EXPLORATION, TRAVELS & VOYAGES

NEW ACQUISITIONS

& STOCK HIGHLIGHTS

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Cover illustration – view of a beach near Kalutara, Sri Lanka (item #22, enlargement view)
Title page illustration – portrait of Tahitian women (item #36)

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1. **[AFRICA – COMOROS ISLANDS, DJIBOUTI & ZANZIBAR]**  
   [Album of 234 Original Gelatin Silver Photographs Showing Travels of French Plantation Owners to the Comoros Islands, Including Photographs of Djibouti and Zanzibar.]

   1903. Oblong Folio album ca. 24.5x32 cm (12 ½ x 9 ½ in) with 50 stiff card album leaves. Seventeen larger gelatin silver photographs each ca. 18x13 cm (7x5 in), and the remaining photos between ca. 8.5x5 cm (3 ½ x 2 in) and ca. 12x9 cm (4 ¾ x 3 ½ in) mounted on recto and/or verso of 41 leaves, over 60 of the photos with manuscript pencil captions. Period maroon quarter morocco with red pebbled cloth boards. Some of the album leaves very mildly warped but overall a very good album with strong sharp photographs.

   This album documents the voyage of a group of French plantation owners to their plantations in the Comoros Islands via Djibouti, Zanzibar, etc. A caption indicates their departure from Marseille on March 10th 1903 and the album shows views of their voyage, including the Straight of Messina, the Suez Canal and Port Tewfik. Sixteen photographs show views of Djibouti, including images of merchants arriving on the coast, a view of the post office and the road to the train station, a slaughterhouse and several photographs of the Somali market. Also included are several views of Zanzibar which show Stone Town’s streets and buildings, with one image of the travellers standing in front of the Surgical Hall. However, the majority of the album is focused on the Comoros Islands (Union of Comoros), which became a French protectorate in 1886 and where French-owned companies established a plantation-based economy. The album shows a procession of native people carrying Mr. Régoin, director of the Bambo plantation, to his operation (one image is captioned “arrival of Mr. Régoin April 1st 1903”). The group travels across Eastern Anjouan Island, and photographs show Mutsamudu village and hospital (captioned “Dr. Doreau”), the market in Patsi (Patsy), a Dziani vanilla plantation, its workers and the owners’ residence, and a view of Domoni (Domoney). The many photographs of Bambo include images of workers waiting outside the main office for their pay, local people fishing, men carrying whaling boats, and people working in sugarcane fields. An additional photograph shows coconut trees in Hambou on the Grande Comore Island, and other images from the region show local people outside their huts, navigating on pirogues and posing for group portraits. Interestingly, one image taken in Ouani shows a group of French men, and is captioned “M. Plaideau – Peytral – Louis Orwiers – V. Amont”: Mr. Plaideau had started a successful Vanilla plantation in 1893 in Sangani, Grande Comore (the Western Comoros Island) and the others were possibly his associates or other plantation owners. Two photographs show people in front of a branch of the “Comptoir National d’Escompte de Paris” (a French bank), near the Charifou Jeewa publishing house., and the end of the album includes several photographs taken in France after the voyage. Overall, a rare collection of strong interesting photographs from a voyage to the Comoros islands.

   $4500 USD

2. **[AFRICA – CONGO POINTE-NOIRE (NDINDI)]**

   MILHAU, Georges


   8 May 1914. Folio typescript ca. 33.5x22 cm (13 ¼ x 8 ½ in) with 64 pp. of typescript printed recto only in purple ink on white laid paper with page numbers. With nine building plans, ca. 54.5x47 cm (21 ¼ x 18 ½ in), 30x42.5 cm (11 ¾ x 16 ¼ in), 23.5x40.5 cm (9 ¾ x 16 in), 30x19 cm (11 ¼ x 7 ½ in), two ca. 20x28.5 cm (8x11 in), two ca. 21.5x20.5 cm (8 ½ x 8 ¼ in) and one ca. 19x21 cm (7 ½ x 8 ¼ in), each labelled and numbered in period manuscript ink. Period style maroon half morocco album with maroon cloth boards.
This typescript documents the urban development project of Pointe-Noire now Ndindi, in the former French Congo, including plans for the construction of a large merchant port, a railway, the configuration of roads, as well as residential, commercial and government buildings. First, the author describes the instructions from the governor general of French Equatorial Africa, which include the need for large roads, a grid structure, and a distribution of the land that meets hygienic standards. The governor encourages "that the Indigenous population be clearly separated from the European population. It is therefore imperative that the allotment plan include the division of the city into two distinct districts, with sufficient distance between them, with the indigenous quarter placed as much as possible downwind from the European quarter." (p. 2) The report then details the topography surrounding the bay, and describes the plan for the city's port, which includes a 200 m x 22 m wharf with stores, workshops, and sheds to hold goods, several docks, road connections between the port and the rest of the city, a harbour station (including a depot for ore, stores, warehouses and customs), a railway route around the city, a train station for travelers, and more... The report also describes the allotment plan: "The lots should be sufficiently large so that the recipients can settle in with ease... We can assume that the average colonial house includes a ground floor with 3 rooms each measuring 5 m x 5 m. Supposing a 3 m wide verandah around the entire building and accounting for the thickness of the walls, the dimensions are: 24 m x 13 m..." This description is illustrated by two floor plans pp. 25-27. The report also discusses the orientation, size and density of streets, referring to existing cases in Dakar, Brazzaville and Saigon. The author calculates the city's building density and finds it comparable to that of Brazzaville. There are also descriptions of the Indigenous quarters and the public services including a new wireless telegraph station, the governor general and government buildings, the tribunal, market, town hall, post office, housing for officials, church, and hospitals... A quotation for the land development is also included. "To summarize, in 1935 Pointe-Noire will be a large colonial city that will play a role for the AEF [French Equatorial Africa] similar to the role played by Dakar for the AOF [French Occidental Africa] and Saigon for Indochina... We could not be accused of exaggeration when predicting that in 1935, Pointe-Noire will have a population of at least 3000 Europeans and 15000 Indigenous people.” (p. 6)

Additionally, there are 9 illustrative building plans of different sizes which show a general sketch, the residential buildings layout, the TSF (wireless telegraph) station, government buildings, the concession of the « Compagnie française du Haut-Congo (CFHC),” and property of the Nieuwe Afrikaansche Handels-Vennootschap (NAHV, or Nouvelle compagnie commerciale africaine). This document is rare, having been printed in a very few copies. The author of this project, Georges Milhau, was a colonial artillery captain and chief of the cadaster mission at Pointe-Noire. Squadron chief in 1918, he served the 41st Régiment of colonial artillery commanded by lieutenant-colonel Carteron. This envisioned development was only realized in the 1920s, as was the construction of the Congo-Ocean railway which linked Pointe-Noire to Brazzaville.

$3500USD

3. [AFRICA - EAST]

LUCK, Charles Cardale (1875-1954); LUCK, Cicely Maud; LUCK, Hildur Carolina (1881-1891).

[Extensive Private Archive with over 140 Original Gelatin Silver Photographs taken during Hildur Luck’s Travels to Kenya and Uganda, Showing Her Brother Cardale Luck’s Gwonongween Estate in Kenya, His Family and House Servants, Missionary Stations, Schools and Churches in Mbarara (Uganda), Lake Victoria, River Nile’s Ripon Falls, Mombasa, and Others, Many Vivid Portraits of Native People;
With 31 Letters Written to Hildur Mostly by Cardale and his wife Cicely from Kenya; Additionally with about Sixty Items of Ephemera collected during Hildur’s Voyage to Kenya and Uganda in 1940s.

Ca. 1920s. Over 140 loose gelatin silver prints of various size, including over eighty large photos ca. 11.5x16 cm (4 ½ x 6 ¼ in) or slightly smaller; and over thirty smaller images, ca. 9x14 cm (3 ½ x 5 ½ in); the rest are ca. 6.5x11 cm (2 ½ x 4 ½ in) or slightly smaller. Most photos with pencil or ink captions in English or Swedish on versos. Several corners of photos mildly creased, but overall very good strong photos. With 31 letters, dated 1920-1948, small and large Octavos, in all over eighty pages of legible text in English. Black and blue ink on various wove paper; with three stamped envelopes. With over sixty items of various ephemera (visas, travel insurance, telegrams, recommendation letters to African authorities and churches, receipts from hotels, shops and churches, railway tickets, medicine prescriptions et al.), dated 1946-1947. Overall a very interesting archive in very good condition.

Extensive interesting archive of original photographs, letters, and ephemera from the estate of Hildur Carolina Luck, a secretary of Swedish Kvinnelige Misjons Arbeidere (Women Mission Workers’ Organization) in the 1940s. The archive’s contents are closely related to the life of Hildur’s brother, Charles Cardale Luck (1875-1954), a known Swedish artist and a residing farmer in eastern Kenya in the 1920-1940s. The archive contains over 140 original photos taken during Hildur’s visit to her brother’s Gwonongween estate near Lumbwa (Kenya’s Rift Valley region) in autumn-winter 1921-1922 (see the letter by Cicely Luck from 17 Oct. 1921). Over twenty images were taken in the estate, including portraits of Cardale Luck, his wife Cicely and their four children George Thomas Axel (1911-?), Rolf Cardale (1912-1944), Cecil Percy (1917-2008), and Andolie Sophia (ca. 1920-?), with nice photos of the wife and children feeding the chickens, two younger Luck kids posing next to an African hut, portraits of native farm workers milking cows, Kikuyu girls near Lumbwa, native men dancing on the front lawn of the estate, servants moving furniture out of or to the estate, a panoramic view of the estate taken from the distance, views of the nearby mountain ridges of the Great Rift Valley, and others. About twenty images of Kenya show streets in Mombasa, Fort Jesus on Mombasa Island, a street in Kavirondo district, a native dance, termite mounds, people from Kavirondo in festive costumes, and others.

Over sixty interesting photos were taken during Hildur Luck’s trip to the missionary stations in Mbarara (Ankole region of Uganda) via Lake Victoria. The photos show Church Missionary Society station in Ndeje (native girls posing with missionary “Miss E. Brewer”), children on a lesson in CMS school in Mbarara, mission bungalow in Mbarara, native church in the Ankole region, a group of native boy scouts in Mbarara, missionary “Miss Brittain” on a bike posing with native boys in the Ankole region, a female missionary teaching native girls sowing, people leaving Kampala Cathedral after the service, CMS hospital in Kampala; several group portraits of Ugandan native Christian priests with their families; view of the graves of English missionary and martyr James Hannington (1847-1885) and missionary George Lawrence Pilkington (1865-1897) apparently in Kampala; portraits of Hildur Luck being carried by native porters across a river and driven in a cart, a portrait of native carriers moving heavy luggage uphill, and numerous portraits of native villagers, children, babies, girls carrying water, musicians playing drums, girls working on a field, and others. There are also fourteen interesting images of Lake Victoria and Ripon Falls in Uganda (now submerged after the construction of the Owen Falls Dam in 1954), showing native canoes in Jinja, a village on the lake shore, native boat with the sign “Africa, Entebbe” on the stern, and Hildur Luck and her brother (?) posing in front of the Ripon Falls.

The letters include four early ones written in the first years of the Luck family’s life in the Gwonongween estate (dated 31 July 1920 – 26 Oct. 1922), and twenty-seven later ones, written in the family next house in Ol Ngatonga farm, Kitale region of Kenya (16 Dec. 1938 – 12 Dec. 1948). Written mostly by Cicely Luck (with a few authored by Cardale) and addressed mostly to Hildur or her sister Nilsalie (Nilsalie Frederica Hallencreutz, 1878-1972), the letters talk about family affairs and life in Africa, household duties, crops, farm animals, Swedish food they had a home, risks of getting sleeping sickness and malaria, locust attacks, Swedish Mount Elgon Expedition (4 Aug. 1920), the beginning of WW2 (4
A long fascinating letter by Cicely Luck dated 26 October 1922 gives a detailed account of their car trip from Jinja to Kisumu on the shore of Lake Victoria via Busia, with a thunderstorm and heavy rains getting their car stuck in the mud and forcing them to stay overnight in the mud huts of a nearby rest camp; a long colourful passage describes Kavirondo people coming back from a Ngoma party whom the travellers met on the way: “I can’t attempt to do justice to their attire – it was infinitely varied & grotesque beyond belief! Pat & I could really have wept at being unable to snap them. <...> All the women were oiled until they gleamed like well kept mahogany. They had painted their legs with grey <...?> paint, but otherwise were not got up, save for numerous bead ornaments, hair oiled etc. They really looked delightful, or rather the young girls did, before child-bearing had spoilt their figures, poor dears. They were so graceful & unselfconscious in their movements & looked so happy, teeth & eyes gleaming in competition with their polished limbs. All the men were painted but not like the Lua Kavirondos the other side of Nunias that you took a snap of – not all over haphazard, but carefully with elaborate designs <...> in dull red, grey & ochre coloured earths. Some had nose, mouth & chin painted yellow, outlined in red, others had eyes patterned. Almost all had elaborate patterns in 2 or 3 colours on the legs. Some wore leopard skins, & other “cat” skins, not slung over the shoulders, but round the waist, giving quite a skirt-like effect. One wore, I think, a hyena skin, but I can’t be sure. Some crowned these costumes with European straw hats, preferably 2 on tops of each other – Tenai fashion & that, together with their <...?> salutes, were indescribably ludicrous, when combined with their native war paint! <...> They carried huge shield & spears – one had on European boots! Some wore tusks & horns all round their heads, these I think were the most alarming to the eye – truly they were all like the worst nightmare of cannibal chiefs that a fever-haunted child-brain could conjure up. And yet you know they were very kindly should & saluted & “jamboed” us very friendly as we passed, & grinned like pleased school-boys at our open admiration!”

Other excerpts from the letters:

**Swedish Mount Elgon Expedition (April-July 1920):** “Just now we have 3 of the Swedish Expedition with us – Capt. & Fru Lovén, Dr. Granvik – it is very nice to have them to talk to & hear all their adventures at Elgon & en route. They are very pleased with their time & the results of their labours, & on the whole the weather has been all in their favour. They will stay here for some days before going for a brief trip to Uganda, after which they go home with their spoils. I so ejoy having Marta Lovén here, one never sees white women here, just swarms of men <...> Fru Lovén has brought a charming little baby monkey with her – you would delight in him I know. As I write he sits on the balustrade of the verandah, gracefully scratching fleas with one paw, & draping his knee long tail around him. He eats Cape gooseberries <...> and is really quite dreadfully human! <...> They hope to take him home with them, but the pity is that baby monkeys grow up & become large and ugly!” (Cicely Luck, letter from 4 Aug., 1920).

**WW2:** “We are this year going in chiefly for flax which is so badly needed for war purposes, aeroplane wings covering in particular <...> We may have to go in for pigs and more cattle to supply the troops in Egypt with bacon & butter & cheese” (22 Feb. 1940); “The rationing, which mainly hits town people, is by no means severe, and we have all we need. Of course, we have had masses of troops to feed, and still have <...> Renewals, renewals of every kind needed to replace everything that has got worn out during the war, not least agricultural machinery everywhere, then too fabrics of every sort and kind <...> Spares of every sort & kind for machinery and cars have been most difficult to get” (Cardale Luck, 16 Sept. 1945).

**Germans:** “Even in Tanganyika, the missionaries preached Nazism from the pulpits and had Hitler’s <...?> in the churches, & that with few exceptions” (Cardale Luck, 16 Sept. 1945)
Death of Rolf Cardale Luck: “We received this wire from Airgroup Nairobi yesterday morning: “Deeply regret to inform you H.Lt. R.C. Luck D.F.C. Reported missing Oct. 28th, failed to return to base from special mission.” What this “special mission” was I hope we may know some day is not now. As presumably his Catalina came down at sea & they must have led scout planes scouring the probably area for 4-5- days before the telegram was despatched…” (Cardale Luck, 5 Nov. 1944).

Overall a fascinating extensive archive giving a first-hand account of white settlers’ life in the 1920s-1940s British East Africa.


$3250USD

4. [AFRICA - EGYPT - NILE VOYAGE]

[Album with 285 Original Albumen Photographs Showing an Italian Tourist’s Voyage Along the Nile River, Including Images of Local People and Sights and Landscapes in Port Said, Suez, Cairo, Giza, Luxor and Aswan].

1899. Oblong Folio album ca. 27x33,5 cm (10 ½ x 13 in). With one large original albumen photo ca. 20,5x27 cm (8 ¼ x 10 ¾ in), and over 280 other original albumen photographs including ca. 100 larger ones each ca. 17x11,5 cm (6 ½ x 4 ½ in) and over 175 photographs each ca. 9x11,5 cm (3 ¼ x 4 ½ in) mounted on recto and verso of green album leaves. Period red cloth album with gilt stamped title “EGITTO 1899” and “FAZIO,” and with decorative endpapers. Ca. 10 album leaves detached, binding slightly loose and a few images very mildly faded and rear cover slightly discoloured but overall a very good album.

This album contains interesting photographs that document an Italian traveler’s journey along the Nile in Egypt; it includes images of the local people on the river’s banks and in the streets, as well as sights in Port Said, Suez, Cairo, Giza, Luxor and Aswan. Numerous photographs show local people in city streets, outside mosques and on the banks of the Nile, tending to their animals, posing in groups, or sitting in feluccas. Two photographs show women carrying water near a palm grove, and there are several images of children playing. There are also photographs of a camel ride to the Giza pyramid complex, and several images of travelers with their bicycles (“safety” bicycles became popular in Europe during the mid and late 1890s). Additionally, many photographs show ancient sites of Egypt, including the Osiris Pillars and the temple at Luxor, five views of the Kom Ombo temple, the Philae temple, and the Giza pyramids and the Sphinx. Overall a very good album of an early traveller’s photographs along the Nile river.

$3500USD

5. [AFRICA - EGYPT - SUEZ CANAL]

ARNOUX, Hippolyte (active 1859-1888)

[Album with 23 Large Original Albumen Photographs Including Two Panoramas by Hippolyte Arnoux Showing the Newly Completed Suez Canal (1869) with Views of Port Said and Ismaïlia].

Ca. 1869. Oblong Folio album ca. 36x46 cm (14x18 in) with 23 large original albumen photographs including two panoramas ca. 18,5x81 cm (7 ¼ x 32 in) and ca. 18,5x78 cm (7 ¼ x 30 ¾ in), one very large photograph ca. 32x43,5 cm (12 ¾ x 17 in), and the rest each ca. 22x26,5 cm (8 ¾ x 10 ½ in), mounted on recto of stiff white card leaves, all but three captioned in French and nine signed in negative by the studio. Original publishers red quarter morocco with pebbled cloth boards gilt titled “Album du Canal de Suez / H. Arnoux Phot. / Port – Said” with marbled endpapers. Some wear at extremities and spine and slight
discoloration of album boards around edges, but overall a very good album with strong, clear photographs.

This album contains twenty-three original albumen photographs of sights along the Suez Canal and views of Port Said and Ismaïlia. There are two large, fully mounted panoramic views, including one showing the Canal and Port Said. Also included is one portrait of Ferdinand Lesseps (1805 – 1894), the French diplomat who developed and led the construction of the Suez Canal, and one photographic map of the canal. Overall, an excellent album with large views along the Suez Canal, as well as Port Saïd and Ismaïlia.

Photograph captions: Pirée à jetée Ouest (Port Said); Place de Lessepa ; El Kantara (Choute de Syrie); Gare d’El Ferdanne; Courbe d’El Girsh; Chalet du Vice-Roi à l’entrée du Lac de Timsak; Fonction du Canal au Lac Timsak; Quai Mehemet Ali (Ismaïlia); Palais du Khedive; Lac Timsak; Chalet de Ferdinand de Lesseps (Ismaïlia); Kabut el Souek, Lacs Amers; Gare Guillaumet; Courbe du Canal à Chalouf; Panorama de Suez; Embouchure du Canal de Suez; Rade de Suez; Bassin de Chadoub Suez; Buste du Lieutenant Waghoui au terre-plein de Suez; Fontaine de Moïse (Suez); Canal Maritime de Suez.

Hippolyte Arnoux (active ca. 1860 - ca. 1890) was a French photographer and publisher. During the 1860s, he documented the excavation of the Suez Canal and published the resulting photographs as Album du Canal de Suez. (Wikipedia) “The Suez Canal, is a large, artificial maritime canal in Egypt west of the Sinai Peninsula. It is 101 miles long and 984 feet wide at its narrowest point, running between Port Said on the Mediterranean Sea, and Suez (al-Suways) on the far northern shore of the Red Sea... In 1854 and 1856, Ferdinand de Lesseps, a former French diplomat with friendly connections with Egyptian authorities, obtained a concession from Said Pasha, the Ottoman viceroy of Egypt, to create a company to construct a maritime canal open to ships of all nations, according to plans created by Austrian engineer Alois Negrelli. The company was to operate the canal by leasing the relevant land for 99 years from its opening, for navigation purposes only. The Suez Canal Company came into being on December 15, 1858.” (Revolve).

$5250USD

6. [AFRICA - MOROCCO]

[Historically Important Album of 239 Gelatin Silver Photographs Showing Local People, French Military Campaigns and Aerial Views of Morocco During the Rif War and the Final Years of French Conquest].

1924-1933. Oblong Quarto album ca. 23,5x30 cm (9 ¼ x 11 ½ in). Fifty large original gelatin silver photographs each ca. 11,5x17,5 (4 ½ x 6 ¾ in), three medium photographs ca. 9x14 cm (3 ½ x 5 ¼ in), and the rest are each ca. 9x12 cm (3 ½ x 4 ¾ in) and smaller. All but thirteen photographs are mounted on thirty-nine stiff green leaves, with one blank leaf, over fifty photographs captioned, numbered and/or signed in negative and/or in period manuscript pencil on the leaves. Three captions in period manuscript pencil on white paper labels mounted on leaves, one white tag with printed inscription “Studio Fernand Aime Place Lyautey Rabat” mounted on a leaf. Also included is one page from a book titled “Chars d’Assaut 1920-1940” with two photographs captioned “Palmeraie du Tafilalet. Le 15 Janvier 1932 après la prise de la forteresse de Bel Kacem à Rissani, les chars gardent les accès de la casbah (2e compagnie du 62e B.C.C.)” and “Passage à gué d’un oued par un char F.T. Dans le Rif 1925.” Period brown faux (cloth) half morocco with marbled boards. Overall, a very good album with strong sharp photographs.

This historically important album contains photographs of local people, French military activity and aerial views of Morocco between 1924 and 1933. The majority of the photographs are of the French military during its intervention in the Rif War, a colonial war between Riffian tribes and Spanish troops in the Rif mountains (1921-1926). Over 60 photographs from 1925 are taken in the Souss Valley [Sous Valley] near Marrakesh, showing infantrymen, wounded men being treated, and military exercises. There
are also several photographs of local people gathering around for music and dance performances, entering a mosque and interacting with the soldiers. Additionally, there are photographs of early military planes and their pilots, and two photographs of an armistice display in Taza, 1924: a group of men hold up their rifles as they ride their horses. There are also ca. Forty aerial views taken between 1924 and 1926. These photographs show military posts in the region, including Bou Haroun (12 days after it was besieged by the Riffians), several views of Taza and the surrounding area, and views of cities including Ajdir (then capital of the Républic of the Rif), Casablanca and Rabat. Also, there are four photographs of Spanish ships near Al Hoceima in September and October 1925, around the time when General Sanjurjo landed with his Spanish troops on the beach of Al Hoceima, with help from the French, and claimed the territory for Spain. Over 100 photographs from 1930-1933 by Studio Fernand Aime, Rabat, show military activity in the Meknès region of the Middle Atlas, including the 1932 storming of the Bel Kacem fortress at Rissani. Some images show the distribution of arms to a group of local men who then sit outside the Bel Kacem fortress, likely awaiting instruction from the French officials from the “2e compagnie du 62e B.C.C.” infantry regiment. There are also photographs of people gathering in tent camps, including one set up at the Tafilalet palm grove. Overall, a historically important album showing key events in the French conquest of Morocco.

Captions: 1925: Engagement dans la vallée du Souss près de Marrakech; 1930-1933: Dans le Moyen Atlas, Région Meknès Janvier 1932 prise de la forteresse de Bel Kacem à Rissani, Palmeraie du Tafilalet; Guerre du Rif, départ de (?) Taza- Oujta puis vues aeriennes; Ajdir – Vue générale le 3 aout 1925 à 125m; Le 6-10-26 à 10 h à 800m. Camps de Boured; Région N.O. De Taza – le 8 juillet 1925 à 400m – Le poste de Bou Haroun assiégé par les rifains depuis 12 jours; Casablanca – 10 janvier 1926 à 200m Le Phare à El Hank – Observateur: Adjudant DELABY – Pilote: Sergent POULLIÉ; ERG CHEBBI (Face au Sud) – Pilote: DAUPHINET – Observateur: GARNIER; Pilote: Vigouroux – Observateur: Mondeil; Ichuul – Pilote: Vigouroux; Vue Générale de BOU-DENIB – Pilote: Monteil – Observateur: Garnier; Fez le 11 Janvier 1926 à 200m Fezel Badi (La Médina); Vue de la PALMERAIE de BOU-DENIB; Poste de GUEFIFA; Poste de GUEFIFA –Pilote: BEDU – Observateur: VIGNERON; Région Nord de TAZA le 16 Octobre 1925 à 20m – Poste du surveillance sur le Djabel Nahir; Région Ouest de Taza le 30 Octobre 1925 à 100m – Poste de Oued Amelil – Pilote: PARIZOT; Région Nord de TAZA le 9 Octobre 1925 à 30m – Groupe de Mechta dans la vallée de l’oued Ouzertz; TAZA 13 aout 1924 – La Ville Arabe; Nadot; Région Ouest de TAZA le 30 Octobre 1925 à 100m – Poste de Oued Amelil; Tramchecht P. Principal Ouest; Navire espagnol porte-avions dans la baie de Cabadilla le 14 Septembre 1925 à 50m; Devant Ajdir le 4 Septembre 1925 à 50m – Navire de guerre espagnol dans la baie d’Albucemas [Al Hoceima]; L’escadre espagnole devant le cap Morro Nuevo (Cap du Maure Jeune) Le 14 Septembre 1925 à 200m; L’escadre espagnole devant le cap Morro Nuevo; Meknes – Vue Générale de la Ville Arabe; Oudja; Rabat – La Casbah ds Oudaïas; Rabat – l’Embouchure du Bou Regreg; Fez – Cimetière de Bab Fetoub; Casablanca; Vue générale de SALE; Casablanca; Rabat – Le Quartier de la tour Hassan – au fond: SALE; TAZA – Fantasia en l’honneur de l’armistice (2); MEKNÈS – Boutique d’un marchand de poteries; RABAT – Intérieur de Chellah; FEZ – enterrero arabe au cimetière de Bab Marouk; RABAT – Marabout au Chellah; FEZ – La Rue Ed Doub; Le Palmier – Reconnaissance A.M.C. 14-17 Mars 1928; ERG CHEBBI (Face au Sud).

$2500USD

7. **[AFRICA – SECOND ANGLO-BOER WAR]**

**MALTBY BLAND, Edward (1878-1946)**

[Album with Over 200 Original Gelatin Silver Photographs Showing Canadian Involvement in the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), Including Guerrilla Destruction of Transportation Infrastructure and the Rebuilding of Railway Bridges, with Views of Mining Operations and Indigenous People].
Ca. 1900-1902. Oblong Folio ca. 25,5x35 cm (10x14 in) with 210 original gelatin silver photographs, including sixteen large photographs each ca. 15x20 cm (5 ¾ x 7 ¼ in) and larger, about twelve each ca. 15,5x12,5 cm (6 x 4 ⅜ in) and the rest ca. 14x8,5 cm (5 ½ x 3 ⅜ in) and smaller, mounted on recto and verso of 26 blue stiff card leaves, the vast majority captioned and/or numbered in negative and/or in period manuscript black ink on the leaves. Period navy blue cloth album, gilt titled “Photographs” and fastened with a decorative red cord. Mild wear at album extremities and small tears at head and tail of spine, ca. 45 photographs mildly faded, slightly discolored or with mild foxing, but overall a very good album with interesting photographs.

This album of 210 photographs, compiled by Edward Malty Bland, shows the participation of Canadian volunteer forces (Strathcona’s Horse contingent) in the Second Anglo-Boer War in South Africa between 1900 and 1902. The photographs show military operations during the third phase of the war, which was characterized by guerrilla Boer attacks on people and raids on infrastructure. The majority of the photographs show railway lines, including the impacts of guerrilla destruction and the repair work being done, such as the broken bridge at Greylingstadet, the temporary trestle at Standerton, “the center span was cut in half by the Boers and fell to the bottom; we heard the explosion about an hour before we reached the town,” and the step-by-step process of rebuilding the bridge at Honey Bird Creek. Other photographs of the railway include one image of an armoured train, the Princess Christian Hospital Train (operated by the Central British Red Cross Committee), and the Crown train station. There are also photographs of important sites from the First and Second Anglo-Boer war, including the graves at Majuba Hill, the Tugela river, the Colenso bridge (right next to where “Col. Long lost his guns and Lieut. Roberts was killed”) and a “water tank blown up at Newcastle.” Additionally, several large photographs show Bloemfontein with Naval Hill in the background, including government buildings, the post office, Hotel Imperial, and a cathedral. “On 13 March 1900, following the Battle of Paardeberg, British forces captured Bloemfontein and built a concentration camp nearby to house Boer women and children. The hill in town was named Naval Hill after the British in order to fortify the position against attack” (Wikipedia).

There is a photo labeled “Bloemfontein water works,” another showing black workers labeled “boys in ballast pit” and one labeled “boys getting supper” which shows black people standing in line. These images were possibly taken at one of the concentration camps established by the British. “The inmates of the Black camps, situated along railway lines and on the border, became the eyes and ears of the British army. They formed an early warning system against Boer attacks on the British military’s primary logistic artery - the railway lines and acted as scouts for British forces” (South African History Online). Also interesting are images of mining operations and staff in the region, including the Croesus gold mine, the Sheba gold mine and the process of erecting a bridge near the Rand Mines. There are also several photographs of Indigenous African people, including a group of people dancing and “native police” in tribal dress, and a “Native woman digging coal from bed of the Vaal.” Overall, a very interesting album showing the Canadian military intervention in the end of the Second Anglo-Boer war and the (re)building of transportation infrastructure in South Africa.

Edward Maltby Bland [1878-1946] was General Manager of Nigerian Railways from 1914-33. Malty Bland was born in Ontario and was educated at Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ontario; in 1899, he graduated from the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario. His early career took him to South Africa, where he saw action in the Anglo-Boer war and possibly worked on the development of the South African railway line from Pretoria to Delgoa Bay. However, the majority of his working life was spent in Nigeria where he became general manager of Nigeria Railways, at a time when the country’s network was rapidly expanding and overcoming enormous engineering challenges. In 1927 Maltby Bland received the C.M.G. (Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George). He died in Matfield, Kent (England) in 1946.

“The Second Boer War started on 11 October 1899 and ended on 31 May 1902. Britain defeated two Boer states in South Africa: the South African Republic (Republic of Transvaal) and the Orange Free
State. Britain was aided by its Cape Colony, the Colony of Natal and some native African allies. The British war effort was further supported by volunteers from the British Empire, including Southern Africa, the Australian colonies, Canada, India and New Zealand. The third and final phase of the war was the guerrilla phase where many Boer soldiers turned to guerrilla tactics such as raiding infrastructure or communications lines. Many Canadian soldiers did not actually see combat after getting shipped over to South Africa as many arrived around the time of the signing of the Treaty of Vereeniging on 31 May 1902.” (Wikipedia).

$3250USD

8. **[AFRICA - SUDAN]**

[Album of Thirty-One Original Gelatin Silver Photographs Showing Important Places and Indigenous People in Sudan with an Emphasis on Locations along Sudan Government Railways].

*Ca. 1925. Oblong Folio album ca. 30x37 cm (11 ½ x 14 ½ in). 31 original gelatin silver photographs each ca. 15x20 cm (5 ¾ x 8 in) including one photographic map ca. 20,5x27,5 cm (8 x 10 ¾ in) mounted on recto of 32 leaves. All are captioned and numbered in period manuscript white ink. Period grey full cloth album with a maroon gilt stamped leather label titled “SUDAN,” and maroon cloth corners. Album cover mildly worn at extremities, some mild staining of covers and back cover with a minor chip, but overall a very good album of strong photographs.*

This album of interesting photographs of Sudan includes views of Halfa, Kassala, Sennar (Sannar), Khartoum, Omdurman, Suakin, and Port Sudan, which are all located along the Sudan government railways. Also, several images show the Al Gezira agricultural region which is known for its extensive irrigation scheme. “The Gezira scheme was introduced by the British in 1925, and distributes the waters of the Blue Nile through a 2,700-mile (4,300-km) network of canals and ditches to irrigate fields growing cotton and other cash crops” (Encyclopedia Britannica). The album contains images of native people picking cotton and harvesting wheat, a cotton ginning factory, and the main Gezira canal. It also shows views of the Sennar irrigation Dam during and after its construction, which was completed in 1925. Additionally, there are six photographs of Khartoum, including government buildings, Gordon College, Kitchener Memorial Medical School, people sitting in the garden of the Grand Hotel Khartoum and a group of Sudanese soldiers standing at the Khartoum Palace, captioned “The Governor General’s escort” (likely members of the Sudan Defense Force which was formed in 1925). There are also several photographs of southern Sudan along the White Nile, including images of a post boat near Rejaf and people in dugout canoes and on a Nile boat near Taufikia. Several interesting ethnographic photographs show native people, including portraits of a Hadendoa, an Azande, and a Shilluk, and there are photographs of local vendors at the grain market in Omdurman, women sitting outside a straw hut in Kassala, and people holding a camel outside “Arab Houses” in Suakin (once the region’s chief trading port that fell into disrepair in the 1920s). Many of the locations shown in the album are along the railway network in Northern and Central Sudan. A photo of a map at the beginning of the album shows existing and proposed Sudan Government railway routes: the latest one recorded is the Hayya – Kassala route completed in 1924. Also included is one photograph of a government railway express train. Overall, an excellent album with strong interesting photographs.

Captioned Photos: N°1287 Mail Boat at Halfa; N°1289 Roman Fort at Halfa Reach (?); N°1220 Sudan Gov’ Railways Express Train; N°1292 The Palace Khartoum; N°803 The Governor Generals Escort at the Palace Khartoum; N°1295 Grand Hotel Khartoum; N°1278 Government Buildings Khartoum; N°849 Khartoum. Gordon College; N°1219 Kitchener Memorial Medical School; N°1209 Omdurman. The Grain Market; N°990 Port Sudan Quays; N°1312 Suakin. Arab Houses; N°680 A Hadendoa; N°1284 Kassala Mountain; N°1290 A scene in Kassala; N°1294 A scene in Kassala; N°1254 Sennar Dam looking East. Upstream side under construction; N°1269 Sennar Dam. View below the Dam Completed; N°1291 Main
Gezira Canal; N°847 Cotton Picking; N°2028 Cotton Ginning Factory; N°848 Harvesting Wheat; N°1293 Police Camel Race; N°1217 Rejaf Post Boat; N°1205 A boat at Taufikia; N°908 Azande on Trek; N°1213 Dugout canoes on the White Nile near Taufikia; N°826 A Shilluk; N°907 Grinding Telebun; N°987 Herd of Elephants.

$2500USD

9. **[AFRICA - WEST]**
   
   AUDOUIN-DUBREUIL, Louis (1887-1960) & HAARDT, Georges-Marie (1884-1932)
   
   [PRESENTATION COPY:] Le Raid Citroën. La première traversée du Sahara en automobile. De Touggourt à Tombouctou par l'Atlantide [Le Raid Citroën: The First Crossing of the Sahara by Automobile. From Touggourt to Timbuktu by l'Atlantide]; [WITH: Thirty-Five Original Photos Taken during the trip, most of which are unpublished and supplemental to the book illustrations, Showing Citroën Vehicles, Haardt, Audouin-Dubreuil and Other Expedition Members, Timbuktou, Bedouins and Tuaregs, Villagers from the Niger River, Desert Landscapes and Others].

   Paris: Librairie Plon, 1924. Presentation First Edition. Quarto. Xvii, 242 pp. With a frontispiece photo portrait, twelve plates, two colour printed folding maps at rear, 16 two-colour vignettes in text after drawings of Bernard Boutet de Monvel, and numerous photo illustrations in text. With ink presentation inscriptions to “Monsieur Terrel” from G.-M. Haardt and A. Citroën on the half title. Original publisher’s printed flexible beige card covers. Cover slightly age toned, otherwise a beautiful uncut copy in very good condition. Additionally with thirty-five gelatin silver photos of various size, including seven larger images from ca. 11x15 cm (4 ¼ x 6 in) to ca. 14x23 cm (5 ½ x 9 in); the rest are ca. 7,5x13,5 cm (3 x 5 ¼ in) or slightly smaller. A couple of photos with period ink stamps “Service Commercial. Publicité” on versos, several with pencil notes in French on versos. With the original envelope of the “Atelier Photographique Ruffini” in Montargis (Loiret, France). One larger photo with minor tears on the extremities, one with a loss of the right lower corner and a part of the right margin, but otherwise a very good collection of photos.

   Presentation copy of the first edition of the famous account by the pioneers of long-distance travel by car Louis Audouin-Dubreuil and Georges-Marie Haardt, describing the first traverse of the Sahara Desert in an automobile (17 December 1922 to 7 March 1923). This copy is signed by Haardt and André Citroën (1878-1935), the organizer of the expedition and the owner of the Citroën P2 six-wheeled vehicles, which were designed especially for the trip. The book is supplemented with 35 original photographs, taken during the trip, including six images reproduced in the book, and the rest are original unpublished shots. The photos reproduced in the book show: a Tuareg woman from the Adrar des Ifoghas mountains (see p. 94), Tumbuktu (p. 115), a village near Timbuktu (p. 129), villagers from the Niger bank performing tam-tam dance (p. 173), a wife of a chief from Bara (Niger River, p. 188), and Tuaregs in desert (p. 212). The other photos show the Citroën vehicles (two detailed close-up images taken from the back, views of the vehicles traversing the desert), portraits of the expedition members (including those of Adouin-Dubreuil and Haardt posing with the Bedouins, and Haardt mounted on a camel), people of the Sahara and Niger (Bedouins and Tuaregs on camels, in camps, young Bedouin woman, series of portraits of Algerian riders on horses et al.), desert landscapes, view of the Niger River et al. Overall a very interesting valuable set of photos accompanying a presentation copy in great condition.

   “In 1921 Haardt and his companion Louis Audouin-Dubreuil approached André Citroën, proprietor of the company, with the proposal that if provided with suitably designed and modified cars they should be able to cross the Sahara Desert where others before them failed. The French government had for many years sought to establish reliable communications between its North and West African colonies. <<...>> Basing his ideas on the method of traction pioneered by British tanks on the Western Front, a talented engineer named Adolphe Kégresse developed the Citroën P2, a six-wheeled vehicle in which the two pairs of rear wheels were connected by a specially constructed rubber belt similar to a caterpillar track.
Powered by a 10-horsepower engine, the vehicle could move over soft or yielding ground at a steady speed of 40 to 50 kilometres per hour. In the winter of 1921-22, eight such cars were taken by train to Touggourt for trials by Audouin-Dubreuil <…> The expedition started from Touggourt on 17.12.22, and travelling by way of Ouargla (18.12.22), Inifel (19-20.12.22), In Salah (21-24.12.22), Tit (26-28.12.22) and Kidal (2-3.1.23), reached the Niger at Bourem on 4.1.23. From there they followed the north bank of the river, arriving without serious mishap at Timbuktu on 7.1.23 — a journey of 3500 kilometres in just twenty days. On 1.2.23 the party left Timbuktu for the return journey and following the same route arrived back at Touggourt on 26.2.23” (Howgego, 1850 to 1940, Continental Exploration, H1).

$4500USD

10. [AFRICA - WEST]
HENNIG, Friedrich Lothar (1875-after 1939)

Ca. 1904-1905. Large Octavo (ca. 26x20,5 cm). Thirty-one card leaves with tissue guards. With ca. thirty watercolours and over a dozen pencil and/or ink drawings, from ca. 4x5,5 cm (1 ½ x 2 ¼ in) to ca. 18x23 cm (7x9 in); and over forty gelatin silver photos from ca. 5x6,5 cm (1 ¾ x 2 ½ in) to ca. 14x20,5 cm (5 ½ x 8 in), mounted on the leaves or loosely inserted. With a mounted printed postcard and several chromolithographed prints of African flowers loosely inserted. Most watercolours, drawings and photos with ink and pencil captions in German and/or dates on the lower margins of the images or on the mounts. One of the prints of African flowers with a presentation inscription in English on verso. Period light green full cloth album with gilt lettered title on the front cover. A few photos mildly faded, otherwise a very good album.

Album with beautiful watercolours and interesting original photos of the West African coast drawn and taken by Dr. Lothar Hennig during his service as a ship surgeon on S.M.S. “Habicht” in December 1904 - May 1905. Gunboat of the German Imperial Navy, S.M.S. “Habicht” was a part of the West African Squadron in 1885-1905, visited a number of West African ports from Gorée Island to Cape Town, and took part in several punitive expeditions against the native rebels of German colonies (Duala and Bakoko people in 1886 and 1891, people of Kribi in 1897, and others). In 1904-1905, during Dr. Hennig’s service, “S.M.S. Habicht” was a part of the combined military and naval force sent to suppress the Herero Revolt in German South-West Africa (modern-day Namibia).

The watercolors and drawings show Douala (House of king Rudolph Manga Bell, banks of the Wouri River), Luanda (four views of the old city, a small lighthouse in the harbor, a Portugese bark near the city), Congo River (sketched during a trip to Kinshasa on board SMS “Vineta”), Lüderitz Bay (Namibia), sandy coast of Swakopmund, Cape Town and environs (S.M.S. “Habicht” at sea on the way to Cape town, local fish boats in the harbor, Table Mountain), a bay bear Cape St. Mary (Angola), a street in Libreville (Gabon), silhouette of Fernando Po Island (now Bioko, Equatorial Guinea), Gorée Island and French ships in the harbor of Dakar (Senegal), Punta Roxa on Tenerife (Canary Islands), a street in La Grana (Ferrol, Spain), and others. Several watercolours show African flowers and trees: flowers growing on the Table Mountain (4), Streitizia reginae from Orotava (Tenerife), a pine on the sear shore near Cape Town, and a baobab (ink drawing); there are also pencil drawn sketches of horns of African antelope. A pencil drawn sketch designs an invitation to the celebration of the 25th anniversary of SMS “Habicht’s” service in the navy (1880-1905), which was to take place in Cape Town, on the 18th of March 1905. A later watercolour depicts Mount Bromo (East Java, Indonesia), being apparently drawn during Hennig’s service on S.M.S. “Fürst Bismarck” in 1909 (then a part of German East Asia Squadron).
The photos show Duala (palace of king Manga Bell, German cemetery, native houses), Lome (several views of a railway bridge on the pier, taken from the distance and close up, with German naval officers posing to the camera on the bridge), SMS “Habicht” in Cape Town harbor, native sail boats, portraits of an Angolan girl, and an African boy with eye disease, and others. Several photos apparently portray Dr. Hennig, showing him in a forest near Douala, hunting near Cape St. Bras (Angola), standing on a beach near Lüderitz Bay in a company of penguins, and on a picnic near Cape Town. The album closes with a large photo of “Eleonora Woermann,” a passenger, freight and mail liner for German West Africa (on service in 1902-1915).

Dr. Friedrich Lothar Hennig served in the Imperial German Navy in 1896-1911, in 1904-1905 he was ship’s surgeon on S.M.S. “Habicht” off the coast of Southwest Africa; in 1908 served on S.M.S. “Fürst Bismarck,” during WW1 served in the Reserve-Lasarett in Braunschweig, and later operated a private clinic there (Wehrmacht-Awards.com Militaria Forums).

$5250USD

11. [ALASKA - YUKON RIVER]
WHYMPER, F[redrick] (1838-1901)

[Two Original Signed Ink and Wash Sketches of Nuklukayet and a Russian Mission Settlement on the Yukon River in Russian America, Taken during His Journey up the Yukon River to Fort Yukon as a Member of the Russian-American Telegraph Expedition in September 1866-August 1867].

1867. Two pen and wash sketches on paper, ca. 19x42 cm (7 ½ x 16 ½ in) and ca. 15,5x42 cm (6 x 16 ½ in). Each mounted on slightly larger piece of period card, dated and signed by the artist “F. Whympers del. 1867” in the right lower corner; handwritten titles (in brown ink) on the mounts. Both watercolours slightly age toned, the second watercolour with minor scratches on the upper margin and of the title on the mount (with some text missing), otherwise a very good pair of watercolours.

Two historically important watercolour views of two settlements on the Yukon River in Russian America drawn by British artist Frederick Whymer who extensively travelled across Alaska during the Russian-American Telegraph Expedition (1865-1867). The first drawing shows Nuklukayet – an important trading ground of the Native Americans from the upper reaches of the Yukon and “the furthest point ever reached by the Russian traders” (Whymper, F. Travel and Adventure in the Territory of Alaska. London, 1868, p. 210). Nuklukayet was abandoned in the end of the 19th century; the closest modern settlement is Tanana, about one mile downstream. The artist gave a peaceful picture of the village with the native Americans gathered next to their tents on the bank of the river, poles with drying fish, numerous canoes on shore, mighty Yukon and distant hills in the background. The second drawing shows the Russian Mission village on the lower Yukon where Whymer and his companions stopped just for three hours on their way back from Fort Yukon in July 1867. Whymer created an attractive picture of the whole little settlement: Russian Orthodox church and the priest’s house, three log houses of the Russian American Company (a native American is standing next to the door of one of them), elevated storage on high poles, and a couple of tents. Overall beautiful early views of the Yukon River when still a possession of Russian America.

This is how Whymer described both places in his book “Travel and Adventure in the Territory of Alaska...” (London, 1868):

“In the evening [June 7, 1867] we made the junction of the Tanana River and the Yukon, between which, on a tongue of land, Nuclukayette, an Indian trading ground of importance, is situated. <...> The place in the furthest point ever reached by the Russian traders, and is about 240 miles above Nulato. Within the last two or three years some of the Hudson Bay Company’s men have also come down with trading goods to this village. Hither come Indians from all quarters. Co-Yukons, Newicarguts, Tananas, and even the Kotch-á-kutchins from Fort Yukon. On some occasions their gatherings have numbered 600
persons. <...> On landing at this village a ceremony had to be gone through, possible to test whether we had “strong hearts” or not. The Indians already there, advanced, whooping, yelling, and brandishing their guns till they reached us, and then discharged them in the air. We, with the Indians just arrived, returned the compliment <...>. We found this place almost bare of provisions; the Indians dancing and singing all the same with empty stomachs, knowing that the season for moose-hunting was at hand” (210-211).

“On the 20th [of July, 1867], at half-past four in the morning, we reached the “Missie,” or Mission, once exclusively what its name implies, but now both the residence of a priest of the Greek Church and the sole Russian trading post on the lower river. We met the priest, or “pope,” as the Russians term him, afterwards at St. Michael’s, and a very saintly and heavily-bearded individual he was, but said to be by no means averse to the bottle. <...> The Russians had centralized their forces at the Mission, and had withdrawn them from Andreavski – to be hereafter mentioned – and from the Kolmakoff Redoubt on the Koskequim River. From this place they made periodical trading excursions. <...> The settlement comprises a chapel with two buildings attached, the property of the priest, and three log houses appertaining to the Fur Company. There is no fort or enclosed space. <...> We stopped there about three hours, and then resumed our journey...” (p. 235-236).

“Nuklukayet: locality, at junc. Of Tanana and Yukon Rivers <...> Former Indian trading camp and settlement located on the right bank of the Yukon River near the junction of the Tanana River, usually between the Tozitna River and Mission Hill; reported by Dall (1870, p. 57) as “Nuklahayet.” With the establishment of a trading station, about 1869, the area became a more permanent station. (See Tanana)” (Orth, D.J. Dictionary of Alaska Place Names. Washington, 1967, p. 708).

“Russian Mission, village, pop. 102, on right bank of Yukon River 25 mi SE of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta <...>. Var. Ekogmute, Ikagmiut, Ikogmut, Ikogmute, the Mission. The Eskimo name for this village appears to have been reported by Lt. L.A. Zagoskin, IRN, in 1842-44 and published in Russian by Tikhmenev, in 1861, as “S[elo] Ikogmyut,” possibly meaning “people of the point.” It is listed by I. Petroff in the 1880 Census as “Ikogmute,” with 143 inhabitants; the 1890 Census lists 140. Baker (1906, p. 32), gives a population of 350 Eskimo in 1902. This village was the location of a Russian Orthodox Mission (sometimes called “Porkovskaya Mission”), established in 1851, the first in the interior of Alaska (Oswalt, 1963, p. 6). The designation “Russian Mission” supplanted the Eskimo name about 1900“ (Orth, Idem, p. 822).

“Russian Mission(IqugmiutinCentral Yup’ik) is a city in Kusilvak Census Area, Alaska. It was the location of the first fur trading post of the Russian-American Company in 1842. It was officially named Russian Mission after the sale of Russian American possessions to the United States. The sale of alcohol is prohibited. At the 2000 census the population was 296” (Wikipedia).

“Whymper arrived in Victoria in the autumn of 1862, and the following summer he travelled to the Cariboo district of British Columbia on what he described as “a sketching and pedestrian tour.” <...> After a second winter in Victoria, Whymper set out in March 1864 for Bute Inlet (B.C.), in order to publicize through his drawings the road that Alfred Penderell Waddington was attempting to build to the Cariboo. He dutifully gave good reports of the enterprise, but attracted more attention from his account of the background to the killing of workers on the project by Indians, which had occurred while he was leaving the region. <...> Soon after he arrived back in Victoria, Whymper applied for the position of artist on the Vancouver Island Exploring Expedition. Of wiry build, he accepted the rigours of an expedition which covered much of the southern part of the island. An exhibition of 33 of his drawings from the exploration was held in Victoria in November 1864.

In 1865 Whymper joined the Russian-American Telegraph project, which intended to construct a telegraph line linking the United States and Europe through British Columbia, Alaska, and Siberia. As its artist he went to Norton Sound (Alas.) during the summer and then crossed to Petropavlovsk (Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskii, Russia). Following a winter in San Francisco, he again set out for Petropavlovsk and subsequently travelled around the Gulf of Anadyr (Andadyrsky Zaliv, Russia). Near the
end of October 1866 he crossed to Mikhailovski (St Michael) on Norton Sound, and after a winter at Nulato he ascended the Yukon River to Fort Yukon, where he received news of the successful laying of a transatlantic telegraph cable. On his return to Mikhailovski in August 1867 he was told of the abandonment of the Russian-American project” (Dictionary of Canadian Biography online).

$6500 USD

12. [ALASKA]

LA ROCHE, Frank (1853-1936)

[Album of Thirty-Two Original Gelatin Silver Photographs Showing Ports, Towns, Landscapes and Indigenous People of the Alexander Archipelago, Alaska].

Ca. 1890s. 17 album leaves. Oblong Quarto album ca. 25x30 cm (9 ¾ x 11 ¾ in.). 32 original gelatin silver photographs each ca. 11,5x19 cm (4 ¾ x 7 ½ in) mounted on recto and verso of sixteen stiff card leaves and one additional blank leaf. All are captioned, numbered and/or signed in negative by the studio and/or in period manuscript black ink on the leaves. Rebacked in period style brown half morocco with gilt stamped spine titled “ALASKA ALBUM”, using the original brown pebbled cloth boards. Some minor foxing of album leaves but overall a very good album with strong sharp photographs.

The photographer, La Roche, was "born in Philadelphia, where he learned the trade of photography. He arrived in Seattle just after the great fire of June 1889 to find the city in ashes, but soon opened a gallery in the Kilgen block on 2nd Avenue. His studio, in addition to high-class portrait photography, specialized in scenic and industrial views of western Washington state [...] He also made numerous trips to southeastern Alaska and the Yukon Territory photographing among others, scenes during the Klondike gold rush, ca. 1897-1899. These included views of his experiences traveling from Dyea, Alaska over the Chilkoot Pass into British Columbia to reach the gold fields." (Frank La Roche photograph collection/ University of Washington Libraries online).

This album contains interesting photographs of historically significant ports and communities taken in the Alaska Panhandle, including some images of the local Indigenous peoples and impressive views of the landscape. Eleven photographs show Sitka, including a Russian Trading House, the Baranoff [Baranof] Castle (Russian-built Governor’s House until 1877, replaced with a United States Department of Agriculture building in 1898) and two views of “Indian Avenue.” Three photographs show the area around Fort Wrangel (Wrangell) and two photographs show the totem pole collection at Kasaan, which is a historical community of the Kaigani Haida, who moved from their former village on Skowl Arm starting in 1893. There is one image of the Treadwell gold mine, owned by John Treadwell and in operation from 1881 to 1922, and one photo of houses on Killisnoo Island, where a herring fishery was established in 1882 and the Alaska Northwest Trading Company was built in 1886. Two photographs of Skagway show the buildings and infrastructure of the town, which experienced a sudden influx of visitors during the gold rush between 1896-1899, after which the town was incorporated in 1890. One photograph shows the town of Metakatla, on the coast of Annette Island, which was given to William Duncan and a group of Tsimshian in 1886, and built with a European-style grid pattern. There is also a photograph of Indigenous merchants sitting on the ground along a building in Juneau, holding their hand-woven baskets, and several photographs of natural features including the Muir and Davidson glaciers. Overall, a rich collection of sharp photographs of the towns, landscapes and people of the Alexander Archipelago of Alaska.

Captions:

S.S. Spokane in Ice. Takou [Taku] Inlet; Peril Straits; Ketchikan; Reflections in Wrangle [Wrangell] Narrows; Metakatla; Evening at Wrangle 10:15 PM; Fort Wrangle Alaska; Whitestone Straits; Totem Poles at Kasa-an; Totems at Kassan; Treadwell Mine, Douglas Island; Juneau; Indian Merchants at Juneau; Killisnoo; Fairweather Range; Muir Glacier from Steamer “Queen;” Davidson Glacier; Skagway Alaska; Skaguay from the Water; Muir Glacier; Icebergs in Icy Straits, Glacier Bay; Approach to Sitka; Indian Town,
13. [ASCENSION ISLAND]

WILLIAMS, Montgomery (ca.1885-1916)

[Two Albums with 199 Original Gelatin Silver Photographs Showing Ascension Island, Including the Laying of Cable for the Western Telegraph Company in 1910, Military Presence, Local Life, Buildings and Landscapes].

1910-13. Two albums with a total of 199 gelatin silver photographs including one panorama ca. 7x18,5 cm (2 ¾ x 7 ¼ in), twenty photographs between ca. 14x9 cm (5 ½ x 3 ½ in) and ca. 12x16,5 cm (5 ¼ x 6 ½ in), and the rest ca. 8x11 cm (3 ¾ x 4 ¼ in) and smaller, loosely mounted in windows or on leaves, the majority with period blue ink manuscript captions on the leaves. Also included is one drawing in period black ink ca. 13x20 cm (5x8 in) titled “Repairing Land Lines, Long Beach Ascension.” One oblong quarto album ca. 25x29,5 cm (9 ¾ x 11 ½ in) with 52 white album leaves. Period manuscript blue ink label on endpaper: “H. M. Island of Ascension 1910-1913.” Includes a newspaper clipping ca. 4,5x8,5 cm (1 ¾ x 3 ¼ in) titled “Gold Ring On an Atlantic Isle” with manuscript note “Daily Mail 10th Oct./25.” Period gilt tooled blue half sheep with pebbled cloth boards. Some minor rubbing of extremities. Second album quarto ca. 24x16 cm (9 ½ x 6 ¼ in) with twelve brown stiff card leaves. White typescript label pasted on inside of front cover: “Ascension Island / 1910-1913 / Montgomery Williams / Royal Marines.” Period brown cloth boards with gilt title “PHOTOGRAPHS” on front cover. Overall, two very good albums with strong, sharp photographs.

These interesting albums contain nearly 200 photographs showing activities, buildings, people and landscapes of Ascension Island, and the laying of the island’s third telegraph cable. The photographs were taken and compiled by Montgomery Williams, a member of the British Royal Marines in the Royal Military Academy who documented his three years living on Ascension with his wife and young daughter. Particularly interesting are two photographs that show the laying of a telegraph cable in Comfortless Cove: men are pulling a long cable onto shore and placing it along a dugout trench on land. This occurred “in 1910 when CS Colonia laid 3145 nm of cable from St. Vincent - Ascension - Buenos Aires, Argentina, with CS Cambria assisting and CS Cormorant (2) laying the cable up the River Plate. This cable was the second longest telegraph cable to be laid.” Also visible is the small cabin which served as the cable hut, from which the lines went to Georgetown, buried along Long Beach (History of the Atlantic Cable & Undersea Communications). Additionally, the album contains some photographs of the military presence on the island, including views of the Admiralty College and a photograph of “Admiral Sir William Kennedy and some New Zealand officers ashore.” The photographs also show the everyday activities of people on the island, including hiking excursions, horseback riding, hunting and fishing, the arrival of the mail boat, as well as a sports event on Ascension Day. There are images showing the roads and horse-drawn carts, as well as natural landscape photographs including a large plain where numerous seabirds are seen nesting. There is also a photograph labeled “S.S. Norse Prince burning off Ascension Jan 1910,” showing a British steamship that caught fire just off the coast. Overall, a very good album showing the life of a Royal Marine Officer and his family living on Ascension Island during the early 1910s.

“Ascension Island is an isolated volcanic island in the equatorial waters of the South Atlantic Ocean. It was garrisoned by the British Admiralty from 22 October 1815 to 1922.” (Wikipedia)

Captain Montgomery Williams, R.M.A., was educated at Dulwich College and the Naval College, Greenwich, and entered the Royal Marines at the age of 17. He died while fighting in France during the first World War, in August 1916.
"At the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899 the only way to get a telegraph message from the UK to Cape Town was either via the west coast or the east coast of Africa, a slow and tedious journey. A quicker and more direct route was urgently required. The Eastern Telegraph Company contracted the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company to manufacture and lay the necessary cables, which were to link Cape Town - St. Helena - Ascension - St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands. Messages were then routed over the Western Telegraph Company cables, St Vincent - Madeira - Carcavelos, Portugal, from there to Porthcurno they again travelled over the Eastern network. In 1901 the Eastern Telegraph Company contracted the same company to manufacture and lay cables from St Vincent to Madeira, 1130 nm, and from there a 1375 nm cable to Porthcurno. CS Anglia and CS Britannia (2) carried out the work. Another cable laid by CS Anglia in the same year was that from Ascension to Freetown, Sierra Leone, a distance of 1125 nm. This was to provide an alternative route in case of cable failure.” The cable shown in this album is the third telegraph cable reaching Ascension Island. (History of the Atlantic Cable & Undersea Communications).

$3250USD

14.  [ASIA - AFGHANISTAN - KINGDOM OF CAUBUL]

[Five Indian School Watercolour, Ink and Pencil Portraits Signed “CP,” Showing the Traditional Dress of People and Leaders in the Kingdom of Caubul [Kabul] During the Durrani Dynasty (1747-1842) Perhaps used as the Original Archetype Illustrations for Montstuart Elphinstone’s, 1815 Book “An Account of the Kingdom of Caubul, and its Dependencies in Persia, Tartary, and India; comprising a view of the Afgaun Nation, and a history of the Doorani Monarchy”].

Ca. 1815. Five cut-out portraits drawn in ink, pencil and watercolour drawings each ca. 21x12,5 cm (8 ½ x 5 in) or smaller, mounted on brown, beige or white leaves each ca. 28,5x22 cm (11 ¼ x 8 ½ in). Two drawings are woven into their leaves with ribbons, two drawings have thin ribbons pasted on top. All are signed “CP” in period manuscript brown ink on drawing or leaves and titled in period manuscript black ink on the leaves, with hand-drawn embellishments in ink. Two leaves have stains along one edge but all drawings are in very good condition.

This historically interesting collection of Indian school portraits were perhaps used the original archetype illustrations for the book by Montstuart Elphinstone (1779-1859) titled “An Account of the Kingdom of Caubul,” which was published in 1815. The preface of the book states that several of the illustrations (including the drawing of an Eusofzye in this collection) were drawn by Lieutenant R. M. Grindlay, while the rest of the illustrations were drawn by Indian artists. They show in great detail costumes of the Kingdom of Caubul and its dependencies (including Tartary) during the Durrani Dynasty (1747-1842). All but one of the drawings show portraits of people standing (one image shows the “Chaous Bauchee” on a horse), however all show clear depictions of dress, shoes, headwear and weapons.

Drawing Captions (book plate #’s in brackets): An Hazurch (PL. XII); An Eusofzye or Chief in the kingdom of Caubul (PL. VI); A Taujik in the summer dress of Caubul (PL. IV); A Khojeh of Uzbec Tartary (PL. X); The Chaous Bauchee in his dref of office (PL. XIII).

“Elphinstone was appointed ambassador to the Afghan court of Cabul in 1808. He went on to serve as Governor of Bombay and ultimately was offered the Governor-Generalship of India, though he declined. "It is remarkable that a man so skeptical, retiring, unselshif and modest should be one of the chief founders of the Anglo-Indian empire" (DNB).

“The Durrani dynasty was founded in 1747 by Ahmad Shah Durrani at Kandahar, present Afghanistan. He united the different Pashtun tribes and created the Durrani Empire with his Baloch allies which included the most of present-day Pakistan, and the Kashmir and Punjab regions of present-day India. The Durrani dynasty was composed of ethnic Pashtuns and Baloch Durranis were replaced by the Barakzai dynasty during the early half of the 19th century. Ahmad Shah and his descendants were from
the Sadozai line of the Durrans (formerly known as Abdalis), making them the second Pashtun rulers of Kandahar after the Hotakis.[3] The Durrans were very notable in the second half of the 18th century mainly due to the leadership of Ahmad Shah Durrani. In 1826, the kingdom was claimed by Dost Mohammad Khan but in 1839 Shujah Shah Durrani was re-installed with the help of British Indiaduring the First Anglo-Afghan War. In 1841 a local uprising resulted in the killing of the British resident and loss of mission in Kabul and the 1842 retreat from Kabul to Jalalabad.” (Wikipedia)

$2500USD

15. [ASIA – BURMA, SRI LANKA & INDIA]
CARVER, Mary E.
[Album with Over 340 Gelatin Silver Snapshots and Albumen Studio Photographs, Compiled After a Voyage on the Bibby Line to Burma and India in 1902-1903 with a Stop in Sri Lanka, Showing Local People and Views of the Suez Canal, Colombo, Kandy, Yangon, Mumbai, Madras and Kolkatta].

1902-1903. Oblong Small Folio ca. 25x32 cm (10 x 12 ½ in) with 342 photographs, including 10 large photographs each ca. 22x27,5 cm (8 ¾ x 11 in), all but two are albumen prints signed by studio in negative “Peridis & Georgiladakis,” and one is signed “Harington & Norman,” 10 panoramas each ca. 5x17 cm (2 x 6 ¼ in), 16 photographs between ca. 10,5x15 cm (4 ¼ x 6 in) and ca. 16x23,5 cm (6 ¼ x 9 ¼ in) and the rest are snapshots, each ca. 8x10 cm (3x4 in) and slightly smaller. The vast majority are captioned in period manuscript ink or pencil on the leaves, or in negative by the studio and all but thirteen photographs are mounted on recto and verso of thirty-six beige stiff card album leaves. Additionally including a brief itinerary of the voyage in period manuscript blue ink on front endpaper. Period gilt tooled black half sheep with black pebbled cloth boards. Mild wear at album extremities and spine, mild foxing on some leaves and photographs, some photographs partially detached, but overall a very good album with strong, sharp photographs.

This album of over 340 photographs was compiled by Mary E. Carver after her voyage to Asia aboard the S.S. Warwickshire and the S.S. Shropshire, both steamships on the Bibby Line, and shows the people, buildings and views along the way, including sights in Sri Lanka, Burma and India. There are several photographs taken onboard the ships, showing the group of travelers and views from the deck. Additionally, a few photographs taken during a stop in Sri Lanka show the buildings, local people and shore of Colombo, and the Temple of Tooth in Kandy. A large portion of the album features sights in Rangoon [Yangon], Burma, including the wharf, native merchants in the street, Cantonment Gardens, the Gymkhana Club, and a “sacred lake.” Several of these photographs show the group travelling across the Bago river to have a picnic at the Syriam Pagoda, including the native people pushing the boats onto the shore as the travelers sit inside. There are also several views of Pagoda Hill on the way to the Shwedagon Pagoda and interesting snapshots showing the Pagoda under construction as a crowd of people stand and watch. “Shwedagon Pagoda is considered the most sacred Buddhist pagoda in Myanmar, as it is believed to contain relics of the four previous Buddhas of the present kalpa (Wikipedia). Another large portion of the album shows places in India, including the streets and Great Western Hotel in Mumbai, government buildings and the Bank of Bengal in Madras, the banks of the Hooghly and native people bathing in the river, as well as the courts of Justice, cathedral, and Old Court Street in Kolkatta. There are also snapshots and larger studio photographs showing the passage through the Suez Canal, and some photographs showing the streets of Port Said. One of the studio photographs is a large portrait of a Sudanese soldier, signed “Peridis.” Overall, a very good album with strong, sharp photographs of people, buildings and views in Burma, India and Sri Lanka taken by an early passenger of the Bibby Line steamships.

The Bibby Line was founded in 1807 by the first John Bibby (1775–1840). It has operated in most areas of shipping throughout its 200-year history, and claims to be the oldest independently owned deep
sea shipping line in the world (Wikipedia). “In 1893 Bibby Line was placed on the ‘Government Approved’ list. This gave the incentive to develop passenger accommodation on board the vessels” (Bibby Line Limited). “Active from the 1860s to the 1890s, the Zangakis brothers were commercial photographers based in Egypt. The images these men created were not limited to Egypt alone but also included photographic work in Algiers and Palestine. The Zangakis brothers principally catered to the growing Western tourist market in the Near East.” (The National Herald).

$3250USD

16. [ASIA – CAMBODIA – ANGKOR WAT]

[Album with 112 Original Gelatin Silver Photographs and Sixty-Six Real Photo Postcards Showing Local People and Khmer Temples in Cambodia Including Angkor Wat, Baphuon, Banteay Kdei, Pre Rup, Ta Prohm and Preah Khan].

Ca. 1915. Oblong Folio album ca. 25x34 cm (10 x 13 ¾ in). With 112 original gelatin silver print photographs including over forty large photographs between 14x20 cm (5 ¾ x 7 ¾ in) and ca. 11x16 cm (4 ¾ x 6 ½ in), three photographs each ca. 8x13 cm (3x5 in), the rest each ca. 5,5x8 cm (2 ¼ x 3 ¼ in), mounted on sixty black album leaves. Over twenty photographs are glossy and ca. 30 have French captions in period manuscript white ink on the leaves. Additionally, sixty-six real photo postcards with printed captions each ca. 9x13 cm (3 ½ x 5 ½ in) all mounted on album leaves. Period black straight-grained full sheep album gilt titled “Photographs” and bound with decorative cord. Extremities of covers with mild wear but otherwise a very good album with strong sharp photographs.

This album contains interesting photographs showing views and architectural details of Khmer temples, including Angkor Wat, Baphuon, Bayon, Banteay Kdei, Ta Prohm and Preah Khan. The vast majority of the photographs as well as the postcards show Angkor Wat, and include images of monks and of the travelers posing in front of the site, as well as images of dancers performing on the steps of the temple. Many of the larger photographs are taken at Angkor Thom, including six detailed and captioned photographs of carvings at the Baphuon temple, and several photographs of the Bayon temple. There are also large photographs of the Banteay Kdei temple, and the nearby Srah Srang reservoir, as well as the Ta Prohm and Pre Rup temples. Other interesting images show local people on their pirogues, and photos of the travelers riding elephants. Overall, a collection of interesting early photographs of this UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Captions: Angkor Vat face ouest; Angkor Vat vu de l’angle N.E.; Angkor Vat à travers le porche effondré de la bibliothèque; Porte Sud d’Angkor Vat de l’enceinte première côté extérieur; Angkor Vat côté sud; Angkor Vat face ouest; Angkor Vat côté sud en bas de la première galerie; Portique Nord (intérieur) de Angkor Vat la première enceinte; Baphuon côté gauche du porche est 1er étage; Baphuon côté gauche du porche sud; Baphuon côté droit du porche sud; Angkor Thom – extrémité Nord de l’enceinte du palais; Pre Rup (tour en briques); Angkor Thom la terrasse royale – défilé des éléphants; Le Bayon – sa face ouest; Bayon – contre la porte centrale du sanctuaire; Une sculpture du Baon; Angkor Thom – porte de la victoire; Bayon – entrée du sanctuaire; Banteay Kdei – au fond du temple; Banteay Kdei porte ouest; Banteay Kdei porte est; Srah Srang; Ta Prohm; Ta Prohm angle N.O.; Porte ouest de Ta Prohm.

$4250USD

17. [ASIA - CHINA]

[Album of 206 Gelatin Silver Photographs of China Taken by a British Expat Showing Tsingtau (Qingdao), Kuling (Lianxi), Laushan (Laoshan), Hankow (Wuhan), Wuchang & Shanghai].

1907-1911. Oblong Folio (31x42 cm). 20 thick card stock album leaves pp. With 206 gelatin silver photographs (most ca. 12x17 cm or 5x7 in) and slightly smaller and with three panoramas (Kuling &
The interesting strong vernacular images in this album taken by an British expat show views in Tsingtau (Qingdao), Kuling (Lianxi), Laushan (Laoshan), Hankow (Wuhan), Wuchang & Shanghai. "This album provides a record of a British expatriate's life and travels in China at the beginning of the twentieth century. The photographer would appear to have worked for a trading company in Hankow, part of present-day Wuhan. The album starts with images of Tsingtau (Qingdao) showing German-style residential and civic buildings, the Tsingtau races of 1907, views of a fire at the godowns of a European company (A.P. & Co.); these are followed by images of Europeans relaxing and bathing at Kuling in Jiangxi province and the Wuchang lakes plus a series of views of Laushan (Laoshan), the hilly area outside Qingdao. There are then 11 photographs of employees of A.P. & Co. Celebrating Christmas in Hankow in 1908.

A few photographs represent the expatriate resort of Kuling in 1909 and scenes on the Yangtze near Nanjing. Thereafter are all views of buildings, the river and boats taken in Hankow, followed by a number of photographs of people and places including a couple of the Shanghai races of 1911. The following photographs feature Chinese people, foreigners enjoying a river trip near Shanghai, then a lively series of photographs of races and an expatriate Gymkhana in Hankow in 1910, including ladies in full Edwardian dress and large hats engaged in a race, and a photograph of ladies in rickshaws ready to be pulled by expatriates (in a race?). These are followed by photographs of tennis, and 3 panorama-style photographs of Shanghai, including one just down river of Soochow Creek and a view of the creek. The final page ranges from Loochow Pagoda to Ichang, the Temple of Heaven in Beijing, Chinese execution and the Tientsin Fire bell. The album is of considerable merit in that the majority of the photographs are of places and scenes other than the more 'usual sights of Beijing and Shanghai" (Western Travellers in China).

$4500USD

18. [ASIA - CHINA]

DU HALDE, Jean Baptiste (1674-1743)

The General History of China. Containing a Geographical, Historical, Chronological, Political and Physical Description of the Empire of China, Chinese-Tartary, Corea and Thibet. Including an Exact and Particular Account of Their Customs, Manners, Ceremonies, Religion, Arts and Sciences.

London: John Watts, 1736. First English Edition. Octavo (ca. 20x13 cm) 4 vols. [xiv], 509; [xiv], 438; [xiv], 496; [xiv], 464 pp. With four engraved frontispieces, four folding maps, and fifteen other engraved plates (eleven folding). Handsome period brown gilt tooled full mottled calf. Some very mild wear to extremities but overall a near fine set in very original condition.

"Encyclopaedic survey of China, compiled from unpublished and printed works of 17 Jesuits. The maps by d'Anville were based on Jesuit surveys" (Lust 12). "Du Halde was commissioned to collect and publish letters by Jesuit missionaries from far-flung places, particularly China. The result was this highly regarded history of the Orient. Du Halde is credited with compiling the first definitive European work on the Chinese Empire. This work is also noted for the first published account of Vitus Bering's first expedition to Alaska in 1725-28" (Hill 498). This edition "supplied such a richness of Chinese lore as had never been accessible [before] in the English language" (Löwendahl 399); Cordier Sinica 49-50; Cox I, p. 335.

$3250USD

19. [ASIA – INDIA - TIRAH EXPEDITION]
BEATO, Felix (1832-1909); BOURNE, Samuel (1834-1912)

[Album of over 100 Original Albumen and Gelatin Silver Photographs Compiled by Major E.C. Dowse, Documenting his Regimental (45th Derbyshire) Military Life and Travels in India, Including 17 Photographs of the North-West Frontier Tirah Expedition (1897-8) and Views of Agra, Calcutta, Ramkhut and Lucknow (India), Aden (Yemen), and Ceylon (Sri Lanka).]

Ca 1870-1898. Large Folio album ca. 42,5x32 cm (16 ¾ x 12 ½ in) with 106 original photographs, the majority albumen prints and ca. 30 gelatin silver prints, including two panoramas ca. 98x14 cm (38 x 5 ½ in) and ca. 15x40 cm (5 ½ x 15 ¾ in), ca. 20 large photographs each ca. 18,5x27 cm (7 ¼ x 10 ½ in) and larger, ca. 45 medium photographs each ca. 16x20,5 cm (6 ½ x 8 in), an the rest ca. 11x15,5 cm (4 ¾ x 6 in) and smaller. All but two captioned and/or dated in period manuscript brown or black ink or in negative by the studio, and all but one mounted recto and/or verso of 26 beige album leaves. Period black half morocco with brown pebbled cloth boards, rebacked in style in calf. Mild wear of album covers, but overall a very good album of strong sharp photographs

This album of over 100 photographs shows the military life and travels of Major E.C. Dowse including historically important photographs of the Tirah Expedition (1897-98), and views of British military presence, people and landscapes in British India. The Tirah Expedition was an Indian frontier war which was initiated in response to the rebellion of the Afridi tribe and which ended in the tribe’s surrender. Seventeen photographs show important sights during this expedition, including Kohat Fort (the base of the British campaign), “Major General Symonds & Stadd 1st Division Tirah Field Force,” “Officers 1st Brigade Tirah Field Force taken in Khyber Pass 1898,” Native soldiers (captioned “Species of Khyber Rifles”), a “View from Ali Musjid Fort Khyber Pass winter 1898” and a panorama of “Maidan Valley looking East from Piquet Hill.” There are also several large photographs documenting people in the 45th Derbyshire Regiment (part of the 2nd Battalion of the Sherwood Foresters), including group photographs of officers, band members, a musketry group and more.

After the Tirah Expedition, the regiment was transferred to Aden, Yemen that was under British control until 1967, and photographs of the city show officer’s quarters, Steamer Point (then a coaling station) and general views, including one large panorama. Additionally, numerous professional studio photographic views show Agra, including Fort Agra, the Taj Mahal and mosques. There are also several snapshots of a small town captioned “Ramkhut,” showing a post office, market place and a group of Indian workers captioned “garden coolies.” A suite of albumen copy prints shows the famous study “taken immediately after the relief of Lucknow” by Beato. (In 1856, the British East India Company abolished local rule in Lucknow and took complete control of the city along with the rest of Awadh). There are also views of Calcutta likely taken by Bourne (1863-70) and large views of landscapes in Ceylon. Overall, an album with very large very strong photographs of military operations, cities and landscapes in British India.

Photographs include: Group of the Station at Fizabad 1883; 45th regiment Bangalore 1878; The Jail Bangalore; Falls of the Canvery. Mysore; Right Wing, 105th party. School of Musketry, Hythe. May 1879; 24th Class, Short Course. Military Engineering. Chatham, October 1880; Fort Williams Calcutta; Chouringhee and view of Calcutta from Oueterlony Monument; Government House, Calcutta; Ceylon (3); Milano (4); A Company 45 Regiment May 1887; Band and Drums, Derbyshire Regiment 1884; Officers, Derbyshire Regiment 1885; N.C.O.s 45 Rytt District 1887; Officers 45 Rytt District; Musketry Camp at Statford 1886; Major E.C. Dowse’s Bungalow at Saugor. Central Provinces. India, August 1891; Delhi 1893; Reproductions of daguerreotypes taken immediately after the relief of Lucknow in 1857 (8); Post Office Ramkhut; Marketplace Ramkhut Bayan; Moles’ Garden Coolies Ramkhut; Photos taken during Tirah Expedition 1897-8 (18); Views of Agra 1898 (16); Aden 1899 (Part of Steamer Point showing anchorage; The Crescent, commercial center of Aden; Aden as seen from board ship; View of Arab city in crater at Aden; Barracks, officers’ quarters and part of Arab city in Aden).
Felix Beato was one of the first people to take photographs in East Asia and one of the first war photographers. He is noted for his genre works, portraits, and views and panoramas of the architecture and landscapes of Asia and the Mediterranean region.

Samuel Bourne was a British photographer known for his prolific seven years' work in India, from 1863 to 1870. Together with Charles Shepherd, he set up Bourne & Shepherd first in Shimla in 1863 and later in Kolkata (Calcutta); the company closed in June 2016.

$5250 USD

20. [ASIA - INDIA]

MACLEOD, Sybil Constance & [MACLEOD, George Charles Sholto] (1877-1915)
[Extensive Private Archive of 29 Letters by Sybil Macleod, Describing Her Life as an Upper Class Lady in British India, with Notes on the Vice Roy of India, Lord Hardinge and an Attempt of Hardinge's Assassination, Planning of the Construction of New Delhi, Fort William in Calcutta, Delhi Fort and Chandni Chowk Market, Indian People and House Servants, Mixed Anglo-Indian Marriages, Military Parade in Dalhousie, Indian Mutiny, WW1, etc. One Letter Illustrated with a Photo View “from Dalhousie”; With: Four Photograph Portraits of Charles and Sybil Macleod, and Six Caricature Watercolour Portraits of Native Indians].

17 December 1911 - 2 September 1914. Mostly Large Octavo (ca. 25x20,5 cm), with six smaller letters ca. 21x13,5 cm. In all over 250 pages of text. Brown and black ink on various wove paper. The photos: four loose gelatin silver prints (two mounted on card), from ca. 15x8 cm to ca. 28x17,5 cm (5 ¾ x 3 ¾ to ca. 11x7 in), with pencil and ink notes on versos. With six watercolour sketches on album paper, ca. 15x10 cm (6x4 in), all signed “G.E.M.” in the left lower corners. One letter clipped (some loss of text), fold marks, paper slightly age toned, but overall a very good archive.

Extensive collection of fascinating content rich letters written by Sybil Constance Macleod, wife of George Charles Sholto Macleod, Captain of the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch Regiment (Royal Highlanders) during his service in British India. The letters provide thoughtful and smart notes on the upper-class life in Calcutta, Darjeeling, Dalhousie, and Delhi, following Charles’ service as an Adjutant in Fort William (Calcutta) and his later transfer as a Station Staff Officer in Dalhousie (Nov. 1912). Most letters were written from Calcutta (thirteen) and Dalhousie (ten), with a few from a summer house in Darjeeling and during a short stay in Delhi. The first letter was written in December 1911 on the way to India on board S.S. Plassy, near Gibraltar; the last one – in the end of September 1914, shortly before the author’s departure to England in the beginning of WW1; most letters are addressed to Sybil’s mother Amy Constantia Jeffreys (d. 1932); with two written to her sister and aunt.

The letters contain a lot of interesting notes on the British military and civil officials, Indian people and places, i.e. Lord Hardinge (Viceroy of India, 1910-1916); Sir William Henry Clark (the Member for Commerce and Industry of the Council of the Viceroy of India, 1910-1916); Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, 1st Baron Carmichael (Governor of Bengal in 1912-1917); Sir Edwin Lutyens (the architect of New Delhi); Fort William in Calcutta; several sights of Delhi, including the Fort, Humayun’s Tomb, and Chandni Chowk market (with “most fascinating shops, jewellery, embroideries, china, silks, & all the things that most make you wish you had money to chuck away!”); a trip from Calcutta to Dalhousie by train (up to Pathankot) and from there by an “invalid tonga” cart; landscapes in Darjeeling; officer’s vacation bungalows in Barrackpore. There is also a lengthy description of the “bomb tragedy” – assassination attempt of Viceroy Lord Hardinge which happened in Delhi on 23 December 1912; notes on a session of the Council of the Viceroy which she attended in Calcutta in March 1912; the planning of New Delhi; Christmas celebrations and King’s Birthday Parade in Dalhousie, and others. The letters are full of descriptions of dinners, receptions, and parties (i.e. A ball of Lieut.-Gov. Of Bengal, garden party of “Maharajashiraja Bahadur of Burdwan”, Sergeants’ Ball, a party given “by a native in honour of his
nephew’s wedding” with a description of a mansion with lots of copies of old masters and later European paintings, Dresden china, and others). There are also numerous society gossips, passages about her daughter Sheila, dresses and gowns, jewelry, various purchases, house servants and cooks, prices for groceries, local trees and flowers, weather, et al.

One of the letters is illustrated with an ink drawn portrait of a native clothes mender “neatly dressed in a coat of cheap broderie anglais, through the holes of which shone his brown skin; a rather fashionable narrow skirt comes about to his ankles... The only thing is, I generally have to arrange to give him my things to mend just as they’re going to the wash, as he may be seen crouching on the back verandah, holding one end of his work between his toes!” (25 Apr. 1912).

The portraits show Charles and Sybil Macleod in the 1900s and early 1910s, Charles – in the uniform of the Lancashire Fusiliers (served in 1900-1905) decorated with medals received after the Second Boer War, and as an officer of the Egyptian Army (served in 1906-1908); Sybil – in an elaborate gown of the early 1910s. Done with an obvious artistic talent, most likely by Charles’ father George Edmestone Macleod (1851-1910, civil service commissioner in Oudh and Assam in 1870-1890s), the caricatures show “Zubberdust Khan, Budmash;” “Mir Shah – Pathan Sepoy;” “Umbeeka Churun Bose, Bengalee Baboo;” “Hunooman Dass, Jogee” [Jogi]; “Ram Ruttun – Ryot;” and “Gowee Mull – Delhi Jeweller.”

Some excerpts from the letters:

[Fort William]: “This fort is really a very nice place, quite away from Calcutta, separated from the town by the Maidan, an enormous wide open space of grass, which gives one plenty of air and light <...> lots of Generals live inside here, including the Commander-in Chief, who has a charming garden & tennis courts. There are lots of nice grassy bits, edged with trees, where they can play football ect., a native bazar, a post office & two churches, - so it is like a little town right away from the rest” (8 Feb. 1912).

[Indian Mutiny]: “I think somehow the Mutiny which thrills me more than almost anything in history, is apt to make one lose sight of Delhi’s own ancient history, for a time. The church is the same one as in Mutiny days, only restored, of course, while in its gardens close by, you see the battered brass globe & cross that surmounted it then, with bullet holes in dozens of places, but still never absolutely destroyed. The statue of John Nicholson, and the memorials in the church, the battered Kashmir Gate and the bare and open Ridge, all help one to realize those awful times, and the absolutely desperate fighting” (4 Feb. 1913)

[Planning of the New Delhi site]: “I have met Mr. Lutyens & Capt. Swinton, the “New Delhi” architects, & they are all busy squabbling as to the respective merits of two sites. It seems they had to keep the original scheme in such profound secrecy that they couldn’t consult even an expert, or something would have leaked out. & then when the Queen graciously announced her wish to lay the foundation stones of New Delhi, they were rather staggered, as experts had already pronounced the ground entirely unsuitable: however, the stones were duly laid, & will I suppose be removed in the night some time, to the spot which is finally selected. Mr. Lutyens <...> is a queer person, always making would be comic remarks, but much nicer when he’s serious; while Capt. Swinton, who was once in the army, has a long beard, a beautiful strait Greek nose...” (4 Feb. 1913); “There is being much heart-burning & furiously divided opinion in Delhi as to the respective merits of two proposed sites for the new capital, & last Sunday we went to see Mr. Lutyens’ sketches & plans for the new Govt. House, Secretariat etc., which were perfectly charming & so deliciously done, just slight sketches with vivid touches of colour” (13 Feb. 1913).

[Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India]: “They say he is so self-opinionated & won’t take advice from anyone, although of course he can’t know much about the country; & the new policy & change to Delhi, doesn’t seem popular either” (25 Jan. 1912); “there were a lot of people there, all entirely unenthusiastic & all heartily delighted to see the last of them. He has rather a bad manner, shy & a little stiff, & no small talk <...> There was no cheering & they drove off in dead silence. I wonder if the English papers noticed,
what is thrilling everyone out here (the natives of course) – that as he was driving away, almost a vivid flash of lightning shattered the flag over Govt. House. I was really rather extraordinary, & of course to the people out here, the very worst of omens...” (farewell to the Viceroy in Calcutta, a letter from 28 Mar. 1912).

[Assassination attempt of Lord Hardinge on 23 December 1912]: “He seems to be very bad still, 6 weeks later, as it is now; & no one seems quite to know what the effects will really be. Though of course the drum of one ear is cracked, or broken, & I don’t suppose anything can be done to that; while at present the shock to his nerves & whole system seems to be tremendous. He would open the first Council meeting, but they had to drug him pretty heavily first, to present any possible emotionalism (not quite a word I fear!) as he had such a tremendous ovation on entering. Mrs. Clark was telling me Lady Hardinge’s own account of it, to her. It seems they didn’t hear the explosion – apparently you don’t if you are very near; but they were thrown forward on to the front of the Howdah, & she said to him, “Was it an earthquake?” – and he said “No, I’m afraid it was a bomb.” He had such faith in the Indian people, & that anarchy was dying out, that they say the shock of that has hurt him most terribly. He insisted they should go on, & it wasn’t till she looked back & saw the terribly mangled remains of the man who was holding the Sate umbrella over them, that she got the procession stopped. She spoke to the Viceroy, & just at that moment his face became perfectly grey, & he sort of convulsively crumpled up & fell forward unconscious...” (4 Feb. 1913).

[Sir William Henry Clark]: “He is one of 6 Council members who I suppose correspond more or less to the Cabinet at home, & are tremendous people out here, with salutes of 17 guns, deputations & addresses wherever they move, banquets, guards of honour, bands and garlands, to say nothing of special trains with private kitchens, bathrooms, & compartments for their entire staff of servants.” <...> (13 Feb. 1913).

[Indian people, servants, etc.]: “they know from long experience how white people like things done, & are a thousand times better than the ordinary little cook & house parlour maid of England or Ireland” (25 Jan. 1912); “...in Bengal [people] are the most mouldy little rats, with greasy heads, nearly always turban less, the average man is about the size of an English boy of 14, except when they’re enormously fat & oily, & quite disgusting. The women wear one dirty white drapery, & they all look seditious crow brutes, more like mice than men! But these Punjabis really are men, - great tall fine-looking creatures, all in turbans of every imaginable colour, with full white trousers & coats, & the look of a good fighting race...” (5 Nov. 1912); “all cooks in this country live to put spice in everything they touch, & Abdul Rashid is no exception. I have to wage war on nutmeg and cinnamon, but it creeps insidiously in upon the smallest provocation” (30 Dec. 1912); “We have been having terrible domestic scenes in the servants’ quarters, where the dishwasher & kitchen maid came & complained that the bearer had taken his wife from him! (he. The husband, always seemed to be beating her because she would stand outside the door & talk to other men!) Of course, the bearer indignantly denied it, - the dishwasher was under sentence to go already, & Charlie said they must be gone, bag & baggage, within an hour. He said his wife wouldn’t come with him, & then a terrible scene was enacted in front of the house, entirely for our benefit: he dragged her along the ground, she kicking & moaning, & thus they advanced about a yard at a time; till finding we were entirely unresponsive & only ordering them to go a little quicker, they picked themselves up & mournfully departed” (18 Jun. 1913).

[Mixed Anglo-Indian marriages]: “I must say it gave me rather a shock to see an obvious English girl, fair and rather pretty though second-rate looking dressed in a complete native dress; they say sometimes the daughters of houses in London that take in as lodgers these natives studying to be barristers or something, marry them and come out here to live, of course purely native fashion. Rather horrible I think, don’t you?” (27 Feb. 1912).

[King’s Birthday Parade, Dalhousie]: “The solid stodgy red lines of the Manchesters, Connaught Rangers & Lancashire Fusiliers marched past well knowing they were there to make an impression on the
rows of dark faces huddled on the opposite hillside, in turbans & clothes of every most brilliant hue, who sat absolutely silent, watching while 3 cheers for the King, & salutes to the Flag, echoed & crackled round the hills & back again. They say there is a good deal of sedition & trouble going on under the surface – people holding disloyal meetings & warlike races like Sikhs trying to stir up the others; but no two of the many races in this enormous country would ever unite. I should imagine, & we would never be caught so unprepared again as in the Mutiny days" (18 Jun. 1913).

[Reference to Rudyard Kipling]: “There is a “haunted bungalow” close by here, & it certainly has an air of great loneliness & mystery: masses of rock are lying tumbled about in the garden, & big beams that came down when the house was damaged in an earthquake. The house has been rebuilt, but is unlet now, & it is supposed to be the original of Kipling’s story about the man riding to see his love, on a stormy night when the rains had made the soil all loose – his horse bolted down the Khud, past the house, & he was never seen or heard of more, except that now people frequently hear him thundering past – Mrs. Carnegy, the General’s wife, vows and declares she has often heard it!” (20 May 1913).

[Description of a photo attached to the letter from May 20, 1913]: “I send you a photograph of the view from here, which may give you a sort of idea of the country, & the different layers, the nearer & lower slopes thick with rhododendrons, deodars & all sorts of trees, then only pines & gradually up to bare rock & the snows above all; Kashmir is over those mountains I believe.”

[Titanic wreck]: “Wasn’t the Titanic disaster perfectly haunting? I think worse that the shock of going down must have been the icy cold of the water, in which they couldn’t possibly live for more than a few minutes. We haven’t got the English papers account of it yet; but it ought really to make the builders of these luxurious & enormous liners pause & think a bit” (25 Apr. 1912).

[WW1]: “The Divisions from here seem to be going there, at present at any rate, & I suppose they may send farther reinforcements to guard oil fields in Persia, & keep an eye on Turkey. It is announced by Mahomedans out here that the Germans have tried their hardest to stir up the Turks, by representing that they lent them money in their need, while England didn’t help them& of course if they succeeded in rousing the Turks, the Mahomedans of this country would almost certainly fo in with them, for the triumph of faith. Germans are supposed & I believe known, to have gone about stirring up trouble in the bazars, & many have now been deported to isolated places & guarded, like the Boer prisoners. They say a German either put, or bribed a native to put, this bomb in the Lahore fort, which would have been truly awful thing if it hadn’t been for the courage of a Capt. Rock, I think his name is who, receiving a letter to say “Beware of fire tonight,” instantly thought of the Fort & rushed off there; seizing the bomb in his hand he fled outside with it ticking away, & flung it from him, but not before his arms & face were burnt” (2 Sept. 1914).

George Charles Sholto MacLeod (2nd Battalion, the Black Watch/ Royal Highlanders) was born at Sylhet, Assam on 28 June 1877. At the age of nineteen he joined the ranks of the army, in which he served for over three and a half years. He served during the South African War from 1899-1900 with the Royal Lancaster Regiment, with whom he gained the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal (London Gazette 19 April 1901) ‘...for gallantry at Spion Kop, in the absence of stretcher bearers did good work in carrying wounded out of action under hot fire.’ He subsequently took part in the operations on Tugela Heights, where he was severely wounded. He received his commission in the Lancashire Fusiliers in May 1900, and was promoted Lieutenant in April 1901. In April 1905, he obtained special promotion to the Hampshire Regiment, as Captain, and in June 1908 was transferred to the Black Watch with the same rank. He served with the Egyptian Army from 1906 to 1908. Captain MacLeod died in hospital at Bethune, where he was taken after the action at Richebourg on 9 May 1915, suffering from shrapnel wounds. He had been wounded previously in France in November 1914. As well as the D.C.M. And Q.S.A. He is entitled to for his Boer War Service, he was also awarded the 1911 Coronation Medal. He married Sybil Constance Jeffreys on June 2, 1908, they had two children – Sheila (12 Nov. 1909-1986), and Neil (16 Feb. 1914 - ?). $3250USD
[ASIA – MALAYSIA - SARAWAK, BORNEO]

HAYE, Leslie Bowman (1900-1937)

[Album with over 160 Original Gelatin Silver Photographs Compiled by British Medical Officer Leslie Bowman Haye, Showing Indigenous and Colonial Life in Sarawak, Borneo During the 1920s, Including Local People, Settlements and Ruling Chiefs, as well as Documenting the Chinese Presence and the 1928 Fire in Sibu].

Ca. 1925-28. Oblong Quarto ca. 25x31 cm (9 ½ x 12 in) with 164 original gelatin silver photographs including two large ones ca. 20x26 cm (7 ¾ x 10 ¼ in) and ca. 16,5x27,5 cm (6 ⅝ x 10 ⅞ in), over 40 photographs between ca. 8,5x10,5 cm (3 ¾ x 4 ¼ in) and ca. 10x19,5 cm (4 x 7 ½ in), and the rest each ca. 7,5x10 cm (3x4 in) and smaller, all mounted recto and verso of 15 brown leaves, the vast majority captioned in period manuscript black ink on leaves. Period brown album with stiff card wrappers with brown embossed title “Photographs,” period manuscript title “L.B.H. Sarawak” and fastened with a brown silk cord. Some wear at album extremities, mild stains and small tears on edges of album covers and head of spine chipped, but overall a very good album with strong photographs.

This album was compiled by Leslie Bowman Haye, a British Medical Officer who was stationed in Sarawak during the 1920s. It contains 164 original photographs of the indigenous and colonial life in Sarawak, including people, buildings and landscapes. There is a substantial number of photographs showing local Malay and Dyak people in traditional tribal dress, including one interesting portrait of an “Old Dyak chief and head-hunter near Song in semi fighting kit” and a series of images showing “native fishing.” There are also photographs showing the political leaders in the region, including one image of “Archer, then acting Resident amidst Pengulohs (Dyak head men of district).” Residents headed each of Sarawak’s five divisions under the Brooke government (1841-1946) [Wikipedia]. The two larger images in the album are group photographs: one shows a group of European colonialists dressed in white, with each of their names listed on the back of the photo, and the other shows Leslie Bowman Haye sitting with a group of Chinese (?) men in suits. “The first Chinese (Hakka) migrants worked as labourers in the gold mines at Bau or on plantations [...] the Chinese organized themselves economically and rapidly dominated commerce.” [ABC Tours]. Many of the photographs also show prominent buildings, including Medical and Government Offices, the Sarawak Museum (established by Charles Anthoni Brooke in 1891), the Court House and the Prison in Sibu. One photograph shows local people working in a Palm Oil plantation and another shows: “Kidd’s bungalow and part of estate. Cleared. 6 months previous it was dense jungle.” Of particular interest are 14 snapshots of the devastation caused by the Sibu fire of 1928, including the remains of buildings burned to the ground, and images of people building temporary huts for shelter. Locations noted in the captions include: Kuching, Port Swettingham, Sibu, Simanggang, Kapit, Kamping (Native Village), Selalang, Daro, Kanowit, Song, Miri and Dalat. Overall, a very interesting album showing indigenous life and the colonial presence in Sarawak during the 1920s.

“By the treaty of London, 1824, the British and Dutch divided the [Malaysia] region between them. [...] The Straits Settlements, as they were called, (Penang, Province Wellesley, Melaka and Singapore) grew rapidly partly due to an influx of Chinese and Indian workers. [...] British control of Sarawak began in 1841. In 1840 a man named James Brooke helped the Sultan of Brunei to crush a rebellion. As a reward he was given territory to rule and in 1841 he was granted the title of Rajah of Sarawak. [...] In the early 20th century a new industry grew up in Malaya - rubber. The Malayan rubber industry boomed. The Malayan tin industry also prospered and an oil industry began in Singapore. During the 1920s the Malayan economy was prosperous.” (Local Histories).

$1850USD

22. [ASIA – SRI LANKA, INDIA]
TISSANDIER, Albert (1839-1906)

[Twenty-One Original Drawings by Albert Tissandier Showing Buddhist Temples, Sculptures, Ruins, Local Peoples and Landscapes in Sri Lanka and India, Several of Which were Published in the French Scientific Journal “La Nature” and Tissandier’s 1892 Book “Voyage Autour du Monde”].

1887-1890. Collection of twenty-one original drawings including ten large pencil drawings ca. 26x32,5 cm (10 ¼ x 12 ¾ in), six smaller pencil drawings between ca. 12,5x20,5 cm (4 ¾ x 8 in) and ca. 24,5x17 cm (9 ½ x 6 ¾ in), several heightened in white, and five pencil, ink and/or watercolour sketches each ca. 24x26,5 cm (9 ½ x 10 ¼ in) and smaller. All are mounted on 14 stiff card leaves each ca. 34,5x42,5 (13 ½ x 16 ¾ in), all dated and captioned in French in period manuscript ink, one drawing is outlined with a gold frame. Housed in a custom made oblong folio green cloth box ca. 44x35,5 cm with a green gilt tooled morocco label titled «Ile de Ceylan / Voyages de M.A. Tissandier / En 1887 et en 1890 / Dessins d’Après Nature» with the original paper manuscript title page included. Drawings and mounts in very good condition.

This historically important collection includes views of Ceylon (present-day Sri Lanka) and India, drawn by Albert Tissandier, a talented architect and artist who travelled around the world and drew illustrations for a French scientific journal called “La Nature.” The drawings show sights during his voyage to Sri Lanka and India in 1887 and 1890, including Buddhist temples, a vatadage (a Buddhist structure unique to Sri Lanka), sculptures, ruins, scenes of local people and landscape views. The majority of the images depict Sri Lanka, including Matale, Maskeliya, Dambulla, Kalutura, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Kalami and Sigiriya. However, three images show India, including an animal hospice in Mumbai, women walking to the water source in Ajmer and the Bhaja temple. Three of the drawings in this collection were featured in Tissandier’s book « Voyage autour du monde: Inde et Ceylan, Chine et Japon, 1887-1890-1891 » published in 1892, including the Bhaja Temple, the animal hospice and the very tall Buddha made of granite in Vikara Aukana near lake Kalewewa. Also included are several plans of ruins and sketches of sculptures with notes indicating the measurements as well as detailed and explanatory captions. Overall, a collection of interesting and artistically gifted drawings showing sights in Sri Lanka and India during the late 19th century.

Captions: Temples bouddhists à Matelé; Degrés de granit pour monter au tombeau de Mahindo; Pierre sculptée représentant un petit palais Cynghalais; Passage d’un Torrent sur le dos de mon guide Cynghalais près de Maskeliya; temple de Bhaja et son monastère (Vihara); Intérieur de Maha Dewa Dewal, Dumballa village; Maison de pêcheur au bord de la mer à Kolatura; Les cocotiers et la mer à Kalatura; Ruines d’un ancien aqueduc Cynghalais à Mnimithale; Lac de Pollonarua; Plan des ruines d’un pavillon d’été à Anuradhapura; Hospice des animaux à Bombay; Ornement en pierre sculptée; Ruines du Wata Dagé à Pollonarua; Ajmère – les femmes allant chercher le matin leurs provisions d’eau aux sources de la montagne; Le lac à Colombo; Grand Buddha de granit situé près du Vikara Aukana Kalewewa; Grand rocher de la forteresse Cynghalaise de Sigiri; Grand temple de Kalami.

Albert Tissandier (1839-1906) was a French architect, aviator, illustrator, editor and archaeologist. He was the brother of adventurer Gaston Tissandier with whom he collaborated in writing the magazine La Nature, a French language scientific journal aimed at the popularization of science. He was heavily involved in it from the very first issue in 1873 until his retirement in 1905, less than a year before his death. In 1881, the brothers Tissandier demonstrated the world’s first electric powered flight at an electricity exposition by attaching an electric motor to a dirigible. They then developed the Tissandier air ship, the first electric powered dirigible (for which Albert drew the blueprints), which departed from Auteuil, Paris, on October 8th, 1883 (This Day in Aviation).

$15,000USD

23. [ASIA - VIETNAM - TONKIN]
BORNAS, Aug[ust?]
[Album of Ten Original Pen and Wash Sketches 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. Oblong Quarto (ca. 21x29 cm). 12 leaves. With ten sketches in pen and wash on beige paper each ca. 13x21 cm (5 ¾ x 8 ¼ in) and mounted on album leaves. All but one captioned in ink in the lower margins of the sketches, five signed “Aug. Bournas” in the lower corners (three additionally dated February or December 1891), one signed “Diesenhosen” (?) in the right lower corner. Period style maroon gilt tooled half morocco with maroon cloth boards. Several drawings with very minor corner creases, but overall a very good album of sketches.

Interesting album 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).

$3250USD

24. [AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS - CAPE HORN]
HOWORTH, W.
[Journal of H.M.S. Lily on her Homeward Voyage to England, from Melbourne Around Cape Horn via Rio de Janeiro just After the Eureka Rebellion in Ballarat, Victoria].

18th Jan. - 7th May 1855. Quarto ca. 25.5x22 cm (10 x 8 ½ in). 15 pp, each page numbered in pencil. Brown ink on blue laid paper. With three folding manuscript charts drawn in ink each ca. 25x74 cm (9 ¾ x
This Journal was kept from January to May 1855 by Midshipman W. Howorth on the H.M.S. Lily, a 16-gun Racer-class brig-sloop built for the British Royal Navy in 1838. It documents geographical coordinates, daily activity, wind and weather conditions along the route, as well as detailed accounts of meteorological conditions during the passage around Cape Horn, including unusual animal sightings [“Observed two strange birds unlike any seabirds with which I am acquainted – plumage dark brown with two white marks on the wing – shaped like a hawk but with the regular seabird’s beak – about the size of a small eagle and flying like one. They were about the ship the whole day and frequently attacked the Albatross...all the other birds seemed afraid of them” p. 3] and icebergs [“I was much struck at beautifully delicate transparent blue of the ice never having seen any so close before, after looking for any lengths of time at it, it makes the eyes very sore” p. 5]. The manuscript charts show the voyage in three segments: Track of H.M.S Lily from Melbourne round Cape Horn, Cape Horn to Rio Janeiro, and Rio Janeiro to England. Lines trace the precise route of the ship on each day of the journey, arrows are drawn to show the wind direction, and geographical coordinates are also noted. Additionally, the watercolours show views of the H.M.S. Lily between icebergs off the Diego-Ramírez Islands (southwest of Cape Horn) and the coastal profile of the Azorean islands of Flores and Corvo. Howorth apparently joined the HMS Lily from the HMS Electra. Six weeks before the departure of HMS Lily, in late November 1854, HMS Electra was involved in the suppression of the armed gold miner Eureka Rebellion (also referred to as the Eureka Stockade) against the colonial authority of the United Kingdom at Ballarat, Victoria. HMS Electra sent officers, seamen as well as artillery pieces to Ballarat. An interesting manuscript documenting the H.M.S. Lily’s voyage from the Australian gold fields back to England around Cape Horn.

“Cape Horn island [...] is the southernmost headland of the Tierra del Fuego archipelago of southern Chile. Cape Horn is widely considered to be the most southerly point of South America, and marks the northern boundary of the Drake Passage; for centuries it has been regarded as a major milestone by which sailing ships carrying trade goods around the world marked their passage. Cape Horn was noted as the halfway point from England to Australia during the nineteenth century clipper route. The waters around the cape are particularly hazardous, owing to strong winds, large waves, strong currents and icebergs. These dangers have made Cape Horn notorious as a sailors’ graveyard. [...] From the 1700s to the early 1900s, Cape Horn was a part of the clipper routes which carried much of the world’s trade. Clipper ships sailed round the Horn carrying wool, grain, and gold from Australia back to Europe” (New World Encyclopedia)
This album contains twenty-seven original gelatin silver photographs showing views of Hamilton, Bermuda and environs during the early 1900s, including people, homes, streets, businesses and gardens. There are many street views, including one photograph of Burnaby Street, showing numerous commercial businesses including Kodaks, Dentistry, RD Whitter, RH Roberts Merchants Tailor, Tourist Information Bureau, La Garza Cigars, Allen Hurst Private Board and the Royal Arms Pub. These images also show existing power lines running along the streets, and interestingly the Bermuda Electric Light, Power & Traction Company (B.E.L.P.&T.), now BELCO, began supplying electricity in 1908 (Bermuda4u). There is also a photograph of the Hamilton Hotel, the first hotel in Bermuda (built from 1852-1861 and destroyed in a 1955 fire), which was located on Church Street in Hamilton and was “instrumental in starting tourism in Bermuda” (Wikipedia). Additionally, one photograph shows the Cathedral of the Most Holy Trinity, (built between 1886-1905), of which the structure was primarily built from Bermuda limestone (Wikipedia), and another shows St Paul's Anglican Church in Paget which was built in 1785 with additions and renovations in 1825, 1860, 1875 and 1929 (The Anglican Church of Bermuda). In addition, many of the photographs show the interior or exterior of houses, including one photograph showing a family of local people sitting outside of a house, next to a case of “Rex Corned Beef.” Several photographs show large gardens, including Victoria Park and its bandstand, which was built in 1889. Additionally, several general views show the development of the city along the coast, including a road along the shore. Overall, a collection of very good photographs showing the city of Hamilton, Bermuda and its surroundings during the early years of tourism in the region.

“In the early 20th century, as modern transportation and communication systems developed, Bermuda’s tourism industry began to develop and thrive. The island became a popular destination for a broader spectrum of wealthy US, Canadian, and British tourists” (Wikipedia).

$950USD

26. [CALIFORNIA - BAJA]
   [BAEGERT, Johann Jakob] (1717-1772)
   Mannheim: Churfürstl. Hof- und Academie-Buchdruckerey, 1773. Second Edition (with corrections). Small Octavo (17,5x10,5 cm). [xvi], 358 pp. With one copper engraved folding map and two copper engraved plates on one leaf. Recent handsome period style brown gilt tooled half sheep with marbled boards and a red gilt title label. Some leaves with very mild browning, otherwise a very good copy.

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

$2500USD

27. [CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH - SACRAMENTO]
   WOOD, Elijah
Two Historically Interesting Autograph Letters from Elijah Wood, a California Gold Rush Miner, to his Wife Sally Ann Wood in Wisconsin, Describing his Travels Along the California Trail (Including Conflict with Indigenous People near the Humboldt River), and Details of Working in the Gold Fields, Including the Construction of River Dams.

Fort Laramie, May 28 1850 and California Sept. 11(*) 1850. Quarto bifolia each ca. 25x20 cm (9 ¾ x 7 ¾ in). 2 pp in each. First letter with brown ink on blue wove paper with watermark, the second with black and brown ink on beige wove paper, each addressed on verso of second page. Additionally, a brown envelope ca. 7,5x13,5 cm (3 x 5 ¼ in) addressed and stamped “SACRAMENTO 28 September.” Envelope is folded and worn but address and stamp clearly legible, fold marks and one letter slightly age toned but otherwise two very good letters.

These interesting letters from a gold miner to his wife describe his experiences on the California Trail and the hardships of labour during the California Gold Rush. He begins one letter by explaining his recent “journey through a barren howling wilderness” on the California Trail, a 4,800 km (3,000 mile) trail across the western half of the United States from Missouri River towns to California that was used by migrants travelling to the California gold fields (Wikipedia). One letter was written from Fort Laramie, WY, which was purchased by the U.S. Army in 1849 “[t]o protect the thousands of emigrants and Argonauts who were flowing up the Platte River Valley from increasingly frequent conflicts with Indians” (National Park Service). He also explains that one man in his group “was shot by an Indian while he was guarding the horses” near the head of Humboldt River, which was first explored in 1848 by John C. Frémont and became part of the California Trail in 1849 (Wikipedia). The author describes his work in the gold fields at the Middle Fork of the American river (a tributary of the Sacramento river), which, he explains, “is said to be the richest in California.” He lists the people working around him, mentions the wages and explains that “the river is dammed at every bar and preparations are being made to work the entire bed of the river.” One letter is written in September 1850, at the time when levees were first being built around the Sacramento River to address the 1850 flooding (Valley Community Newspapers). Overall, two historically interesting letters describing the experiences of a miner in the early years of the California Gold Rush.

The great California gold rush (1848–1858) began on January 24, 1848, when James W. Marshall discovered a gold nugget in the American River while constructing a sawmill for John Sutter” (Harvard University Library). Sutter’s Mill was located in Coloma, approximately 58 km northeast of Sacramento. Sacramento was itself developed around a wharf, called the Embarcadero, that John Sutter had developed prior to his retirement in 1849. Sacramento is the oldest incorporated city in California, incorporated on February 27, 1850. After a devastating flood in 1850, Sacramento experienced a cholera epidemic and a flu epidemic (Wikipedia).

$2250USD

28. [CANADA – ALBERTA, MANITOBA & SASKATCHEWAN]

[Album with over 330 Original Gelatin Silver Photographs of Early Ranches and Towns in the Canadian Prairies, Including Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Showing the Early Settlers and Their Life].

1911-12. Oblong Folio album ca. 28,5x42 cm (11 ¼ x 16 ½ in). Total of 332 original gelatin silver photographs including two panoramic views measuring ca. 5,5x29 cm (2 ¼ x 11 ¼ in) and ca. 5x16 cm (2 x 6 ¼ in), one larger photograph ca. 11,5x17 cm (4 ½ x 6 ½ in), fifteen medium photographs each ca. 8x13 cm (3x5 in) and the rest are each ca. 8x10,5 cm (3x4 in) and smaller, all but two mounted on recto of total of 48 stiff brown, green or purple album leaves. The vast majority are captioned in period manuscript black ink on the photographs. Period brown quarter morocco album with gilt tooled spine and green pebbled cloth boards, mild wear at the album’s spine and extremities and binding a bit loose, but overall a very good album of strong sharp photographs.

$2250USD
This album shows people, activities and animals on ranches and early towns views in Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan from 1911-1912. The album was compiled by a French traveler after his two-year travels to the Canadian prairies, with a note on the inside cover: “from your older brother in memory of a perfect bachelors’ household and the two best years of my life.” The majority of the photographs show activities on ranches including the P. Tenaille Ranch, the Forest Hills Ranch, the Range Ranch, and the Lasalle Ranch. Included are photographs of ranchers rounding up their horses, working in the corral, training horses, and hunting for game. There are also numerous views of the properties (such as the two panoramic views from Forest Hills Ranch and one photo of Forest Hills from 1908), houses, gardens, farming tools and animals. One portrait is captioned “Major Daniel Tenaille,” who was a member of the Canadian Infantry Saskatchewan Regiment (fallen in 1915 and buried in Pas-de-Calais, France) and was likely related to the owners of the Tenaille ranch. Additionally, there are photographs taken during travels to northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta by car, horse-drawn cart, horse-drawn sleighs and dog sleds. These include over twenty photographs of the town of The Pas, Manitoba, where the railroad and town were developed during the early 1900s and the town was incorporated in 1912. Some images show The Pas hotel, the “Dreamland” cinema, and several views of Fischer Avenue buildings, including a dentist, watchmaker and jeweler business, and Hudson Bay trading office. There are six photographs showing the houses and train at Dumas, SK and some photos of people fishing at the nearby “Jew Lake.” There are also views of Kennedy, SK, Lethbridge, AB, one street in Calgary, winter fishing at Fish Lake near Moose Mountain, AB, Vattel Lake, the Rocky Mountains and Banff, AB. Interesting are several photographs of the Hudson Bay railway including the construction of a bridge over the Saskatchewan river. Also included are photographs of the port in New York where the traveler arrived and/or departed by steamship, and one photograph of a traveler on a steamship in 1911. Overall, a strong album that documents life in the Canadian prairies in 1911-1912.

$3500USD

29. [CARIBBEAN – DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - LA ROMANA]

[Extensive Collection of 113 Real Photo Postcards and 70 Original Gelatin Silver Photographs Compiled by Russell G. Weiss (1906-1995), Showing Life in the Dominican Republic and the Occupation Activities of the United States Marine Corps in and Around the Town of La Romana].

Ca. 1916-1920. Collection of 113 original real photo postcards each ca. 13,5x8,5 cm (5 ¼ x 3 ¼ in) and 70 original gelatin silver photographs, including 25 larger ones each ca. 17,5x12,5 cm (6 ¼ x 5 in), six panoramas each ca. 6x17,5 cm (2 ½ x 7 in), and the rest each ca. 10x12 cm (4 x 4 ¾ in) and smaller, the vast majority of images captioned in period typescript with a paper label, or in negative on the photograph or postcard, or in a period typescript list included in the collection. Several photographs captioned “Fotografa Manon in Santo Domingo, R.D.” or “Hoenes, U.S.M.C.” in negative on the photographs. Also included are two pages of period typescript recto only listing photographs, ca. 25x20 cm (9 ¼ x 8 in), and a manuscript note about the collection by Grace and Russell Weiss from 1990. All images were removed from the original album, therefore with some of the original black album paper remains on verso of images, but overall a very good collection of photographs and real photo postcards.

The photographs and real photo postcards in this extensive collection were assembled by Russell G. Weiss (1906-1995) when he was a boy, and show many views of life in La Romana during the early 20th century and the activities of Marines stationed in the region. Russell’s father, Paul Beers Weiss, was a pipe fitter for the Central Romana Sugar Mill, which is shown in the photographs along with the port of Romana. Russell lived there for 7 or 8 years as a child and is seen in a few of the photographs. There are also photos of the Marines stationed in La Romana, Santo Domingo, and Port-au-Prince, and one photo of an amphibious plane. The Marines are seen both in uniform and in casual situations including swimming, cave exploring, and playing baseball. There is one view captioned "Place Where Marines Were
Ambushed." Some of the photographs are signed “Fotografa Manon in Santo Domingo, R.D.,” while others are signed Hoenes, U.S.M.C. Other locations shown include Castillo de San Jeronimo, Higuey, Carcel de la Fortaleza, Quisqueya, Higueral, Seibo, the San Isidro Estate, an exposition in Santiago, Cuba, and San Juan Hill, and Malecon, the Receptoria, the ruins of Columbus’ palace and other ruins in Santo Domingo. There are five panoramas of Santo Domingo and one panorama of Seibo. In 1990 Russell and his wife, Grace Kurtz Weiss (1911-2000), looked through the album and wrote a statement about it that was attached to the inside of the front cover and which accompanies the photographs. Overall, an interesting collection of photographs and postcards documenting the views, life and the presence of US Marines in La Romana and surrounding cities during the early 20th century.

The city of La Romana was founded in 1897 as an oil town. After 1917 with the construction of a large sugar-mill the economy shifted to sugar production. The United States occupied the Dominican Republic from 1916 to 1924 and the 15th Marine Regiment operated out of La Romana. Some Marines from that post joined a baseball club sponsored by the local sugar company, which played against other Dominican squads and occasionally against traveling teams from Puerto Rico.

“The 15th Marines was first organized on November 26, 1918, as an infantry regiment. It was deployed to the Dominican Republic on February 26, 1919, and saw action against Dominican rebels during the American occupation of the Dominican Republic. Having been organized for possible deployment to Europe in the event that hostilities resumed, the 15th Marines remained on garrison duty in the Dominican Republic. It was deactivated on August 1, 1922 and its assets were absorbed into the 1st and 4th Regiments” (Wikipedia).

$2500USD

30. [CHILE - AGUAS CALIENTES]

SINN, A.

[Typescript Addressed to the Board of Directors of Belgian Company “Dellarocca Chemische Fabriken A. G.”, Reporting the Viability of Mining a Lime Borate Deposit in Aguas Calientes (Chile), also Describing Taltal and Cachinal and Existing Mining Operations in the Region, Illustrated with 37 Original Gelatin Silver Photographs].

1910. 55 pages of text. Quarto album ca. 28.5x26 cm (11x10 in) with 37 original gelatin silver photographs each ca. 8x14 cm (3 ¼ x 5 ½ in) many numbered in negative and all mounted loosely in recto of 38 card leaves, and ca. 55 numbered pages of blue or purple typescript printed on recto only with some period manuscript pencil corrections. Period manuscript black ink inscription by the author on front endpaper. Period red full morocco with gilt tooled title “AGUAS CALIENTES” and “A. SINN 1910,” with embossed decorative border and marbled endpapers. Very mild wear at extremities and very light foxing on some leaves, but overall a very good album with clear typescript and strong, sharp photographs.

This album contains a detailed and interesting report from A. Sinn’s trip to Aguas Calientes, where he was sent by the Belgian company “Dellarocca Chemische Fabriken A. G.” to investigate the conditions and viability of mining and refining their newly acquired Lime Borate deposit in the region. The author left France in November 1909, passing through Buenos Aires then travelling by train via Valparaiso before arriving in Taltal. From Taltal, he and his entourage rode mules to Cachinal, where they stayed for a week, and arrived in Aguas Calientes in March 1910. The report describes his impressions of Chile, with a precise account of aspects related to the business venture, including the existing transportation infrastructure for people and goods, the process of recruiting labourers, available modes of communication, possible factory locations, etc. He describes the large scope of the company’s project, which includes building a railway, barracks, a hotel and administrative offices in a region that was previously desert. He also describes some existing mining operations including a rival company “Borax Consolidated” and a deposit in Salinas Grandes. Sinn’s report includes a detailed business plan (such as the costs and returns on the
investment) as well as descriptive anecdotes: “I laughed at my naivété when I arrived in A. Calientes! [...] Thanks to blanks in Darapsky’s map, thanks to Tietze’s report, I had managed to believe Clivio, to imagine all of the space between A. Calientes and Rio Frio as an immense plateau where we could simply place the Koppel route without ballast! And the reality?! [...] The cerro de la Peineta between us and the Rio Frio is at least 2000 m higher than the bottom of lake A. Calientes. Photo I2 shows what Clivio calls a plain! [...] I had imagined that we would just need to find the natural slopes needed for the construction of our factory: I said it and repeated it 20 times at the office, but no one contradicted me. However, I was not able to find a single spot near our mining area to build a factory. We would need to carry the unrefined materials at least 2 kilometers!” (p.18-19).

It was during the context of its 1870s economic crisis that Chile became involved in the costly Saltpetre War (1879–1883) wresting control of mineral-rich provinces of Peru and Bolivia. [...] As the victor and possessor of a new coastal territory following the War of the Pacific, Chile benefited by gaining a lucrative territory with significant mineral income. [...] British involvement and control of the nitrate industry rose significantly. The growth of Chilean economy sustained in its saltpetre monopoly meant, compared to the previous growth cycle (1832–1873), that the economy became less diversified and overly dependent on a single natural resource. In addition, the Chilean nitrate, used worldwide as fertilizer, was sensitive to economic downturns as farmers made cuts on fertilizer use one of their earliest economic measures in the face of economic decline.” (Wikipedia).

One of the former Bolivian regions won during the Saltpetre war was the area around the Aguas Calientes volcano in the North East of Chile, including the town of San Pedro de Atacama. The volcano is known for the crater lake on its summit, one of the highest lakes in the world. It is surrounded by the Salar de Atacama salt flat, the largest salt flat in Chile of which the rights to mineral extraction are exclusively held by SQM Salar S.A., a company involved in the exploitation of potassium, lithium and related products. A look at google earth shows an open mine very close to the Aguas Calientes volcano, possibly the same area described in this report from 1910.

$3500USD

31. [HAWAII]

Die Hawaii-Inseln und deren Ananas-Kultur [The Hawaiian Islands and Their Pineapple Cultivation].

Bremen & Hamburg: Smidt & Hagens, [1907]. Nineteen gelatin silver prints, each ca. 15x19 cm (6 x 7 ½ in), mounted recto only and with captions in German in negative. Additionally with one gelatin silver photo of Honolulu ca. 5,5x19 cm (2 ½ x 7 ½ in) mounted on front cover. Original light brown publisher’s gilt titled flexible card wrappers. A near fine copy with strong and sharp photographs.

The interesting photographs in this album include a photograph of a relief map of Oahu, eight of pineapple plantations, harvesting and transportation, one of a Hawaiian beauty, one of a local surfer, a Hawaiian hut with its inhabitants, one mountain view of Maui and one of Mr. Ulrich Hagens on horseback on the lava flows of the Kilauea crater etc. Overall an interesting album promoting Hawaii and its pineapple industry.

$850USD

32. [MIDDLE EAST – ISRAEL, PALESTINE (HOLY LAND)]

MAISON BONFILS
[Album with 50 Large Original Albumen Photographs Showing Religious Sites and Views of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Jaffa].

Ca. 1867-81. Large Folio album ca. 46x33 cm (18x13 in) with 50 large original albumen photographs, each ca. 28x22 cm (11 x 8 ½ in), mounted loosely one per leaf on brown paper leaves. All captioned in French and/or English, and signed and/or numbered in negative by the studio “Bonfils.” Period red quarter morocco with marbled boards. Mild wear at album’s extremities and spine, one hinge with a crack at tail of the spine, two photographs with a very small tear (ca. 0.5 cm), and one photograph mildly faded, but overall a very good album with strong, sharp photographs.

This interesting album contains 50 large photographs by Maison Bonfils (active 1867-81, studio in Beirut) showing important religious sites in the Holy Land of Israel and Palestine. The majority of the photographs show Jerusalem, including detailed images of the interior and exterior of buildings, views of biblical sites and general views of the city. There are also a few photographs of Bethlehem and Jaffa and one photograph showing a group of people resting with their camels in the desert. Maison Bonfils was started by Paul-Felix Bonfils (1831-1885) in Beirut in 1867 and was “to become one of the most successful photographic businesses in the world. They photographed most of the important sites in the Middle East and their views were widely distributed” (Jacobsen p. 216). Bonfils' "stock had variety enough to please all and ranged from classical landscapes and biblical scenes to ethnographic portraits” (Perez, p. 141).

The photographs included in this album are: Couvent du Mont Garmet, Palestine; Jaffa, la passe; Vasquez de Salomon; Halte de Chameaux dans le Desert; Grotte de la Nativité; Bethléem, Grotte de la Nativité, la Crèche; La Vallée du Tirole, Jerusalem; Vue de Jerusalem; Vue de Jerusalem et Eglise Russe; Panorama of Jerusalem, taken from the North; Porte dorée extérieure, Jerusalem; Tomb of David on Mt Zion; Mount of Olives; Ancient Church of the Ascension; Tomb of the Virgin and Cave of the Agony; Cave of the Agony, interior; The garden of Gethsemane, general view; The Valley of Tombs of Jehoshaphat; Vue generale de Siloé; Piscine de Siloé; Jerusalem, fontaine de de la vierge; Jerusalem, Tour Antonia; Couvent Cophte, Ixe station; Interior of the “Ecce Homo”; Stables of Salomon; General view of the site of Salomon’s temple; Foundations of Antonia’s Tower; General view of the mosque of Omar; Details intérieurs de la Mosque d’Omar; Jerusalem, Chaire de la mosque; The Jaffa gate, outside; The tower of David; The Damascus Gate; St Stephen’s gate; Tomb of Lazarus at Bethany; Field of Aceldama; Jerusalem, Tombeau des rois; Tomb of the kings, inner court; Façade of the Holy Sepulchre; Xe et Xie stations, le Calvaire Autel des Latins; Chapel of the Apparition of the Virgin; Chapel of St Helena in the Basilica; Grotte de St Helene, interieur; Interior of the Holy Sepulchre; Inside of the Holy Sepulchre, the Angel’s stone; XIV station, Interior of Holy Sepulchre, the tomb.

$3750 USD

33. [MIDDLE EAST – LEBANON, SYRIA]

[Album with 59 Original Gelatin Silver Photographs Showing People, Architecture, Historical Sites, and Views of Beirut, Damascus and Baalbek in the 1930s, during the Mandate for Syria and the Lebanon.]

Ca. 1930s. Oblong Large Octavo ca. 15.5x23 cm (6 x 9 in) with 59 original gelatin silver photographs, including 7 larger ones each ca. 8.5x11 cm (3 ¼ x 4 ½ in) and the rest each ca. 5x8 cm (2 x 3 ¼ in), mounted on recto and verso of 18 stiff brown card leaves. All but 16 are captioned in period manuscript white ink. Leaves are bound with brown decorative cord. Some minor small stains on front cover but overall a very good album with strong, sharp photographs.

This interesting album shows people, architecture and general views of Beirut and Damascus as well as the ruins and temples at Baalbek. The twelve photographs of Beirut show interesting street scenes with an established French presence: an Air France office is visible on Maarad Square and one view shows the “Avenue des Francais,” Beirut’s first seaside promenade, which “was created by widening the former
Rue Minet El Hosn during the period of the French Mandate of Syria and Lebanon as part of an urban renewal project planned for the capital” (Wikipedia). Additionally, eighteen photographs of Damascus show bustling scenes in the city’s main streets and smaller alleys, with images of local people interacting at an “Arab coffeehouse” and a market, and photographs of the Tekieh and Omayade Mosques. There are also numerous photographs of the Roman temples in Baalbek, and one view of Homs, the location of the French military academy from 1932 to 1967 where Alawite Special Forces were trained (Wikipedia). Overall, an interesting album of very strong photographs showing Beirut Damascus and Baalbek during the time of the League of Nations Mandate for Syria and the Lebanon (1923–1946).

Captions: Beirut: General View, Canon’s Place; Maraad Square; French Avenue; Government Building; High Commissioner’s Offices; The Lighthouse; French Avenue; The Harbour; Street Scene; Pigeon’s Rock; Arab Quarter.

Damascus: Suk Street; Street Scene (5); Mosque Tekieh (2); Market Street; Omayade Mosque (3); School of Sheiks; Arab Coffeehouse; Suk Scene; The Railway Station; Railway Station Roof.

Also: Baalbek (18); The Bathing Pool; Palmyra; Homs; The Cedars; Beit-Edine; Beit-Edine General View; Winter Scene, Lebanon; Arab Shepherds; Native Village, Syria; Aaley.

The Mandate for Syria and the Lebanon (1923–1946) was a League of Nations mandate founded after the First World War and the partitioning of the Ottoman Empire concerning Syria and the Lebanon. During the two years that followed the end of the war in 1918 – and in accordance with the Sykes-Picot Agreement signed by Britain and France during the war - the French controlled Lebanon, Alexandretta (Hatay) and other portions of southeastern Turkey. The administration of the region under the French was carried out through a number of different governments and territories, including the Syrian Federation (1922–24), the State of Syria (1924–30) and the Syrian Republic (1930–1958), as well as smaller states: the State of Greater Lebanon, the Alawite State and Jabal Druze State. The French mandate lasted until 1943, when two independent countries emerged, Syria and Lebanon. French troops completely left Syria and Lebanon in 1946. (Wikipedia).

$850USD

34. [PACIFIC]

DOBELL, Peter (1775-1852)

Sept années en Chine. Nouvelles observations sur cet empire, l’archipel Indo-Chinois, les Philippines et les îles Sandwich. [Seven years in China. New Observations on this Empire, the Indo-Chinese Archipelago, the Philippines and the Sandwich Islands].


This first French edition contains "Dobell's remarks (pp. 232-241) regarding his voyage to Hawaii [not included in the first English edition]. In the supplement (note 42, pp. 334-335) there is a letter of March 25, 1820, from Rio-Rihl (Kamehameha II) to the Tsar of Russia [also not included in the first English edition]"(Forbes 1090); "Dobell arrived in Kamchatka by sea in 1812, in the service of the Russian government. This journal records his personal observations of the manners, customs, population, religion, and resources during his fifteen years of traveling in China and Siberia. Much of this time, approximately seven years, he operated as a trader based in China; the second half of volume two describes his experiences and residence there (which had begun in 1798). Dobell indicates that his observations concentrate on the wonderful works of nature" in order that the reader may learn "how rich and interesting a region is Siberia, heretofore only represented to the imagination in the most gloomy and unattractive colors." The two excellent frontispieces illustrate this Siberian life" (Hill 484); Dobell was "an
Irish trader and adventurer, [who] had formerly been a merchant at Canton. In return for negotiating the safety of Krusenstern's ship, which in 1804 was on the point of being seized by the Chinese at Canton, Tsar Alexander rewarded Dobell with the position of Russian consul-general to the Pacific Ocean. The appointment forced him to quit Canton and forfeit his business. From his base at Manila in the Philippines, Dobell travelled widely in the Pacific, visiting the Sandwich Islands and the ports of Siberia (1812)" (Howgego 1800-1850, C39). "British counselor at Alexander's court journeys from Kamchatka to the Ural Mountains, August-November, 1812. He provides a mass of detail about Siberia, its peoples, its resources, and the road that serves as the connection between the east and west limits of the Empire" (Nerhood 155). Peter Dobell was an intrepid adventurer and lived a truly exciting life. Born in Ireland and educated in Philadelphia, he travelled for 30 years, especially in South-East Asia and China where he went three times and lived for seven years. While in Canton Dobell met the Russian explorer Ivan Krusenstern who was on his famous circumnavigation. Dobell's was able to help the Russian expedition for which Emperor Alexander I sent him a diamond ring. This was probably one of the reasons why Dobell ultimately became a Russian citizen. Prompted by the idea of organising the regular supply of provisions to Kamchatka, in 1812 he sent two ships there from Manila on his own cost. Dobell also visited Kamchatka and then travelled to Saint Petersburg through Siberia. It was the diary of that travel which was first published in Saint Petersburg magazine "Syn Otechestva" in 1815-1816 and later in London (1830). In 1818 Alexander I approved Dobell's plan and appointed him Consul General of Russia's first mission in Manila. However the Spanish government refused to accept Dobell, but promised to support him as a private person. The adventurer returned to Kamchatka and obtained the title of the 2nd Guild merchant. He tried to start trade between Kamchatka and Manila several times but always unsuccessfully which resulted in great financial losses. His main competition was the Russian-American company which lobbided its interests in the Pacific and didn't allow foreign traders to come to the ports of the Eastern Siberia. Moreover, Dobell's property in Manila was destroyed during the riots, and he, almost ruined, returned to Saint Petersburg in 1828. In spite of everything, he didn't lose his courage and continued the life of traveller and thrill seeker (Russian Biographical Dictionary on-line); Cordier Sinica 2109.

$2250USD

35. [RUSSIA - AMUR - BLAGOEVESHCHENSK]

[Album of Ninety-Six Original Gelatin Silver Photographs of Blagoveschensk on the Amur River, Showing Major Trading Houses and Shops on the Bolshaya Street, Girls’ School, Cathedrals and Churches (Demolished in Soviet Time), the Triumphal Arch, Customs House and Steamers on the Amur River, Chinese Villages on the Other Bank, Chinese workers, Russian Peasants, and Others].

Ca. 1910s. Oblong Folio (ca. 26x34,5 cm). Twelve album leaves. Ninety-six mounted gelatin silver prints, each ca. 7x10 cm (2 ¾ x 4 in). No captions. Period brown quarter faux leather album with paper boards, rubbed on extremities, corners slightly bumped. Several images slightly faded, but overall a very good album.

Interesting album of rare photos of Blagoveschensk, the centre of the Russian Amur oblast and an important port on the Amur River located just about 500 meters from Chinese city of Heihe on the other bank of the river. Blagoveschensk was founded on the confluence of the Amur and Zeya Rivers in 1858 and became an important trade center in the early 20th century due to the lucrative gold extraction industry on the river and the proximity to the state border with China. The main street of Blagoveschensk – Bolshaya – accommodated the offices of the main Siberian trade houses, the port numbered over 150 steamers and over 200 barges.

The photos were apparently taken by a well-off Blagoveschensk resident, and include over a dozen views of the Bolshaya Street (now Lenina Street), showing Kunst and Albers department store (built in 1894, one image shows the store with the sign “Christmas fair”), Siberian Trade Bank, Trade house
“Kokovin and Basov,” Torgovaya Square (now Victory Square) with open air wooden pavilions, shops of I.K. Mazur, V.M. Pankov, Matveyenko bros., “Japanese shop Tokio-Yoko, goldsmith,” garden supplies shop, first city electric station “Vseobshchaya Kompaniya Elektrichestva” (built in 1908), Cathedral of the Intercession of the Theotokos (demolished in 1980, new cathedral of different design built in 1997-2002), Alexeyevskaya school for girls (on the corner of Bolshaya Street and American side-street), entrance to the Voznesenskoye cemetery with an Orthodox Christian chapel (built in 1872, demolished in the 1930s), and others. There are also interesting views of the Triumphal Arch (built in 1891) and trade house “Mauritania” on the embankment of the Amur River, several photos of the steamers on the river (with two signs reading “Andrey” and “Peterburg”), views of the city embankment (showing cannons pointed towards the state border, frozen Amur, timber piles on shore), Amur River banks and villages on the Chinese side, Russian customs house, portraits of Chinese cart drivers, brick makers, Russian peasants et al. The album closes with three images of an open air church sermon and a church procession and over twenty portraits of Blagoveshchensk residents – apparently, the album compiler and his family.

$3250USD

36. [TAHITI]

SPITZ, Charles Georges (1857-1894); HOARE, Susan; MIOT, Paul-Emile (1827-1900)

[Album of Fifty Early Original Photographs of Tahiti, Including Portraits of Queen Pomare IV, King Pomare V and His Wife, Queen of Bora Bora, French Naval Officers, Tahitian Families, a Marquesan Warrior, Views of the Matavai Bay, Fautaua River and Falls, Streets of Papeete, French Naval Transport Ship Scorff, and Others, Titled:] Souvenirs l'Ocean Pacifique.

Ca. 1880-1887. Folio (ca. 32,5x25 cm). Sixty album leaves (ten blank). Fifty albumen prints (one in two copies) of various size, from 7x4,5 cm (2 ¾ x 1 ¾ in) to ca. 20x25,5 cm (8x10 in), the majority are ca. 11x16,5 cm (4 ¼ x 6 ½ in) or slightly larger. Photographs are mounted on rectos of the album leaves (with one mounted on verso, one loosely inserted); the majority with period manuscript pencil or ink captions in French on the mounts. Nine photos additionally mounted on card (including five images on the cabinet cards of Papeete photo studios of Georges Spitz and Mrs. S. Hoare). Period maroon cloth album with colour stamped decorative ornament on the boards and spine; paper label with a faded ink title on the front cover, spine and back cover with some mild fading, but overall a very good album and strong interesting photographs.

Interesting collection of early views of Tahiti taken by prominent local photographers just a few years after the annexation of the island by France in 1880. The photos were apparently collected by a French naval officer during his service in 1886-1887 on the transport ship “Scorff” of the French Pacific Naval Division under command of Raymond Paul Adolphe Marie de Royer de Saint Julien (1849-1900). The album opens with a portrait of Queen Pomare IV taken by an important photographer of Tahiti Admiral Paul-Emile Miot in ca. 1870; a part of the outstanding series of photos of Oceania taken by Miot during his service as the chief of staff of the French Naval Pacific Division on board the frigate “Astrée” in 1868-71. The other images in the album belong to the Papeete studios of Charles Spitz and Susan Hoare: five photos are mounted on the distinctive studio cards with printed names of the photographers, and eight more were identified on the basis of Jean-Yves Tréhin’s “Tahiti, l'Éden à l'épreuve de la photographie” (Gallimard, 2003, see pp. 68, 72, 84, 85, 89, 94, 100, and others); the other images most likely were taken by the same studios, judging on the similar style and choice of objects.

The photographs include several portraits of the rulers of the Society Islands, including those of Queen Pomare IV, King Pomare V and his wife Queen Marau, the king surrounded by his tohitus (chiefs), and the Queen of Bora Bora; the members of the influential Salmon family (the founder of the clan Alexander Salmon (1820-1866), a merchant from Britain, became the first Jew to reside in Tahiti); interesting studio group portraits of Tahitians in traditional costumes; a well-known portrait of a
Marquesan warrior, families of the “Tahitians from the interior,” and others. There are also interesting street views of Papeete and several photos of the interior of Tahiti (most likely taken by George Spitz during his travels across the island): Matavai Bay, Fautaua River and Falls, Le Diadème Peak, Taravao; and a distant view of the Moorea Island. Ten “naval” photos include a portrait of Rear-Admiral Marcq de Saint-Hilaire, the commander of the Pacific Division at the time, group portrait of “Scorff’s” officers (in two copies), views of the “Scorff,” “Décret,” “Duquesne” and other ships of the Pacific Division on the Tahitian roadstead, festivities on the 14th of July in the Papeete harbor, a large view of a military review, and others. There is also an interesting photo of the distribution of prizes at the first Papeete Catholic school for boys in 1886, featuring Delphino Moracchini (governor of French Polynesia in 1885-1886).

A list of photos:


About Hoare studio:
"As "official" photographers for the protectorate, the Hoares endeavour to depict people in power, both in groups and independently; the royal family and its entourage as well as other notables." (Histoire de l’Assemblée de la Polynésie Française online). "Many Tahitian women are photographed, wearing for the most part a long cotton dress or "mission dress," and a hat made of leaves or sometimes simply flowers in their hair. This approach reflects, for the first time, the local population's interest in the photographic process and illustrates a turn in the history of photography in Polynesia [...]. Few traces of smiles appear on the numerous photographs taken before a background of painted canvas [...]. The people are serious, even grave. The importance of the instant, which captures their social status, arouses a slight apprehension which is rapidly disguised [...] The process becomes a more or less conscious method of integration and enables the more well-to-do Tahitians to claim a form of recognition" (Tréhin, J.-Y. Tahiti, L’Eden à l’épreuve de la photographie..., p. 79, in translation).

About Charles Spitz:
"The views of Tahitian and island landscapes demonstrate, through the use of light, framing, and angle, a great professionalism and developed aesthetic. Despite the imperatives of a studio geared towards commercial production, many of Spitz works are some of the most successful photographs taken
in Polynesia at the end of the 19th century." (Tréhin, p. 109, in translation). "Spitz finds his inspiration when he places his lens at the heart of nature and confronts himself to the authenticity of the place. His work can therefore join that of painters, writers, travellers, artists, who are dazzled by omnipresent nature, the power of colours and contrasts, and the shock of sensorial impressions." (Tréhin, p. 117, in translation). "The work of Spitz illustrates a chronology of colonial life in Tahiti and on the islands between 1880 and 1893. The photographic "truth" is often discovered a posteriori, a photograph tends to gain its significance only once it is placed in its historical context." (Tréhin, p. 106, in translation).

$9500USD

37. [UNITED STATES & CANADA]
[Album of Sixty-Five Early Original Albumen Photographs of City Views and Scenic Sights from an Early Tourist's Travels through the United States and Canada Including Stops in Quebec, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Colorado, Utah, California, etc, Including one of Titusville Showing the Oil Wells Developed During the First US Oil Rush].

Sept 16 1872 – Jan 18 1873. Oblong Folio ca. 26x35 cm (10 x 13 ¾ in). Sixty-five original albumen photographs, including 19 larger ones each ca. 9,5x17 cm (3 ¾ x 6 ¾ in) to ca. 16,5x22,5 cm (6 ½ x 8 ¾ in), the rest are each ca. 9x9,5 cm (3 ½ x 3 ¾ in) and smaller, mounted recto on 28 beige card stock album leaves. All but two photos captioned in period manuscript brown ink on mounts. Additionally, with twenty-three flower and plant samples found during the travels mounted on the album leaves, all but one captioned in period manuscript brown ink. Period style brown half morocco with gilt stamped spine titled “AMERICA ALBUM” with brown cloth boards. Overall a very good album with strong photographs.

This album contains interesting early photographs of American cities and tourist sights and the surrounding natural features from an early tourist’s travels through the United States with a few stops in Canada. The album includes several impressive large photographs including a photo of the oil wells and workers in Titusville, Pennsylvania (the first site of the US oil rush, 1859-1870s), a view of Salt Lake City with snow-covered mountains in the background, and a view of Lake George, NY which shows the SS Minneaha. There are photos of San Francisco, 5th Street in St Louis, Denver and Chicago. Other sights of interest include the Niagara Suspension Bridge (opened for traffic in 1855), a hydraulic mining operation in Utah and the St Charles Hotel, New Orleans (the second building was completed in 1861). Additionally, there are photographs of natural features such as mountains and rocks in California (Yosemite Valley, Cathedral Rocks...) and Colorado (Sentinel Rock, Chimney Rock...). A very good album with strong photographs that visually document the early cities of North America.

Captions: Boston: Harbour; State House; Public Garden; Chapel Harvard; Washington Elm; Glen House: Base of Mt Washington; Tuckerman’s Ravine: Glen Notch; Falls of Montmorency; Lake George; Kays’ Conservatory Montreal; Trenton Falls; Niagara Suspension Bridge; Terrapin Tower and Horseshoe Fall; Oil Wells Titusville; Chicago; Wagner’s Drawing Room Car; Pullman’s Sleeping car; Devil’s Slide; Palisades; Snow shed Mt Aspen; Secret Town Bridge; View of Cape Horn; Kesler’s Peak, Meek’s Camp Utah; Hydraulic Mining; Salt Lake City; Clark’s Ranch; House built on a section of a tree; Yosemite Valley; Cathedral Rocks; Washington Mountain; Bridal Veil Fall; El Capitan; Half Dome; San Francisco; Denver, Colorado; Sentinel Rock; Chimney Rock; Grey’s Peak, St John’s; Quaker Rocks; St Louis 5th St; The Capitol, St Louis; Independence Hall; Interior of J.H. Philadelphia; Richmond, Washington; New Orleans St Charles Hotel; Bonaventure Cemetery.

$3500USD

38. [WASHINGTON STATE – PUGET SOUND NAVIGATION CO.]
[Typescript Documenting the Puget Sound Navigation Company Fleet, Illustrated with 39 Original Gelatin Silver Photographs Titled:] Fleet List & Inventory PUGET SOUND NAV. CO. 1935. [with 32
information typescript or manuscript slips ca. 18x12.5 cm (7 x 4 ¾ in) and smaller, all but four stamped with date “Jul 29 1932.”; and a seven-page document ca. 27.5x21.5 cm (11 x 8 ½ in) titled “PUGET SOUND NAVIGATION COMPANY 1902-1954 FLEET LIST”.

1935. Quarto ca. 28.5x22 cm (11 ¼ x 8 ¾ in) with 39 gelatin silver photographs each ca. 11.5x8 cm (4 ½ x 3 ¼ in) mounted on recto of 31 paper leaves, and ca. 150 leaves of typescript printed recto only. Period beige flexible card wrappers titled “Fleet List & Inventory PUGET SOUND NAV. CO. 1935” with mild wear at extremities and staining on the lower back cover; photographs are strong and sharp.

The document contains detailed information about the fleet list and inventory of the Puget Sound Navigation Company’s twenty-four ships in 1935. The company was founded by Charles E. Peabody in 1898 and operated a fleet of steamboats and ferries on Puget Sound in Washington and the Georgia Strait in British Columbia, with a virtual monopoly over the sound in the 1930s. The typescript includes information about ship material(s), dimensions and the car and passenger capacity of each vessel, detailed mechanical information related to the engine, pumps, fans, motors, refrigerating equipment, switchboards, batteries, lights, boilers, and radiators, and a comprehensive list of the ship’s tool and equipment inventory. All of the ships are illustrated with 1-5 photograph(s) showing the exterior and/or interior of the vessel. The fleet list includes Kalakala, Chippewa, Iroquois, Olympic, Quillayute, Crosline, Rosario, Quilcene, Indianapolis, City of Angeles, Puget, Beeline, Washington, Sol Duc, Commanche, Aloha, Tacoma, City of Bremerton, Kulshan, Vashon, Bainbridge, Kitsap, Hiyu, and Manitou. Also included are information slips dated July 1932 which list additional details for each ship, such as the number of crew members, daily payroll, daily expenses, and insured value. Additionally, a document compiled in 1958 for the Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society is attached, which lists information about the entire fleet from 1902-1954, including the years of service of each ship, vessel dimensions and the reason for its leave from the fleet (e.g. Sold, scrapped, etc.).

$1500USD

39. [WASHINGTON TERRITORY - PUGET SOUND WAR] LEAVERS, J.

[Historically Important Autograph Letter Signed from J. Leavers, an Early Settler of Port Ludlow, Washington, to Author Joseph Holt Ingraham in Rockland, Maine, Describing Conflicts Between Native Indians and Settlers (Including the Death of Lieutenant Slaughter), a “Gold Excitement” in the Region (One of the First Discoveries of Gold in Washington), and the Early Operation of the Sawyer Lumber Mill].

Dec. 9th 1855. Quarto bifolium (ca. 25x19.5 cm). 2 pp. Brown ink written in a legible hand on blue wove paper. Fold marks, otherwise a very good letter.

A historically important letter that describes important conflicts between different Native American tribes and European settlers in Puget Sound, one of the first discoveries of gold in Washington state, and an early lumber mill in the region. Leavers explains that they are “in the midst of an Indian War [...]. Some houses were burned, men women and children were horribly murdered” and “all the Indians through the immigrant route are said to be banding together.” He describes the advancement of troops from Oregon, and the cooperation of Indigenous people in his immediate vicinity who “have been ordered into the settlement to give up their arms and canoes.” He also reports the killing of Lieutenant Slaughter, “commander of the station at Steilacoom” which he learned about that very morning. These events took place during the Puget Sound War, an armed conflict between the US military and the Nisqually, Muckleshoot, Puyallup, and Klickitat Native American tribes between 1855 and 1856 (Wikipedia). The conflict began after Nisqually Chief Leschi, who was protesting the Medicine Creek Treaty that forced Indigenous peoples of the region onto reservations, was arrested. After leading as war chief during the conflict, Chief Leschi was eventually convicted and executed in 1858 (Wikipedia). Leavers also describes
the discovery of a gold deposit several months ago “in the N.E. Part of the territory,” and explains the difficulty of developing a mine considering the transportation barriers of hostility of Indigenous tribes. Additionally, he describes the buildings in Port Ludlow, including Thorndike’s house and the operation of “Sayward’s Mill.” John R. Thorndike and W. P. Sayward sailed to Puget Sound in 1852 and found the environs of Port Ludlow promising for lumber; they developed its first lumber mill which led to the growth of a settlement (Wikipedia). “It didn't take long for the California Gold Rush to expose the need for a steady, good supply of lumber. Starting in the 1850s, the area around the Puget Sound served this need. For a hundred years, no other industry came close to matching logging in its importance to Washington.” (American History USA).

$4500USD

40. [WORLD ATLAS]
LOECK, Tobias (Active 1750-70) & LOTTER, Tobias Conrad (1717-1777)
Augsburg: T. Lobeck, ca. 1758. Expanded Edition. 72 pp. Oblong Duodecimo (ca. 11,5x15 cm). With an engraved frontispiece, and engraved title-page, and forty-one engraved hand-coloured maps. Handsome original brown elaborately gilt tooled full sheep. Extremities mildly rubbed, gilt darkened, but overall a very good copy with a very clean maps and text.
Lotter was Matthäus Seutter’s son in law and worked with Seutter in his workshop and became his most talented employee and then in 1756 succeeded Seutter with Seutter oldest son. Lotter produced Seutter’s Atlas Minor and then from 1758 his own Atlas Minor, the present atlas being a further reduced version. This expanded edition of the Atlas geographicus portatilis with fourteen newly added mostly German regional maps all engraved by Lobeck himself. The atlas was sold both with and without Lobeck’s undated geographical notes. The destruction of Lima in 1746 is mentioned as having taken place last year but this edition is from around 1758 or slightly later. Phillips 631f; Tooley’s Mapmakers K-P, p.145 & 158.
$1850USD

41. [WORLD MAP]
FRIES, Lorenz (1489/1491-1550)
Tabula Nova Totius Orbis. [Woodcut Map of the World Titled:]
Vienna: G. Trechsel, 1541. Woodcut map ca. 30,5x45,5 cm (12 x 18 in). With original centre-fold and a couple of expertly repaired wormholes of blank margin, but overall a very good and strong impression of this map.
Second of the two modern world maps by Fries after Waldseemüller. This being the Servetus edition of 1541 with a new title at the top. "It is a reduced version of the corresponding map in Waldseemueeler's atlas of 1513.., Fries has added five throned effigies of kings, representing those of Russia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Taprobana, and Mursuli. There is in addition a drauing of an elephant (or perhaps mammoth) placed just off the coast of Greenland. This map, like the one previously listed, is one of the earliest world maps available to a collector, and an unsophisticated but attractive rendering of what was generally known of the world at that time" (Shirley 49).
$3500USD

ADDENDUM ONE
42. [AFRICA - ASHANTEE (GHANA)]

JONES, Thomas Morgan (d. 1817)

[Extensive Important Autograph Letter Signed "Thos. Morgan Jones" and Addressed to Reverend Matthew Wilks (1746-1829) (one of the founders of the London Missionary Society) Describing in Detail Jones' Outbound Voyage to The Gold Coast, his First Impressions of Cape Coast Castle and his Experiences of his First Seven Weeks There, Including a Detailed Account of the Preparations of Bowdich's Mission to Ashantee of Which Jones was Initially Meant to be a Participant].

_Cape Coast Castle (Ghana), 8 March 1817. Folio (ca. 33x20.5 cm). 4 pp. Brown ink on beige laid paper. Addressed, sealed and postmarked on the last page. Fold marks, minor hole on the last page after opening, slightly affecting the text, a couple of repaired tears at folds, some soiling on last page, otherwise a very good legible letter._

A historically important letter which Jones starts by saying that the "voyage hither was very favorable... [and that he] arrived here [Cape Coast Castle] on the 16th of Jany. [1817]. He goes on to describe the landscape, "the feature of the country all along the Gold Coast is nearly the same as it is here, namely small hills covered with bush or evergreen shrubs to their very summits which gives an appearance of perpetual verdure to the country that is very pleasing." He continues by saying that "a man from the interior is called a Bushman... [and] there are so many novelties & such myriads of birds of every description, many of whose plumage is beautiful or curious in the extreme, that a man cannot walk out without deriving amusement. I should have now sent you some birds but when shot their plumage is generally spoiled as the natives do not bring them in for sale until the rainy season & after which period I hope to send you some that may be thought worthy a place in your museum if I can be sufficiently successful in my attempt to preserve them... I think the bush may contain a great many that are not known." He also mentions large predators, "the only carnivorous animal that is constantly here is the patacos (hyena)... [a] large leopard has not been seen here for two years that was taken by the present king of the town in a trap after many fruitless attempts to do so. This animal put the whole town in consternation."

However, the most important part of the letter relates to the preparation of Bowdich's Mission: "we brought out very superb presents for the King of Ashantee & a deportation of officers with a guard is to take them up" (this embassy is described in: Thomas Edward Bowdich, (1791-1824), The Mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee, London 1819). Jones seems to have been meant to go on this mission but the new governor John Hope Smith (d. 1831) "wished to retain [him] at the castle... [as the] limit the number to be sent to three officers [but still] it having been represented to him by Mr. Bowdich that I was qualified to take counter observations on the route was the reason of his so doing but as the expense of each individual will be very great on account of the great distance will be very great & as the instructions from the Committee are on a very economical plan no more will go than are absolutely necessary, namely [Frederick] James esq., Mr. Bowdich to take Lat. Long. of various places on the route & whom I was to adjust. Mr. Tedlie as surgeon & botanist & a resident probably the first has resided many years in this country & has great knowledge of the manners, language & customs." Jones also covers many other topics in this extensive letter including further description of the countryside and its fauna, local customs and alcohol consumption, the local mission and its recently constructed school and Jones' financial and living situation etc, etc.

$2250USD

43. [AFRICA - EXPLORATION - TIMBUCTOO]
BARTH, Heinrich (1821-1865)

[Two Historically Important Expedition Autograph Letters Signed "Yours Most Truely Dr. Barth" to Mr Frederic Warrington (British Consul in Tripoli) and Mr Reade (British Vice-Consul in Tripoli) from Tejerri (dated 5th of July 1855 to Warrington) and from Mourzuk (dated 19th of July 1855) Describing Heinrich Barth’s Experiences and Impressions on His Expedition to Timbuctoo[With] A Mounted Carte-de-Visite Photograph of Heinrich Barth.]

1855. Two bifolia manuscript letters each ca. 21,5x13 cm (8 ½ x 5 in.), respectively four & two pp. of text, in brown ink on white wove paper. Carte-de-Visite Albumen Photograph ca. 8,5x5,5 cm (3 ¼ x 2 in) mounted on original cardstock by “Hermann Guenther, Hof-Photograph, Berlin.” Letters housed in blue cloth custom made portfolios with red gilt morocco cover labels titled “DR. H. BARTH AFRICA EXPLORER A.L.S. 1855” and “DR. H. BARTH AFRICA EXPLORER A.L.S. MOURZUK 1855.” Both letters and the photograph are in very good to fine condition.

These rare autograph letters signed by Heinrich Barth describe the explorer’s experiences travelling in Libya, including his meetings, the state of his health, and his impressions of the places and people along his journey. Photographs of him are also exceedingly rare thus these letters written en route during the final days of Barth’s famous expedition and couriered across the Sahara and his portrait photograph make an historically important collection.

First Letter:

"Tejerri (Cyrenaica, Libya) 5th of July morn. 9:00h
Dear Sir [Mr. Frederic Warrington],

I am so happy to announce to you my happy arrival at this place an hour ago after a most agreeable undisturbed journey of 48 days from the River Yo having left the town of Kuka itself on the 4th of May. I had already left the town end of February all ready for the journey with camels provisions & guide but the Sheikh badly advised thought better to oblige me to return, after which I passed a dreadful month in Kuka till the arrival of the caravan. Thank God I enjoy tolerable health with the exception of a terrible rheumatism, which has almost lamed me & does scarcely allow me the use of my legs & arms. I expect all from warm baths I beg you instantly, if there should be such a thing in Murzuk to get it cleaned & prepared for me & I shall gladly bring every possible sacrifice. I shall want about 300 dollars partly for camels partly for remains of salary of servants & you would oblige me greatly, if you could procure me a bottle of tolerable wine; for I know you yourself have none. If you will kindly suffer me I shall stay with you 10 days, after which delay I shall continue my home journey as swiftly as possible in order to reach Europe before the cold sets in.

Mr Vogel took leave from me on the 21st Jan. In a village 20 m. SW from Kuka, where I had accompanied him on his journey to Adamana in the best state of health & in excellent spirits. I received letters from him from Gujeba & from Yakoba the capital of Bautshi which latter place never visited by a European he has at length astronomically fixed. Furnished as he is with the letters of sincere recommendation to the governor of Bautshi as well as to the governor of Adamana & which I brought with me from Sokoto & with a tolerable supply of presents & merchandize I hope that he will have full success & may by this time have explored already a good part of that interesting country. As soon as the Arab caravan arrived in Kuka I dispatch a man after him with his letters & a small parcel of things..., Of the Money, which brought the Haj Jaber I have touched only 30 dollars leaving the rest viz 960 dollars with that honest man for the use of Mr. Vogel. Macquire is with him & promises to do all in his power to assist him in his arduous & dangerous undertaking. From Adamana Mr. Vogel will go to Waday, where by the death of the old Sultan Sheriff affairs have at length been settled a little. Church is with me, Mr. Vogel, though acknowledging & very thankful for the assistance which this man has rendered him in his observations, declares himself incapable to suffer the presumptions& insolence, which this little Scotch baronet manifested in continually criticizing & ridiculing all his actions & proceedings. Indeed if Church has not been sent out as an inspector & controller of "the Germans" but rather as a sub assistant of some
gentlemen superior to him by position in the world, by education, by enthusiasm & by devotion, to whose orders he had to attend & whose actions he had to second, instead of criticizing them, they might belong to whatever nationality they may whether Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen or Germans, he has not done his duty.

As for the Caravan I thin scarcely that it will leave Kuka before the messenger who is to leave Murzuk with the news of the new Bashaws arrival will have arrived there. I have letters with me for several people.

Pray pay my best compliments to the governor an old acquaintance of mine & forward if possible the news of my arrival without delay to Tripoli with my most hearty compliments to all my friends there and in Europe. Mr Vogel likewise has enjoined me his own compliments. In the hope to be with you in 6 or 7 days I beg you to believe me. Your most truely, Dr Barth.

P.S. As the courier for Kuka will leave in a few days I advise you to instruct him if he should not find Mr. Vogel in Kuka to depose his letters & if he has something else with the Haj Jaber giving advise likewise to Mallem Meseed, the servant who guards the house. Mr. Vogel wants a few bernusses etc as presents for Waday, but I think, perhaps you will not send those things with the courier even if they should be ready. Mr. Vogel wants also a little pitch for the boat. I hope to get plenty of interesting news from you & if it please God a few letters. To the bearer of these lines whose name is Hammadi if he arrives Monday might you will give a present of 2 dollars."

Second Letter:
"Mourzuk July 19th 1855

My Dear Mr. Reade [Mr. Reade H. Br. M's Vice-consul Tripoli],

Having at length got off from Kouka the 5th of May after several month's hard fighting with a well intentioned but weak authority surrounded by malicious dishonest slaves & having finally left the river that is to say the real frontier of Bornu in its present weakened state only 38 geographical m. N. Of the Capital on the 19th of the same month I arrive in this place ---unclear-- Salem though long ago lamented as a dead person, on Saturday morning accompanied by dear Mr. Frederic & most honourably received by the authorities. Tomorrow if I can get camels I am leaving to run for a bottle of wine: think of my reiterated disappointments not yet tasted wine since August 1852, when Mr Overweg & me finished dear Mr. Crowe's excellent Cypros. I am sure the first view of red fluid matter in a bottle before me will make almost the same grand impression upon me as the aspect of the sea. Now my hopes for Mesurata, where, I hope to God, Mr. Oscar Warrington is a better Christian than his elder brother Frederic here, notwithstanding the latter's most attentive hospitality. But what are all the enjoyments of Paradise for an exhausted traveller without a glass of wine. If there is a good vessel in harbour pray keep it back for a few days; if Ruma does not lay hold of me I shall certainly not be longer than 30 days that is to say a fortnight for the most later than last lines.

With the most sincere compliments for mistress Reade, your boy & all my friends in Tripoli yours most truely Dr. Barth.

1855 19 July Dr. Barth to Reade Private."

"Barth is one of the greatest of the European explorers of Africa - not necessarily because of the length of his travels (1850-1855) or the time he spent alone without European company in Africa, but because of his singular character. From Tangier Barth made his way overland throughout the length of North Africa. He also travelled through Egypt, ascending the Nile to Wadi Halfa and crossing the desert to Berenice. While in Egypt he was attacked and wounded by robbers. Crossing the Sinai peninsula he traversed Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Turkey and Greece, everywhere examining the remains of antiquity; and returned to Berlin in 1847. For a time he was engaged there as Privatdozent, and in preparing for publication the narrative of his Wanderungen durch die Küstenländer des Mittelmeeres, which appeared in 1849. At the instance of Bunsen, the Prussian ambassador to Westminster, and other
scientists like Alexander von Humboldt, Barth, and Adolf Overweg, a Prussian astronomer, were appointed colleagues of James Richardson, an explorer of the Sahara who had been selected by the British government to open up commercial relations with the states of the central and western Sudan. The party left Tripoli early in 1850, but the deaths of Richardson (March 1851) and Overweg (September 1852) left Barth to carry on the mission alone. Dr. Barth was the first European to visit Adamawa in 1851. He returned to Europe in September 1855. In addition to journeys across the Sahara, Barth traversed the country from Lake Chad and Bagirmi on the east to Timbuktu [...]

Barth was different from the explorers of the colonial age, because he was interested in the history and culture of the African peoples, rather than the possibilities to exploit them. He meticulously documented his observations and his own journal has become as much as an invaluable source for the circumstances of the 19th century Sudanic Africa. Although Barth was not the first European visitor who paid attention to the local oral traditions, he was the first who seriously considered its methodology and usability for historical research. Barth was the first truly scholarly traveler in West Africa. Earlier ones such as René Caillié, Dixon Denham and Hugh Clapperton had no academic knowledge. Barth could read Arabic, and was able to investigate history of some regions, particularly the Songhay empire. He also seems to have learned some African languages. He established close relations with a number of African scholars and rulers, from Muhammad al-Amin al-Kanemi in Bornu, through the Katsina and Sokoto regions to Timbuktu, where his friendship with Ahmad al-Bakkay al-Kunti led to his staying in his house and receiving protection from an attempt to seize him" (Wikipedia).

$9750USD

44. [AFRICA - EXPLORATION - TIMBUCTOO]

CLAPPERTON, Hugh (1788-1827)


1825. Two bifolia manuscript letters each ca. 24,5x20 cm (9 ½ x 8 in.), three pp. of text, brown ink on white wove paper, both with “CANSTELL 1824” watermark. Aquatint (John Murray 1828) ca. 23x17 cm (9 ⅔ x 6 ⅜ in) mounted on brown cardstock. Unbound titled “Memoir of The Late Captain Clapperton” 8 leaves each ca. 21,5x13 cm (8 ½ x 5 in). Both letters and the aquatint are in very good to fine condition. Letters housed in blue cloth custom made portfolio with a red gilt morocco label.

These important autograph letters signed by Hugh Clapperton were written in December 1825 from Sierra Leone and Nigeria, during his last expedition on his way to meet the Sultan Bello of Sokoto, who was interested in opening up trade with the West.

First Letter:

"H. M. Ship Brazen S. Leone 25 Octr. 1825,
My Dear Smith (Capt'n Smyth R.N.),

Here we are and I have been for four days and sail tomorrow.---We are all well and very busy. This place has got a very bad character, very undeservedly if I may judge from the little I have seen of it. It is as good as any tropical colony I have seen for wealth --- true under the late governor there were five works and faulty thinking, an unfinished church, cost 8000 [Pounds] the bare walls however if this one lives things will be better managed and the colony improved... Excuse this short scrawl but remembers me to Mrs. S. And all my friends and believe me Dear Smith,

Yours Truly Hugh Clapperton
Capt'n Smyth R.N. Admiralty H.C."

Second Letter:
Badagry, North Bank of the River Lagos, Decr. 5 1825

My Dear Sir,

We landed from the Brazen on the 30th of last month and proceeded into the interior on the 7th and I hope you will hear from me in Nyffe on the east bank of the Niger in a month after ---- I was induced to start from this place as the nearest to the Kingdom of Ilio of which it is a dependency on this route... Present route by Benin would have brought us through Ilio and nearly back to this place instead of going in a direct line to Nyffe --- Mr, Dickson I dispatched to the King of Dahomey when at Whydah to ask him for a passage through his dominions, an opportunity having offered of doing so which I thought too good a thing to be lost since I have sent him directions to follow me or to go on from Dahomey and join me in Ilio. There are a number of people here from Hausa and other parts of the interior by whom I am informed that the country called here Ilio is the Yaribou of the Arabs which I have every reason to believe is in truth Nyffe is thirty days from this place and that Quaroa or Niger after proposing Nyffe and country called Tossa enters the sea at Benin --- this information I hope you will not consider my taking too great a liberty with you invoking you to communicate to Mr. Barrow to whom I shall write from Nyffe on the banks of his favourite stream --- Columbus is so unwell from an unfortunate disorder he got before he left London that he is unable to accompany us at present and remains on board the Brazen --- I have given freedom to an Arab of Bornou who I found here a slave and going to be sold to a Brazilian brig slaving here. This man will arrive in his place at present and show those people in the interior our good feelings towards them. Before I left London I asked Lord Bathurst to recommend my brother. Thanks to Lord Melville to the first vacant quartermaster ship of marines which I hope you with the same kindness you have always done second the recommendation and believe me with the most sincere respect and regard Hugh Clapperton."

Immediately after his return Clapperton was raised to the rank of commander, and sent out with another expedition to Africa, the sultan Bello of Sokoto having professed his eagerness to open up trade with the west coast. Clapperton came out on HMS Brazen, which was joining the West Africa Squadron for the suppression of the slave trade. He landed at Badagry in the Bight of Benin, and started overland for the Niger on 7 December 1825, having with him his servant Richard Lemon Lander, Captain Pearce, and Dr. Morrison, navy surgeon and naturalist. Before the month was out Pearce and Morrison were dead of fever. Clapperton continued his journey, and, passing through the Yoruba country, in January 1826 he crossed the Niger at Bussa, the spot where Mungo Park had died twenty years before. In July he arrived at Kano. Thence he went to Sokoto, intending afterwards to go to Bornu. The sultan, however, detained him, and being seized with dysentery he died near Sokoto. Clapperton was the first European to make known from personal observation the Hausa states, which he visited soon after the establishment of the Sokoto Empire by the Fulani. In 1829 appeared the Journal of a Second Expedition into the Interior of Africa, &c., by the late Clapperton, to which was prefaced a biographical sketch of the explorer by his uncle, Lieut.-colonel S. Clapperton. Richard Lemon Lander, who had brought back the journal of his master, also published Records of Captain Clapperton's Last Expedition to Africa . . . With the subsequent Adventures of the Author (2 volumes, London, 1830)" (Wikipedia).

$7500USD

45. [AFRICA - EXPLORATION - TIMBUCTOO]

LANDER, John (1807-1839)


Aug. 15, 1838. Bifolium manuscript letter ca 17,5x11 cm (7 x 4 ½ in), one page of text in brown ink on white wove paper, addressed on verso of second page with original black wax seal. Letter housed in
"My Dear Sir, I have to thank you/ which I do with unaffected sincerity, for the kindness you shewed my wee wife during my unfortunate absence from London. I have just returned from Cornwall, Where I followed the "last of my brothers" to the grave. For my part had it not been for the sake of my better half, I should now be on my way to Timbuctoo. As it is, were the government to provide for her in case of my death, I should not hesitate a moment about taking this step. My heart is in Africa & has been for years, & until I get there such is my taste, I don't think I shall enjoy a day's happenings. With my best wishes, I am dear Sir, Yours very faithfully, John Lander."

"John Lander was the younger brother of Cornish explorer Richard Lemon Lander and accompanied him on his first expedition to western Africa. The Lander brothers were sons of a Truro innkeeper. While Richard went to sea at a young age, John learned the printing trade. In 1830 the brothers went on an expedition to determine the course of the Niger River. They landed at Badagry in present-day Nigeria, took Clapperton's route to Bussa, then ascended the river for 160 kilometres before descending to explore the Benue River and the Niger Delta. They returned to Britain in 1831. Richard returned to the Niger in 1832, but John took a job in a London customs house instead. He died some years later, of a disease he had contracted in Africa" (Wikipedia).

$1250USD

46. [AFRICA - EXPLORATION - TIMBUCTOO]
RITCHIE, Joseph (ca. 1788-1819)

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

Marseilles, 28 August 1818. Quarto (ca. 25,5x19,5 cm). 1 pp. Brown ink on watermarked laid paper. Mild fold marks and light chipping of the top margin, ink slightly faded, but overall a very good legible letter.

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

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

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

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

$1250USD

47. [AFRICA – GULF OF GUINEA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE]

[Ship’s Journal Documenting Two Voyages of the Barque Barbara of Bristol, Kept by John H. Pope (2nd Officer), Including one Voyage From the Andaman Islands Around the Cape of Good Hope to Bristol, and Another Trading Voyage to the Gulf of Guinea including the British Gold Coast (Present-Day Ghana), Nigeria and Benin].

April 13 1869 – September 14 1870. Folio (32x20 cm). Unpaginated, over 100 pages of manuscript entries. Manuscript brown ink on blue lined laid paper with “C. MILLINGTON - LONDON - 1866” watermark (?). Period green half cloth with marbled boards. Covers worn with corners slightly chipped and hinges cracked, some leaves loose and a few missing but overall a very good journal.

Interesting journals of two voyages of the Barque Barbara, Captain Watts commanding, kept by John H. Pope: First voyage from the Andaman Islands around the Cape of Good Hope to Bristol in 1869 and a second voyage from Bristol to the Gulf of Guinea in 1870, where the ship traded along the coasts of Ghana, Nigeria, and Benin. The log of the first voyage, which took place from April 13 to October 26 1869, details latitude, longitude, weather and wind conditions as well as daily activity, including a tumultuous rounding of the Cape of Good Hope in July 1869. It also mentions a stop at Cape Town in July where the ship takes on supplies, extra crew, and a passenger, before proceeding up the west coast of Africa, reaching England by the end of October. The log of the second voyage, from January 17 to September 14 1870, documents in more detail the daily activities of crew members, including Captain Watts who is often off the ship for trading: “delivered parcels to the Cambrian and Lord Duncan...11 AM lowered captain’s gig down pulled him onboard the Lord Duncan ...to the brig Jane Black and to the Cambrian and back again. Got surf boats out took these cargoes of tobacco onboard the Lord Duncan. Delivered parcel to Jane Black and one for the Brig Packet to the care of Capt Matthews of the Lord Duncan.”

The log mentions anchorage near various places along the Gulf of Guinea, including Accra, Ghana (British Gold Coast until 1957) and Grand Popo, Benin. Other trading activities include the surf boats going to shore and canoes approaching the ship: “8 AM several large canoes came alongside one with a puncheon of palm oil.” The log also mentions “passengers” who are taken aboard, hiring the ship for short trips up and down the coast. On this second voyage, violence breaks out several times while the captain is away: “A box of yams being handy, he commenced throwing them and one very large one weighing over 4 lbs struck me in the face. He then threw the winch handle and a bucket by the force of which he fell backwards...” During one knife fight several men are wounded and one is disabled for the rest of the voyage. Overall, a vivid and detailed account of a ship’s voyage around the Cape of Good Hope and its trading activities in the Gulf of Guinea.

$1250USD
48. [AFRICA – SIERRA LEONE]

LUDLAM, Thomas (ca. 1775-1810)

[Original Autograph Letter Signed “Thomas Ludlam” (Former Governor of Sierra Leone) Recounting First Hand the Trial, Near Execution and Pardon of Anne Edmonds, Daughter of Nova Scotia Black Loyalists, who was Accused of Infanticide After Having a Mulatto Child in the Black Loyalists Colony of Sierra Leone in 1807].

Sierra Leone, Apr. 22, 1809. 13 pp. of manuscript, black ink on 7 unbound white laid paper leaves watermarked “JOHN HOWARD 1804,” each ca. 32x20 cm (12 ½ x 8 in.) with some period ink and pencil annotations. Letter housed in blue and red cloth custom made portfolio with marbled inside boards. Letter with original fold marks, minor tears one stain affecting three leaves and a blank piece about 1” cut from left margin with no loss, overall a very good letter.

A very historically important letter documenting in great detail a case of infanticide in Sierra Leone, a colony of Black Loyalists made up of freed slaves, many of whom had come from Nova Scotia where they had formerly found refuge from the slave trade. The colony was founded by the British “Sierra Leone Company” on 11 March 1792, and became a Crown colony in 1808. The coexistence of Europeans and African-Americans led to “immoral relationships” between European men and Black Nova Scotian women, and governor Thomas Perronet Thompson (1783-1869) attempted to reform the colony during his time in power from 1808 to 1810. He revisited the Anne Edmonds infanticide case after the former government had dismissed it for lack of evidence. This letter, written by former governor of Sierra Leone Thomas Ludlam to his brother, documents the entire case in great detail, adding his own perspectives and interpretations. “Anne Edmond’s trial, after many delays, was fixed for the 30th of March and she was informed that any person whom she approved may appear as counsel for her […] My personal appearance in her favour, I was persuaded, would have done her disservice. The Governor would have considered it as a trial of strength between his influence and mine […] I put my notes into Smiths hands, who ultimately had agreed to appear on her behalf…” Having been subpoenaed as evidence, Ludlam witnessed the entire trial: “…The next witnesses proved the discovery and situation of that infant, also it was certainly a Mulatto; and that there was a remarkable wound in its face […] the Coroner’s jury agreed at the sight of the body that it had been murdered; but they could specify nothing to justify such an opinion except that wound. […] Evidence was next called to prove the concealment, but the only kind of concealment attempted to be proved was that the prisoner, when under examination before Government Thompson, denied having had a child. […] The rest of the evidence (so far as I recollect) was perfectly immaterial, relating only to matters of form.” He comments on her conviction and death sentence: “Every one was surprised at the haste with which they concluded upon their verdict […] they agreed on a verdict of guilty in ten minutes […] The death warrant was delivered to the sheriff and she was ordered to prepare for execution the following morning […] All who had opportunities of communicating with Nancy were instructed that death was certain […] A most extraordinary change took place in Nancy’s mind: her distress subsided to calmness, if not to confidence […] About half past 10, she enquired whether it was necessary to wait until 11’oclock, before she ascended the platform […] She immediately ascended the later, not only without assistance but with agility.” After describing how Anne helped to loosen the noose and put it around her neck, Ludlam recounts a sudden change of events: “Old Montague, the Maroon, delivered a paper from the Governor to the Sherriff, recapitulating her offence and conviction, but declaring that as there was no reason to believe she was actually guilty of murder […] the Governor and council had been pleased to remit the punishment of death, on condition of her quitting forever the British Dominions. […] King Sherboro received her with kindness at Bullom, and gave her the use of his own house till another could be provided.” Ludlow concludes: “I cannot help believing that something of a very unexpected nature, at least very contrary to present appearances, will one day come out. Extraordinary and in some respects admirable as Nancy’s conduct was, I cannot persuade myself that the
slight confession she made contains the whole truth...” A vivid account of a very important legal case showing the social and racial tensions in the Crown Colony of Sierra Leone.

“Thompson became Governor of Sierra Leone between August 1808 and June 1810, due in part to his acquaintance with William Wilberforce. He was recalled from the job after complaining about the system by which "freed" slaves were compulsorily "apprenticed" for fourteen years in Sierra Leone. He wrote that Wilberforce and the Sierra Leone Company had "by means of their agents become slave traders themselves". He threatened to expose this situation, so he was sacked, with Wilberforce himself agreeing to the dismissal.” (Wikipedia).

“Sierra Leone became a crown (British) colony in 1808. From that point virtually all of the new settlers were “re-captives,” slaves rescued from slave ships and emancipated by the Royal Navy. Sierra Leone became a base for the navy’s operation and the number of re-captives soon outstripped the number of original freed slave settlers. These re-captives eventually blended into the community, created by the first three waves of freed slave settlers. They formed a unique Krio culture and language with Christianity as its base.” (BlackPast.Org)

$7500USD

49. [AFRICA – WEST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE]

LACE, Captain Ambrose

[Historically Important Archive of Four Autograph Letters Documenting Correspondence Between Captain Ambrose Lace, Merchant and Ship Owner in Liverpool and West African Slave Traders in Calabar, Nigeria Between 1768 and 1775, Including one Letter from Grandy King George of the Bight of Biafra and one from his son Ephraim Robin John, Who Was Later Captured and Enslaved by Rivals.]

1768-1775. Four manuscript letters, respectively ca. 31,5x20 cm (12 ½ x 7 ¾ in), ca. 30x18 cm (12x7 in), ca. 24x20 cm (9 ½ x 8 in) and ca. 24,5x18,5 (9 ¾ x 7 ¼ in). Manuscript brown or black ink on beige laid paper. Includes one bifolium addressed on verso of second page. One letter with lower quarter neatly separated but present and with mild foxing, one letter with a corner chip (not affecting legibility), paper browned, some minor tears with old repairs, edges slightly brittle but overall a very good collection of letters.

These historically important letters describe events during the peak of the West African Slave Trade, in the 18th century Nigeria, including the participation of West African elites in the trade. The correspondence consists of letters between Captain Ambrose Lace, based in Liverpool, UK and traders in Calabar, Nigeria. Particularly interesting are three letters from 1773-5 that relate to Grandy King George and his family, who ruled over the Bight of Biafra. One letter from the King describes the interactions between traders in Calabar and makes a request for Lace to send ships with compliant captains: “Marchant Lace, SR, I take this opertunety of Wrighting to you and to aquant you of the behaveor of Sum ships Lately in my water there was Capt Bishop of Bristol and Capt. Jackson of Liverpool laying in the river when Capt Sharp arived and wanted to purchese his cargo as I supose he ought to do but this Bishop and Jackson counsulted not to let him slave with out he payed the same Coomey that thy did thy sent him out of the River so he went to the Camoroons and was away two months then he arived in my water again and thy still isisted upon his paying the Coomey acordingly he did a Nuff to Blind them so I gave him slaves to his content and so did all my peeple, till he was full and is now ready to sail only weats for to have a fue afsairs sattled and this sail be don before he sails to his satisfection, and now he may very well Laffe at them that was so much his Enemeys before […] Lace if you Send ship to my water again Send good man all same your Self or same marchant black, No Send ould man or man want to be grandy man, if he want to be grandy-man let he stand home for marchant one time, no let him com heare…”

In 1767, rivals ambushed King George and his men, which resulted in the enslavement of Little Ephraim (the King’s son) and Ancoana (the King’s nephew) who were brought to the Caribbean. The two
men remained enslaved until 1772, when their owner died. They negotiated a trip back to Calabar and Bristol was the captain’s first stop on this journey. News circulated that the two Africans from Old Calabar were in port. Little Ephraim and Ancona were detained and immediately sold to a Virginia planter. Before the ship departed from the port, however, the men wrote a letter to their business partner, Thomas Jones. ([Slavery and Remembrance])

The collection contains a letter from Captain Lace to Thomas Jones, responding to Jones’ inquiry about two African men in Bristol and whether they were related to Grandy King:

“How little Ephram came into the family I can’t tell and as to what ship they came off the coast in I know no more then you, therefore can’t make affidavit ether to their being brothers to Grandy Ephram or the manner the was brought off the coast, as to Grandy Ephram you know very well has been Guilty of so many bad action no man can say anything in his favour […] I brought young Ephram home and had him at school near two years then sent him out, he cost be above sixty pounds and when his fathers gone I hope the son will be a good man. […] but to prove the two men are brothers I don’t know how you will do it; I assure you I don’t think they are.” [Eventually, Thomas Jones aided with the release of the men.] A third letter in the collection from Little Ephraim Robin John to Captain Lace indicates that the men returned to Calabar and resumed their participation in the slave trade: “Captain Lace I take this opportunity to write to you by Captain Jolly that letter you send me by Sharp you did not put your name (I want to know weather you be angry for my father) [crossed out]. As for Captain Sharp I will do anything Lysin my power to oblige you when Captain Cooper comes let him guns enough I want 2 Gun for every slave I sell.”

Also included is one interesting letter written by J.L. Madden (?) to Captain Lace in 1768 from Calabar, in which he laments a poor business situation: “Sons & Daughters & wives going off in every ship for my part god knows what I shall do […] Except Willy I get no slaves from anybody […] Coming around has done me much harm as he is at my coppers now & thinks he has a right to go away before me though at the same time he has not purchased his many slaves as I have done […] I have sent him 10 slaves to help of his tenour. My market in America is quite soft & has been out of my power to make greater desperation…” Madden also describes the attire of female slaves: “the young women wear a […] girdle made from the rovings of worsted caps the colours blue red and white are kept separate and then twisted […] around the loins and knotted in the front the ende forming a tuft with the exception of an ornament they are in a state of nudity.”

Captain Ambrose Lace was a merchant and ship owner in Liverpool who owned the ship the Marquis of Granby (Isle of Man) which was stranded in 1767 on its way out of Lancaster for a slaving trip (Past Scape). Little Ephraim and Ancona’s story came to light due to the efforts of Thomas Clarkson, a British abolitionist, who traveled thousands of miles seeking testimony on the inhumanity of the slave trade. In 1790, the British House of Commons conducted an investigation of the Bristol ship captains’ actions in Calabar. The testimony provided the public insight into the cruel and brutal business of the transatlantic slave trade. ([Slavery and Remembrance]) Overall a historically important collection of letters documenting the 18th century West African slave trade.

$22,500USD

50. **[ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY]**

**MACAULAY, Zachary (1768-1838)**

[Autograph Letter Signed Zachary Macaulay, to Mrs. Sykes, the Widow of Anti-Slavery Advocate Daniel Sykes, Expressing Shock at the Death of Daniel Sykes and Recording Their Close Bonds of Friendship and Shared Sympathies].

London, 27 January 1832. Bifolium ca. 18x11 cm (7 x 4 ¾ in) with 3 pp of text. Manuscript brown ink on beige wove paper. Original fold marks, letter in very good condition and written in a legible hand.
A good letter by Zachary Macaulay, philanthropist active in anti-slavery agitation, Governor of Sierra Leone (1793-1799), secretary of the African Institute (1807-1812), and helped to organize the Anti-Slavery Society (1823). Daniel Sykes M.P. is credited with forming the Hull branch of the Anti-Slavery Society: "Our sympathies both public and private had drawn the cords of attachment and confidence very close between us and my repose in the generosity and uprightness of his purposes and principles and in the strength of his regard to myself personally was most entire and unreserved. I feel a blank from his removal from among us, though it be to the possession of a better and brighter inheritance, which I have scarcely felt before, for one not nearly related, dear Henry Thornton was taken from us..."

$850USD

ADDENDUM TWO:

Fourteen British Columbia Items to Announce:

The Vancouver Rare Book, Photograph & Paper Show
Show Hours: Saturday, October 7 – 9:00AM to 5:00PM; Sunday, October 8 – 10:00AM to 3:00PM
Show Venue: Heritage Hall, 3102 Main Street, Vancouver
Admission: $10.00. Tickets are only available at door.

51. [BRITISH COLUMBIA - BARKERVILLE]
GENTILE (?), Carlo (1835-1893)
[A Historically Very Important Collection of Twelve Early Unsigned Original Albumen Stereo View Photographs Likely Taken by Carlo Gentile During his First Visit to Barkerville in 1865, Showing Early Buildings, People and Logging in Barkerville at the Beginning of the Gold Rush and Taken Before the 1868 Fire].

Ca. 1865. Twelve pairs of albumen photos each ca. 7x14 cm (2 ½ x 5 ½ in). Mounted on original yellow or white cards each ca. 8x17 cm (3 ¼ x 6 ¾ in). Two photographs with a small stains and three photographs very mildly faded, but overall a very good collection of very early stereo views.

A very historically important collection of twelve very early stereo views of Barkerville, likely the first (and possibly the only known early) stereo views of Barkerville and some of the very few existing photographs showing Barkerville prior to the 1868 fire that destroyed it almost entirely. The photographs were likely taken by Carlo Gentile during his travels through the Cariboo District and the Thompson River region of interior British Columbia in 1865, during the first of two visits to Barkerville, and show its newly established houses and businesses. Particularly interesting is one view that shows the future emplacement of Barnard’s Express Stage Office building, which was built in 1865 and appears in Gentile’s later photographs, suggesting that this collection of photographs was taken during Gentile’s first visit to the town. Two stereo views show a large group of people gathered in the main street, and several business signs are visible: Fruit Store, Brewery, Drug Store, Sin-Hap Washing House, New England Bakery, Tin Shop and Hardware store. There is also a photograph of a man standing next to a very large “Welcome” arch at the beginning of the main street and another image of a similar arch with a banner “God Save the Queen,” likely at the other side of the main street. The rest of the photographs show small houses built along a lane, and views of the hills with nearly clear-cut forests and some houses perched above the town. There is also one photograph of logs lying on the ground in the street, near a herd of cattle.

“Gentile was born to a wealthy family in Naples in 1835. He visited Australia, the Caribbean and South America before setting foot in San Francisco on his way to Victoria in 1862. In Victoria, Gentile tried
his luck as a merchant, but gave up within a year. His next idea was to become a photographer, and he set to work with his camera, recording scenes in Victoria at first, but eventually up-Island as far as Nanaimo as well as New Westminster, the Fraser River gold rush region and two routes between the coast and the gold.” (Times Colonist)

“Barkerville is situated on the western edge of the Cariboo Mountains in British Columbia. It was named after Billy Barker from Cambridgeshire, England, who was among those who first struck gold at the location in 1861... Barkerville was built up almost overnight, and was a case of "growth via word of mouth". It grew as fast as word of Barker’s strike spread...Before the construction of the Cariboo Wagon Road, people hauled their own supplies to Barkerville, either on their backs or in a pack train.” (Wikipedia)

“Barkerville was declared a national historic site in 1923 in recognition of the role it played in the development of British Columbia and Canada. To mark the province's centennial, British Columbia established it as a provincial heritage site in 1958. It is now the premier historic site of Western Canada... It was a jumble of log and false-fronted shanties perched on stilts along a narrow, muddy street, with businesses of every description providing for the needs of miners and profiting from their earnings...Barkerville burned to the ground on 16 Sept 1868, and was quickly rebuilt in a more orderly fashion and with a wider street.” (Canadian Encyclopedia)

$12,500USD

52. [BRITISH COLUMBIA - BIRDS]
CASSIN, John (1813-1869)
Illustrations of the Birds of California, Texas, Oregon, British and Russian America.

"First edition in book form, originally issued in ten parts from 1853 to 1855. The work aimed to cover the species discovered since the appearance of Audubon's Birds of America. Cassin (1813-1869) headed an engraving and lithographing firm in Philadelphia which produced illustrations for government and scientific publications. He pursued ornithology as an amateur, giving his spare time to the Philadelphia Academy of Science which was developing the largest bird specimen collection then in existence. Cassin arranged and catalogued the 26,000 specimens, and published regular reports of the results of his research. Unlike Audubon, his publications were primarily technical monographs of new species" (Sothebys). This work was "to be regarded in some measure as an addition to the works of former authors in American Ornithology, but at the same time complete in itself" (Preface). Cassin especially sought to describe birds not known to Audubon. Lada-Mocarski 144; Nissen 173; Sabin 11369; Sitwell p. 85; Wood p. 281; Zimmer p. 124.

$2500USD

53. [BRITISH COLUMBIA - FRASER RIVER]
PEDDER, John (1850-1929) & CAINE, William Sproston (1842-1903)
[1887-8]. Ink on paper, ca. 13.5x15.5 cm (5 ¾ x 6 in). Signed “JP” in the left lower corner, captioned in ink on the lower margin. Mounted on a larger sheet of Japanese paper and recently matted. Blank margins chipped, otherwise a very good bright drawing.

Original ink drawing captioned "Indians catching Salmon. Fraser River. British Columbia" and used as the illustration to p. 121. “There are three separate runs of salmon every year. They run for fresh water
in the spawning season, ascending as far inland as possible, after the manner of salmon at home. Those entering the Fraser River work their way to a point 800 miles from salt water. The main seat of the salmon fishing is New Westminster, and for miles above the town the river swarms with boats, manned chiefly by Indians, who scoop the fish out of the water with nets like the ordinary landing net, but much larger” (p. 120-121).

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

John Pedder was an English watercolour artist, a member of the Liverpool Academy and a Secretary of the Liverpool Society of Painters in Watercolours. He actively exhibited at the Royal Academy and the Royal Society of British Artists. Four other ink drawings used as illustrations for the book and depicting the scenery of British Columbia are now in the B.C. Archives.

$750USD

54. [BRITISH COLUMBIA - KICKING HORSE PASS]

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

[Original Ink Drawing of the Kicking Horse Pass, the Canadian Rockies, used for the Illustration in W.S. Caine’s “A Trip Around the World in 1887-8”, London: Routledge, 1888].

[1887-8]. Ink on paper, ca. 15,5x26,5 cm (6 x 10 ½ in). Signed “JP” in the left lower corner. Recently matted. A very good bright drawing.

This original ink drawing used for the illustration "Kicking Horse Pass" (p. 95). “This pass received its ridiculous name from an incident connected with some obstreperous horse ridden by one of the surveyors of the line, which will stick to it for ever. A magnificent view meets the gaze. A huge valley, filled from side to side with magnificent pines and cedars, their dark green intensified by the red-brown of huge areas burnt up by forest fires, in which the enormous trunks stand up like black masts 200 feet high, and 10 or 12 feet thick, is flanked by peak and pinnacle, the Kicking Horse River meandering through the bottom like a silver ribbon. The train, with two powerful engines reversed, and every brake screwed to its tightest, slides down a gradient of 1,250 feet in less that 10 miles” (p. 94).

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).

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$850USD
55.  [BRITISH COLUMBIA – LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY]

[Typescripts of the First Minutes of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia Made and Signed by Provincial Librarian R.E. Gosnell in 1896, Added to California State Library Inventory in 1898, Including Two Albums with a Total of 186 Pages, Titled:] “Journal of the Legislative Council of Victoria, Vancouver Island / House of the Assembly / August 12, 1856 to September 27, 1858” AND “Journal of the House of the Assembly of Victoria, Vancouver Island / August 2nd 1859 to March 7th 1860.”

1896. Two Folios ca. 33x21 cm (13x8 in) and ca. 32.5x20.5 cm (12 ¾ x 8 in) with total of 186 numbered pages of blue or purple typescript on recto only of laid paper with some period pencil notation. One book with a title page in period manuscript black ink, signed “R.E. Gosnell Provincial Librarian.” Period black half sheep with pebbled cloth boards and gilt title “Journal of Victoria Legislative Council 1856-58” and “California State Library” on spine, and period black half sheep with marbled covers and gilt title “Proceedings of Vancouver Assembly 1859” and “CSL” on spine. “E.W. Bruening Bookbinder Sacramento California” label on inside of back cover. Both with “California State Library” label pasted on inside of front cover. Both with mild wear at extremities and spine, but typescripts in excellent condition.

These typescripts, made by the First Provincial Librarian R.E. Gosnell for the California State Library in 1896, document the minutes of the first Vancouver Island House of Assembly (now Legislative Assembly of British Columbia) between 1856 and 1860. Included is the introductory speech given by the Governor James Douglas at the first meeting on August 12th 1856: “Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and of the House of Assembly: I congratulate you most sincerely on this memorable occasion, the meeting in full convention of the General Assembly of Vancouver’s Island, an event fraught with consequences of the utmost importance to the present and future inhabitants; and remarkable as the first instance of representative institutions being granted in the infancy of a British Colony. [...] Negotiations are now pending with the government of the Unites States, which may probably terminate in an extension of the reciprocity Treaty to Vancouver’s Island. [...] The extension of the Reciprocity Treaty to this Island once gained; the interests of the Colony will become inseparably connected with the principles of Free Trade, a system which I think it will be sound policy on our part to encourage. Gentlemen, the Colony has been again visited this year by a large number of Northern Indians, and their presence has excited in our minds a not unreasonable degree of alarm. Through the blessing of God they have been kept from committing acts of open violence, and been quiet and orderly in their deportment, yet the presence of large bodies of armed savages, who have never felt the restraining influences of moral and religious training and who are accustomed to follow the impulses of their own evil natures [...] gives rise to a feeling of insecurity which must exist as long as the Colony remains without military protection...”

Two very interesting typescripts documenting the early development of Vancouver Island as a Crown Colony, laying foundations for the Province of British Columbia.

“In 1894, when the new provincial Legislative Buildings were under construction in Victoria, a library was included in the plans. Fortunately for the history of BC, the first Legislative Librarian—R.E. Gosnell—was also an avid historian, who began immediately to collect and preserve the new province’s documentary records. In 1908, the government recognized the importance of the archives and appointed Gosnell provincial archivist (as well as provincial librarian) and established the Provincial Archives as an institution separate from the Legislative Library.” (Royal BC Museum)

“The Colony of Vancouver Island (officially known as the Island of Vancouver and its Dependencies), was a Crown colony of British North America from 1849 to 1866, after which it was united with the mainland to form the Colony of British Columbia. The united colony joined Canadian Confederation, thus becoming part of Canada, in 1871.” (Revolvy).

$1250USD

56.  [BRITISH COLUMBIA - MAP]
TRUTCH, Sir Joseph William (1826-1904)
Map of British Columbia to the 56th Parallel North Latitude, Compiled and Drawn at the Lands and Works Office, Victoria, B.C.

London: Standford’s Geographical Establishment, 1871. Original hand coloured engraved map ca. 65.5x 92.5 cm (25 ¾ x 36 ½ in), linen backed and dissected into 24 compartments. Housed in the original publisher’s blue cloth case ca. 24x13 cm with gilt lettered titles on the front board and the spine. Case rubbed on extremities and weak on the front hinge, but overall a very good bright map.

“This famous map, the first to be drawn of the new province, is an excellent and very detailed summary of the state of geographical knowledge of the region in 1871. It incorporates information from John Palliser and the many different surveys carried out by British Royal Engineers, sent to the new mainland colony in 1858. The Cariboo goldfields are shown. Hydrographic details come from British naval surveys at the same time, and in particular, the work of Captain George Henry Richards, who surveyed the southern coast in 1858 and 1859 in anticipation of an increase in shipping traffic. The result was an accurate, detailed map that would stand as the finest map of the mountainous province for many years” (Hayes).

A very important and rare map of British Columbia published the same year of its union with the Dominion of Canada (1871). The map was drawn under the supervision of Sir Joseph William Trutch, the Surveyor General and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, who negotiated British Columbia's entry into the Confederation. In 1870 Trutch travelled to London to discuss the terms of the union with the Imperial Government, and this is when he arranged with Stanford’s Geographical Establishment to print 500 copies of his latest map of British Columbia (known as the 1871 Trutch Map). He became British Columbia's first post-confederation lieutenant governor (1871-1876), later served as a "Dominion agent for British Columbia", and took a major part in the arrangement and construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the province. “Trutch’s map of British Columbia became the work upon which all further cartographical work was based on for the region. This map stands as an important marker in the history of British Columbia” (Smedley, A.G. Sir Joseph William Trutch, 1826-1904: Surveyor, Engineer, Statesman... Victoria, 1972, pp. 24-25).

$6500USD

57. [BRITISH COLUMBIA - MASONS]
[Album with 25 Original Photographs of British Columbia, Compiled by the British Columbia Conclave of the Masonic Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, Titled:] Memories of British Columbia.

Ca. 1927. Oblong Folio (ca. 27x37 cm), 12 card leaves. 25 gelatin silver prints, all but two ca. 18x23 cm (7 ¾ x 9 in), two ca. 17,5x10,5 cm (7 x 4 ¾ in). All with custom printed captions on the mounts. First large photo with a paper label attached to the top (official letterhead of the Government House in Victoria, signed and dated by R. Randolph Bruce). Original maroon full sheep album with gilt lettered title on the front cover, moire endpapers and decorative edges. Gilt lettered red sheep label with presentation inscription on the first pastedown, paper exlibris of Rita Yvonne Butterfield ibidem. Boards slightly rubbed on extremities, but overall a near fine album.

This luxury keepsake album was specially produced as a present to “The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Cassillis, C.C.C. M... Ill... Grand Sovereign, Illustrious Order of the Red Cross of Constantine by Western Canada Conclave, No. XXV. Victoria, British Columbia, October 6th, 1927.” The Earl of Cassillis, who was the Grand First Principal of the order’s Supreme Chapter in Scotland, apparently visited Victoria to take part in the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the first Masonic chapter in British Columbia, which took place in October 1927. The album opens with portraits of Harry H. Watson, Reigning Sovereign of the Western Canada Conclave, and Edward E. Leason, Intendant General for British Columbia and Canadian Yukon. The photo of the Government House in Victoria has a paper label attached
to the top, with the official letterhead of the Government House, signed and dated 8 October 1927 by Robert Randolph Bruce (1861-1942), Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia in 1926-31.

The photos show the Parliament Buildings in Victoria, Saanich Peninsula, Elk Falls on the Campbell River, Mount Baker from the Malahat Drive, Mount Arrowsmith, “Mr. R.P. Butchart’s Sunken Gardens,” Colwood Golf Links near Victoria, Esquimalt dry-docks, a car with B.C. Licence plate in the “Virgin Forest,” local farmlands with herds of ships and cows, strawberry field during the harvest time, a tulip bulb farm et al. BC industry is represented with a close portrait of loggers at work, photos of a logging railway, pulp and paper mill, salmon catch, and a view of “Large timbers for export” loaded on a railway car, the timbers are with chalk inscriptions “Let BC flourish by her timber” and “BC forever.” The album closes with a photo of a catch of trout captioned “Speckled Beauties abound in B.C. Waters.”

$1250USD

58. [BRITISH COLUMBIA - NANAIMO]

[Album with Thirty Original Photos of the Connaught Barracks in Nanaimo and Its Military Contingent During the WW1].

Ca. 1915-1916. Quarto (ca. 29x23.5 cm). 27 album leaves. With thirty gelatin silver prints ca. 8x13.5 cm (3 x 5 ½ in) or smaller. Period black cloth album fastened with a string, with a gilt lettered title “The Ideal Scrap Book” on the front board. Leaves with the attached photos slightly wavy, several images removed by previous owners, but overall a very good album.

Historically important collection of thirty original photos of the Connaught Barracks in Nanaimo during the WW1 and the troops stationed there, including the 72th Regiment of the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, and the Canadian Mounted Rifles. The images include group portraits of the officers and soldiers, scenes of military exercises of infantry and artillery troops, reviews and parades et al. Several views show different wooden buildings of the barracks, the main building (former Nanaimo Agricultural Hall), a tent camp nearby, and the Nanaimo Bastion. A very interesting collection of original photos apparently taken by a member of a regiment stationed at the Connaught Barracks.

"In 1911 work started on the Agricultural Hall. It was opened the following year. In 1913 there were sheds to accommodate horses, cows, pigs and sheep on the grounds. By October of 1913 the hall had been turned over to the military to house the Civil Aid Force during the big (miners) strike of 1912-1914. Detachments of troops were still stationed on the site in August, 1914 when World War One started. At this time, the Agricultural Hall was renamed the Connaught Barracks. In 1915, the animal sheds were demolished to build stables for the horses of elements of the Canadian Mounted Rifles stationed at the barracks. By 1917, agricultural shows were once again being held at the site <…>” (Nanaimo Cultural Heritage Newsletter. November 2014, online). Most of the buildings of the Connaught Barracks were demolished in 1957, apart from the single stable building (modern address – the intersection of Machleary and Wentworth Streets).

$750USD

59. [BRITISH COLUMBIA - NAVIGATION]

[Manuscript Journal by Seaman George Boddington Describing the Maiden Voyage of Canadian Survey Ship “William J. Stewart” from Collingwood, ON to Victoria, BC, Including the Passage Though the Welland Canal and the Panama Canal, the Weather Conditions and Landscapes Along the Route, and the Crew’s Work Environment; the Journal is Titled:] GEORGE BODDINGTON O.S., S.S. “WILLIAM J. STEWART” COLLINGWOOD TO VICTORIA 1932.

1932. Quarto (23.5x15.5 cm). 107 numbered pages of manuscript entries, each dated in the margin. Manuscript blue ink on blue lined laid paper, written in a legible hand. Includes three newspaper clippings
This manuscript journal was written by George Boddington (Ordinary seaman-O.S.) of the maiden voyage of the "William J. Stewart" Ship from Collingwood, Ontario, to Victoria B.C and documents in detail the route, weather conditions, landscapes along the way as well as the crew’s work environment and experience. Boddington describes the ship’s departure from Collingwood, and its navigation through the canals between the Great Lakes of Ontario, including the Welland Canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario (the fourth and current version of the canal officially opened in 1932 (Welland Canal)). He recounts a 12 hour stop in Montreal, then describes navigation along the Gulf Stream, in a pass between Cuba and Haiti, and along Jamaica. He also describes the traverse of the Panama Canal (one of the largest and most difficult engineering projects ever undertaken, completed by the U.S. In 1914) in detail: "We went through the Panama Canal in about 7 or 8 hours – starting at Colon and ending at Balboa. The trip was very beautiful and as the ship was manned by a picked negro crew we had plenty of time to take pictures and enjoy the scenic beauty. We got glimpses of real tropical jungle and queen birds. There were many U.S. Airplanes landing overhead all day and we also saw a light cruiser, destroyers and one large submarine. As we pulled out into the island studded Gulf of Panama (Pacific end) we were followed by a huge shark.” As they navigate along the West Coast of the continent, he mentions views of the coasts of El Salvador, Guatamala, Nicaragua, and gives frequent updates on the weather conditions during a strong storm that greatly extended the length of the trip, particularly along the coast of Mexico: "Pushing along at a measly 5 knots against a strong head-wind, high waves and a current which has thrown us 15 miles back of the log..." He also gives a thorough account of his experience as a crew member, including shift hours, food preparation (he includes a recipe for "roasted tea"), and adds a hand drawn plan of his cabin. “The queer thing that I found out today is that there isn’t a single ship’s biscuit or grub of any kind in the life boats. We found this out when [we] went through the life-boat lockers to get the biscuits because we are out of bread and just had out last ration issued this morning [...] There must have been some mistake somewhere.” Also included are 3 newspaper clippings about the ship’s arrival in Victoria, plus 8 pages of hand-written poetry written by crew members at the end of the notebook, and a list of the entire crew on the last page.

"For more than 40 years this vessel, named for the celebrated Canadian Dominion Hydrographer, William J. Stewart, operated on the British Columbia coast collecting data needed to create new marine charts. She was built in Collingwood, Ontario in 1932 and was sailed to the west coast for service as a Dominion Government Ship (D.G.S.) and later as a Canadian Survey Ship (C.S.S.). With her white hull she was one of the most distinctive and recognizable ships on the Pacific coast." (Nauticapedia) $1250USD

60. [BRITISH COLUMBIA - VANCOUVER]
A large-scale, detailed chart of Vancouver harbour published by the Hydrographic Office of the U.S. Navy on the basis of a continuous survey by the Canadian Hydrographic Service. This is the third edition, with the original being published in 1922; several corrections were made to it, ending in 1942. The chart shows Vancouver harbour from the First Narrows and the Lions Gate Bridge on the west, to the Columbia Grain Elevator located on the modern-day Commissioner Street on the east, the Second Narrows bridge constructed in 1925 is not shown (would be beyond the chart’s right border). The surveyors indicated the sea depths, anchorages, shoals, adjacent islands and rocks, marked the character of the sea bottom and shores (clay, mud, gravel, sand, shells, stones, rocks), as well as lighthouses, beacons, lights, buoys, the
location of the underwater telephone cables, marine gas filling station in the Coal harbour, etc. Densely marked shorelines show numerous wharfs, piers, docks, dolphins and other port structures, ferry terminals, lines of the CPR and Pacific Great Eastern Railways, sawmills, and the main streets on both sides of the harbour. Overall a very attractive hand coloured map showing the quick development of the Port of Vancouver and the industrial development of the North Shore in the first half of the 20th century. $950USD

61. [BRITISH COLUMBIA - VANCOUVER]
[Album with 15 Original Photographs of Vancouver, Mostly of Stanley Park, with Three Views of False Creek and English Bay].
Ca. 1910s. Oblong Octavo (ca. 17,5x25,5 cm), 18 album leaves (two loosely inserted). 15 mounted gelatin silver prints ca. 10x15 cm (3 7/8 x 5 ¾ in). All but one with period white ink captions on the mounts. Original grey paper wrappers album with stamped title “Photographs” on the front cover. Several images with minor silvering, otherwise a very good album.
Attractive photographs of Vancouver’s Stanley park views, showing the park’s entrance, main paths and alleys, impressive cedar trees, the Duck pond, the fog bell tower, “Water pipe line,” the Royal Corner and the Second beach. There is also a panoramic view of the North Shore mountains taken from Stanley park, as well as a view of downtown Vancouver taken from False Creek, with a wooden bridge on the left (apparently, the first Cambie street bridge constructed in 1891). The album closes with two photos of English Bay showing private houses on the waterfront, and swimmers and a boat near the surf. $850USD

62. [BRITISH COLUMBIA - VANCOUVER]
[Portland, 1889]. Tinted lithograph ca. 23,5x37 cm (9 3/8 x 23 ½ in). Original centerfold. Recently matted. A minor tear on the top of the centrefold neatly repaired, otherwise a very good lithograph.
A plate from “The West Shore: An Illustrated Western Magazin” (Portland, May 1889) depicts the Vancouver waterfront, with the first CPR station (1887) and trains, ships in the harbour, a part of the Deadman’s Island, and the North Shore Mountains in the background. The plate illustrated an article “Vancouver, British Columbia” published in the magazine (pp. 227-233). “The rapidly increasing importance of this young and enterprising city entitles it to more than passing note, and The West Shore is pleased to present this month an account of its progress, present conditions and prospects, with illustrations, which will give an excellent idea of the appearance of the city. <....> The capacity of the city for marine commerce can never be outgrown, no matter what magnitude it may attain. Its adaptability to the demands of commerce, the means it has for focusing a large volume of business at that point, and its capacity for expansion, must make Vancouver one of the most important cities of the Pacific coast. The healthful climate and location and altogether pleasant surroundings render it a very desirable residence place, and the control which it exercises over the products of the interior is already making a prominent manufacturing city. As the terminus of the longest single railway line in the world it has an advantage that places it entirely beyond competition, and to this, as well as to its natural features of excellence, is due its phenomenal growth” (p. 227). $750USD

63. [BRITISH COLUMBIA – VANCOUVER ISLAND]
WELLS, Oliver
Victoria: Col. Sec. Office, 22 March, 1860. Quarto (ca. 27.5x20cm). 2 pp., printed in double columns. Paper age toned, with creases and minor tears and chips on extremities. Overall a good copy.

Very rare offprint of the survey of the area around Nanaimo executed in 1859 by Benjamin William Pearse (1832-1902) and Oliver Wells. The survey was executed on assignment of the Surveyor General of the Colony of Vancouver Island Joseph Despard Pemberton (1821-1893). Acknowledged as “containing matter of interest to the public, [it] is herewith published for general information by command of his Excellency, William A.G. Young, Acting Colonial Secretary”. The full report by Pearse and Wells was published in London later that year under the title “Vancouver’s Island. Survey of the Districts of Nanaimo and Cowichan Valley” (London, G. Eyre & W. Spottiswoode, 1859).

Wells gives an auspicious characteristic to the geographical location of the valley, its climate and soils, water sources and minerals; lists local woods, plants, fish and game; and predicts successful farming in the valley: “I am firmly persuaded that under a common, judicious system of farming, as good returns can be obtained from these lands as in any parts of the Continent of America. The climate, it may be noted, is one especially adapted to the pursuits of agriculture, not being subject to the heats and droughts of California, or to the colds of the other British American Provinces, and the Eastern United States”.

Nowadays the Cowichan Valley is the home of “a growing number of vineyards and wineries. They include Cherry Point Vineyards, Blue Grouse, Glenterra, Vigneti Zanatta, Venturi-Schulze Vineyards, and Averil Creek. Locals claim that the warm, dry summers and mild, moist winters are reminiscent of a cool Mediterranean climate, providing ideal growing conditions for many grape varieties” (Wikipedia).

Extremely rare and fragile, this locally-printed report presents a glowing picture of the settlement possibilities of this temperate, fertile valley. Printed copies of this report are almost unknown; most referred to are microfiche. Lowther 135.

$750USD

64. [BRITISH COLUMBIA - VICTORIA]

[Chromolithographed Bird’s-Eye View of the Inner Harbour of Victoria, Titled:] Victoria, the Capital of British Columbia.

[Portland]: West Shore Lith., [1889]. Chromolithograph panorama ca. 24.5x77 cm (9 ¾ x 30 ¼ in). Recently matted. With original fold marks but otherwise a very good bright panorama.

This large and attractive chromolithograph shows the inner harbour of Victoria taken from the lawn in front of the Birdcages – the first Legislature buildings of British Columbia. The wooden bridge crosses the original James Bay before it was filled in 1903-1904.

$1250USD