencil captions. The archive is housed in a period beige cloth portfolio. Portfolio dust soiled and with rubbing of extremities but otherwise in good condition. Paper mounts with some edge wear, a few photographs mildly faded and a couple with some minor corner chips, but overall a very good archive.

The strong sharp images include views in China of: Yangtze River (4) (river scenes and towns and temples on the river); Shanghai (6) (Foochow Road and other street and river scenes); Nanjing (21) (City wall and gate, Ming tomb, locals in costume, English and French schools etc.); Wuhan (11) (Chinese troops etc.); Xinyang (4 large) (River scenes, Pagoda etc.); Fuzhou (2) (Panorama and Pagoda); Ningbo (3) (Catholic Mission); Beijing (33) (Panoramas and views including: Summer Palace, Temple of Heaven, marble bridge, Winter Palace and images of before and after the siege of the Beitang); Vietnam including Saigon (18) (Government buildings, market, zoo, Dragon Festival in Cholon etc.); Hai Phong, Ha Long and Ha Long Bay (20) (Hai Phong Chamber of Commerce, port, panorama of Ha Long, Ha Long Bay with Dhows etc.); (2) Border Town Dong Dang & (1) Gate in Seoul; Commander Mornet alone or in groups (7): Ship 'Surprise' exterior and interior (8).

This archive of photographs and documents was compiled by Lieutenant Mornet Charles, commander of the gunboat 'Surprise' accompanying the French Far East Squadron to China in 1900 to quell the Boxer Rebellion. In June 1900, the anti-Western movement led to the murder of Clemens von Ketteler, the German envoy, and to a siege by the Boxers of the foreign legations in Beijing. In response, the Western nations, threatened in their political and economic interests, sent troops (Eight-Nation Alliance) to recover the concessions. The Battle of Peking brought to an end the siege of the foreign legations and also the siege of the Roman Catholic Church's Beijing Northern Church (known then as the Peitang (Beitang)). The damage caused by this siege by an estimated ten thousand Boxers is documented by photographs in this collection.

$3750USD

22. **[CHINA]**

ANDRADE, José Ignacio de, and D. Maria Gertrudes

**Cartas Escripitas da India e da China nos annos de 1815 a 1835 [Letters from India and China in the years 1815 to 1835].**

This account, which is written in 100 letters, discusses the history, customs, and present state of India, and China, especially Macao, and is based on the author’s travels there. It also gives a history of the Portuguese discoveries, settlement and trade in the Far East. The lithographed plates include portraits of Chinese emperors, and portraits of the author and his wife. Andrade, born in the Azores in 1780, made numerous voyages to India and China and he eventually became a director of the Bank of Portugal. China Illustrata Nova II. 1544 (first edition); Cordier Sinica 2114 (first edition); Lust 109 (first edition).

$375 USD

23. [COCHINCHINA]

RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, Pierre-Louis-Charles, Admiral (1807-1873)

[Autograph Letter Signed “C. Rigaut de Genouilly” asking “Mon cher Colonel” for Assistance with Obtaining a Pension for Mme Charbonnier, a Widow of a Naval Department Administrator].


A private letter from French admiral Pierre Rigaut de Genouilly, the commander of French naval forces during the opening phase of the Cochinchina campaign (1858-62), which laid the foundation for the French conquest of Vietnam. Appealing to a colonel who was in connection with marshal Jacques Louis Randon, French minister of defence in 1859-1867, Rigaut de Genouilly asks him to show the minister the request (apparently about a pension) of a widow “of an administrator of the navy department, whom I knew as an excellent State servant, as a commissioner of the navy aboard many ships and as the treasurer of the Invalides de la Marine. Furthermore the widowed Madame Charbonnier is the daughter of a sea captain, who fought during the First French Empire and who I met over the Algiers expedition”. Rigaut de Genouilly also mentions some of their common acquaintances, according his correspondent’s brother who was serving on board a French naval vessel at the moment.

“Rigault de Genouilly took command of French naval forces in China and Cochinchina and in 1857 held Canton with the British, who had joined France in declaring war on China. The following year, as vice admiral, he once again attacked Tourane; he was told to secure it with the forces at his disposal and he was not to negotiate with the Vietnamese. On Sept. 1, 1858, he took the city and would have proceeded to the capital at Hue, but his ships could not navigate the shallow river inland; instead, he turned south to conquer Saigon and achieved his objective with the help of Spanish troops, Feb. 17, 1859. With his men debilitated by the climate and disease, his supplies low, and no reinforcements forthcoming, he could neither consolidate his conquests nor bring the Vietnamese to surrender. The following October 20 he asked to be relieved of his post. Back in France, Rigault de Genouilly became a senator (1860), was promoted to admiral (1864), and was named minister of the marine and of the colonies (1867). In the Franco-German War (1870-71), he rejected his appointment as commander in chief of an expedition to the Baltic Sea and went to Spain to live out his years” (Encyclopaedia Britannica online).

$475 USD

24. [EVEREST]

[Board Game Titled:] Mount Everest.

Harbourne, UK: Chad Valley Games, ca. 1923. A colour lithographed folding board game in three sections, ca. 43x30 cm (17 x 11 ½ in). With the original box, colour lithographed image of a mountaineer
gazing at Mount Everest on cover of box. Printed rules in English pasted inside lid, complete set of four metal playing pieces in the form of climbers in different colours, colour wheel numbered one through six with spinning arrow to determine a players move. The original box with a crease on cover and with some wear and splits on joints, but overall in very good original condition and complete with all the original pieces.

An interesting and attractive board game produced just after British Everest Expeditions of 1921 and 1922 which included George Mallory. The players negotiate various hazards presented by Everest which include crevasses, illness, blizzards, and accidents, etc. Goals are reached at the Rongbuk Glacier Camp (16,300 feet) which is at #72 and finally the summit (29,002 feet) which is at #117.

$975USD

25. [EVEREST]

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.


$850USD

26. [FIRST AFGHAN WAR]

ATKINSON, James (1780-1852)

[Collection of Three Original Watercolours from the "Sketches in Affganistan" (1842)].

[1841-42]. Brown and black watercolours heightened in white. Housed in a custom made green cloth portfolio with a black gilt titled sheep label and silk ties. A very good collection.

These three watercolours were mostly likely used as the original archetypes for the lithographed plates № 2, 3 and 19 in "Sketches in Afghanistan," one of the earliest collections of views of Afghanistan.

As a Superintending Surgeon to the Army of the Indus, Atkinson participated in the First Anglo-Afghan War (1839-42) and completed many sketches portraying the military skirmishes of the campaign as well as landscape views and the lives of local people (British Library). Atkinson’s “Expedition into Affghanistan provides an interesting personal narrative, supplemented by his Sketches in Afghanistan.
(1842) containing a series of lithographed drawings which complete the picture of what was then an unexplored country” (Oxford DNB).

The colors of our set (mostly brown-black tones heightened in white) and the quality of the detailed work differs from same Atkinson watercolour made on the spot which are now in the collection of British Library. Our set is notable for sharp lines and thorough detail work while the watercolours made on the spot are more like sketches. Thus our group of watercolour are most likely later reworked versions especially for use as archetypes for the lithographs.

The watercolour include:

**The Town of Roree and the Fortress of Bhukker on the Indus. 44x27 cm (17x10 ½ in).**

A fine view presents the town of Rohri (in Sukkur district, Sindh province of Pakistan) - the encampment ground of the British Army during the campaign, the Fortress of Bukkur and the shore of Sukkur on the Indus on the background.

The fortress of Bukkur was on a strategically important island in the Indus river, between Rohri and Sukkur. The walls of the fortress enclosed the entire island, ending the water's edge. In 1831, the fort was obtained by the British from the Emir of Khirpur, Mir Rostum, after lengthy negotiations conducted by Sir Alexander Burnes, the Political Agent of the East India Company. It was agreed that the fort should remain in British hands, as long as they feared attack from the west. During the 1st Afghan War (1839-1842) it was used as a depot for Sir John Keane's Army of the Indus. (British Library. Asia, Pacific and Africa Collections on-line).

The watercolour also shows a group of travellers in Native dress in the foreground, together with the renowned local camels which were sold by Singh Maharaja at considerable profit to the British for their Afghan expedition.

**The Encampment at Dadur, with the entrance to the Bolan Pass. 43x29 cm (17x11 ½ in).**

Atkinson depicted the British troops’ encampment at the entrance of the Bolan Pass, about a mile from the town of Dadhar. On their march to Afghanistan the Army of the Indus had opted for the longer southern route round through the Bolan Pass rather than the shorter route through the Khyber Pass. By the spring of 1839 they arrived at the 60-mile long Bolan, which was in the heart of rough terrain controlled by Baluchi chieftains.

Atkinson wrote: "On the foreground is Khalik Dad, Belooch, governor of Dadur and his attendant, and some of the wearied camp-followers preparing their scanty meal. As far as the eye can reach from the camp, desolation has marked this arid spot, and the progress to it was a most arduous one; water rarely met with, but in small quantities, and forage equally scarce" (British Library).

**The Main Street in the Bazaar at Caubul in the Fruit Season. 41x26 cm (16x10 in).**

The watercolour depicts a market square in Kabul, with fruits in abundance, falling over small stores, with food sellers, traders and customers, dog and donkeys and a young man in the European clothes with a bunch of grapes and a fruit on the foreground.

In 1839, the strongest fortress of Afghanistan, Ghazni, having fallen, the Army of the Indus advanced to Kabul, 80 miles north. Dost Mohammad had retreated even further north, abandoning Kabul, so the British had a relatively peaceful entry into the city and enthroned their new Emir, Shah Shuja. Atkinson wrote, 'The entrance into Caubul was by a narrow street, presenting to the view a scene of the most busy description. The numerous shops, little better than sheds, exhibited fruit, not only surprising for its beauty, but for its prodigious abundance... Other articles are also presented for sale. Cooks are preparing kabobs and confectioners sweetmeats; cutlers and farriers, guns, swords, and horseshoes; silk-mercers, dealers in carpets, furs, lace, chintz, saddlery, &c., are all attentive to their several occupations.' Lithographs: Abbey Travel 508; Tooley 73; Colas 173; Lipperheide 1493.

$8500USD
27. [FIRST AFGHAN WAR]

ATKINSON, James (1780-1852)

[Tinted Lithograph Titled:] The City of Candahar.
London: H. Graves & Co., 1842. Sepia tinted lithograph heightened in white ca. 25x37 cm (10 x 14 ½ in). A very mild water stain on lower left corner, not affecting image, otherwise a very good lithograph. A distant prospect of Kandahār or Qandahār, now the second largest city in Afghanistan located in the south of the country; troops and tents and locals supplying food provisions to foreground. Besieging Anglo-Indian forces took Kandahar on April 25, 1839, on their way to Kabul.

The First Anglo-Afghan War was fought between British India and Afghanistan from 1839 to 1842. From 'Sketches in Afghaunistan' by James Atkinson of the East India Company's Bengal Medical Service. Lithography by Louis and Charles Haghe. Atkinson's "Expedition into Affghanistan provides an interesting personal narrative, supplemented by his Sketches in Affghanistan (1842) containing a series of lithographed drawings which complete the picture of what was then an unexplored country. He also had a talent for portraiture, several of his works, including a self-portrait, are in the National Portrait Gallery" (Oxford DNB); Abbey Travel 508, #15.

$375USD

28. [GOA & MACAU]

Annaes Maritimos e Coloniaes. Publicação Mensal Redigida sob a Direcção da Associação Maritima e Colonial [Maritime and Colonial Annals: Monthly Publication Issued under the Direction of the Maritime and Colonial Association].

Lisboa: Imprensa Nacional, 1840-1846. First Edition. Octavo, Complete, with 103 issues in 6 vols. 533, [3], 12; 583, [5]; 346, [2], 641, [2]; [1 – t.p.], 409, [2], [1 – t.p.], 455, [2]; 235, [1], 512, [2]; 56, 135 pp. 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 Marítima 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.

$2750USD

29. [GREAT GAME]
  MOHAN LAL (1812-1877)
  [Autograph Letter Signed “Mohan Lal,” Informing his Correspondent that “a Ticket for admission to the Botanical Garden has been forwarded to me by Mr. Oliveira & therefore I beg you not to take any trouble”].
  [London]: 53 Manchester Street, 11 June 1845. Duodecimo (ca. 13,5x9 cm). 2 pp., with an integral blank leaf. Brown ink on paper with a blind stamped monogram in the upper left corner. Mild fold marks, minor stains on verso of the second blank leaf, otherwise a very good letter.
  A rare letter by Mohan Lal (Zutshi) – one of the few native Indian players of the Great Game who greatly contributed to the British victory in the First Anglo-Afghan War (1838-1842). The letter was written in England where Mohan Lal lived after the end of the war. His two major books, “Travels in the Panjab, Afghanistan & Turkistan to Balk, Bokhara, and Herat” and “Life of the Amir Dost Mohammed Khan, of Kabul” were to be published in London the following year. The latter is considered a primary source on the First English-Afghan War.
  An offspring of a Kashmiri noble family from Delhi, Mohan Lal attended the newly formed Delhi English College. In 1832-1834 he accompanied Sir Alexander Burnes on his expedition to Central Asia with the aim of political and military intelligence; they became close friends. “Later, Lal was the Commercial Agent for the British on the Indus and Political Assistant to Burnes in Kabul during the first Afghan War. Unlike Burnes, he survived the massacres of 1841 and continued to keep Calcutta informed of events in the Afghan capital from the house of a merchant where he had taken refuge [...] Mohan Lal played a major role in securing the release of British prisoners held hostage in Bamiyan” (Wikipedia).
  In the letter Mohan Lal mentions Benjamin Oliveira, a British politician and businessman, writer, philanthropist, Member of Parliament and Director of the British Institution of Beaux Arts and Painting (See more: British Armorial Bindings/ University of Toronto Libraries on-line).
  $475USD
30. **[HONG KONG]**
   [Album with Twenty Original Albumen Photographs Including Hong Kong (11), Alexandria (3) and Venice (6)].

   Ca. 1880. Quarto (31x28 cm). 26 beige stiff card album leaves. Twenty mounted large albumen photos each ca. 20.5x27 cm (8 x 10 ½ in) and slightly smaller. All captioned in manuscript pencil on album leaves. Period maroon full morocco album with blind stamped frames in gilt. Rebacked with recent simple maroon gilt titled cloth spine, extremities mildly rubbed, some images and mounts mildly foxed, but overall a very good album of sharp strong images.

   The interesting images in the album include: Hong Kong (several panoramas, Free Mason's Hall, Public Gardens & Government House, Merchant Offices on Praya, City Hall & Cathedral, Parade Ground, Race Course, English Cemetery, etc.); Alexandria (several panoramas); Venice (Canal Grande, Panorama, Piazza San Marco, St. Mark's Cathedral, Tomb of Canova).

   $2500USD

31. **[INDIA - ALMORA]**
   [Original Unsigned Watercolour Titled (on Verso):] Cantonment at Amoa or Amoia [Almora] Looking Towards the Himala.

   Ca. 1850. Watercolour on board, ca. 27x42 cm (10 ½ x 16 ½ in). Recently matted, some minor abrasion on the lower right, but overall a very good watercolour.

   Almora is "a cantonment town in the Almora district in the state of Uttarakhand, India. Almora was founded in 1568. It is considered the cultural heart of the Kumaon region of Uttarakhand. Almora has an average elevation of 1,651 metres (5,417 feet). The snow capped Himalayas can be seen in the background" (Wikipedia).

   $750USD

32. **[INDIA - BHOPAL]**
   **EARL CANNING (Governor General 1856-1858, First Viceroy 1858-1862)**

   [The Historically Significant Canning Sunnad of 1862 Concerning the Bhopal Succession].

   A single large sheet of parchment headed by the large inked seal of the Supreme Government of British India, written in fine palace script, setting out the British policy to secure the succession of Princely Houses ruling in the various states. It promises that, “in failure of natural heirs any succession to the Government of your State which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan Law will be upheld. Be assured that nothing shall disturb this agreement here made to you so long as your House remains loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants and agreements which record its obligations to the British Government.” The Sunnad is signed “Canning” at the foot. Bound by stab stitching into a half cloth with patterned papered boards folder together with some dozen related pages of letters and documents in Persian script. One of these has some gold leaf additions and is additionally signed by the Political Agent A R E Hutchinson. A covering document is a true copy of a circular from Major R I Meade, Agent to the Governor General at Indore, to Major Hutchinson which accompanied the Sunnad as it was sent from the Viceroy. Some of the other documents are counter signed by Major Hutchinson.

   In the light of future problems over disputed succession this document proved to be highly important and equally contentious, especially in the 1920’s when Nawab Sultan Begum named her only surviving son Hamidullah as her successor in conflict with accepted laws of primogeniture. The reference to remaining faithful, as Bhopal always had been, is particularly important in this early post Mutiny period when the Crown had just taken over all the East India Company’s powers. This document is one example of the close British attention to matters of succession in Indian states. In Bhopal the British
wished to maintain the succession within the Orakzai tribe which had been so loyal to the Company and
the Crown. Marriage and succession were to loom large in the relations between the Viceroy and the
rulers of Bhopal during the rest of the century. The “Bhopal State was an independent state of 18th
century India, a princely salute state in a subsidiary alliance with British India from 1818 to 1947, and an
independent state from 1947 to 1949. Islamnagar served as the State's first capital, which was later
shifted to the city of Bhopal. The state was founded by Dost Mohammad Khan, an Afghan soldier in the
Mughal army who became a mercenary after the Emperor Aurangzeb's death and annexed several
territories to his feudal territory” (Wikipedia).

$3500USD

33. [INDIA - BIRDS]
FORBES, Edward (1815-1854)
[Autograph Letter Signed “Edward Forbes” to a Colleague Naturalist, Regarding the Exchange of
Specimens from His Collection, a Meeting of the British Association at Liverpool and a Collection of
Indian Birds in the University of Edinburgh].

Edinburgh, 16[?] September 1854. Small Octavo (ca. 20x12 cm). 4 pp. Brown ink on cream laid
paper. Fold marks, otherwise a very good letter.

An interesting letter by noted British naturalist Edward Forbes written in his later years, while
professor of natural history at the University of Edinburgh. The letter was written shortly after Forbes’
departure to the Liverpool meeting of the British Association where he was the president of the
geological section. Addressed to a colleague, Forbes gladly agrees to do some exchanges of specimens
from his collection proposed by his correspondent, but warns that there will be some delays as his
collection is not in order at the moment. “You shall however have as complete a set as I can master &
since I saw you I have received several [...] rare & curious species. <...> Can you [tell me] to where shall I
send them for you when they are ready? If you are going very soon it is almost hoping against hope to
hold out a prospect of time being ready for you, especially as I am only here at present for a couple of
days preparing to my leaving for the meeting of the British Association at Liverpool. That meeting
commences on Wednesday next. I hope you can arrange to come to it. You could enjoy it exceedingly &
<...> it will be an excellent gathering.

If under the above circumstances you can confide your Ceylonese & Indian land & [...] to me you
will do a very great favour – as they would fill the greatest blanks in the collection here. How are you
provided in your new collection with Australian & Madeiran types? Sir [...] has just been with me looking
up two boxes of Indian birds in the collection at Edinburgh – I wish you could have seen them.”

“Edward Forbes, British naturalist, pioneer in the field of biogeography, who analyzed the
distribution of plant and animal life of the British Isles as related to certain geological changes. He was
known for an extensive study of mollusks and starfishes, to which he devoted much of his life,
participating in dredgings and expeditions in the Irish Sea (1834), France, Switzerland, Germany, Algeria
(1836), Austria (1838), and the Mediterranean (1841-42). Forbes was a curator at the Museum of the
Geological Society of London (1842), professor of botany at King’s College, London (1842),
paleontologist to the British Geological Survey (1844), professor of natural history to the Royal School of
Mines in 1851, the youngest man elected president of the Geological Society (1853), professor of
natural history at the University of Edinburgh and the president of the geological section at the Liverpool
meeting of the British Association (1854)” (Encyclopaedia Britannica).

$650USD

34. [INDIA - CALCUTTA]
MEYNELL, Lt. Francis, RN (1821-1870)
[Original Watercolour, Titled on verso:] Calcutta from Garden Reach. HMS Calliope Saluting. 1841. Watercolour on paper, ca. 31x54 cm (12 x 21 ¼ in). Signed in ink "G. Meynell" in the left lower corner. Titled and dated in pencil on verso by the artist. Recently mounted and matted. A very good watercolour.

The watercolour shows the British warship HMS Calliope going through the Garden Reach - the entrance to the port of Kolkata on the Hooghly River. "The port of Kolkata is the oldest operational port in India, having originally been constructed by the British East India Company, and it was the premier port in British India in the 19th century" (Wikipedia). The port’s buildings and a grand residence on the bank to the left, as well as a boat carrying two Europeans being rowed by Indians, are shown in the watercolour.

The time of the event shown by the artist is known to be August-September 1841 when HMS Calliope arrived to Kolkata from Canton with $6 million of ransom money taken during the marine operations of the First Opium War (1839-1842). HMS Calliope (28 guns, built in 1837) participated in the blockade of the mouth of the Pearl River and operations at Canton in 1841. Circa Aug 1841 it departed for Calcutta with the bulk of the Canton ransom money (See: Clowes, W.L. The Royal Navy: A History from the Earliest Times to the Present. In 7 vols. Vol. 6. London, 1901. P. 294).


"Meynell entered the navy as midshipman during the campaign in China, on board the Calliope. He was mentioned for the assistance rendered at the capture on 13 March 1841 of the last fort protecting the approaches of the city of Canton" (National Maritime Museum (Greenwich) on-line). [Later he served as] mate in the Penelope during anti-slavery operations off the west coast of Africa, [and was promoted Lieutenant in 1846]. During the Crimean War 1853-55 he served on HMS Royal George. His illustrated journal mostly dedicated to the Baltic campaign of the Crimean War (1853-55) is now in the collection of the National Maritime Museum (Greenwich).

$2250USD

35. [INDIA - CAWNPORE]

NAPIER, Sir Charles James, General (1782-1853)

[Autograph Letter Signed “C. Napier” to “My Dear Jackson” Regarding the Prosecution of Captain William Charles Hollings of the Native Infantry].

Simla, 25 April 1850. Octavo bifolium (ca. 20,5x13,5 cm). 2 pp. Brown ink on pale blue writing paper, blind stamped monogram in the left upper corner. Mild fold marks, ink very slightly faded, but overall a very good legible letter.

An interesting private letter written by Sir Charles James Napier in Simla while the Commander-in-Chief of India (1849-1851). Napier was notable for the conquest of the province of Sindh for British India in 1842-43, and served as the Governor of the Bombay Presidency in 1843-47. His posthumously published work 'Defects, Civil and Military of the Indian Government' (Westerton, 1853) which unveiled tensions between British and native residents in India was considered prophetic in the light of the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

This letter relates to the court-martial of Captain William Charles Hollings, 47th Native Infantry, who was tried at Cawnpore on the 11th of January 1850. Hollings was accused on three charges and was eventually found guilty on all three of them (for being in a state of intoxication while on duty as a Superintending Officer of a Native Court of Requests; for using abusive language and striking an opponent in court; and for being drunk at an inspection parade of his regiment). Hollings was sentenced to be cashiered, but was recommended by the court to Sir Napier as the Commander-in-Chief who could grant him a pardon on the grounds of “his long service and high character”. Napier decisively rejected

The letter obviously gives Napier’s reaction to the Hollings’ case: “My dear Jackson, I am very much obliged to you for your opinion about Mr. Hollings, I had half worked myself up to prosecute the fellow, but it was uphill work as I never felt the least angry at anything he said and I only thought of the prosecution as a matter of dignity and propriety; now as I am never either dignified nor very proper, except when I go to church, I will take your advice by telling Mr. Hollings and his letter go to ---- together.”

$750USD

36. [INDIA - EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY]
   [A Presentation Album of 89 Original Photographs Showing the Eastern Bengal Railway Line Titled:] Presented to W.A.C. Hanby, Esq, by the officers of the Eastern Bengal Railway, 1917.

   1917. Elephant Folio (ca. 39x54 cm). 26 stiff card leaves. With 89 mounted, matte silver gelatin photographs. 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. 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 introduction of railway transport in eastern Bengal and even to move into Burma. The strong images in this album include: a group of officers of the EBR at headquarters in 1915, a group of officers of the EBR in 1917, Indian peasants ploughing, harvesting, cutting and working with jute, boats bringing jute to a riverside station, foreshore of the river Houghly at Chitpore, the Chitpore goods shed, the Chitpore road with many carts pulled by oxen, clearing trees from a vast estate for a garden, a view of a massive garden, women and children transplanting seedlings, a group of Bhooteas in Darjeeling in 1905 (Bourne and Shephard photo), 12 images showing the damage by a cyclone along the Ganges river in October 1909, (Bourne and Shephard photos), 8 images showing the damage of the great earthquake of 12th June1897 on the EB Railway, showing cracks in the earth, in bridges and tracks, in the Nelphanari station yard, on the Rungpur branch, etc. (Bourne and Shephard photos), St. Paul’s cathedral in Calcutta, 3 street scenes in Calcutta showing bustling activity and the Holwell monument, the EBR offices, and the High court, (Bourne and Shephard photos), EBR main station, shipping on the Hooghly river (B&S photo), a Calcutta suburb (B&S photo), the family burial ground of the Nawab of Murshidabad (Johnston and Hoffmann photo), the old Katra Musjid temple in Murshidabad, loading a wagon ferry barge from a train engine and open box cars, (Johnston and Hoffmann photo), a panorama of the lower Ganges bridge, the lower Ganges bridge being constructed, a close-up of the lower Ganges bridge dated 1914, a train coming through the lower Ganges bridge in 1915, from the point of view of a traveler at one end, a river scene on the Ganges, 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 Kithar, 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 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).

$3250USD

37. [INDIA - MUMBAI]
MASON, George Nelson Pomeroy, Commander, Indian Navy (1828-1890)
[Six Original Watercolour Views of Bombay Harbour and the Konkan Coast].
[1855]. Six watercolours on watermarked laid paper. Four watercolours ca. 11 to 14 x36,5 cm (4 ½ to 5 ½ x 14 ½ in), one watercolour ca. 17,5x 25 cm (6 ¾ x 10 in), and a large sepia watercolour ca. 25,5x36 cm (10 x 14 ½ in). One watercolour captioned in ink, one captioned and dated in pencil; one - with additional watercolour sketch on verso. Recently matted. A very good collection.

Six atmospheric watercolours of Bombay harbour and the surrounding Konkan coast, drawn by an officer of the Indian Navy George N.P. Mason. He served in the Bombay Presidency for over twenty years, starting as a midshipman in 1842 and retiring at the rank of Commander in the early 1860s. The “East India Register and Army List for 1854” reported of Mason as a midshipman on a steam packet vessel Feerooz (8 guns, launched in Bombay in 1846); and in 1858 he was already listed as a Lieutenant-Commander of a schooner Georgiana (launched 1855), tender to sloop Clive, Persian Gulf (Colburn’s United Service Magazine for 1858, p. 802).

The watercolours apparently created during Mason’s service as a midshipman on Feerooz include four panoramic views and a large black sepia watercolour of Bombay harbour and the coast, with native sail boats at sea and distant mountainous shoreline in the background. There is also a colourful view of the Funnel Hill (Karnala Fort) – a 13th-century Indian coastal fortification, in possession of the British East India Company since 1818. Dated 23 April 1855, the watercolour was drawn at “3 p.m., after a very rainy morning”. “For rounding the Prong and entering the harbour, a good mark in clean weather is the Funnel Hill, remarkable by a rock on it resembling a chimney, and is situated behind Caranja Island, about 18 miles eastward from Bombay Castle” (Bombay Harbour and the circumjacent land, with sailing directions// India Directory, or Directions for sailing to and from the East Indies... Vol. 1. London, 1826, p. 342).

$3250USD

38. [INDIA - PIG STICKING]
[Attractive Unsigned Watercolour of Pig Sticking in India]
Ca. 1870. Watercolour ca. 24,5x41,5 cm (9 ½ x 16 ½ in). Recently matted, with a couple of minor scratches, but overall a very good watercolour.

The well executed watercolour show a wild boar being chased by two British hunters with spears on horseback in the foreground and native Indians and an Indian castle in the background. "In India, pigsticking was popular among the Jatts, Gujjars, Rajputs, Sikhs, Maharajas, and with British officers during Victorian and Edwardian times. According to the 1911 edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, it was encouraged by military authorities as good training because "a startled or angry wild boar is ... A
desperate fighter [and therefore] the pig-sticker must possess a good eye, a steady hand, a firm seat, a cool head and a courageous heart” (Wikipedia).

$750USD

39. [INDIA - PUNE]
   [Finely Executed Unsigned Watercolour of:] Residence of the Rev. Isaac N. Allen, Poona. 1846. [Pune], 1846. Watercolour ca. 13.5x21.5 cm (5 ½ x 8 ½ in). Mounted on paper with a manuscript title and lengthy manuscript quote from Walter Scott on verso.
   This finely executed watercolour shows Allen's residence with a garden tended by a native Indian, three Englishmen (two on horseback) and two dogs playing in the foreground with Pune's rolling hill landscape shown in the background. Reverend Allen went to India and then on to Scinde and Afghanistan in 1840 to preach to wounded soldiers from the First Anglo-Afghan War which was fought between British East India Company and Afghanistan from 1839 to 1842. Then in 1843 he went on to Gujarat before ending up in Pune. Ecclesiastical Gazette.

$750USD

40. [INDIA -UDAIPUR, SIMLA ETC.]
   [Two Photo Albums with 94 Original Photographs of Northern India].
   Ca. 1910. Quarto, 2 vols. Albums with 12 leaves and generally with 4 photos per leaf. With 94 mostly glossy silver gelatin photographs ca. 11x17 cm (4 ¼ x 6 in.). Images captioned in white ink on mount. Two green period gilt tooled half morocco alums with green cloth boards. Albums rebacked to match. About a dozen images yellowed and faded but the rest are strong unfaded images.
   Interesting photo-documentation of travels through northern India, the images include views of: The outward voyage with Aden; Manik Bagh in Indore; Luggage being transported at Indore station; the state stables; Udaipur; Hotel Cecil, Agra; Ambala; a station on the Simla-kalka railway; monkies on roofs, Simla; Mashobra; the Kashmir Gate in Delhi; an ancient minstrel in Kutab; Bhopal Station; Beaters in Bhopal; Sanchi; a mortar mill in Meerut; Sardhana; homeward journey with Messina & Reggio, etc.

$950USD

41. [INDIA - VARANASI]
   JACKSON, Welby Brown (1802-1890)
   [Original Watercolour View of Benares (Varanasi)].
   Ca. 1856. Watercolour and pencil on cardboard, heightened in white, ca. 42x58 cm (16 ¼ x22 ¼ in). Later pencil caption "Welby Jackson. 1856. Benares" on verso. Recently matted, near fine, bright watercolour.
   This beautiful view of Benares shows the River Ganges with white temples and ghats in the background, and clothes washers on the riverbank in the foreground. The right part of the picture details a wooden bridge spanned across the Ganges, with bull carts crossing.
   Welby Jackson was an official in British India in the first half of the 19th century. He was noted to be in Calcutta in 1823 and held the office of Judge of Sudder Court there; in 1826 he was appointed Register to the Nizamut Adawlut for the Western Provinces at Allahabad (The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for British India and its dependencies. Vol. XXII. London, 1826. P. 469). The beginning of 1860's sees him back in Buckinghamshire, England (see The Peerage, A genealogical survey of the peerage of Britain as well as the royal families of Europe, on-line). Two of Jackson's sepia sketches of the city of Gaya (Bihar, India) executed in 1830 are now in the Asia, Pacific and Africa collections of the British Library.

$3250USD
42.  [INDIA & SRI LANKA]
[Album with Forty-Six Original Photographs of India and Ceylon].
Ca. 1890. Oblong Small Quarto (18 x 25cm). 25 leaves. With 46 silver gelatin prints (6 of these are duplicates), each 11x16 cm (4x6 in), many with contemporary manuscript captions on verso. Period gilt tooled half morocco with brown cloth boards. Rebacked in period style, mounts slightly foxed, some images mildly faded but overall a very good album with good clear images.

The images are uniform in format and non-commercial. The photographer was likely a missionary as several of the photographs deal with missions. The photographer documents a wide area from the Khyber Pass to Peshawar, Simla, Delhi, Agra, Ratnapura, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Kotla, Megnanapuram and across to Ceylon.

The images include: A house at Palamcottah, Residency at Lucknow, Kandy, a church in Peshawar, a missionary group with camels, Batala, a house in Colombo, tea plantation, Avisawella, the Kutub, Delhi, Khyber Pass, a desert fortress, church at Megnanapuram, Gates, Courts of Justice, Agra, Mrs Kember’s Mission House, Palamcottah, scene in Ceylon, Tamarind tree, Megnanapuram, Sacred elephant in the Temple, Tinnevelly, Forts, Agra, house in Hatton, Ceylon; scene at Ratnapura, tomb at Old Delhi, Girls at Cotla Mission School, Cotla School boys, tea plantation, Amritsar, Mission House, Lucknow, Cawnpore monument to massacre, church at Cawnpore, burnt down in the Mutiny, Peshawar church, monument in the Residency grounds, Lucknow, Himalayan scene (Simla, Darjeeling), ruins of Delhi Gate at Lucknow etc.

$750USD

43.  [INDIA]
D’ANVILLE, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon (1697-1782)
Eclaircissements Geographiques sur la Carte de l’Inde [Geographical Elucidations on the Map of India].

This is the description of the D’Anville map of India published in 1752. D’Anville “was both a geographer and cartographer who greatly improved the standards of map-making. His maps of ancient geography, characterized by careful, accurate work and based largely on original research, are especially valuable. He left unknown areas of continents blank and noted doubtful information as such; compared to the lavish maps of his predecessors, his maps looked empty” (Wikipedia).

$550USD

44.  [INDIA]
FRANCIS FRITH & CO.
[Collection of Forty-Four Original Photographs of India, with Views of Temples, Mosques and Palaces in Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Bombay, Fatehpur Sikri, Benares, et al.].
Ca. 1870. With forty-four albumen prints ca. 16x20,5 cm (6 ¼ x 8 in), mounted on original leaves, disbound from an album. All but three images with the studio’s blind stamp “Frith’s series” in the left lower corners, more than half captioned in negative. Over twenty with additional period manuscript captions on the mounts. Some mounts with minor tears and chipping on extremities, several images with creases, but overall a very good collection.

Attractive collection of classical architectural photos of India from the studio of Francis Frith, mostly known for his views of Egypt and the Middle East, as well as for his extensive archive of photos of
over 7000 British towns and villages, “the only nationally important photographic archive of its kind still in private hands” (francisfrith.com).

Sharp and detailed, the images show some famous examples of the ancient Hindu and Mughal architecture in India: Delhi (the palace, Qutub Minar tower, mosques of Jama Masjid and Moti Masjid, tombs of Humayun and Mirza Jahangir, Alai Darwaza gateway et al.); Agra (the gateway and mausoleum of Taj Mahal, Sikandra, zenana in the Agra Fort, Itmad-Ud-Daulah’s Tomb et al.); Lucknow (Qaisar Bagh complex, the Residency, Asfi mosque of the Bara Imambara complex, gate of the Hosseinabad Bazaar et al.); Bombay (stone carvings in the Elephanta and Ellora caves et al.); Fatehpur Sikri (the palace, Tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti); ancient Hindu temples of Benares and Bendrabund et al. Several photos give an excellent insight into 1870’s India, i.e. Panorama of Bombay taken from Mazagaon Fort, pyramids of cotton sacks loaded in the Cotton Green suburb of Bombay; a bull-driven “Hackery”, or a view of Delhi taken from the top of Jama Masjid. Overall a very good collection.

Francis Frith is noted for his studies of the Middle East and for establishing the largest photographic publishing firm in the 19th century. He was one of the founder-members of the Liverpool Photographic Society in 1853 and he exhibited portraits and landscapes to much critical acclaim. He made three trips to Egypt and the Holy Land between 1856 and 1860. Although Frith was not the first European photographer to visit Egypt, his work was wider in its geographical scope and more systematic in its coverage than that of, for example, Maxime Du Camp. Frith photographed most of the key monuments several times, combining general views with close studies of their significant details and broader views of their landscape environment. The clarity of his images proved to be of immense value to archaeologists. The photographs are also often powerfully composed, revealing an understanding of the poetic qualities of light that gives them lasting aesthetic value.

Frith’s earlier experience as a printer proved useful in the commercial exploitation of his photographs. They were exhibited widely, sold through print dealers and issued in serial form to subscribers. In 1858-60 he published Egypt and Palestine Photographed and Described by Francis Frith, the first of a series of magnificent albums containing mounted albumen prints accompanied by letterpress commentaries. In 1862 he also produced a limited edition of The Queen’s Bible, illustrated with his photographs of the Holy Land. He had set up his own publishing firm in Reigate in 1859 and he specialized in picturesque scenes for the rising tourist market. Through his shrewd exploitation of the picture postcard the firm quickly became the largest of its kind in the 19th century. The business remained in the Frith family after his death and was wound up in 1971. Material salvaged from the premises was later reissued as the Francis Frith Collection” (Ray McKenzie; Grove Art Online).

$2250USD

45. [INDIAN MUTINY]

ROBERTS, Frederick Sleigh, 1st Earl Roberts, Field Marshal (1832-1914)


5 August 1913. Small Octavo bifolium (ca. 18x11.5 cm). 2 pp. Black ink on writing paper with a printed letterhead of the “Empire Hotel, Buxton.” With the original envelope with a period ink note (in different hand) “Letter from Lord Roberts.” The letter with fold marks, a tear along the bottom part of the bifolium’s centrefold, otherwise a very good letter.

In his letter British Field Marshal Lord Roberts, “one of the most successful commanders of the 19th century” (Wikipedia), tries to clarify some details of the Second Battle of Cawnpore (19 November – 6 December 1857) in which he took part as a staff officer of Sir Collin Campbell, Commander-in-Chief of India. Addressing to “dear colonel Rose”, Roberts writes: “Will you kindly tell me whether I am correct at the battle of Cawnpore on the 6th December 1857. In my “Forty-one years in India” I stated that the
Brigade which I saw advancing against the mutineers’ Battery, was composed of the 42nd, 93rd, and 53rd, and I don’t think I made a mistake, but not very long ago I read in some book that the Brigade was formed of the 79th, 93rd, and 53rd. Being away from home I cannot refer to my notes, so I trouble you with these few lines.” The book he refers to in the letter was published in London in 1897 by Richard Bentley.

“Field Marshal Frederick Sleigh Roberts, 1st Earl Roberts, VC, KG, KP, GCB, OM, GCSI, GCIE, KStJ, VD, PC was a British soldier who was one of the most successful commanders of the 19th century. He served in the Indian rebellion, the Expedition to Abyssinia and the Second Anglo-Afghan War before leading British Forces to success in the Second Boer War. He also became the last Commander-in-Chief of the Forces before the post was abolished in 1904” (Wikipedia).

“The Second Battle of Cawnpore (19 November – 6 December 1857) was a battle of Indian rebellion of 1857. It was decisive as it thwarted the rebels' last chance to regain the initiative and recapture the cities of Kanpur (Cawnpore) and Lucknow” (Wikipedia).

$550 USD

46. [INDONESIA, ETC.]

DE LISLE, Guillaume (1675-1726)

[Map of the East Indies Titled:] Carte des Indes et de la Chine dressée sur plusieurs relations particulières rectifiées par quelques observations par Guillaume de l’Isle de l’Academie Royale des Sciences.

Amsterdam: Jean Covens et Corinelle Mortier, ca. 1730. Copper engraved map ca. 61x62,5 cm (24x25 in). Borders hand coloured in outline. Map with original folds, some mild age toning and edge wear, but overall a very good strong impression of this map.

Guillaume De l’Isle was the pre-eminent French mapmaker of the 18th century, and "one of the key figures in the development of French cartography, he strongly believed in accuracy. During his lifetime his one hundred or more maps were constantly updated to reflect widening knowledge of the World" (Tooley Mapmakers A-D, p. 353); "This large, attractive map covers the vast region extensively explored by the Europeans with particular emphasis on the trade routes on the mainland and the islands of the Philippines and the East Indies. In Japan, Hokkaido (Terre d' Yeco ou d'Eso) is attached to the Asian mainland, and the Sea of Japan is named Mer Orientale ou Mer de Coree. Korea is correctly shown as a peninsula, although much too wide. The mythical Lac d' e Chiamay appears in present-day Burma with several rivers flowing south. The map is filled with details of towns, roads, rivers and topography" (Old World Auctions).

$650 USD

47. [JAPAN - NIKKO]

[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 Toshogu, 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 Toshogu Shrine. The latter includes pictures of several gate: Ishidorii (740), Yomeimon (715 and 729), Karamon (733), Niomon (716), Torii (709), Eaimitsu (427); views of Five-storied pagoda (757), Eaimitsu temple (702), tomb of Ieyasu shogun (710, 711, 714); a sculpture of Three Wise Monkeys (1052), stone lions of Tobikoye Shishi (1145), Korean bronze lantern (358), lavish wall carvings (761), buildings of Koro (739), Futatsudo (1147), Kaguraden (1210), Mizuya (713), an alley with stone idols (807) et al.

$1250USD

48. [JAPAN - NIKKO]

CAINE, William Sproston (1842-1903)

[Original Ink Drawing of Nikko, Japan, used for the Illustration in W.S. Caine’s ”A Trip Around the World in 1887-8”, London: Routledge, 1888].

[1887-8]. Ink on paper, ca. 16x26 cm (6 ¾ x 10 ¾ in). Captioned in ink and pencil on the lower margin. Recently matted. One and a half inches surface abrasion on the outer right margin near lower border, otherwise a very good drawing.

Original ink drawing captioned ”Nikko Japan” and used as the illustration to p. 176 - ”Row of Buddhas at Nikko: Nan-Tai-San Mountains in the Distance”. “The next morning we went up the valley to get a view of the Nikko range, following a path by the banks of a stream full of trout, bordered by luxuriant and varied vegetation glorious in autumn gold and copper. Two miles from Nikko we reach the famous images of Amida Buddha, arranged in a long row of many hundreds by the river-side, contemplating with great serenity of countenance (unless their heads have been knocked off by Shinto blasphemers), the noble range of which Nantai-san is the centre and summit. It is supposed to be impossible to count this long row of images, and while the rest of the party engaged in the attempt to do so, I made sketch of the beautiful landscape...” (p. 177).

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

Four other ink drawings used as illustrations for the book and depicting the scenery of British Columbia are now in the B.C. Archives.

$650USD

49. [JAPAN]

[Large Folding Map of Japan Titled:] Dai Nihon Koku Zenzu [Complete Map of Japan].

Tokyo: Bureau of Geography, Meiji 16 [1883]. Outline hand coloured copper engraved large folding map ca. 161x150 cm (61 ½ x 59 ½ in). Original beige linen covered boards with original printed paper labels. A couple of minor repaired tears and a couple of minor small stains but overall a very good map.
This large and very detailed map of the Japanese Empire has five inset plans & maps, which include Tokyo, Kyoto, Hakaido, Bonin Islands and the Amami Islands. This is an historically interesting map from the early Meiji era (1868-1912), which was an era in which Japanese society moved from being an isolated feudal society to its modern form. Fundamental changes affected its social structure, internal politics, economy, military, and foreign relations. The period corresponded with the reign of Emperor Meiji after 1868, and lasted until his death in 1912" (Wikipedia).

$1500USD

50. [JAPAN]
[KUSAKABE, Kimbei] (1841–1934)
[Collection of Forty-Four Original Photographs of Japan].
Ca. 1880. Forty-four handcoloured albumen photographs each ca. 20x26 cm (8 x 10 ½ in.), most titled in negative. Photographs mounted on both sides of original card mounts. Generally good strong images but with a few mildly faded ones, a few mounts with mild foxing but overall a very good collection.


“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).

$1750USD

51. [JAPAN]
NAKAYAMA, Takashi (JAPANESE, 1893-1978)
[Four Framed Signed Japanese Watercolours Showing a Farmer in Winter; (Probably Same) Farmer and his Wife; A Woman with a Child in Winter; And (Probably Same) Woman and a Child].
Ca. 1920. Each watercolour ca. 31x16 cm (12x6 in) and signed “T. Nakayama” in lower right or left. Framed in simple gold gilt wooden frames, gilt with some minor rubbing. Watercolours (not examined out of frames) in very good condition.

Nakayama is well known for his watercolours showing rural Japanese people in everyday life scenes. These four attractive watercolours are good examples of his work.
52. [JAVA]

KINSBERGEN, Isidore van (1821-1905)

[Collection of Three Original Photos of the Borobudur and Prambanan Temples in Java, Including a Very Well Preserved First Photographic Image of the Borobudur Temple after its Restoration].

1872, 1896-7. Three albumen prints, each ca. 16,5x22 cm (6 ½ x 8 ¾ in). All mounted on period stiff card leaves with pen and pencil captions in French on the mounts. All titled and dated in negative. Overall a very good collection.

Three photos of the Javanese temples by prominent photographer of the Dutch East Indies Isidore van Kinsbergen, including the first photographic image of Borobudur temple after its restoration (dated 1872), and two photos of the Prambanan temple dated 1896-1897.

“Isodorus "Isidore" van Kinsbergen was a Dutch-Flemish engraver who took the first archaeological and cultural photographs of Java during the Dutch East Indies period in the nineteenth century. The photographs he produced during his visit to the colony in 1851 ranged in subject from antiquities and landscapes to portraits, court-photography, model studies and nudes. His monograph was published in black and white with a coloured quire of nearly 400 photographs. His photograph of Borobudur was the first picture of the monument that showed the results of the first restoration c. 1873” (Wikipedia).

“… Boro-Boedoer (Borobudur) is still considered the true pinnacle of his archaeological work. Supplementing the Antiquities of Java series, the Batavian Society had commissioned Van Kinsbergen in 1873 to photograph the Borobudur. The manner in which he immortalized the various Buddha types on this world famous monument enraptured the Dutch scholar G.P. Rouffaer: “If ever the concept of God, as we see it, has revealed itself to the Hindus in the language of sculpture, that is it certainly in these depictions of the sitting Buddha.” ” (Hannavy, J. Encyclopaedia of Nineteenth Century Photography. New York, 2008, vol. 1, p. 1436).

$275USD

53. [KANCHENJUNGA EXPEDITION 1955]

EVANS, Charles (1918-1995)

[Two Typewritten Letters Signed by Charles Evans, the Leader of the 1955 British Kanchenjunga Expedition, on Official “Kanchenjunga Expedition 1955” Letterhead, and Addressed to the Manager of the Swiss Watchmaking Company Baume & Mercier, with a Carbon Copy of the Answer].

1955. Three letters, 28, 29 & 31 December 1955. Two Quartos (ca. 25,5x20 cm) and one letter with the blank lower margin cut off, ca. 17,5x20 cm. Each 1 p. Two letters on printed blue letterheads of the Kanchenjunga Expedition, signed by Charles Evans; the letter by Baume unsigned. Mild fold marks, otherwise a very good collection.

An interesting collection of three letters about the supply of the 1995 British Kanchenjunga expedition with chronometers. Charles Evans, the expedition leader, writes to L.C. Baume, the head of the London branch of Baume & Mercier watchmaking company, saying that he had received Baume’s offer to supply the expedition with watches. Evans declines the offer with regret since he had already agreed to take wrist watches from Rolex and “to regard them as our exclusive suppliers.” Nevertheless he would like to have “alarm of travelling clocks, which that company does not supply” and which “do not come under this agreement.” In his reply written the next day L.C. Baume says that “apart from electrical timing systems and industrial clocks, I can only supply ordinary wrist and pocket watches, sundry stop watches and navigational instruments. I do not manufacture either alarm or travelling
clocks but if you have any difficulty in obtaining some of these, I could no doubt get some for you.” He also wishes Happy New Year and a success expedition to Evans and all other members.

“Charles Evans was John Hunt’s deputy leader on the 1953 British Mount Everest Expedition which made the first ascent of Everest in 1953. With Tom Bourdillon, he made the first ascent of the South Summit, coming within three hundred feet of the main summit of Everest on 26 May 1953, but was forced to turn back. Everest was summited by their teammates Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay three days later, on 29 May 1953. Evans was the leader of the expedition which first climbed Kangchenjunga, the world’s third highest peak, in 1955. He served as the Principal of the University College of North Wales (now called Bangor University), from 1958 to 1984. He was President of the Alpine Club from 1967 to 1970” (Wikipedia).

$750USD

54. [KANCHENJUNGA]

PAAR, T[heodore] H.

[Photo Album with ten Original Photographs of Kanchenjunga and Darjeeling].

Darjeeling, ca. 1900. With ten silver gelatin prints each ca. 21x28 cm (8 ½ x 11 in). Nine of the images with captions and photographers name in negative in lower margin. Period green cloth boards rebacked in green morocco. Photographs mounted on original card leaves, a couple mildly faded by overall in very good condition.

The captioned images included in this album are: #23. Kinchinjunga by Sunset; #85 Kinchinjunga from Phalut; #80 Kinchinjunga from Sandakphu; #78 Mt. Everest from Sandakphu; #79 Clouds from Phalut; #14 View from Senchal; #12 Kinchinjunga from Observatory Hill; #67 Darjeeling by moonlight; #42 Chinbatti Loop; one image of a statue not captioned. "Kangchenjunga is the third highest mountain in the world. It rises with an elevation of 8,586 m (28,169 ft) in a section of the Himalayas called Kangchenjunga Himal that is limited in the west by the Tamur River and in the east by the Teesta River" (Wikipedia).

$850USD

55. [KASHMIR & HIMALAYAS]

[Album with 99 Original Snapshots, Titled on Front Pastedown:] Two Months Wanderings in Kashmir, Jhelum Valley, Srinagar & the Himalayas, and Murree to Rawalpindi and N.W. Frontier. (September-November 1917).

1917. Octavo (ca. 22,5x17 cm). 24 card leaves. With 99 gelatin silver prints, the majority ca. 6x10,5 cm (2 3/8 x 4 1/8 in); with 11 images ca. 5,5x8,5 cm (2 ¼ x 3 ¼ in) or slightly smaller. All photos captioned in white pencil on the mounts. Original green cloth “Newlyn” album, slightly rubbed on the extremities. About 40 images faded, one photo with creases and tears, but overall a very good album.

Interesting collection of original snapshots documenting a travel of a group of British officers and officials around Kashmir and the Northwestern Frontier during the last stage of the WW1. The first part of the travel started at the Bhurban camp (Punjab, modern Pakistan), from where the party drove up the Jhelum Valley road to Srinagar; among the snapshots are views of villages and locals in Kohala, Chinar, and Rampur. A series of Srinagar views numbers over twenty images, showing Amira Kadal Bridge in its initial wooden state (in was reconstructed in concrete in 1982), the Bund and the post office, Srinagar museum and banqueting hall, Maharaja’s Palace, 3rd Bridge and Hari Parbat fort, Hari Singh’s Palace, local dwellings named “the Shanks” et al; several views depict the Dal Lake and famous Nishat Bagh and Shalimar Bagh gardens nearby. There are also vivid portraits of Kargil peasants and local children named “mudlarks.”
The second leg of the travel was a hike to the Harmukh Mountain in northwestern Himalayas. Over 30 images illustrate the undertaking, with stunning views of the Tsurlat Pass, mountain ranges nearby, the Harmukh Mountain with its glaciers, Wangat Nala and ruins of a Hindu temple; portraits of coolies and the British travellers crossing streams, resting in camp and taking notes. The photos taken on the way back include views of Ganderbal and the Sind River, Lake Manesbal, Chinar Bagh, Takht-i-Suleiman Mountain, a bank of Jhelum showing old Kashmir road, portraits of Pathan peasants (Pashtuns), a marauder in the Bhurban camp, a caravan of “Barbary camels on a long journey” and others. Overall a very interesting collection.

$850USD

56. [KOREA, CHINA, ETC.]

[Album of over 550 Original Photographs Compiled by a North American Traveller, Including Over 260 Images from the 1924 Around the World Cruise on RMS “Laconia” Showing Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, the Philippines, Java, Singapore, Burma, India, Ceylon, Suez Canal, Egypt, Greece, Palestine and Italy; and Over 290 Images from the 1926 Travel Across Europe Showing France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium and Great Britain].

1924-1926. Oblong Folio (ca. 28.5x40 cm). 52 stiff card leaves. Over 550 gelatin silver prints. Photos from the voyage round the world mostly ca. 7.5x13.5 cm (3 x 5 ¼ in), with a few smaller ones; photos from the travel to Europe are either ca. 5.5x8 cm (2x3 in) or ca. 7x12 cm (2 ¾ x 4 ¾ in). Period manuscript title on the first leaf, most images with period manuscript captions, some very informative. Period cloth album by the “Badger Line. Loose Leaf Devices” (paper label on the rear endpaper). Covers mildly rubbed, worn ad faded at extremities, several images detached with one missing (Waterloo field), first two leaves loose, a few images faded, two photos on the third leaf with water stains, but overall a very good album with strong interesting images.

Interesting collection of lively original photos compiled by a North American traveller, during one of the earliest steamship cruises around the world - on board the Cunard Line’s RMS “Laconia” (it was “Laconia” which executed the first around the world cruise in 1923). The photos are accompanied by extensive manuscript notes, and are preceded with a handwritten title on the first leaf: “W.W. Foster. Our 1924 trip around the world, showing only the pictures photographed with the large camera. Also (last half) Camera views of our 1926 tour through Europe.” The creator of the album can possibly be attributed to Major-General William Wasbrough Foster DSO CMG VD (1875-1954), British Columbia noted military officer and public servant, director of the timber exporting company “Evans, Coleman & Evans”, chief constable of Vancouver City Police (since 1935), president of the Royal Canadian Legion (1938-40), Honorary Aide-de-Camp to three Governor-Generals of Canada, head of BC Hydro-Electric Power Commission (1945-54), president of the Alpine Club of Canada (1920-24), and of the Canadian National Parks Association, et al. Two of the photos at the end of the album depict a middle-aged man with his wife in Cairo beside the pyramids. There is a resemblance between W. W. Foster and the depicted man.

The photos from the 1924 voyage around the world include some interesting images of Hawaii (panoramas and street views of Honolulu); over forty photos of Japan (bird’s-eye views of Yokohama, scenes in Yokohama harbour, interesting views of destruction after the earthquake of September 1923 taken from the Bluff; Mt. Fuji; temples of Kyoto; native children), views of Korea (Seoul Marble Pagoda, scenes on a railway station “on the way to Peking”); over fifty views of China (street scenes and types in Peking; the Forbidden city; port and streets of Shanghai, junks and locals at Hong Kong, Repulse Bay Hotel; views taken during their 90-mile trip up the Pearl River, busy harbour and streets of Canton); Philippines (harbour and streets of Manila, buffalo driven carriages); Java (Batavia, Buitenborg); Singapore (botanical garden); Burma (port and streets of Rangoon); India (Calcutta, Hooghly River,
Bombay, Elephanta Caves); Ceylon (landing and an English estate in Colombo; the lake and Temple of
the Sacred Tooth Relic in Kandy); Suez Canal; Egypt (Nile Bridge, street views of Cairo, the pyramids);
Greece (Athens and the Acropolis); Palestine (Haifa, “Camel burden bearers,” Acre, Sea of Galilee,
streets of Tiberias), and Italy (Naples).

The second voyage made in summer 1926 around Europe resulted in the views of France
(Fontainebleau Palace); over 120 photos of Italy (Naples, Pompeii, Amalfi Drive, Capri, Rome, Pisa,
Florence, Venice, Milan, Monte Carlo, Genoa, Italian Lakes); twenty views of Switzerland (Geneva and
Lucerne); over fifty views of Germany (Munich, Dresden, Berlin, Potsdam, Frankfurt, the Rhine Castles);
the Netherlands (Amsterdam, Marken, Hague, Volendam); Belgium (Antwerp, Brussels, Waterloo); over
twenty views of England (London, Stratford-on-Avon, Windsor castle); and over thirty views of Scotland
(Edinburgh, Abbotsford); the album closes with a photo of the coast of Labrador taken on the way back
in August 1926.

Overall a picturesque representation of Asian and European life in the in the 1920s, capturing the
bustle of the streets and harbours of major cities, together with vivid portraits of some of the locals.

$1250USD

57. [KYRGYZSTAN]

PANOV, Ivan N.]

[Collection of Thirty-Three Original Photographs of the Early Years of Soviet Kyrgyzstan,
Showing First Steamers on Lake Issyk-Kul, Koisara and Jeti-Ögüz Resorts, Monument to Nikolay
Przhevalsky at the Shore of Lake Issyk-Kul, and Over a Dozen Portraits of Kirghiz People Taken Near
Przhevalsk (modern Karakol)].

Ca. 1929. Thirty-three loose gelatin silver prints from ca. 12,5x18 cm (5x7 in) to ca. 11,5x16 cm (4
½ x 6 ¼ in). One photo with a period pencil inscription in Russian on verso. Overall a very good collection.

Interesting collection of early original photographs of views and scenes of Soviet Kyrgyzstan taken
by talented Tashkent photographer Ivan Panov; many of his photos were printed as postcards by the
State Art Publishing House (Izogiz) in the 1930s. Our collection shows the area near Przhevalsk (now
Karakol) at the eastern tip of Lake Issyk-Kul and contains ten interesting photos of the first Soviet
steamers on the lake. The construction of the “highest fleet in USSR” (1600 m above the sea level)
started in 1925 at Jergalchak near Przhevalsk; our images include a general panorama of a bay of Issyk-
Kul with the steamers in it, a view of several steamers at the wharf with the snow-capped mountains at
distance, a scene of unloading logs on shore, and a series of four images depicting a steamer leaving the
shore with the crowd of people watching it. Six photos depict Soviet camp type resort at Koisara
(southern shore of Lake Issyk-Kul, 15 km away from Przhevalsk), showing a general panorama of the
resort with the canteen and the yurts of the resort guests, close views of the yurts, the interior of the
canteen, the resort guests at the canteen et al. There are also views of the monument to Nikolay
Przhevalsky at the shore of Lake Issyk-Kul (about 9 km north of Przhevalsk), and of the famous Rock of
Seven Bulls at the Jeti-Ögüz balneotherapeutic resort (southern shore of Lake Issyk-Kul, about 28 km west
of Przhevalsk).

Over a dozen photos portray Kirghiz families and groups near Przhevalsk, shown next to their
yurts, mounted on horses; women weaving a carpet; men with donkeys laden with firewood; a group of
men mounted on horses on a street, women in beautiful native costumes, children, et al. Overall a
historically significant visual archive of the early Soviet years in the region around Lake Issyk-Kul.
Ivan Panov actively worked for the State Art Publishing House (Izogiz), taking views of Central
Asian cities and landscapes, as well as portraits of local people. Many of them were printed as postcards
by the Izogiz in the 1930s (he is known for his views of Tashkent, Lake Issyk-Kul, Chelyabinsk, Moscow,
Black Sea resorts and others).
58.  [KYRGYZSTAN]

EHRMANN, Theophil Friedrich (1762-1811)


Rare as only eleven copies found in Worldcat.

Interesting German account of travels of "the Lower Tartary:" Tashkent, Khiva and the lands of Kirghizes, hitherto little known to German readers. First part, dedicated to Tashkent and Khiva, was based on the articles in "Deutschen St. Petersburger Zeitung." This extensive and detailed sketch describes the government, economy, army, religion and customs of the cities, caravan routes from Orenburg to Khiva, the Caspian and Aral Seas, the Ural and Amu Darya rivers, regions of Karakalpakstan and Mangyshlak etc. The second part is about the Kirghizian steppes based on the travel account of D. Schneegass who was in Russian service as a collegiate assessor and was on his way to Japan and later to Australia. The map of the Kirghizian lands is published for the first time from the original drawing of a Russian General who gave it to Schneegass. According to Erhmann this map is more accurate, than the map of Asia by the famous English mapmaker Arrowsmith. The book is supplemented with the bibliography of the main works on the region compiled by Ehrmann. Initially it was published as a 14th part of a multi-volume geographical and scientific journal "Allgemeine Geographische Ephemeriden" (50 vols, 1798-1816).

Theophil Friedrich Ehrmann was a geographical writer who published several multi volume collections of travels translated from French, English and Dutch, including "History of the most remarkable journeys, which since the 12th Century, have been made on water and land" (13 vols, 1791-95), "New Country and Folklore, a geographical reading book for all levels" (11 vols, 1806-11), "Library of the latest and most important travel books (started by Matthias Sprengel; 43 vols, 1803-1811)" etc. (Deutsche Biographie on-line).

$275USD

59.  [LADAKH]

TEMPLER, Charles Bertram, Major (1860-1931)
[Album of Twelve Original Watercolours of Ladakh, with a Later Watercolour View of Rochefort, France].

Ca. 1886. Oblong Folio (28x37,5 cm). 5 leaves. Thirteen watercolours mounted on recto and verso of the card album leaves, including eight larger ones, ca. 17,5x25 cm (7x10 in) or slightly smaller, and five smaller ones, ca. 12,5x17,5 cm (5x7 in). All watercolours captioned in ink on the lower margins of the album leaves, all but one are signed “CBT” and dated 1886 and 1909 in the lower left or right corners of the drawings. Manuscript title of the album on the first free endpaper “C.B. Templer. Octr. 1928. Exmouth. With sketches dating from 1886.” With a large cabinet portrait photo ca. 20x15,5 cm (7 ¾ x 6 in), captioned “Charles Johann” [?] in the right lower corner, mounted on the front pastedown. Period black half sheep with green pebble-grain cloth boards. Expertly rebacked in style, card mounts slightly age toned, otherwise a very good album.
An album of interesting watercolours of Ladakh (now a part of the Jammu and Kashmir State, India) executed by Major C.B. Templer of the Indian Army, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers (Fane’s Horse). He served in India in 1880-1893 and took part in the second Mirazai Expedition of 1891. During his service with the 19th Lancers Templer participated in the horse races and was the first holder of the Indian Grand National Trophy (Some reminiscences of Indian Sport// The Field, The Country Gentleman’s Newspaper, Christmas 1922, p. 5). After the end of his career Templer lived in Execliff (Exmouth), actively travelled around Europe and also visited South Africa.

The album includes eleven accomplished watercolours made in Ladakh in 1886, during Templer’s time in the Indian Army, including a view of “Leh, capital of Ladakh” with the Leh Palace in the centre and the Ladakh mountain range in the background, a panorama of a “Tartar Camp” near Ladakh with tents made of woolen blankets, portraits of a Buddhist Lama with the prayer wheel, Ladakh shepherd “Bipari, trader in sheep's wool,” and of a woman coolie. Five watercolours depict local animals, with expressive notes by Templer: “Ladakh Transport!! Yak, goat & sheep,” “Spiti Pony. Very hard, never shod!! Feet as hard as iron!!,” “Fighting Cock!,” “Watch dog - Guards the sheep, goats &c., protected by iron collars against Leopards, wolves &c.,” “Kyang – wild horse of Ladakh.” Another drawing shows the grave of Templer’s charger Sweetheart somewhere in the Ladakh hills, with a note: “She was with me for 18 years, was my Charger and won me eleven races!! She was perfection in every way!!” There is also a beautiful view of snow covered peaks of the Himalayas taken from the Narkanda mountain station near Simla. The last watercolour dated 1903 depicts a small bridge & stream at Rochefort, France. Overall a beautiful illustrative account on Ladakh.

$1500USD

60. [OVERLAND TO INDIA]

[Early Interesting Unsigned Autograph Letter by a Resident of British India, addressed to One of the Strachey Baronets, with the Recommendations to his Cousin on the Best Way of an Overland Travel from England to India, via Vienna, Bucharest, Constantinople, Baghdad and Basra, Advising on the Routes, Dress, Luggage and Ways of Dealing with Native Guides].

[British India], ca. 1803-1806. Octavo bifolium (ca. 23,5x18,5 cm). 4 pp. Brown ink on laid paper watermarked “1803.” Mild fold marks, but overall a very good letter.

Interesting content rich letter advising on the best way to travel overland from England to India via the Middle East. Compiled in India, most certainly compiled by an officer of the East India Company, the letter contains some noteworthy comments on one of the two main overland routes to India – via Vienna, Constantinople, Baghdad, Basra and hence by sea to Bombay. Compiled relatively early for such a route, the letter is addressed to “Dear Strachey” (apparently one of the Strachey Baronets) and provides “a few hints for the purpose of enabling your cousin to get hither by land & I trust with less inconvenience than he would experience was he to start without being possessed of my information on the subject.”

The author advises to choose a route from Vienna to Constantinople via Hermannstadt and Bucharest, not the usual route via Prague and Belgrade as the latter one is unsafe. He also recommends to procure recommendation letters to the Governor of Hermannstadt and the British Agent in Bucharest, and to “not encumbering himself with much luggage, as there are parts of his trip where he will find it totally impossible to convey it; two small portmanteaus ought to contain all that he starts with from Vienna.”

“At Constantinople the Company’s Agent will provide him, with a Tatar’s dress (and I strongly recommend him to adopt it for many reasons) and also a Tatar to attend him. With this Tatar a bargain must be made to provide Horses, provisions and every thing required on the road, a part of which Sum is advanced at Constantinople, and the remainder paid at Bagdat, together with a present if the Tatar
behaves well. He should on no account carry any money or any thing of value with him from Constantinople, for in his poverty consists his safety, or rather in the expectation of the Tatar to gain more by landing him is safety at the end of his journey that by destroying him on the road. He will obtain letters of credit at Constantinople to Sir Harford Jones at Bagdat, and Sir Harford will procure boats or other conveyances for him from Bagdat to Bassorah from where he will have many opportunities of coming to Bombay...”

“He must be prepared to meet with many difficulties, to undergo considerable fatigue, as he will be obliged to ride from Constantinople to Bagdat, and during which he will fare very badly indeed, - neither he can carry above six changes of linen in addition to his European stock in the before mentioned two portmanteaus. I carried no change!!! And never was any one so miserable, but I believe I should have suffered more from the encumbrance of much baggage.

From Constantinople he might take the route by Antioch to Aleppo and thence over the Great Desert to Bassorah, but I found this so much worse than that by Bagdat, that I do not recommend his attempting it. The route by Diarbekin, Mosul and Merv in to Bagdat is far preferable, villages and caravanserais are met with the whole way”.

Overall a very interesting letter.

Sir Harford Jones (1764-1847) mentioned by the author, was an East India Company assistant and factor at Basrah (1783-94), and its president in Baghdad (1798-1806). “He acquired great proficiency in oriental languages, and with the assistance of Robert Dundas’s patronage he was appointed envoy-extraordinary and minister-pleni potentiary to the court of Persia, where he remained from 1807-1811. He was attached to the first Persian mission lead by Sir John Malcolm (1801). He remained in Tehran from 1809 to 1810, in the service of the Dundases. During this time his main achievement was the Preliminary Treaty of 1809 that effectively barred France from the route to India” (Harford Jones Collection/ Online Archive of California).

61. [PAKISTAN - ROHTAS FORT]
[Unsigned Watercolour View of the Rohtas Fort, Punjab, Pakistan, Titled on Verso:] Fort of Rhotas, Punjab.

Ca. 1870. Watercolour on paper ca. 22,5x31,5 cm (8 ¾ x 12 ½ in). Period ink caption on verso. A very good watercolour, mounted in a recent mat.

Large attractive watercolour view of the Rohtas Fort, Punjab, very similar to a wood engraving published in the “Illustrated London News” (1849). Rohtas Fort was in the area of active actions during the Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49) which resulted in the annexation of Punjab to the possessions of the East India Company. “Rohtas Fort is a historical garrison fort located near the city of Jhelum in Punjab, Pakistan. It was built by Raja Todar Mal, under the orders of the Afghan king Sher Shah Suri, to subdue the rebellious tribes of the northern Punjab region, in the 16th century. This fort is about 4 km in circumference. The Rohtas fort was built to crush the local tribes of Potohar, who rebelled against the Sur dynasty after the Mughal emperor Humayun was ousted by the former” (Wikipedia).

$650USD

62. [PERSIA]

BLAEU, Willem (1571-1638)

[Map of Persia Titled:] Persia sive Sophorum Regnum.

Amsterdam, 1634. Copper engraved map ca. 38x49,5 cm (15 x 19 ¾ in). Borders hand coloured in outline. Latin text on verso. Map with original centrefold, some mild age toning but overall a very good attractively hand coloured and strong impression of this map.

$1250USD
Willem Blaeu was "appointed chart maker to the East India Company (VOC) in 1633" (Tooley Mapmakers A-D, p. 143). "This handsome map shows the Persian Empire during the time of the Safavid dynasty. It is fully engraved with mountains, rivers and hundreds of tiny villages. The map is richly embellished with a title cartouche surmounted by three Persian gentlemen, a ship sailing in the Indian Ocean, and a coat of arms in the dedication cartouche" (Old World Auctions).

$450USD

63. [ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY]

OUSELEY, Gore, Sir (1770-1844)


An interesting letter from Sir Gore Ouseley, British diplomat and orientalist, noted for preparing the Treaty of Gulistan (1814) between Russia and Persia while serving as ambassador in Persia in 1810-1815. The letter relates to the Royal Asiatic Society which was founded in 1823 with the close participation of Ouseley:

"He was one of those responsible for the founding of the Royal Asiatic Society in London in 1823 and was associated with the formation of the oriental translation committee, of which he was elected chairman. He became president of the Society for the Publication of Oriental Texts, formed in 1842" (Oxford DNB).

In the letter Ouseley thanks his addressee for "information about Col. FitzClarence" - obviously, meaning George Augustus Frederick FitzClarence (1794-1842), a military officer who served in India and also became an orientalist and a founder of the Royal Asiatic Society. Noteworthy is the fact, that FitzClarence "was a member of the society's committee preparing plans for publishing translations of oriental works, and was subsequently deputy chairman and vice-president of the Oriental Translation Fund" (Oxford DNB). It explains Ouseley writing that "in the course of a day or two I shall have a letter ready for the Ambassador at Constantinople to accompany the Copy of Ibn Batuta for the Sultan." He obviously meant "The travels of Ibn Batuta" - a history of travels of a famous Medieval Muslim explorer Ibn Battuta (1304-1368 or 1369) which has just been published by John Murray "for the Oriental Translation Committee" where Ouseley and FitzClarence were both members.

At the end of the letter Ouseley gives his opinion on the circulation of the reports, probably of the Society: "I think 40 or 50 might be selected to have them sent to, but certainly not more! And I [?] find that the number I have mentioned is much greater that those who would take the trouble of reading them." A nice letter revealing details of the history of the Royal Asiatic Society.

$650USD

64. [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 Lüshunkou, 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 Korsakovsky 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 Korsakovsky until its hand-over to the Japanese. Prominent Russian writers, including A.P. Chekhov and V.M. Doroshevich, visited Korsakovsky and left keen observations of its unsavory trade. In 1905, Korsakovsky was handed over to Japan after Russia’s defeat in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904–1905” (Wikipedia).

$650USD

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

Ca. 1889. One photograph ca. 16,5x22 cm (6 ½ x 8 ½ in), eighteen photographs, ca. 12x17 cm (4 ¾ x 6 ¾ in) and four smaller photographic portraits of the Kreiser’s crew, ca. 11x8 cm (4 ¼ x 3 ¼ in) mounted on card leaves of different sizes. The majority of photographs with pencil captions in Danish on the lower margins of the mounts. Minor foxing of the mounts and mounts a bit warped, but overall a very good collection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$1500USD

66. [SIBERIA - BERING'S STRAIT]

Vue des Côtes de Siberie [View of the Coasts of Siberia].

Paris: Laurent Pierre La Chaussée, ca. 1780. Hand coloured copper engraving ca. 27x39 cm (10 ¾ x 15 ¾ in). “Sarasin P.[inixit], la Chaussee Sculp.” Additional manuscript caption “Cote de Siberie” in inverted on the upper margin. Paper lightly soiled and creased, minor tear on the lower margin neatly repaired, otherwise a very good engraving.

This interesting perspective view of the Siberian coast prepared for a peep box represents a mountainous sea shore in apparently, North-Eastern Siberia or Kamchatka. A small settlement is shown on the shore, with fishing boats and nets in the sea. This is an early example of graphic representation of this remote region. The reason why it was published might have been the first European editions of Stepan Krasheninnikov’s “Description of Kamchatka” which was first translated and published in English in 1764, and in French in 1767, and as a part of Chappe d’Auteroche’s “Voyage en Sibérie” in 1768.

“Vue d'optique (French), vue perspective or perspective view refers to a genre of etching popular during the second half of the 18th century and into the 19th. Vues d'optique were specifically developed
to provide the illusion of depth when viewed through a zograscope, also known as an "optical diagonal machine" or viewers with similar functions. Optical viewers were generally popular with well-to-do European families in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Perspective views were produced in London, Paris, Augsburg and several other cities” (Wikipedia).

$375USD

67. **[SIBERIA - YAKUTSK]**

LESPINASSE, Louis Nicolas de (1734-1808)

*Vue d’une Partie de la Ville d’Iakoutsk, sur la Rive Occidentale de la Léna, et des Rochers Colonniformes Appellés Stolbi* [View of a Part of Yakutsk on the West Bank of Lena River and the Column Shaped Rocks Called Stolbi].

[Paris, 1783]. Hand coloured copper engraving, printed image ca. 24x32 cm (9 ½ x 12 ½ in). Gravé par Née. A. Pl. 23. Recently matted, minor foxing, otherwise a very good engraving.

Plate 23 from the Atlas to Nicolas Le Clerc’s "Histoire Physique, Morale, Civile et Politique de la Russie Ancienne" (Paris and Versailles: Froullé and Blaizot, 1783-1794; 6 vols. And atlas). Engraved by François Denis Neé, the view shows a spectacular panorama of Iakutsk, Lena River and famous Lena Pillars, with local people and boats in the foreground.

"The atlas volume to Le Clerc's great work is particularly notable for its fine panoramic views of towns and palaces by Auvray, Fessard, Niquet and Née after Louis-Nicolas de Lespinasse. Le Clerc first visited Russia in his profession as doctor in 1759, and in 1769 he received several important appointments in Moscow, giving him the opportunity to correlate many rare and almost unknown historical sources. The publication of this work prompted Catherine II to commission a riposte: Ivan Nikitich Boltin's 2 volume Notes on the History of Ancient and Modern Russia (St. Petersburg, 1788)” (Christie's); Brunet III, 916; Cohen-de Ricci 613.

$375USD

68. **[SINGAPORE & HAWAII, ETC.]**

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

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

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

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

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.

$3250USD

69. [SRI LANKA - COLOMBO]

SHORT, Edward Morrison de Courcy (b. 1857)

[Two Finely Executed Pencil Drawings of Colombo, Ceylon].

1887. Recently matted, the drawings are in fine condition.

The two drawings are: Breakwater - Colombo - Ceylon ca. 10.5 x 19cm ( 4 x 7.5 inches); Harbour - Colombo - Ceylon ca. 11 x 19cm ( 4 x 7.5 inches).

"Although the British captured Colombo in 1796, it remained a British military outpost until the Kandyan Kingdom was ceded to them in 1815 and they made Colombo the capital of their newly created crown colony of British Ceylon. Unlike the Portuguese and Dutch before them, whose primary use of Colombo was as a military fort, the British began constructing houses and other civilian structures around the fort, giving rise to the current City of Colombo" (Wikipedia).

Two views of Colombo, Ceylon, are from an album of "Sketches made on a trip Round the World." By Edward Morrison de Courcy Short, b.1857, who attended Charterhouse School, Surrey (1870-6). He passed the Ceylon Civil Service exam in 1878, and in 1905 became Chairman of the Municipal Council and Mayor of Colombo, retiring in 1910.

List of Carthusians, 1800-1879, by W.D. Parrish.

$550USD

70. [SRI LANKA - SPORT]

[Album of an English Tea Planter and Rugby Enthusiast in Ceylon with 113 Original Albumen Photographs and 95 Watercolours, Ink and Pencil Drawings from Ceylon, Malta, Egypt, Aden, India, etc...].

Ca. 1879-1892. Folio (37.5x29 cm). With 113 albumen photographs ca. 23x27.5 cm (8 ½ x 11 in) and smaller with the smallest images ca. 9x6 cm (3 ½ x 2 ½ in) with 42 larger images. Most images captioned in black ink on mounts. With 95 watercolours and ink drawings ca. 25,5x17,5 cm (10x7 in) and smaller. Most captioned in black ink or pencil on mounts and in image. Period dark brown gilt tooled half morocco with green pebbled cloth boards. Extremities with some wear, head and tail of spine hinge splits, rear joint with split, some images mildly faded but overall still a very good album.

A very interesting album, compiled and illustrated by an English tea planter and early Rugby enthusiast, who help start the game in Ceylon. This album documents the compilers stay in Ceylon and
also his stops in Malta, Egypt, Aden and India made on his voyages to Ceylon. Additionally images and watercolours from a European tour in France, Italy and Germany made by the album's compiler are included. The most historically important photographs in the album are the five rare images that document the beginnings of Rugby in Sri Lanka. These five photos show the members of the teams involved in the games and include: Dimbula & Dickoya Teams vs. "The World." Played and won in Kandy, in May 1880; Dimbula & Dickoya Teams vs. "The World." Played and won in Kandy, in May 1881; Upcountry vs. Colombo 1883; Upcountry vs. Colombo 1886 (2).

"Sri Lanka discovered the game of rugby at the same time as India, and the first rugby club, the Colombo Football Club, was founded in Sri Lanka in 1879. The first rugby match played between two selected teams occurred on 30 June that year between Colombo and a 'World' Team. The first ever club game to be played was on 7 September 1880 between Dickoya MCC and Dimbulla ACC at Darawella, with Dickoya winning the game by 9 points to 3" (Wikipedia).

The album also includes thirty images of Ceylon showing the Morar tea plantation (near Bogawantalawa) and bungalow (inside and out) of the compiler, the Kelani river, Bullock carts, Merchant Women, Buddhist Priests, Coolies, Snake Charmers, Tea Plucking, Tamil Girls Kandyan Chief, Singalese Man, Lady and village etc., Seventeen watercolours of Ceylon including Bentota beach, Mount Lavinia Hotel, Adam's Peak, and locals fishing, Buddhist priest, gardener, shoe maker, tailor etc.; 18 watercolours of exotic fruits and plants including Mangostines, Rambutans, Papaya, Guava, Cocoa, Nutmeg etc.; Twelve photos of Madras, India all from sea; Sixteen photos of Egypt including six of the Suez Canal, six of Port Said, Ismailia and three of Egyptians; Nine photos of Aden including the market, diving boys and panoramas; Four photos of Malta including Strada Teatro, Council Chamber Valletta etc.; Four photos of Queensland, Australia, including a street view of Cairns. Also watercolours of France including Auvergne, Reims, Royal village, Clermont-Ferrand, etc.; Photos of England including Bourton, Wilton, Richmond, Kingston, Bridstow, etc.; Photos of Germany including Dresden, Wiesbaden, Heidelberg, Cologne, Potsdam, etc.; One photo of Cape St. Vincent; Three photos on board the "S.S. India" in 1887, a transport ship on the England to India route.

$4500USD

71. [SRI LANKA]
CLEATHER, William H., Captain, 1st Ceylon Regiment (1783-1820)
[Two Extensive Autograph Letters Signed “W.H. Cleather” to his Sister Mary Littlehales, Describing his Early Service in the Military Regiment in British Ceylon, with notes on His Travel to Ceylon on Board HMS Thalia, Colombo Garrison and Officers, Local Society, Day Schedule et al].

HMS Thalia, “18 leagues to the North of St. Jago”, 20 October 1805 and Colombo Fort, 21 June (completed 2 September) 1806. Both Octavos (ca. 23x18 cm and 25x20 cm). Each 3 ½ pp. Both addressed and sealed on the last pages. Brown ink on watermarked laid and white paper. Fold marks, both letters with minor holes on the 4th pages after opening, affecting several words; second letter with tears and minor holes on folds, but overall very good letters.

Two extensive letters giving an interesting firsthand account of the early British rule in Sri Lanka (the British occupied former Dutch possessions on the island only ten years earlier, in 1795). The first letter describes Cleather’s voyage to Ceylon from England on board HMS Thalia, with the notes on the heat of the gun room, the frigate’s captain Walker, Santiago Island (Cape Verde) where they got fresh supplies and water, social life on board the ship et al. “I sleep every night in the most tantalizing situation you can possibly imagine, Rayner having strung my cot in the after gun room in the midst of <...> chests of dollars to the amount of 40.000 £ which they are taking out for the Company, there is 400.000 £ standing more below.”
The second letter completed almost a year later gives an inside look into the life of British military and civil society on Ceylon, shortly after the end of the First Kandyan War (1803-1805). Cleather praises the Colombo garrison’s chaplain Reverend W.H. Heywood in whose house he started writing the letter, notes that he has dined with the “Chief Secy. Mr. Arbuthnot (the 2nd personage in the Island),” and mentions “innumerable” balls and suppers to which “I am constantly invited.” His regiment “is stationed about ten miles from the Fort <…> I have a small house but very comfortable near the parade & not far from a pretty little Cot.[tage] of Heywoods where he generally resides – for this I pay two guineas a month (nothing here).” Cleather mentions that the Regiment which consists of sepoys trains a lot because it is expected to be reviewed shortly; notes on his relation with his colleague officers – Lieut.-Col. T.W. Kerr who “has an unfortunate disposition to talk scandal,” Fort Adjutant Mr. Stewart, officers wives and daughters and others. “I do not much …[…] the heat and have never had a day’s illness since I landed in the Island. I had no duty for two or three months at first being laid up with hurts in my legs. This is common enough & is thought nothing of, it is long since over…”

Captain W.H. Cleather of the first Ceylon Regiment, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and arrived in Ceylon in 1805. Through his sister Mary Littlehales (to whom the letters are addressed) he was a brother-in-law of Vice-Admiral Bendall Robert Littlehales (1765-1847), a participant of the Napoleonic Wars, and Captain Edward Littlehales (1805-1888), a commander of HMS Dolphin on the coast of West Africa during the suppression of the slave trade in the 1840s. During his career in the British Ceylon, he served in different Ceylon Regiments, was the Fort adjutant at Galle, Jaffna, and Colombo. He took part in military actions during the Uva Rebellion (1817-1818) and for many years served as Deputy Judge Advocate in Ceylon.

$975USD

72. [SRI LANKA]

ELLIOTT, Edward Christian, & WHITEHEAD, F.J.

Tea Planting in Ceylon.


Rare Sri Lanka imprint, with a period ink inscription written in the town of Panadura, south of Colombo. Comprehensive illustrated guide and history of tea planting in Ceylon, containing detailed descriptions of land clearance for a tea plantation, weeding, tea plucking, pruning, cultivation, diseases and pests, tea seed bearers, manufacture, plantation buildings, machinery, transport, electric lighting, labour, coolly welfare etc. The illustrations are either reproduced from original photographs by F.J. Whitehead, or provided by the engineering department of the Colombo Commercial Co.

$375USD

73. [TIBET]

FILCHNER, Wilhelm (1877-1957)


Ca. 1905. Seven ink drawings on thick paper ca. 27x23 cm (11x9 in) and slightly smaller. The original ink drawings are recently matted together with the corresponding printed text illustration leaves from the book. Housed in a custom made black cloth portfolio with a printed paper title page label and
silk ties. One drawing with an expertly repaired corner chip, but overall the ink drawings are in very good condition.

This historically important collection of ink drawings show 1. A Tibetan Rosary (p.47); 2. Lama d Ge ss Long with yellow hat and cloak etc. (p.48); 3. A travelling lama (p.63); 4. Illustration of an Indian legend (p.85); 5. A prayer drum partially made with human skull parts (p. 103); 6. A water-powered prayer wheel (p.104); 7. Tibetan cairn with prayer flags on mountain top (p.128). The illustrations are supplemented with the matted title page and map of the monastery from the book. The preface states that the ink drawings were created by an artist under Filchner's direction based on photographs made by Filchner. The purpose of Filchner's 1903-5 "expedition to Tibet [was] to carry out geomagnetic and topographical surveys on the high plateau. In addition to its scientific work the expedition carried out a significant intelligence-gathering role and was contemporaneous with similar missions by Francis Younghusband and others" (Howgego, 1850-1940 Polar Regions etc., F6). "Kumbum Monastery is a Buddhist monastery in present day Qinghai, China. Kumbum was founded in 1583 in a narrow valley close to the village of Lusar in the Tibetan cultural region of Amdo. Its superior monastery is Drepung Monastery, immediately to the west of Lhasa. It was ranked in importance as second only to Lhasa" (Wikipedia).

$4750USD

74. [TIBET]
REUILLY, Jean, Baron de (1780-1810)
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].

This 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.

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.

$1750USD

75. [TIMOR]
[Brown Sepia Watercolour View of the Coast of Timor with Natives Boats, and a Mountainous Shore in the Distance].
Ca. 1820. Brown watercolour and pencil on paper, ca. 15.5x23 cm (6x9 in). Recently matted, very good watercolour.

The view obviously taken from the ship’s deck, shows the inhabitants of Timor approaching in boats in attempt to sell their goods; a mountainous shore reveals itself in the background.

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

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

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

As Richard Burton noted in ‘First footsteps in East Africa’, the sloop carried out a naval blockade of the Somalian coast in 1825-1833, after a British brig from the Mauritius had been seized, plundered and broken up near Berberah in 1825. “The ‘Elphinstone’ sloop of war (Capt. Greer commanding) was sent to blockade the coast; when her guns opened fire, the people fled with their wives and children, and the spot where a horseman was killed by a cannon ball is still shown on the plain near the town”. <...>

Eventually “the Somal bound themselves to abstain from future attacks upon English vessels, and also to refund by annual statements the full amount of plundered property. For the purpose of enforcing the latter stipulation it was resolved that a vessel of war should remain upon the coast until the whole was liquidated. When attempts at evasion occurred, the traffic was stopped by sending all craft outside the guardship, and forbidding intercourse with the shore. The ‘Coote’, the ‘Palinus’ and the ‘Tigris’, in turn with the ‘Elphinstone’, maintained the blockade through the trading season till 1833 (Burton, R. First Footsteps in East Africa. London, 1856. P. Xxxiv-xxxv).

$650USD

76. [TURKMENISTAN]
   [PANOV Ivan N.]
   [Collection of Forty-Nine Original Photographs of Soviet Turkmenistan, Including Over Twenty Views of Ashgabat Taken Before the 1948 Earthquake, Views of Chardzhou, Mary, Kyzyl-Arvat, and Picturesque Portraits of the Local People].

Ca. 1928-1930. Forty-nine loose gelatin silver prints from ca. 13x18 cm (5 ¾ x 7 in) to ca. 10.5x16 cm (4 ¾ x 6 ¼ in). Seven photos captioned and/or numbered in Russian on verso. A couple of photos with minor small corners creases, one with a corner chip, but overall a very good collection.

Interesting collection of early vivid photo views and scenes of Soviet Turkmenistan taken a few years after it had become a part of the Soviet Union (1924). The images were taken by talented Tashkent photographer Ivan Panov who worked for the State Art Publishing House in Moscow (Izogiz). Many of Panov’s views of Central Asian cities and landscapes, as well as portraits of local people were printed as postcards by the Izogiz in the 1930s (he is known for his views of Tashkent, Lake Issyk-Kul in Kyrgyzstan, Chelyabinsk, Moscow, Black Sea resorts and others).
The collection includes over twenty views of Ashgabat taken before the city was heavily destroyed during the 1948 earthquake. The images show the Baha ’i temple (first in the world, constructed in 1908, demolished in 1963), monument to V. Lenin (finished in 1927), Turkmen Institute of Culture (decorated with the sculptures of Reading Turkmens — a man and a woman), Turkmen State Museum, Polytechnic school, Ashgabat Central Committee of the Communist Party, the storefront of the Ashgabat branch of the State Publishing House (Gosizdat), railway station, covered galleries of the city market, building of the textile factory (constructed in 1924), three views of Ashgabat water tower built after a project by V. Shukhov, Ashgabat state theatre of Russian drama, cinema theatre, and others. There are also interesting views of a Turkmen aul (village) near Kyzyl-Arvat (now Serdar, north-west of Ashgabat); boats and boats men on the Amu Darya River at Chardzhou (now Turkmenabad); a market and a camel caravan at rest in Mary (an oasis in the Karakum Desert). Over a dozen portraits depict the Turkmen people at a market (selling watermelons, sheep, harnesses); local families outside or inside their yurts, children, camel drovers, and others. Overall an interesting collection of vivid views of first Soviet years in Turkmenistan.

$2750 USD

77. [UZBEKISTAN]
[PANOV, Ivan N.]
[Collection of Eighty-Two Original Photographs of Soviet Uzbekistan, Including over Thirty Views of Old Tashkent Taken before the 1966 Earthquake, Street Views of Bukhara, Fergana, Namangan, a View of the Syr Darya River in Khujand, and a Series of Picturesque Portraits of Local People].

Ca. 1928-1930. Eighty-two loose gelatin silver prints from ca. 13x18 cm (5 ¼ x 7 in) to ca. 10x14 cm (3 ¾ x 5 ½ in). Two photos captioned in pen/pencil in Russian on verso, one with a typewritten paper label and a censorship stamp on verso; several are numbered on verso. Two photos with the traces of old mounts on verso, but overall a very good collection.

Large collection of early vivid photo views and scenes of Soviet Uzbekistan taken just several years after it had become a part of Soviet Union (1924). The images were taken by talented Tashkent photographer Ivan Panov who worked for the State Art Publishing House in Moscow (Izogiz). Many of Panov’s views of Central Asian cities and landscapes, as well as portraits of local people were printed as postcards by the Izogiz in the 1930s (he is known for his views of Tashkent, Lake Issyk-Kul in Kyrgyzstan, Chelyabinsk, Moscow, Black Sea resorts and others).

The collection includes over thirty views of Tashkent which give a great representation of the old city before its destruction in the 1966 earthquake (most of the historic areas were ruined and the city was rebuilt on the basis of Soviet architectural styles). There are views of Tashkent street and squares with small shops, open air markets, tram cars, donkey riders, numerous street signs, theatre posters, et al.; close views of the old building of the main post office; People’s House which housed the first theatre in Central Asia (since 1912, later housed the Art Museum of Uzbekistan, was demolished in 1974); Sheihantaur architectural complex; Revolution (former Kaufman) Park with a street bookshop decorated with constructivist ornaments; Soviet club housed in a former mosque; building of a museum with the sign “The Museum is open;” “Winter Khiva” cinema theatre on Karl Marx prospect (built in 1917 and destroyed during the 1966 earthquake), et al. Other regions of Uzbekistan are shown on two photos of the Syr Darya River bank in Khujand, two street views of Fergana, a picturesqueness view of a street in Bukhara (with the typewritten label and a censorship stamp on verso), image of a carpet market in Namangan, and a series of views of ruins of old mosques and ancient fortifications in the Kwarezm region. There are also over twenty-five group and individual portraits of Uzbeks: fruit and nut sellers, donkey riders, crowds on the market, men and boys at a gathering or in chaihana (tea house), group of women under paranja at a cotton market, a scene with a dancing man cheered by his family, an Uzbek
family next to their yurt, and others. Overall a valuable visual archive documenting the early years of Soviet Uzbekistan.

$4250USD

78. [VIETNAM - SAIGON]

CASPARI, Chrétien Edouard (1840-1918)

[Album of Ten Original Watercolour Views of Saigon and Environs].

1877-1878. Watercolour and ink on paper; six larger sketches, ca. 13x21 cm (5x8 in), and four smaller ones, ca. 10,5x14 cm (4 x 5 ½ in). All captioned and dated in ink in the lower margins of the images, with additional pencil captions or notes on the mounts. Period style maroon gilt tooled half morocco with cloth sides. Watercolours mounted laid paper leaves. Album overall in very good condition.

Beautiful sketches taken from life by a French colonial engineer, while serving in Indochina. The collection includes several interesting views of Saigon showing the La Sainte Enfance School, St. Joseph Seminary (‘Semiaire annamite’), the house of the director of the French arsenal, a horse-driven carriage or ‘Malabar’ et al. The watercolours include some nice portraits of the locals, including a sketch of a Chinese merchant followed by a servant carrying his goods, portraits of Vietnamese women with children, people driving oxen carts, villagers et al. There is also a great view of Dong Nai River near Bien Hoa city (32 km east from Saigon) – a peaceful picture of a river with two people paddling in a boat and several village houses amidst lush tropical greenery on shore. One sketch shows local plants – mango tree, bamboo and an Erythrina tree covered with bright red flowers.

Chrétien Édouard Caspari was a French hydrographer and astronomer. He graduated from École polytechnique in 1860, and in 1862-1902 he worked as a hydrographer and engineer in France, the Caribbean and French Indochina (the Gulf of Siam, Annam and Tonkin). Caspari was the author of an astronomy textbook for the Service Hydrographique de la Marine, and of numerous scientific papers, some relating to Indochina. He was awarded with the Prix Montijon of the French Academy of Sciences (1878), and in 1905 he became President of the Astronomical Society of France.

$3250USD

79. [VIETNAM - SAIGON]

SHORT, Edward Morrison de Courcy (b. 1857)

[Finely Executed Pencil Drawing Titled:] Saigon.

1887. Drawing ca. 9x20 cm (3 ½ x 8 in). Drawing recently matted and in fine condition.

A view of Saigon, capital of the French colony of Cochinchina from 1864-1948 and capital of the independent state of South Vietnam from 1954-75, when it was officially renamed Ho Chi Minh City. From an album of "Sketches made on a trip Round the World." By Edward Morrison de Courcy Short, b.1857, who attended Charterhouse School, Surrey (1870-6). He passed the Ceylon Civil Service exam in 1878, and in 1905 became Chairman of the Municipal Council and Mayor of Colombo, retiring in 1910.

$275USD

80. [VIETNAM - TONKIN]

[Collection of Ten Original Pen and Wash Drawings of Military Fortifications, Villages and Mountainous Views of Tonkin (North Vietnam) Taken by a Participant of the French Military Campaign on Pacification of Tonkin (1886-1896)].

Ca. 1891. Ten drawings, pen and wash on album leaves, each ca. 13x21 cm (5 ¾ x 8 ¼ in). All but one captioned in ink in the lower margins of the images, five signed “Aug. Bournas” in the lower corners (three additionally dated February or December 1891), one signed “Diesenhosen”(?) in the right lower corner Several drawings with minor small corners creases, but overall a very good collection.
Interesting collection of original drawings made by a participant of the French Pacification of Tonkin (1886-1896) - one Aug[ust?] Bornas who served in the column of Commandant Fournier (XI Legion) during the 1891 campaign. Tonkin (in the north-east of modern Vietnam) became a part of French Indochina in 1887, but it took French authorities almost ten years to completely subdue the region, especially its northern mountainous areas. These skillful sketches document the steady and painful advance of French troops into the hilly interior of rebellious Tonkin, showing small villages and French posts, barricades destroyed during the advance, mountains and valleys, streams et al. The drawings include:

2. A view of the barricade (made of bamboo) at Lung Giao, destroyed by the column of Commandant Fournier on 27 March 1891.
3. A view of the barricade (made of bricks and bamboo) at Lung Kett, which closes the entrance to Thien Sang (view taken from inside), the barricade was destroyed by the column of Commandant Fournier on 3 April 1891.
5. A view of Dong Khe fort, facing west, with French tricolor waving above. Dated December 1891 and signed “Aug. Bournas”.
6. A view of the French post in the town of Ngan Son (Bắc Kạn Province, Northeastern Vietnam), with French tricolor waving above.
7. A view of the market in Tan Bon (on the route from Nam-Nang to Dong Khe, Northeastern Vietnam).
8. Camp in Nai Phung and the Pac Giai valley.
9. A view of the Lung Che circue taken from above, signed “Diesenhosen” (?).
10. Untitled drawing portraying French officers taking rest on a river bank (two are talking, one is cooking on a camp stove), with two Vietnamese boats landed on shore nearby.

“The Pacification of Tonkin (1886-96) was a slow and ultimately successful military and political campaign undertaken by the French Empire in the northern portion of Tonkin (modern-day north Vietnam) to re-establish order in the wake of the Sino-French War (August 1884 – April 1885), to entrench a French protectorate in Tonkin, and to suppress Vietnamese opposition to French rule” (Wikipedia).

$3500USD

81. [VIETNAM - TONKIN]
[LOGERAIS, Jean and Juliette]
[Important Collection of Three Notebooks with Original Manuscripts & Ephemera Containing Accounts of Logerais Work and Residence in Tonkin (Northern Vietnam), Titled:] Souvenirs de voyage (Tonkin). Extraits des lettres adressées a mère. 1er Mai 1899 – 20 Mai 1901; embarquement 12 jours apres mois mariage, 18 avril 1899. J. Logerais. [WITH: Three Folders with 148 Original Photographs of Tonkin and Cochinchina, Including over Seventy Views and Scenes Taken in Quang Yen, over Thirty taken in Yen Bai, as well as views of Lang Son, Saigon, Hanoi, Vung Tau and others].

Ca. 1899-1901. Three Octavo notebooks. 142, 142 and 133 lined leaves filled in manuscript (ink). With over twenty additional leaves of ephemera (copies of letters, notes, menus, theatre programmes, newspaper clippings et al.) pasted on to the leaves or loosely laid in. Original quarter cloth notebooks with light brown stiff card covers.

The folders consist of large folded loose leaves of paper from ca. 36x22,5 cm (14 ¾ x 9 in) to ca. 31x20 cm (12 ¾ x 7 ¾ in) when folded. With 148 gelatin silver prints of various size (see the details
Almost all images with period manuscript captions in French on the mounts, many with additional captions on versos. The cover of one folder with large tears and creases, a few images mildly faded, but overall a very good collection of strong interesting images.

Important collection of original manuscripts, photographs and ephemera from the estate of doctor Jean Logerais, who worked in French military hospitals in Yen Bai (Yen Bai province, northern central Vietnam), Coc Leu (Lao Kai province, northwestern Vietnam), and Quang Yen (Quang Ninh province, northeastern Vietnam) in 1899-1901, shortly after the region had been finally subdued by French authorities in the course of the Pacification of Tonkin (1886-1896).

Three notebooks from the collection contain early 20th century transcriptions (the notebooks were compiled in 1910s) of 58 letters from Jean Logerais’ wife Juliette to her mother, covering the period of May 1899 – May 1901. Most letters were written from Tonkin region: Yen Bai (18 letters, 21 August 1899 – 18 April 1900), “On the Red River (Song Koi) before Trai Hutt” (1 letter, 29 April - 10 May 1900); Coc Leu (9 letters, 23 May - 4 September 1900), Quang Yen (15 letters, 22 September 1900 – 7 April 1901), and “Notes on our voyage to the gateway of China” (29 March – 9 April 1901); but there are also letters written in Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, on board the river steamer to Yen Bai, and several letters written on board the steamer on the way to French Indochina and back. The letters vividly and in great detail describe the medical service in Tonkin military clinics where Dr. Logerais served, the couple’s several moves from place to place, their residences, relations with the servants and other French residents, prices for various goods, local lifestyle, climate, celebrations et al.; a rough ink sketch in the text shows the plan of the hospital and the doctor’s house on the bank of the Red River in Coc Leu (on the border with the Chinese Yunnan province).

The main text is supplemented with a number of original manuscripts and ephemera, including seven hand-drawn and printed menus (with the one showing a butcher beckoning geese to the doorway with the sign “Aux portes de Yunnan”), programs of three theatre performances (for the opening of the municipal theatre in Haiphong in November 1900, for the performance in the Hanoi theatre in August 1899, and for the performance by the servicemen of the 9th Regiment of French Marine Infantry), three manuscript New Year congratulations to Dr. Logerais and his wife from the servants of Yen Bai hospital (dated 1 January 1890); an invitation to Dr. Logerais from a Yen Bai upper-class resident (in the original envelope), literary supplement to “Le Figaro” (10 July 1886, 4 pp.) titled “Souvenirs du Tonkin” and dedicated to the recently annexed region, full of documentary and humorous sketches (views and scenes, portraits of Vietnamese and French military men, administrators, tourists; the supplement is worn on folds, with numerous tears); two leaves from “L’Illustration” (April 1885) with the portraits of “Les Héros du Tonkin,” and others.

The photograph folders include:

1) Cochinchine et Tonkin (ca. 1899).

Paper folder ca. 31x20 cm (12 ¼ x 7 ¾ in). 84 gelatin silver prints mounted on the leaves, the majority ca. 8x11 cm (3 ¼ x 4 ¼ in), also with seven photos ca. 11x15,5 cm (4 ¾ x 6 in) or slightly smaller, and one photo ca. 9x12 cm (3 ½ x 4 ½ in) loosely inserted. All with period ink captions in French on the mounts, most with additional captions on the mounts. The cover leaf with tears and losses, two photos removed, a couple of images mildly faded.

The folder includes several interesting views of Saigon (two of the city market), Ha Long Bay, Hanoi, Yen Bai (panorama of the Red River taken near Yen Bai, general views of the city and the hospital, views of the city market, streets, Vietnamese houses, portraits of French residents outside the church after the Sunday service, city market, Vietnamese women, porters, private portraits of Dr. Logerais and his wife taken inside their house); hospital in Lao Kai; Quang Yen (Logerais’ residence, portraits of French officers, doctors, and residents, Vietnamese servants, and others), Cap Saint-Jacques (modern Vung Tau), Singapore, and others.

2) Tonkin (Quang-Yen), 1900-1901.
Paper folder ca. 36x22.5 cm (14 ¼ x 9 in). Thirteen large gelatin silver prints ca. 24x17.5 cm (9 ½ x 7 in) mounted on the leaves, all with period ink captions in French on the mounts. Two last photos (apparently, portraits of Juliette Logerais under the banyan tree) removed. With a large albumen print ca. 19.5x24 cm (7 ½ x 9 ½ in) mounted on card, and a gelatin silver print ca. 13x17.5 cm (5x7 in) loosely inserted.

The album includes views of Quang Yen taken from the terrace of the hospital and showing the post office and the wharf, distant views of the hospital (faded), Bach Dang River flowing through the city; two portraits of a local nobleman in richly decorated dress, a joke scene with a husband, a wife and a lover climbing up a ladder; several portraits of Juliette Logerais (at the pagoda gates next to the hospital, under a banyan tree et al); portraits of the Logerais couple with two other doctors; a party of French picnickers at a river bank accompanied by Vietnamese servants, and others.

3) Tonkin (ca. 1901).

Paper folder ca. 31x20 cm (12 ¼ x 7 ¾ in). Fifty gelatin silver prints ca. 13x17.5 cm (5x7 in) mounted on the leaves, all with period ink captions in French on the mounts.

Over thirty views of Quang Yen include its general and street views, images of Quang Yen military hospital, city market, hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, barracks of French officers and soldiers, Dr. Logerais’ house, views of Vietnamese funeral procession, four portraits of a local nobleman (two are smaller versions of the photos in the previous album), group portrait of the Sisters of Mercy in Quang Yen; portraits of other French doctors and residents (in palanquins, on picnics and trips to the countryside; with a portrait of Dr. Le Guen – chief medical officer in Quang Yen), local people, and others. There are also photos of a train to Lang Son, views of the interior of the caves in Lang Son decorated with sculptures of Buddha, images of the gateway to China, street shop in the Chinese border town, Chinese general, and others. An earlier group portrait (taken in Tonkin in 1893) features Dr. Jean Logerais before his wedding.

Overall an interesting extensive archive illustrating early French rule in northern Vietnam.

$4750USD

82. [VIETNAM]

[Three Original Watercolours Showing a Vietnamese Carrier, a Palanquin and a Porter].

Ca. 1919. Three works, watercolour and pencil on French watermarked bluish album paper, two ca. 31x23.5 cm (12 ¼ x 9 ¼ in), one slightly smaller. Mounted on period slightly larger brown paper leaves. Pencil captions under the images, and pencil notes on the mounts. Overall a very good collection.

The collection includes interesting images of a Vietnamese palanquin carrier, dressed in traditional red ao-dai (robe) with yellow mount, and a head dress; one of the watercolours shows him while holding the carcass of a palanquin. The third picture presents a colourful red palanquin with green decorations and yellow ornaments. Overall a nice collection illustrating the traditional transport of Vietnam.

$750USD

83. BONVALOT, Pierre Gabriel Édouard (1853-1933)

[Autograph Note Signed ‘G. Bonvalot’ to André Liesse, with the Original Envelope with Postal Stamps].

Lyon, 20 February 1896. Octavo (ca. 18x11.5 cm). 1 p. Brown ink on watermarked laid paper with printed letterhead ‘Quai de la Charite, 3’. With the original envelope inscribed by Bonvalot, with Lyon postal ink stamps. Both the letter and the envelope are mounted in a paper folder (ca. early 20th century) titled in ink ‘Bonvalot, explorateur français’. Two newspaper clippings with Bonvalot’s portraits
are also mounted in the folder on the opposite side. The folder is worn at extremities, with a tear on the hinge, but the letter and the envelope are in very good condition.

A short note by Pierre Gabriel Édouard Bonvalot, French explorer of Central Asia and Tibet. Bonvalot writes to André Liesse, a French journalist and economist, thanking him for his ‘precious information’ and asking about a forthcoming meeting with M. De Chambrice.

By the time when this note was written Bonvalot had already become famous after his expeditions to Russian Central Asia in 1880-82 and 1886 (Pamir, Alai and Karakoram Mountains), and to Tibet in 1889-1890 when he crossed Asia from Chinese Turkestan to the French Indochina through the Tian Shan Mountains, the Tarim Basin, the Lop Nor and the Tibetan Plateau. The letter is supplemented with two newspaper clippings with the portraits of Bonvalot, one of which shows him with Prince Henri of Orléans (1867-1901) who accompanied Bonvalot during two of his travels to Central Asia.

84. **HEDIN, Sven Anders 1865-1952**

[A Signed Photo Postcard of Hedin].

*Stockholm: Paul Heckscher, ca. 1910. Ca. 13,5x8,5 cm (5 x 3 ½ in). Postcard in very good condition.*

"Between 1894 and 1908, in three daring expeditions through the mountains and deserts of Central Asia, he mapped and researched parts of Chinese Turkestan (officially Xinjiang) and Tibet which had been unexplored until then. Upon his return to Stockholm in 1909 he was received as triumphantly as Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld. In 1902, he became the last Swede (to date) to be raised to the untitled nobility and was considered one of Sweden’s most important personalities. As a member of two scientific academies, he had a voice in the selection of Nobel Prize winners for both science and literature. Hedin never married and had no children, rendering his family line now extinct.

Hedin's expedition notes laid the foundations for a precise mapping of Central Asia. He was one of the first European scientific explorers to employ indigenous scientists and research assistants on his expeditions. Although primarily an explorer, he was also the first to unearth the ruins of ancient Buddhist cities in Chinese Central Asia. However, as his main interest in archaeology was finding ancient cities, he had little interest in gathering data thorough scientific excavations. Of small stature, with a bookish, bespectacled appearance, Hedin nevertheless proved himself a determined explorer, surviving several close brushes with death from hostile forces and the elements over his long career. His scientific documentation and popular travelogues, illustrated with his own photographs, watercolor paintings and drawings, his adventure stories for young readers and his lecture tours abroad made him world famous" (Wikipedia).

*$475USD$

85. **KRUSENSTERN, Adam Johann von (1770-1846) & TILESius, Wilhelm Gottlieb von Tilenau (1769-1857)**

[A Plate from the Famous Atlas of Captain Krusenstern’s First Russian Circumnavigation, Titled:] Obryady pri Vzaimnom Privetstvii Yapontsev / Japanischer Gruss [Custom of Mutual Greeting of Japanese].

*[Saint Petersburg: Morskaya Typ., 1813]. Copper engraving, ca. 23,5x30 cm (9 ¼ x 12 in). Title in Russian and German. A very good strong impression with wide margins.*

Plate XLVIII from the famous Russian edition of the Atlas of Krusenstern’s circumnavigation in 1803-1806 (Atlas k Puteshestviu Kapitana Krusensterna. SPb, 1813). The complete Atlas is a great rarity with only one copy found in Worldcat (National Maritime Museum in Greenwich), but separate engravings are also very rare. The Atlas contains 118 engraved views and scenes (according to the Russian State Library) and was one of the most luxurious Russian editions produced at the beginning of
the 19th century, being issued on funds of the Cabinet of the Russian Emperor and costing 15 thousand roubles - a huge sum of money at the time.

The engraving shows two Japanese Samurais bending in a mutual bow, each carrying a pair of Daisho swords. The landscape behind them features traditional Japanese houses on a seashore. Krusenstern’s ship “Neva” stayed in the Nagasaki bay for half a year in September 1804 – March 1805 while Russian ambassador Nikolay Rezanov tried to establish diplomatic relations with Japan. The mission turned out to be unsuccessful, and “Neva” returned to Petropavlovsk. The engraving was made from the drawing by Wilhelm Gottlieb Tilesius von Tilenau (1769-1857), German naturalist and artist who participated in Krusenstern’s expedition. The engraver, Ivan Chesky (1782-1848) was a member of the Russian Academy of Arts (1807), known for his masterly engraved architectural landscapes, portraits and book illustrations, including engravings for Alexander Pushkin’s “Eugene Onegin”.

$1250USD