Winter 2012
Exploration, Travel and Voyage Books
Part 1

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Cover illustration – lithographed title page of Pierre Benoit’s
‘Suriname – Description de la Guyanne Hollandaise’ (item # 3)
1. **[AFRICA]**

   VANDERMAELEN, Philippe (1791-1869)

   *Atlas Universel de Geographie Physique, Politique, Statistique et Mineralogique, sur l'echelle de 1/1641836 ou d'une ligne par 1900 toises, dresse par Ph. Vandermaelen, Membre de la Societe de Geographie de Paris, d'apres les meilleures cartes, observations astronomiques et voyages dans les divers Pays de la Terre; Lithographie par H. Ode, Membre de la Societe de Geographie de Paris - Troisieme Partie - Afrique [Atlas of Universal Geography... Third Part - Africa].*


   The "Atlas Universel" by Vandermaelen, the founder of the Etablissement Geographique de Bruxelles, is "thought to be the first world atlas on a uniform scale and the first to be produced by lithography" (Tooley Q-Z, p.311). The index map of this third part, "Carte D'Assemblage de L'Afrique" shows how the map of Africa is divided into 57 maps and two supplemental maps. The Azores, Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands, Madagascar and the coastal areas of Africa are covered as well as most of North Africa. However, the interior of large parts of sub-Saharan Africa are not mapped and are labelled "Pays inconnu aux Europeens [country unknown to Europeans]." The maps in the ["Atlas Universel"] make up the first map of the world on a uniform scale, constructed as a modified conical projection and, if assembled, forming a globe with a diameter of 7.75 metres, although only one such was known to have been made, by the author himself, and requiring a specially designed room. It offered the largest picture of the earth's surface available in the nineteenth century, thereby giving the lesser known areas such as Australia, South Africa and the West coast of America, all developing countries, a much greater coverage than before" (Sotheby's); Koeman III, Vdm.I; NMM 3:179; Phillips, Atlases 749; Sabin 43762.

   $7500USD
2. **[BAGDAD]**

[From the Library of Peter Hopkirk]. Some Notes on the Country Above Bagdad (Provisional Edition) - General Staff, India, 1917.


Very Rare Simla imprint as only two copies found in Worldcat.

Interesting booklet describing the plans of the General Staff of British Indian Army during the final phase of the Mesopotamian Campaign of the WWI. This handbook contains precise information on the territories of modern northern Iraq and north-eastern Syria (area between cities of Deir ez-Zor, Mosul, Baghdad and Fallujah) and was printed after the city of Bagdad had been captured by the British Indian Army on March 11, 1917. The commander of the rival Ottoman Sixth Army Khalil Pasha withdrew to Mosul, and this booklet describes that area where future advances were expected. This description includes information about local tribes, natural resources, principal towns and villages, communications and routes.

The handbook was printed in Simla, summer headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. The stamps on the front cover and in the text belong to the library of the 1st Battalion of the Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry attached to 6th (Poona) Division of Indian Army was involved in the Mesopotamian Campaign. The 1st Battalion was moved to Mesopotamia in 1914 and remained there throughout the war.

"The area dealt with in this handbook is bounded on the north by the caravan route between Dair-az-Zaur and Mosul, on the east by that between Mosul and Baghdad; on the south by that between Baghdad and Fallujah; and on the west by the river Euphrates. The tract thus defined includes portions of the Baghdad and Mosul Wilayats, and of the Sanjaq of Zaur" (Note on p. [iii]).

$475USD

3. **[BENOIT, Pierre Jacques] (1782-1854)**

*Surinam – Scenes de la Vie Americaine, Description de la Guyanne Hollandaise... Cent dessins pris sur nature par l'auteur, lithographies par Madou et Lauters* [Surinam – Scenes of American life, a Description of Dutch Guiana... A Hundred Drawings Taken from Nature by the Author, and Lithographs by Madou Lauters].


This work is beautifully illustrated with panoramic views, street scenes, festivals and dances, and native costume and customs of Surinam. "An important early nineteenth-century description of
Dutch Guiana, illustrated with Benoit’s scenes of native life lithographed by Jean-Baptiste Madou and Paul Lauters. The majority of the views depict the rural habitat of the Negroes and Indians of the interior, although there are scenes of Paramaribo and its various public buildings, streets, and business establishments (Howell). Benoit, a painter and illustrator, was born in Antwerp in 1782 and died in Brussels in 1854. He visited the Dutch possessions in India and Surinam and brought back a rich and remarkable collection of drawings and views of these distant lands. Biographie nationale de Belgique; Sabin 4737.

$3250USD

4.  **[COOK, Captain James] (1728-1779)**

[All Three of Cook's Voyages in Swedish]. De Freville (A.F.J. De). Beratteles Om de nya Uptackter, som bliswit gjorde i Soderhafwet Åren 1767-1770, &c.; [With]: Sammandrag af Capitain Jacob Cooks Åren 1772, 73, 74 och 1775, Omskring Sodra Polen; [With]: Sammandrag of Captain Jacob Cooks Tredje Resa, i Soderhafwet och emot Norra Polen.

_Upsala: Johan Edman, 1776-1787. First Swedish Editions. Octavo, 3 vols. [xxviii], 308, [2], [ii], 326, [6]; [xx], 366, [10]; [xii], 618, [12], [2] pp. With two copper engraved folding maps Handsome period style matching brown gilt tooled half sheep with speckled papered boards and brown gilt labels housed in a matching slipcase. A fine set._

Very Rare complete set of all three of Cook's Voyages in Swedish. The First Voyage is a translation from Freville's compilation. The Second and Third Voyages were translated from the official accounts but with editorial notes by an anonymous Finnish editor (Second Voyage) and Oedmann (Third Voyage). The second voyage caused animosity between the editor and Sparrman who condemned the work and is ironically also listed as an author in the book. Du Rietz 1, 9, 12; Forbes 126 (Third Voyage).

$5750USD
5. **[EAST-INDIA COMPANY]**

A Letter to a Proprietor of the East-India Company.


Octavo. 112, 117-123 (miss-paginations as text continuous) pp.

Handsome period style brown gilt tooled half calf with marbled boards and red gilt morocco label. A very good copy.

The anonymous author, who most likely was a member of the East-India Company at Madras, thoroughly describes the loss of Madras and Fort St. George to the French fleet under command of Bertrand-François Mahé de La Bourdonnais during the War of the Austrian Succession in 1746. The city and the fortress were very important for the Company and the author witnessed the plundering and destruction of the city and its neighbourhoods by the French.

The author reproduces the text of the letters between French and English authorities (the last president of Madras Nicolas Morse and Bertrand-François Mahé de La Bourdonnais and his superior, the governor of French fort in India Pondicherry Joseph François Dupleix), the text of the Capitulation of Fort St. George and Town of Madras, numerous treaties and Commissions, instructions, authentic diary of the events of the Battle and French rule etc. Finally the author presents the account of the Company’s losses and expenses which resulted from the loss of Madras. Kress 5050.

$975USD

6. **[ESCOBEDO Y ALARCON, Jorge]**

[Taxation of Indians in the Viceroyalty of Peru]. Instruccion, O Advertencias, que Consiguiente a lo Prevenido en el Articulo 118 de la de Intendentes se dan a sus Subdelegados, y Demas Encargados de la Cobranza de Tributos para Deslindar las Funciones de la Contaduria del ramo, y Conciliarlas con las Facultades de los Intendentes.


16 pp. Disbound Pamphlet, with a large woodcut initial. Housed in a marbled papered portfolio with a red gilt label on the front cover. A very good copy.

Very rare work as only one copy found in Worldcat. Several sections of this decree on collection of taxes deal with taxes gathered from the Indians. In one the collectors are ordered to halt the criminal fraud of Indians who escaped paying taxes merely because they had avoided being registered. Another notes that many Indians are now able to pay in coin rather than in goods, and requires them to do so. Not in Sabin.

$1500USD
7. [GOAN IMPRINT]
[RIVARA, Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha]
Nova-Goa: Imprensa National, 1867. First Edition. Octavo. 458, [1 - errata] pp. Later red quarter sheep gilt tooled and lettered on the spine, original front publisher’s wrapper strengthened and bound in. Several of the last leaves with mild foxing, otherwise a very good copy. Very Rare as only three copies found in Worldcat. A history of the Diocese of Saint Thomas of Mylapore (São Tomé de Meliapore), attributed to Cunha Rivara. The Diocese derives its name from the site of its cathedral in which the Apostle St. Thomas reportedly first preached Christianity in 52 AD. It was founded in 1606, and subsequently became British, as it was located three and a half miles away from Fort George, future Madras, founded in 1644. Cunha Rivara’s history of the Portuguese Diocese’s relations with the British and French supports his work with over 150 official documents, both Portuguese and English.
$575USD

8. [GOAN IMPRINT]
DA COSTA, Bernardo Francisco (1821-1896)
Memoir on Gutta-Percha extracted from Euforbis-Neriifolia and on Areca (Betle-Nut) Catechu for the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Goa, December 1890.
Nova-Goa: Government Press, 1890. First Edition. Duodecimo. [i], [1 blank] 33 pp. Recent brown gilt cloth. A very good copy. A very rare work as no copy found in Worldcat. A thorough Study on the Gutta Percha and the Betel Nut including information about the cultivation, treatment and trade. Bernardo Francisco Da Costa was a professor of Escola Medica in Pangim, Goa. In 1890 at the Agricultural & Industrial Exhibition he was awarded a gold medal. “Chewing the mixture of areca nut and betel leaf is a tradition, custom or ritual which dates back thousands of years from South Asia to the Pacific. It constitutes an important and popular cultural activity in many Asian and Oceanic countries, including India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Papua New Guinea, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Taiwan, Myanmar, Cambodia, the Solomon Islands, Thailand, Laos, the Maldives, Yap, Palau, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam” (Wikipedia).
$475USD
9.  [GOAN IMPRINT]

DELLO, [Charles] (1649-1709)

Narracao da Inquisicao de Goa, Vertida em Portuguez, e Accrescentada com Varias Memorias, Notas, Documentos, e um Appendice, Contendo a Noticia que da Mesma Inquisicao Deu o Ingles Claudio Buchanan por Miguel Vicente d'Abreu [The History of The Inquisition, as it is Exercised in Goa..., Translated into Portuguese and Expanded with Different Descriptions, Notes, Documents and with an Appendix Containing the same Document Which the Inquisition gave to the Englishman Claudius Buchanan, by Miguel Vicente d'Abreu].


Very rare first Portuguese edition of the famous witness account on the Goan Inquisition, printed in Goa, with only three copies found in Worldcat.

Charles Dellon was a French Catholic physician and traveller to the East Indies. "A physician by training, in 1668 Dellon sailed to India with the Compagnie des Indes, travelling by way of Madagascar and the Seychelles, and for a time undertook a study of the flora and fauna of the Malabar coast. In 1673 he left the employment of the company and started a private medical practice in Damao, at that time a Portuguese colony. Six months later, early in 1674, he was arrested by the Inquisition and taken to Goa, where he was imprisoned for two years [after the allegations in heresy]. He was then shipped to Lisbon, but released in the following year on condition that he should return immediately to France" (Howgego D31). Upon returning to France he continued medical practice and accompanied Prince Conti on his trip to Hungary in 1685. The description of Dellon's misfortunes, first published in 1685 in Paris (under title "Relation de l’Inquisition de Goa" in 1688, Leyden and Paris) "proved a considerable success, particularly in Protestant Europe, where it ran to numerous editions. Although long regarded as a work of propaganda, recent research has testified to its accuracy" (Howgego).

First Portuguese edition, significantly supplemented with official documents and letters from the Goan archives, was published in Goa on initiative of Cunha Rivara, and with his Preface. The translation was made by Miguel Vicente de Abreu (1827-1883), a Goan historian and minor official of the National Press. Abreu belonged to the group of Goan intellectuals who were trained and sponsored by Cunha Rivara while secretary of the Portuguese government of India. The book contains an interesting list of 54 subscribers. "Obra interessante e muito valiosa para o estudo e história da inquisicao de Goa. Traducao bastante apreciada. Rara" [Interesting work, and very valuable for the history of the inquisition in Goa. Translation is much appreciated. Rare] (Conde do Ameal, 8; about this edition).

$975USD
10. [GOAN IMPRINT]

GONÇALVES, Luis Manoel Julio Frederico


Very Rare Goan imprint as only two copies found in Worldcat. The book is dedicated to Antonio Manuel Soares da Veiga, a professor of history in the Lyceu Nacional de Nova-Goa. Gonçalves was also know as the author of several works on Angola and Catalogos dos manuscriptos e codices da Bibliotheca Publica Nova-Goa (Nova-Goa, 1891).

$575USD

11. [MOZAMBIQUE]

Relatório dos Trabalhos Militares no Districto de Moçambique [Report of Proceedings in the Military District of Mozambique].


Rare Mozambique Imprint as only two copies found in Worldcat. "In 1891 the Portuguese shifted the administration of much of the country to a large private company, under a charter granting sovereign rights for 50 years to the Companhia de Moçambique, which, though it had its headquarters at Beira, was controlled and financed mostly by the British" (Wikipedia).

$475USD

12. [MOZAMBIQUE]

[A Collection of Five Works on Mozambique from the Library of Ayres d'Ornellas (Governor of the District of Lourenço Marques), Including]:

ROMERO, Jeronymo. Supplemento á Memoria Descriptiva e Estatistica do Districto de Cabo Delgad: com noticia ácerca do estabelecimento da Colonia de Pemba;

JORDÃO, Levy Maria. Memoria sobre Lourenço Marques (Delagoa Bay);

DA SILVA COSTA, A. J. Guia do Canal Mocambique;

CASTILHO, Augusto de. O Distrito de Lourenço Marques, no Presente e no Futuro;

ANDREA, Alvaro. Esboco Hydrographico do Limpopo 1898.

Five important works on Mozambique, bound by the Mozambique Colonial Government Official Binder for the Library of Library of Ayres d'Ornellas (Governor of the District of Lourenco Marques).

Aires d'Ornelas e Vasconcelos (1866-1930) in 1905, at the invitation of John de Azevedo Coutinho (Governor General of Mozambique), served as governor of the District of Lourenco Marques for eight months. Then in May 1906, Aires d'Ornelas became Portuguese Minister of Marine and Colonies. In office in 1907, he accompanied the Crown Prince D. Louis-Philippe on a trip to the Portuguese colonies of Africa, visiting Cape Verde, Angola and Mozambique. "Maputo, also known as Lourenço Marques, is the capital and largest city of Mozambique. It is known as the City of Acacias in reference to acacia trees commonly found along its avenues and the Pearl of the Indian Ocean. It was famous for the inscription "This is Portugal" on the walkway of its municipal building. Today it is a port city on the Indian Ocean, with its economy centered around the harbour" (Wikipedia).

$1750USD

13. [PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL]

Relatorio da Comissao Directora da Exposicao Provincial de Pernambuco em 1872 [Report of the Commission Director of the Provincial Exhibition of Pernambuco in 1872]. Royal Copy of Isabel, Princess Imperial of Brazil (1846-1921).

Pernambuco, Brazil: Typographia do Jornal do Recife, 1873. First Edition, Royal Copy. Octavo. ii, 79 pp. With five tables, three of which are fold-outs. Pagination jumps from 62 to 65, with several tables in between, but text appears. Original brown gilt tooled straight grained full roan with Royal arms in gilt on front cover and the words 'A Serenissima Princeza Imperial'. Cream silk endpapers and all edges gilt. Internally very good but binding with some worming, otherwise a very good copy.
A young woman from New South Wales with her child

Very Rare work as no copy found in Worldcat. This report describes the various products and activities of the economy in the Brazilian state of Pernambuco shown at the provincial exhibition in 1872. Then as now the economy of Pernambuco was based on agriculture, animal husbandry and related industries. Dona Isabel nicknamed "the Redemptress," was the heiress presumptive to the throne of the Empire of Brazil, bearing the title of Princess Imperial.

"Isabel was born in Rio de Janeiro, the eldest daughter of Emperor Dom Pedro II and Empress Dona Teresa Cristina and thus a member of the Brazilian branch of the House of Braganza. After the deaths of her two brothers in infancy, she was recognized as her father's heiress presumptive. She married a French prince, Gaston, Count of Eu, in an arranged marriage and they had three sons" (Wikipedia).

$975USD

14. [PERON, Francois] (1775-1810) & FREYCINET, Louis-Henri de Saulces, Baron de (1777-1840)]

[ATLAS VOLUME]. Voyage de Decouvertes aux Terres Australes, execute par ordre de Sa Majeste l'Empereur et Roi, sur les corvettes le Geographe, le Naturaliste, et la goelette le Casuarin, pendant les années 1800, 1801, 1802,1803 et 1804. Atlas Historique only, [by Leseur et Petit] [Voyage of Discovery to Terra Australis, executed by order of His Majesty the Emperor and King, on the corvettes Geographe, the Naturalist, and the schooner the Casuarina during the years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803 and 1804].


"In 1800 an expedition organized by the Institute of France and placed under the command of Nicolas Baudin sailed for the South Seas. Their particular instructions were to make a full and minute examination of the Australian coasts, and especially to explore the southern coast, "where there is supposed to be a strait communicating with the Gulf of Carpentaria, and which consequently would divide New Holland into two large and almost equal islands." The maps and charts [were] prepared by Freycinet, who continued the publication after the death of Peron..., Peron the naturalist on this voyage, was able to prepare a huge zoological collection that was known for years for its excellence." (Hill 1329, First Edition).

This very scarce second edition was prepared by Freycinet after he returned from his own expedition to the Pacific between 1817 and 1820. It is not generally known that the 1824 second edition of the 'Partie Historique' contains some significant changes and additions to the first edition. The maps and charts of the first edition atlas, which bore the nationalistic and ambitious name of
15. [RUSSIAN FOLK LAWS]


Saint-Petersburg: Typ. V. Kirschbaum, 1878. First and only Edition. Vol. 1 and only. Large Octavo. [8], x, 191, 299, 103 pp. Period brown gilt tooled quarter sheep with marbled boards and cloth tips on corners. Original publisher's wrappers are preserved in the binding. With the instruction for binder ("keep the wrappers") inscribed in pencil on the first wrapper, and a label of famous Russian antique book dealer of the 1920s "Pavel Gubar" on the rear paste down endpaper. Spine with minor wear, otherwise a very good copy.

The aim of this work is to gather together rare and unknown research about traditional and folk laws of inhabitants of the Russian Empire. The first and only volume (nothing else was issued) consists of 3 parts: "Folk laws of Russians", "Folk laws of the Native people of the Asian Russia", and "Notes on the legal laws". The second part is especially interesting for its detailed descriptions of the folk laws of the Arctic peoples like the Yakuts, Laplanders, Samoyeds and Karelians as well as the Kirgiz. Apart from precise descriptions of the laws the authors give quite interesting accounts of manners and customs of these native people, their food and dwellings, clothes, occupations, family relations, religion, holidays etc.

The work was executed by the special Commission at the Ethnography Department of Russian Geographical Society. The editor of the book was the Secretary of the Commission Paul Matveev (1844-ca. 1900), Russian lawyer, censor and publicist, specialized in Slavonic history. He published several books – about Folk laws in Samara region (1877), Bulgarian history (1887), life of writer Nikolay Gogol (1894) and others, as well as numerous articles in Russian historian magazines and Russian version of Brokhaus encyclopaedia. In the Preface he observes the history of the legal system in Russia regarding Native tribes and people of Asia, Northern Europe and Siberia.

$975USD

16. [TANGIER]

A Discourse Touching Tangier: in a letter to a person of quality. To which is added, the interest of Tangier: by another hand.

"English Tangier was a colony of the Kingdom of England and a military and naval base in Tangier, held by the English from 1661 to 6 February 1684, when it returned to being part of Morocco. In 1680, the pressure from the Moroccans increased, as the Moroccan Sultan Moulay Ismail joined forces with the Chief of Fez in order to pursue a war against all foreign troops in his land. Reinforcements were needed at the Garrison, which was raised to 3,000 in number. The Royal Scots, shortly followed by a further foot regiment, the 2nd Tangier Regiment raised on July 13, 1680, were sent to Tangier. The new regiment was accompanied by the King's Battalion, which was formed from the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards. The Battalion landed in July 1680, and fierce attacks were made against the Moors, who had gained a footing on the edge of the town, finally defeating them by controlled and well-aimed musket fire. The Battalion remained in Tangier until the fort was abandoned.

For some time Parliament had been concerned about the cost of maintaining the Tangier garrison. By 1680 the King had threatened to give up Tangier unless the supplies were voted for its sea defences, intended to provide a safe harbour for shipping. The fundamental problem was that in order to keep the town and harbour free from cannon fire the perimeter of the defended area had to be vastly increased. A number of outworks were built but the siege of 1680 showed that the Moroccans were capable of isolating and capturing these outworks by entrenchments and mining.

The garrison at Tangier had to be constantly reinforced, having cost nearly two million pounds of royal treasure, and many lives had been sacrificed in its defence. Merchant ships continued to be harassed by Barbary pirates, and undefended crews were regularly captured into slavery" (Wikipedia); Cox I, p.364; Kress 1517; Playfair Morocco 271.

$1250USD

17. [TIBET OFFICIAL PAPERS]

East India (Tibet) British Parliamentary Papers, 1904-1910.


Soldier, diplomatist, explorer, geographer, and mystic (see DNB). He thanks Nisbet for a dinner and the trouble he had taken "to gather together so many representative Anglo-Indians. It went off wonderfully well and I am most grateful to you for having got together such a welcome for me." He is having a "jolly time in one of the most delightful of the 'stately homes of England [Bowood House]'" He expects to return to London to see all his friends. Note: his mission to Tibet was in 1903-4, so he was in the recovery period, perhaps even just returned. His correspondent, Nisbet, preceded him as Resident in Kashmir. The dinner was presumably a celebration of his mission. He was staying in
the country house, Bowood, of Lord Lansdowne, eminent statesman and sometime Viceroy of India which he mentions above as if contrasting it with Tibet.

[With]: Sir James Ronald Leslie Macdonald. Autograph Letter Signed "JRL Macdonald" to "Sir Reginald". Burton’s Hotel, 29 Queen Anne’s St., S.W. 27 May 1905. Four pages, 8vo, some staining but mainly good condition, note in another hand (prob. Sir Reginald’s) giving details of writer and underlining the passage about Lady Macdonald’s health.

Major-General, on Younghusband expedition to Tibet in 1903. "<...> The 7th July will do excellently for the presentation of the Thibet plate. / I have directed [Con & Co?] to send round a circular to the officers concerned informing them of the date & asking all who can attend to send their names to the [?] President. ...[Lady Macdonald's health and his inability to visit] Have you read Col. Waddell's book 'Lhasa & its Mysteries.' It is the best book on the Thibet show. / I got into Percival Landon's black books owing to enforcing the Press Censorship Rules & he appears to have run down the Military side of the Expedition in consequence. / However I think the proper authorities all know how much of the success was due to the military & how little to the Political..."

Note (DNB account): "In that year (1903) the government of India decided to dispatch a political mission to Tibet under (Sir) Francis Younghusband, in order to counter Russian intrigues and to stabilize relations with Tibet by means of a treaty. Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief in India, selected Macdonald to command the military escort. The party crossed the Jelep pass and entered Tibet on 12 December 1903. The journey was broken by several engagements with the Tibetans, who resisted the advance of the mission during the next four months, especially in the neighbourhood of Gyantse. Gyantse fort itself was the scene of severe encounters and, although it surrendered without resistance on 12 April, the capture was not finally consolidated until 7 July, when the monastery and the rest of Gyantse were secured. The last stage of the march began on 13 July 1904, and on 3 August the mission arrived at Lhasa, where a treaty was duly concluded. For this arduous campaign, Macdonald was awarded the K.C.I.E. And received the medal and clasp of the expedition."

The papers comprise:
**Papers Relating To Tibet, Cd 1920.** 1904. x, 314 pp; with a large folding map (Routes between Tibet and India);

Further Papers Relating To Tibet (In continuation of Cd 1920) Cd 2054. 1904. iv, 29 pp;
Further Papers Relating To Tibet, No III. (In continuation of Cd 2054) Cd 2370. 1905. xxvi, 277 pp;
The first volume of despatches, letters, telegrams, etc begins in 1889 with Mr James Hart's proposals for settling the Sikkim-Tibet dispute. Here is to be found the background to the 1904 Mission, reports from Nepal of Tibetan attacks on yaks, warnings to the Russian ambassador of the contemplation of the Mission, conversations with Russian ambassadors and Chinese Government, Younghusband's reports of the Mission's progress, etc.

The second paper begins with a dramatic telegraphic reports from Younghusband, dated 31st Jan 1904: "All authority has been taken by the Dalai Lama into his own hands. He has ignored the Chinese, has thrown his Councillors into prison, and has defied us. Officials and people share his confidence in the strength of Tibet, and the impotence of the British Government. " This intransigent attitude was to lead to
the heavy Tibetan losses against superior modern forces, something which Younghusband had not expected. In a later despatch from the Escort Commander, Macdonald notes Younghusband's order to avoid firing unless attacked and then recounts: "They were informed that they would have to lay down their arms, and an attempt was accordingly made to disarm them. The Lhasa leaders then incited an attack upon us, the Lhasa Depon firing the first shot and the Tibetans firing point blank and charging with swords: they were, however, so hemmed in that they could not make use of their numbers, and after a few minutes were in full retreat under a heavy fire of guns, Maxims and rifles, which caused them heavy loss."

Even in the midst of war trade continued whenever there was an interval. Younghusband reports from Gyantse on 22nd April: "Camp is besieged with Tibetans selling country products, carpets and trinkets. A daily bazaar is now established outside the camp. Today 177 Tibetans, mostly women, were selling their goods there. The scene presented was very remarkable and significant - British officers and soldiers, Sikhs, Ghurkhas, and Bhutias bargaining away peaceably with their foes of a fortnight ago, and giving the sharp Tibetan traders exorbitant prices for vegetables, eggs, condiments, watches, cigarettes, carpets, trinkets, cotton goods, cooking utensils - even penny whistles. The Tibetans are evidently born traders and they are already sending to Phari for more goods from India."


$3250USD

18. ALBERTINI, Francesco (1469-1510)

Opusculum de Mirabilibus Novae & Veteris Urbis Romae [First Topography of both Ancient and Modern Rome containing an Important Reference to Amerigo Vespucci and his New World discoveries].


First "topography of both ancient and modern Rome, containing an important reference to Amerigo Vespucci and his New World discoveries. Since the early Middle Ages guide-books had been written for the use of pilgrims to Rome. Many editions of the Mirabilia were printed before Albertini produced this first modern guide to the city. Besides an account of ancient Rome, with information about excavations and archaeological discoveries, he tells us also about the churches and buildings commissioned by Julius II and the artists who decorated them. In connection with the Sistine Chapel we learn about Botticelli, Ghirlandaio, Lippi, and Michelangelo. This latter reference, together with another in Albertini’s Memoriale of the same year, represents the earliest printed notice of that artist.

In the third section there is one of the earliest description of the Vatican Library in qua sunt codices auro et argento sercinisique tegminibus exornati and mentioning the Codex Vergilianus; the author also refers to the Library’s collections of astronomical and geometrical instruments. The final portion of the work is a laudatory account of the cities of Florence and Savona (the birthplace of Pope Julius II, to whom the book is dedicated). Here we also find mention of many eminent literary and artistic persons such as Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Brunelleschi, Leonardo da Vinci, et al.
It is this section also that includes the famous reference to Amerigo Vespucci and his New World discoveries: Albericus Vespucius of Florence, sent by the most Christian King of Portugal, but lastly by the Catholic King of Spain, first discovered new islands and unknown countries, as is plainly set forth in his book, where he describes the stars, and the new islands, as is also seen in his Letter upon the New World, addressed to Lorenzo de Medici the Younger (trans.)

There is not much biographical information about the author. It is thought that he was born in the second half of the fifteenth century and died in Rome between 1517 and 1521. A native of Florence he came to Rome in 1502 and was chaplain to Cardinal Fazio Santori. In this same year of 1510 was published in Florence his Memoriale di molte statue e pitture della città de Firenze and also in Rome his Septem mirabilia Orbis et Urbis Romae et Florentiae civitatis, but the present Opusculum is his best known work. From its Preface we learn also that he was the author of several other works - De modo recte vivendi, De sacramento, for example - but no copies are known to exist" (Kraus-185-14), Alden-Landis 510/1, Sabin 553, Church 33A.

$4500USD

19. **ALEXANDER, Sir James Edward (1803-1885)**


Alexander "proceeded to Namaqualand and Damaraland, which countries were little known at this time. Leaving Cape Town in 1836, he traversed these regions in an ox wagon, and went through a large part of the country now known as German West Africa, arriving at Walvisch Bay almost exhausted with the difficulties of travel and want of water" (Mendelssohn I p. 20); Gay 3126; Hess & Coger 5143.

In "South Africa as aide-de-camp to Sir Benjamin D'urban in the Kaffir War, and in 1835-36 led an expedition into Namaqualand and Damaraland (Namibia), becoming the first European to travel overland from Cape Town to Walvis Bay. En route he discovered deposits of copper, and in 1836 at Alexander Bay (named after him, at the mouth of the Orange River) discovered diamonds. He covered
nearly 6500 kilometers without losing a man, brought back many specimens of birds and plants, and produced a good map of the region. For his services he was knighted in 1838." (Howgego 1800-1850, A4); Alexander "saved Cleopatra's Needle from destruction, and had much to do with its transfer to England in 1877" (Oxford DNB).

$2250USD

20. ALEXANDER, Sir James Edward (1803-1885)

**Narrative of a Voyage of Observation Among the Colonies of Western Africa, in the flag-ship Thalia; and of a Campaign in Kaffir-Land, on the Staff of the Commander-In-Chief, in 1835.**


"This work..., resulted from an invitation..., from the Royal Geographical Society to undertake an expedition under the patronage of government; for the purpose of exploring and reporting on certain regions of East Africa, from Delagoa Bay westwards, with a view to the extension of geographical knowledge and commerce" (Introduction p. vii). Alexander "served in the Cape Frontier War of 1835 as aide-de-camp to Sir Benjamin D'Urban. [Also] he led an exploring party into Nama Land and Damaraland, for which he was knighted in 1838" (Oxford DNB); Hess & Coger 5355; Howgego 1800-1850, A4.

$2250USD

21. ANSON, George (1697-1762)

**A Voyage Round the World, in the Years MDCCXL,I,II,III,IV. By George Anson, Esq.; Commander in Chief of a Squadron of His Majesty's Ships, sent upon an Expedition to the South-Sea. Compiled from Papers and Other Materials of the Right Honourable George Lord Anson, and Published Under his Direction. By Richard Walter, M.A. Chaplain of His Majesty's Ship the Centurion, in that Expedition. Illustrated with 42 Copper-Plates.**


"This is the official account of Anson's Voyage. England, at war with Spain in 1739, equipped eight ships under the command of George Anson to harass the Spaniards on the western coast of South America, for the purpose of cutting off Spanish supplies of wealth from the Pacific area. The Spanish fleet..." (Oxford DNB).
sent out to oppose the British ran into storms; provisions ran out and many ships were wrecked. Anson
continued taking prizes during 1741-42, off the Pacific coast, and in June, 1743, captured the Manila
galleon and its treasure of 400,000 sterling... [this work] has long occupied a distinguished position as a
masterpiece of descriptive travel. Anson's voyage appears to been the most popular book of maritime
adventure of the eighteenth century" (Hill 1817). "Consisting at the start of eight ships... Seven ships were
lost around Cape Horn and on the coast of Chile and out of 900 men who left England on board more than
600 Perished. As Usual Scurvy took an appalling toll... As with many a ship before and after, the island of
Juan Fernandez proved a blessing in restoring scurvy-stricken men to health" (Cox I, p49); Anson "did
return [home] with a vast bounty" (Howgego A100).

21. Cumberland Bay, Juan Fernandez Island

With a Signed Warrant (commission), signed by 'Anson', 'Thos. Orby Hunter', 'J: Forbes' as Lords of
the Admiralty, 'H. Stanley', and 'J Cleveland' as Secretary, appointing Tonyn 'Commander of His Majesty's
Sloop the Savage', 'Given under our hands and the Seal of the Office of Admiralty this Second day of
December 1757 [2 December 1757]'. On one side of a piece of vellum, dimensions 28 x 32.5 cm. Neatly
folded to make eight rectangles. Red wax seal beneath square of paper in top left-hand corner, embossed
with the Admiralty anchor. Two blue 2s 6d stamps in left-hand margin. Small paper stamp on the reverse,
which is docketed 'Savage'. Text entirely legible on lightly discolored and spotted vellum. The body of the
document is printed over fifteen lines, with the specific information added in manuscript. Headed 'By the
Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland &c. And of all His
Majesty's Plantations, &c. ·' From the Paterson and Tonyn family papers.

$4750USD

22.  BATES, Henry Walter (1825-1892)

The Naturalist on the River Amazons, a Record of Adventures, Habits of Animals, Sketches of
Brazilian and Indian Life, and Aspects of Nature under the Equator, During Eleven Years of Travel.

plates and in text and a large folding map. Original publishers green pictorial patterned gilt cloth. Map
with some repair, strengthened at folds and outer margin, otherwise a very good copy.
“In Darwin’s words: "Bates is only excelled by Humboldt in his description of the tropical forest." Wallace, Bates, Darwin, and Spruce were the great English naturalists of the nineteenth century, and the founders and defenders of the theory of the origins of the species, a theory originating from Bates' observations in Brazil" (Borba de Moraes I p.91; Howgego 1800-1850, B14.

"In 1844 Bates met Alfred Russell Wallace... and at Wallace’s suggestion decided upon an expedition to the Amazon, to study the region's wildlife, collecting duplicate specimens for sale to defray their expenses, in the hope of contributing ideas to the debate about the origin of species. After rapid preparations at the British Museum and Kew Gardens, they sailed from Liverpool in the trading vessel Mischief on 26 April 1848, and arrived in Belém (then known as Pará) on 28 May. Their initial base was Belém, from where they collected locally, on the island of Marajó, and on expeditions up the River Tocantins in 1848 and 1849; they separated in 1849.

Wallace returned to England in 1852, but Bates was to remain in Amazonia for eleven years, collecting around bases at Belém, Ega (1850-51 and 1855-9), and Santarém and Villa Nova (1851-5); along the Amazon; and on expeditions up the Tapajos (1852) and as far west as São Paulo on the Solimões in 1857. He worked alone, using local river craft, and, after their introduction in 1853, steamboats. Although his main interest was in insects, particularly butterflies and beetles, he also collected animals, birds, reptiles, plants, shells, and Indian artefacts. These were sold by his London agent, Samuel Stevens, to museums and private collectors, but he also sought specific items for public and private collections. In total he dispatched some 14,700 species back to England, 8000 of them new to science.

During 1858 Bates' health deteriorated and he left the upper Amazon in February 1859 and spent two months in Belém before embarking for England on 2 June 1859. He settled in Leicester, describing himself in 1863 as a worsted hosier. However, he had begun to write up the collections he had made, and produced a series of major papers, published in the Transactions of the Linnean and Entomological societies, and the Annals and Magazine of Natural History between 1859 and 1862. The most significant was the ‘Contributions to an insect fauna of the Amazon valley: Lepidoptera Heliconidae’ (Transactions of the Linnean Society, 1862) which described resemblances between two families of butterflies, of which the similarity of one to the other served as protection against predators. Such protection, or mimicry, could be an aid to survival and thus to natural selection, and has come to be known as Batesian mimicry. The phenomenon offered supporting evidence to the arguments on natural selection expounded by Charles Darwin in The Origin of Species (1859). In a letter to Bates in November 1862, Darwin described
the paper as one of the most ‘remarkable and admirable’ he had ever read (Stecher, 36), and Bates became an advocate of Darwinian ideas, making early reference to them at meetings of the Entomological and Linnean societies. In 1860 the two men had begun a correspondence which lasted until Darwin's death in 1882. Darwin frequently asked Bates for information on the insects and other wildlife of Amazonia, and it was at his suggestion that Bates wrote an account of his travel experiences, Darwin recommending Bates to his own publisher, John Murray.

The Naturalist on the River Amazons (2 vols., 1863) was a major contribution to the knowledge and literature of Amazonia. Bates had spent longer on the Amazon than any of his European predecessors, and the book was an immediate success and has become a travel classic. It remained in print through the nineteenth century, in eight editions, and was also published in Russian, German, and Swedish in 1865, 1866, and 1872 respectively. It is a curiously structured book, part detailed diary, part general account of the region, and part precise description of particular fauna, but it provides a fascinating record of the natural environment and wildlife of Amazonia before the major impact of the rubber boom. There are also detailed descriptions of the way of life and customs of Amerindian groups Bates encountered on his travels. The book's enduring appeal lies in its elegant yet scientific pen-portraits of places, people, and wildlife, as in his description of the wings of the varied and beautiful butterflies he observed around Ega: ‘on these expanded membranes nature writes, as on a tablet, the story of the modification of species, so truly do all changes of the organisation register themselves thereon’ (Bates, 353)” (Oxford DNB)

$475USD

23. **BELCHER, Captain Sir Edward** (1799-1877)

*Narrative of a Voyage Round the World Performed in her Majesty's Ship Sulphur, during the years 1836-1842. Including Details of the Naval Operations in China, from Dec. 1840, to Nov. 1841.* Published under the Authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.


"Captain Belcher’s observations include a comparison of present conditions in Honolulu with those observed during 1826 and 1827, when he had visited Hawaii as a member of Captain Beechey's voyage on HMS Blossom" (Hawaiian National Bibliography 2, 1377). "The voyage was intended for the exploration and survey of the Pacific Coast of North and South America and the Pacific basin. The various harbors along the coast of California and northwest to Alaska were surveyed, and a month's journey in open boats was made up the Sacramento River from San Francisco Bay. The Hawaiian Islands, the Marquesas, the Society Islands, the Tonga Islands, the New Hebrides, the Solomon Islands, New Guinea, etc., were visited" (Hill 102). "The Treaty of Chuenpi, signed on 20.1.41, ceded the island of Hong Kong to the British, and three days later Belcher was ordered to the colony to
carry out a survey" (Howgego 1800-1850, B25). "Belcher and/or Kellett visited several points in Alaska, including Kodiak Island, Port Etches, Port Mulgrave, Montague Island, Sitka, etc. At Montague Island they were visited by the Russians, who had a settlement there; during Captain's Belcher's two visits to Sitka he met the Russian Governor, Captain Kouprenanoff, and his wife, who received him most courteously" (Lada-Mocarski 117).

"In November 1836 [Belcher] was appointed to the Sulphur, a surveying ship, then on the west coast of South America, from which Captain Beechey had been obliged to invalid out. During the next three years the Sulphur was employed on the west coast of both North and South America, and at the end of 1839 received orders to return to England by the western route. After visiting several of the island groups in the south Pacific and making such observations as time permitted, Belcher arrived at Singapore in October 1840, where he was ordered back to China, because of the war there; during the following year he was actively engaged, especially in operations in the Canton River. The Sulphur finally arrived in England in July 1842, after a commission of nearly seven years. Belcher had already been advanced to post rank (6 May 1841) and was made a CB (14 October 1841); in January 1843 he was made a knight, and that year published his Narrative of a Voyage Round the World Performed in H.M.S. Sulphur during the Years 1836-42 (2 vols.)" (Oxford DNB); Sabin 4390.

$1750USD

24. BION, Nicolas (1652-1733)


The important and well illustrated "L'usage des globes celestes et terrestres, et des spheres..." was first published in Paris in 1699 and was subsequently translated into other European languages. "Nicholas Bion was a French instrument maker and author with workshops in Paris. He was king's engineer for mathematical instruments" (Wikipedia). "Bion published three important treatises on globes and cosmography, on astrolabes, and on precision instruments in general. These writings had great success and went into many editions" (DSB).

$1250USD

25. BORZHIMSKII, Fedor Kondratievich (1883-1919?)

[Russian-Chinese Border]. Kratkoe Istorico-Geograficheskoe i Statisticheskoe Opisanie Khulunbuirskoj Oblasti [Brief Historical, Geographical and Statistical Description of the Hulunbuir Region].

21


Rare Siberian provincial imprint. First Russian description of the Hulunbuir region which was called "a gateway between Russia and China." Hulunbuir is located in North-Eastern Inner Mongolia region of China, with the administrative center in Hailar, and borders Russia on the river Argun in the north and Mongolia in the west. On assignment of the East-Siberian Department of Russian Geographical Society Borzhimskii went from the Manzhouli station of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Hailar, then around the eastern shore of the Hulun Lake to the mouth of the Kherlen River and from there departed to Urga (Ulan Bator) and Kyakhta. He described the territory of the Hulunbuir region, its relief, climate, main rivers and lakes, history and administrative system, different tribes and their occupations (mostly animal produce, but also agriculture), main roads etc. He also produced the first map of the region outlining its borders and inner districts (banners).

Fedor Borzhimskii was a Siberian Cossack, historian, cartographer and ethnographer, a member of Russian Geographical Society. He spoke Chinese, Mongolian and Japanese, and compiled a Russian-Mongolian dictionary. He fought during the World War I and died in the Ukraine during the Russian Civil War 1917-1923. The issue also includes the articles: "Legends and songs of Buryats" by Podgorbunskii, "First settlements in the Irkutsk province" by Serebrennikov, Mongolian folk story "Badarchin" retold by Borzhimskii, "Workers of the goldfields on the river Lena" by Merkhalev and others.

$750USD

26. BOUGAINVILLE, Louis Antoine de (1729-1811)

Voyage autour du monde, par la frégate du Roi, La Boudeuse, et la flûte L'Etoile; en 1766, 1767, 1768 & 1769; [With: Magra, James, attributed author]. Supplément au voyage de M. De Bougainville; ou journal d'un voyage autour du monde, fait par MM. Banks & Solander, Anglois, en 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771. Traduit de l'Anglois, par M. De Fréville [A Voyage Round the World. Performed by Order of His Most Christian Majesty, in the Years 1766, 1767, 1768 and 1769].


"The voyage of the Badeuse and the Etoile under Bougainville became the first official French circumnavigation... During this voyage, Bougainville visited Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Patagonia in South America; he was also in Buenos Aires when the order for the expulsion of the Jesuits of Paraguay
arrived, which he describes in detail. He then proceeded through the Strait of Magellan and across the Pacific, visiting the Tuamotu Archipelago, Tahiti, the Samoan Islands, the New Hebrides, and the Solomon, Louisiade, and New Britain Archipelagoes. At the end of the volume, there is a long description of Tahiti, containing observations concerning the natives as well as a vocabulary of 300 words used on the island. Also included is an account of Aotourou (Mayoa), a Tahitian who returned to France with Bougainville. Bougainville also touched at the Moluccas, Batavia, and Mauritius before he arrived once again in France in 1769. Although Bougainville made only a few important discoveries, he created a great deal of interest among the French in the Pacific" (Hill 163-4).

26. Map of the Strait of Magellan with the routes of La Boudeuse and L'Etoile

The "supplement" here is a translation of a highly important anonymous account of Cook's first voyage (by James Magra), published without authorization only two months after the return of the Endeavour, and a full two years before the official account by Hawkesworth; this is thus the first account of Captain Cook in French. Beddie 697; Cox I, p. 55; Howgego B142; Sabin 6867.

$3500USD

27. **BOWDICHER, T[homas] Edward (1791?-1824)**  
**Mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee with a Statistical Account of that Kingdom, and Geographical Notices of Other Parts of the Interior of Africa.**  
London: John Murray, 1819. First Edition. Quarto. 512 pp. With two engraved maps (including folding frontispiece map), a folding engraved facsimile, seven hand-coloured aquatint plates (including two folding) containing ten views, and three leaves of music, two double sided. Handsome period style brown elaborately gilt tooled half calf with marbled boards and a red gilt labels. A few leaves with mild browning and minor marginal staining, otherwise a very good copy.

"In 1816 the African Company planned a mission to the Asante, and initially contemplated appointing Bowdich to lead it. On reaching Cape Coast Castle the second time, he was judged too young and Frederick James (governor of Fort Accra) was appointed to lead the expedition. In the course of the journey, however, Bowdich superseded his chief (a bold step afterwards sanctioned by the authorities), and, through negotiations which subsequently proved controversial, formed a treaty with the king of the
Asante, which promised peace to the British settlements on the Gold Coast in return for commercial and political co-operation.

In 1818 he returned to England in poor health, and in the following year published a detailed account of his expedition, A Mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee. This work, with its glowing account of Asante society and culture, attracted considerable interest. Bowdich presented a small collection of African objects and specimens to the British Museum" (Oxford DNB). "Bowdich was appointed by the African Company to lead a mission to Ashanti in 1815. He subsequently spent much time in Africa before his death at the mouth of the Gambia" (Howgego 1800-1850, C19); Abbey Travel 279; Cardinall 492; Hess & Coger 6355; Tooley 95.

$4500USD

28. CAILLIAUD, Frédéric (1787-1879)

Voyage a Méroé, au Fleuve blanc, au-delà de Fâzoql dans le midi du Royaume de Sennâr, a Syouah et dans cinq Autres Oasis; fait dans les Années 1819, 1820, 1821 et 1822 [Travels to Meroe, the White River, beyond Fâzoql in the South of the Kingdom of Sennar, Syouah and five Other Oasis; made in the Years 1819, 1820, 1821 and 1822].

On his last expedition Cailliaud examined the ruins of Meroe, met Hanbury and Waddington, reached Halfaya at the junction of the White and Blue Nile, went to Sennar and travelled down the Blue Nile until he was within sight of the mountains of Ethiopia. "This work gives an account of Cailliaud's second Journey in Egypt between 1819 and 1822 published in collaboration with Jomard. He visited the oasis of Siwah and Jupiter Ammon and accompanied the military expedition of Ismail Pasha (son of Mehmet Ali) to Nubia, where he explored the ruins of the ancient city of Meroe, remarkable for its two hundred pyramids. The work is of particular importance for its abundance of detail of contemporary Egypt, its people and antiquities" (Blackmer Sale Catalogue 449); Gay 2572; Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 113.

"Cailliaud joined "the expedition, offering to prospect for gold mines in the Sudan. With it he advanced well to the South, and at Wadi Halfa encountered the English travellers George Waddington and Barnard Hanbury. By March 1821 the expedition had reached Berber, where Cailliaud went ahead to examine the ruins of Ancient Meroe. Using James Bruce's map he located on 25.4.21, at Assour to the north of Shendi, the stepped pyramids of Bagrawia" (Howgego 1800-1850 C1).

$11,500USD

29. CAILLIE, Rene (1799-1838)
Travels Through Central Africa to Timbuctoo; and Across the Great Desert, to Morocco, Performed in the Years 1824-1828.


"Caillie began his quest for Timbuctoo in March 1827 at the mouth of the Rio Nunez, in what is now Guinea, and reached the Niger at Kouroussa in June. To disarm suspicion along the way, he claimed to be an Egyptian of Arab parentage who had been taken to France as a youngster and was now returning to the land of his birth. From August 3, 1827, until January 9, 1828, he was forced to remain at Tieme, being felled first by foot trouble and then by a bout with scurvy. He reached Timbuctoo on April 20, 1828, and stayed there until May 4, thereby becoming the second European to visit the city of his own volition and the first to survive the journey" (Delpar p.95); Hess & Coger 5426.

"Caillie reached Kabara, the port of Timbuktu, on 19.4.28, and accompanied Sidi-Abdallahi, the agent of the sheikh of Djenne, into Timbuktu later that day. Caillie was sorely disappointed with what he saw: a dreary, sleepy little town on the edge of the desert, having none of the excitement or commerce that its fame had suggested. The more important buildings had fallen into disrepair and the population lived perpetually in fear of Tuareg attack. Caillie remained only two weeks in Timbuktu, and on 4.5.28, anxious to depart, joined a caravan of 1400 camels heading for Morocco" (Howgego 1800-1850 C2).

$1250USD
30. **CELLA, Paolo della & PEZANT, Adolphe [Translator]**

*TRAVELS FROM TRIPOLI TO EGYPT*. Voyage en Afrique au Royaume de Barcah et dans la Cyrénaïque à travers le désert. Traduit et augmenté de notes historiques, géographiques et botaniques, et d'une notice sur l'ancienne et moderne Cyrénaïque, sur le royaume de Fezzan, sur Temboctou, sur l'Oasis de Syouah, l'antique Oasis d'Ammon et le temple de Jupiter, sur le vent du Désert, sur l'Ibis sacré, sur le Lotus, sur le Papyrus égyptien, et sur le Silphium si recherché des Anciens [Narrative of an Expedition from Tripoli in Barbary to the Western Frontier of Egypt in 1817 by the Bey of Tripoli].


This rare work, originally published in Italian and then translated into German and English before this current French edition, was written by the physician attendant to the Bey. "The author gives an animated description of what he saw" (Playfair, Tripoli 146). These coastal travels in what is present day Libya, took the author from Tripoli via Misrata, Ajdabiya, Benghazi, Derna to Bombah near the border with Egypt. The most valuable scientific contribution of the work is on Libyan flora, some of which is illustrated on the plates, as three hundred botanical specimens were collected, including twenty-six species new to science.

$750USD

31. **CHARDIN, John (1643-1713)**

*The Travels of Sir John Chardin into Persia and the East Indies, Through the Black Sea and the Country of Colchis.*


31. A view of the Etchmiadzin Cathedral, Armenia
"Chardin was a Huguenot who was forced to emigrate to England. He was knighted by Charles II and on his death was buried in Westminster Abbey. His first visit to the East was made in 1665, at the age of twenty-two, when he both gratified a love of travelling and carried on his trade as a dealer in jewels. His more important voyage was made in 1671. His route differed from that usually taken by travellers to the East Indies in that he proceeded by way of the Black Sea and the countries bordering thereon. His account of the Persian court and of his business transactions with the shah are of great interest. Sir William Jones regarded his narrative as the best yet published on the Mohammedan nations" (Cox I p 249-250).

"Chardin set out for Persia for a second time in August 1671, but on this occasion diverted through Smyrna and Constantinople, and took the Black Sea Route to Caucasia, Mingrelia and Georgia, finally arriving at Esfahan in June 1673. In Georgia he heard of a race of warlike women, the Amazons, who had at some time in the recent past invaded a kingdom to the northwest. He remained in Persia for four years, as he says 'chiefly following the court in its removals, but also making some particular journeys...', as well as studying the language.' He apparently knew Esfahan better than Paris, and visited nearly every part of the country. His account of the Persian court and his business transactions with the shah are of considerable interest. In 1677 he proceeded to India, afterwards returning to France by way of the Cape of Good Hope" (Howgego C102). "His second and more notable voyage to Persia, is important because it is in the account of this voyage that he describes life in late Safavid Persia" (Ghani p. 71).

$2500USD

32. CHARLEVOIX, Pierre Francois Xavier de (1682-1761)


"Charlevoix was a French Jesuit traveller and historian, often distinguished as the first historian of New France, which then occupied much of North America known to Europeans" (Wikipedia). "His work is particularly useful in shedding light on the state of the Jesuit missions of the period. In addition to works based directly on his travels, he also wrote on Hispaniola, Japan and Paraguay" (Howgego C104). Charlevoix, never travelled to Japan and his work is largely based on Engelbrecht Kaempfer's "The History of Japan," nevertheless the present set is an important work of the period on Japan and is considered one of the best sources of information on Japan in the 18th century. Cordier Japonica 422.

$6750USD

33. CORDOBA, Antonio Fernandez de

Copia de vna [sic] del Padre Antonio Fernandez Superior de las casas que la Compañía de Iesus tiene en el Imperio de Etiopia, escrita en Dancas Corte del Emperador de los Abexinos en 11 de Junio de 626 a su Procurador en esta Corte, del recibimiento que aquel Emperador hizo al Patriarca Catolico, y de la reducció de aquel Imperio a la Iglesia Romana [Copy of a Letter from Father Antonio Fernandes About Ethiopia].


Very Rare as only one copy of the first edition found in Worldcat. "In 1613 the emperor Susenios, on the advice of Pedro Paez, commissioned an embassy to the Pope and the King of Spain. The expedition was to travel not via Massawa, which was threatened by the Turks, but by a southerly overland route to Mogadishu... Fernandes was appointed to lead the delegation and left Dankaz (to the north of Lake Tana) in February 1613, travelling to the west of the lake and then southward through the land of the Gongas, reaching the Blue Nile and Mina." (Howgego F19).

$1750USD

34. COXE, William (1748-1828)

Account of the Russian Discoveries Between Asia and America, to Which Are Added The Conquest of Siberia, and the History of the Transactions and Commerce Between Russia and China.


"During a stay in St. Petersburg, Coxe researched recent Russian discoveries between Asia and America, which resulted in the present work, he endeavored to collect the journals of the several voyages subsequent Bering's expedition in 1741, with which Gerhard Mueller concluded his account of the first Russian navigations. Coxe recounts the principal Russian discoveries and explorations made in Northwestern America in their attempts to open communications with Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. The voyages and discoveries of Nevodskikoff, Serebranikoff, Trapesnikoff, Pushkareff, Drusinin, Kulkoff, Korovin, Glottoff, Solovioff, Otchededin, Krenitzin, Levashoff, Synd, Bering, Chirikov, and several others are
"Coxe's important compilation of contemporary accounts which was supplemented by details of Krenitzin and Levashev's "secret" expedition. Part I of the work is a translation of Johann Ludwig Schultz's *Neue Nachrichten* (Hamburg and Leipzig, 1776) and the other parts are similarly based on previously-published narratives and accounts, principally German. However, Coxe took advantage of a sojourn in Russia to verify these accounts with Gerhard Friedrich Muller and Peter Simon Pallas and other eminent Russian experts on the subject "(Christies). "[Coxe] also succeeded in securing additional material (for instance the narrative and maps of Krenitzin and Levashev's 'secret' expedition, the first official Russian government expedition since Bering's second expedition of 1741. He was able to secure this particular information, not widely known at the time even in Russia, from Dr. William Robertson, who in turn obtained it through his friend Dr. Rogerson, first physician to Empress Catherine II" (Lada-Mocarski 29); Howes C834; Cordier Sinica 2447; Sabin 17309.

$3250USD

35. **D'ANVILLE, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon (1697-1782)**

Eclaircissements Geographiques sur la Carte de l'Inde

[Geographical Elucidations on the Map of India].


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

$1500USD
36. **Dapper, Olbert (1636-89)***

**[AFRICA: MOST COMPLETE 17TH CENTURY DESCRIPTION].** Umbständliche und eigentliche Beschreibung von Africa und denen dazu gehörigen Königreichen und Landschaften als Egypten, Barbare, Libyen, Billedulgerid, dem Lande der Negros, Guinea, Ethipien, Abyssina und den Africanischen Insulen zusamit deren verschiedenen Nahmen, Grenzten, Städten, Flüssen...

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

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

**36. The city of Benin**

Beautifully and vividly illustrated, this "work is one of the most authoritative 17th-century accounts on Africa published in German. Dapper never travelled to Africa but used reports by Jesuit missionaries and other explorers. The fine plates include views of Algiers, Benin, Cairo, Cap Town, La Valetta, Marrakech, St. Helena, Tangier, Tripoli, Tunis, as well as, animals and plants" (Christies). Translated into German by F. von Zesen. This copy has the engraved title, dedication and portrait leaves lacking in most copies. "An important early work on Africa in general, which was translated into several European languages... "it was carefully compiled from the best sources of information"" (Mendelssohn I, p. 414). Dapper "wrote a book on the history of Amsterdam. Later he also wrote about Africa, China, India, Persia, Georgia, and Arabia, although he had not visited these exotic destinations himself. In fact, he never travelled outside Holland. His books became well-known in his own time... To this day, Dapper's book Description of Africa Naukeurige Beschrijvinge van Africa gewesten (1668) is a key text for Africanists" (Wikipedia); Cox I, p. 361; Gay 219. $9750USD
37. DE VEER, Gerrit (b. around 1570 – d. after 1598)
A True Description of Three Voyages by the North-East Towards Cathay and China, Undertaken by the Dutch in the Years 1594, 1595 and 1596 / Ed. by T. Beke.


Scarce early Hakluyt Society publication of de Veer’s account describing Barentsz’s three voyages to find the Northeast Passage made during the years 1594-97. From the library of Basil T. Woodd, one of the members of the Hakluyt Society (included in the List of Members, p. 5-8).

The publication “is most appropriate at this particular juncture, when public attention is so painfully absorbed by apprehensions as to the fate of Franklin and his companions” (Preface). The extensive preface gives an overview of early English and Dutch travels to the Russian Arctic. Appendixes contain: Letter from John Balak to Gerard Mercator (from Hakluyt, Principal Navigations); An account of Henry Hudson’s visit to Novaya Zemlya; Writings of William Barents, preserved by Purchas. The text is supplemented with illustrations form the first editions as well as with three charts of Novaya Zemlya and the surrounding areas showing the Barents’ tracks on all his three voyages, compiled by Augustus Petermann.

$575USD

38. DENHAM, Major Dixon (1786-1828) & CLAPPERTON, Hugh (1788-1827)
Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa in the Years 1822, 1823 and 1824, by Major Denham, Captain Clapperton, and the late Doctor Oudney, Extending Across the Great Desert to the Tenth Degree of Northern Latitude, and from Kouka in Bornu, to Sackatoo, the Capital of the Fellatah Empire; With an Appendix by Major Dixon Denham and Captain Hugh Clapperton, the Survivors of the Expedition.

London: John Murray, 1826. First Edition. Quarto, 2 vols in one. xlviii, 335; [iv], 272 pp. With a copper engraved frontispiece and 36 plates in lithograph and copper engraving (one hand coloured) and one large folding engraved map. 19th century green gilt tooled half morocco with marbled boards. Extra illustrated with a hand colored aquatint of Sidy Hassan, late Bey of Tripoli mounted on the front free endpaper. Map mounted on thin period paper, with a minor chip, some very mild foxing of plates, otherwise a very good copy.
"The course of the Niger was still untraced. Attempts to trace it from west Africa, begun originally by Mungo Park, had ended in disaster, and it was proposed instead to approach it from Tripoli, where the British consul-general, Hanmer Warrington, had established friendly relations with the ruling Turkish pasha, Yusuf Karamanli. In April 1822 they left Tripoli for Murzuq, the capital of the Fezzan. The success of their journey depended on the pasha's support. They travelled across the desert along the long-established Sahara trade route to the kingdom of Bornu (later Nigeria), a route littered with the skeletons of thousands of slaves abandoned there over the centuries. At the pasha's suggestion they wore European clothes (consular uniforms), since they were in no danger under his protection.

In February, having sighted Lake Chad, they reached Kuka (later Kukawa), the capital of Bornu, where to their amazement they were welcomed by a spectacular array of some five thousand horsemen, many of them wearing chain-mail armour, sent by Sheikh Muhammad el Kanemi, the Muslim prophet who ruled Bornu in the king's name. Though delighted to meet them, he refused to let them leave Bornu, lest they meet some misadventure for which he would be blamed. Unwillingly he let Denham accompany a campaign against some neighbouring Fulani. The Bornu forces were routed, Denham was wounded and nearly captured. During the rains Denham and his companions stayed in Kuka. They then separated. Oudney and Clapperton made for Kano, but Oudney died on the way. Denham investigated Lake Chad, but was prevented by warfare from reaching its eastern shore. Once Clapperton was back from Kano they returned to Tripoli, suffering a terrible desert crossing. They reached England in June 1825, having failed to find the Niger, but having opened much of north central Africa to European knowledge.

Unlike his companions, Denham retained his health throughout the expedition. Clapperton, despite his broken condition, immediately embarked again on the Niger quest, where he died. Denham, fêted in London as the hero of the expedition, and elected a fellow of the Royal Society, published his Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa (1826), in which he suppressed as much as possible all mention of his companions, and took the credit for some of their discoveries. Written in a lively style, and embellished with engravings of his own sketches, it became one of the classics of its genre" (Oxford DNB). "The book brought Denham considerable admiration" (Howgego 1800-1850).

"Clapperton "was asked to join Dr. Walter Oudney who had been named by the British government to undertake a journey to the Bornu kingdom for the purpose of exploring the interior of Africa and tracing the course of the Niger River... And were soon joined by Dixon Denham, and army officer who claimed that he, not Oudney, was to be leader of the expedition... According to E.W. Bovill, Clapperton ranks among the most important African explorers but failed to get the recognition he deserved for three reasons: his own modesty and reserve; the enmity of Dixon Denham, who claimed for himself the principal achievements of the Bornu Mission in his 'Narrative of Travels and Discoveries'; and the fact that Clapperton's accurate belief that the Niger flowed into the Gulf of Guinea contradicted the cherished convictions of the influential John Barrow, Second Secretary of the Admiralty" (Delpar, pp.127-8).

The most important accomplishment of the expedition was to prove that the Niger river had no connection to Lake Chad, and thus, probably the Nile river as well. The extremely fine plates show the people and the places of this interesting expedition. A penciled note on the title page contends that, while Denham claimed to author the illustrations and that they were perfected by an artist, the author could not in fact draw. Gay 337; Hess & Coger 5470; Work, p.21.

$975USD
39.  DILLON, Captain P[eter] (1788-1847)  
**Voyage aux Iles de la Mer du Sud, en 1827 et 1828, et Relation de la Decouverte du Sort de la Perouse Dedie au Roi** [Narrative and Successful Result of a Voyage in the South Seas, performed by Order of the Government of British India to ascertain the actual fate of La Pérouse's Expedition, interspersed with Accounts of the Religion, Manners, Customs, and Cannibal Practices of the South Sea Islanders].


"It was during this voyage that the mystery of the loss of Laperouse and his expedition was finally solved. From many years Dillon had navigated the South Seas in connection with the sandalwood trade, and he often visited Fiji and New Zealand. In 1813, when on shore in the Fiji Islands, his crew was attacked and fourteen were massacred. A Prussian refugee, Martin Bushart, his Fijian wife, and a Lascar seaman were rescued and were landed on the small island of Tikopia when Dillon returned to China and India. In 1826, Dillon visited this island again, where he found his friends still living and from which he obtained some articles which he rightly recognized as having belonged to Laperouse. These had been recovered from an island in the Mannicolo Group not far distant. This news he gave to the Bengal government and was given the survey vessel Research to go and investigate. After various adventures in Australia, New Zealand, and Tonga, Dillon found the wrecks of the lost ships on the reefs surrounding Vanikoro in the Santa Cruz Islands. He brought the news back to Captain Dumont d'Urville, then at Hobart, who proceeded back to the location and recovered further relics. Dillon took his finds to France and presented them to King Charles X, who conferred on him the order of the Legion d'Honneur, and an annuity of 4,000 Francs" (Hill 480-1); Howgego 1800-1850, D21; Sabin 20176.  
$2250USD

40.  DUMONT D'URVILLE, Jules Sebastien Cesar (1790-1842)  

"This was the first expedition commanded by Dumont d'Urville. Its purpose was to gain additional information about the principal groups of islands in the Pacific and to augment the mass of scientific data acquired by Louis Duperrey. The Astrolabe sailed south, around the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived at Port Jackson. Proceeding to New Zealand, a careful survey was done of its coast, especially the southern part of Cook Strait. Tonga and parts of the Fiji Archipelago were explored, then New Britain, New Guinea, Amboina, Tasmania, Vanikoro, Guam, and Java. The return home was by the way of Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope. Massive amounts of scientific materials were collected and published.

Dumont d'Urville is also known for an incident from an earlier voyage: in 1819, while on a surveying vessel near the island of Milos, locals told him about an ancient statue they had recently unearthed. After viewing the statue, he promptly arranged for it to be bought by the French government and shipped to Paris, where it remains in the collection of the Louvre. The statue is known as the Venus de Milo" (Hill 504); Howgego 1800-1850, D34. The rare "household" or general reader's edition of Dumont-d'Urville's grand series of narrative and scientific volumes describing the Astrolabe expedition. The very rare atlas volume was issued but is rarely found as in this case with the text volumes (Australian Book Auctions).

$13,500USD
41. **FEDIX, P.A.**

"L'Oregon et les Cotes de l'Ocean Pacifique du Nord, aperçu géographique, statistique et politique, avec une carte du pays d'après les documens les plus récens [Oregon and the North Pacific Coast, a geographical, statistical and political overview, with a map of the country according to the most recent documents]."


*With a large folding outline hand coloured map. Period style brown gilt tooled quarter calf with marbled boards, with original printed paper wrappers bound in. A fine copy.*

"Relates almost entirely to the political aspects of Oregon at that time" (Cowan 1952, p.84). "Copies in wrappers are rare. Overland expeditions; sea voyages; fur trade; English establishments; American settlements; Oregon boundary dispute between Spain and Russia; Spain and England; England and the United States; the rights of Great Britain; U.S. Rights, etc. Monsieur Fedix, after an exhaustive and extensive research, concludes that the country belongs to neither the United States nor Great Britain, but to Oregon and the Oregonians, and urges the settlers to kick out the whole caboodle and establish an independent Republic of their own" (Eberstadt 134:563). "Proposes that world powers maintain Oregon as an independency to serve as an international trade center for the Pacific" (Howes F70); Sabin 24000.

$6750USD

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

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


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

$1750USD
43. **FRANCKLIN, William (1763-1839)**

*Observations Made on a Tour from Bengal to Persia in the Years 1786-7. With a Short Account of the Remains of the Celebrated Palace of Persepolis; and Other Interesting Events.*


With Autograph Signed Letter from Colonel Francklin to Major Moor, dated 1835. The letter is attached to the front endpaper. 23x18.5 cm. Two pages. Brown ink on laid paper. The writing is not particularly clear, but the letter is in very good condition.

Most likely, from the library of English explorer and Officer of East India Company George Matcham (1753-1833). Being William Francklin’s older contemporary, Matcham served in the Company in 1771–85 and extensively travelled across the Near East and the Red Sea on the way from India to England and back (Oxford DNB).

William Francklin was an Officer of the East India Company and a prominent Orientalist; member, and in later years, librarian and member of the council, of the Royal Asiatic Society. He was also a member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. "A distinguished officer, Francklin also enjoyed considerable reputation as an oriental scholar. In 1786 he made a tour of Persia, in the course of which he lived at Shiraz for eight months as the close friend of a Persian family, and was thus able to write a fuller account of Persian customs than had before appeared. This was published as Observations Made on a Tour from Bengal to Persia (Calcutta, 1788) and was translated into French in 1797" (Oxford DNB). Francklin’s account was also published in German the same year as our English edition. The first edition was published in Calcutta in 1788.

"An important book in the growing interest of "Orientalism."

There are numerous references to Hafez. (Francklin’s book was read by Byron, among others). The book is also important because of the retelling of comments the author had heard about Karim Khan Zand. The author states eye-witnesses had told him Karim Rhan always rode at the head of his troops; his soldiers liked him; there was nothing great in him but he was considered a just man even though during the last year of his reign he committed some cruel acts. We are also informed that Karim Khan was a "debaucher." The author saw a full cycle of Ta’zie during his stay in Shiraz" (Ghani 138). "Describes Cochin, Tellicherry, Anjengo, Goa, Bombay etc." (Kaul Travels 858); Cox I p.257.

$975USD

44. **FRITSCH, Hermann (1839-1913)**

*[Travels from Saint Petersburg to Peking]. Resultate aus Astronomischen und Magnetischen Beobachtungen auf Einer Fünfmonatlichen Reise von St. Petersburg über Sibirien und die Mongolei nach Peking in den Jahren 1867 und 1868 [Results of the Astronomical and Magnetic Observations of Five-Month Travels from Saint Petersburg to Peking, Through Siberia and Mongolia, in 1867-68].*
Unfilled table for meteorological observations


Articles in Russian, German and French. Rare first issue of a significant Russian meteorological magazine; contains an article by the Russian geographer and astronomer H.A. Fritsche, director of Russian physical observatory in Peking. In 1867 he undertook a long travel across northern China and Mongolia in order to determine several important geographical, astronomical and magnetic points. He went to Peking through Kyakhta, Urga and Kalgan and significantly improved the maps of Northern China and Eastern Mongolia. He also was the first to establish a meteorological station in Urga (Ulan Bator).

The publishing of the "Meteorologicheskii Sbornik" started with a wave of great changes in Russian meteorology initiated by an outstanding Swiss meteorologist and physicist Heinrich von Wild (1833-1902). In 1868 he became the director of the General Physical Observatory in Saint Petersburg and completely reorganized it, establishing a new meteorological system throughout the Russian Empire. He also started to publish a professional magazine – Meteorologicheskii Sbornik which continued the tradition started by the previous edition, "Repertorium für Meteorologie" (Dorpat, 1860-63), and was intended to publish materials on all aspects of Russian climatology and meteorology. The magazine was issued in Russian and German by the Department of Physics and Mathematics of Imperial Academy of Sciences (23 vols., 1870-94).

First issue also contains a crucial article by Wild himself, dedicated to establishing and maintaining meteorological stations – one of his biggest projects in Russia; the article is supplemented with beautifully preserved, unfilled cards and statistical tables for meteorological observations. There is also a description of new meteorological instruments and devices which could be ordered through the General Physical Observatory – another area of Wild’s work, as he invented and improved several important instruments. Other articles touch themes of climate and meteorology of Crimea, Barnaul and Nерchinsk, Saint Petersburg, Tiflis and Italy.

$750USD
45. **GEMELLI CARERI, Giovanni Francesco (1651-1725)**  
* A Voyage Round the World by ... in Six Parts, viz. I. of Turky. II. of Persia. III. Of India. IV. Of China. V. of the Philippine Islands. VI. Of New Spain Written Originally in Italian, Translated into English.


  Complete in itself extract out of Churchill’s Voyages. "The author was a Neapolitan Doctor of Civil Law, who set out on a voyage of Europe in 1683, of which he published the first volume. As a result of the unjust persecutions and undeserved outrages put upon him, he started out on his travels around the world" (Cox I 333-4)."Humboldt and Clavigero have confirmed his local knowledge of Mexico, and found his book useful and veracious" (Howgego C40). "He first published the famous Mexican map or picture of the Migration of the Aztecs"(Cox II 239).

"Gemelli Careri started his world trip in 1693, with a visit to Egypt, Constantinople, and the Holy Land. At the time, this Middle Eastern route was already becoming a standard ingredient of any excursion into foreign lands, a hike that was almost not worth writing home about. However, from there the Italian ‘tourist’ would take less traveled paths. After crossing Armenia and Persia, he visited Southern India and entered China, where the Jesuit missionaries assumed that such an unusual Italian visitor could be a spy working for the pope. This fortuitous misunderstanding opened for Gemelli many of the most tightly closed doors of the country. He got to visit the emperor at Beijing, attended the Lantern Festival celebrations and toured the Great Wall...

From Macau, Gemelli Careri sailed to the Philippines, where he stayed two months while waiting for the departure of the Manila galleon, for which he carried quicksilver, for a 300% profit in Mexico. In the meantime, as Gemelli described it in his journal, the half-year-long transoceanic trip to Acapulco was a nightmare plagued with bad food, epidemic outbursts, and the occasional storm. In Mexico, the Italian traveler became a celebrity by the simple expedient of telling his anecdotes over and over to the local aristocrats. His insatiable curiosity would take him beyond the capital, visiting several mine towns and the ancient ruins of Teotihuacan. After five years of wandering around the world, Gemelli was finally on his way back to Europe when he joined the Spanish treasure fleet in Cuba" (Wikipedia).

$1750USD

46. **GRASSET de SAINT-SAUVEUR, Jacques (1757-1810)**

* Afrique (Volume 4). Encyclopedie des Voyages, Contenant l’Abrege Historique des Moeurs, Usages, Habitudes Domestiques, Religions [...] de tous les Peuples, et la Collection Complette de Leurs Habillements [Africa (Volume 4). Encyclopedia of Travels, Containing a Brief History of Manners, Customs, Domestic Habits, Religions [...] of all the Peoples, and Their Complete Collection of Costumes].*
46. The King of Bar, near Goree

[Paris]: Deroy, 1796. First Edition. Quarto. [ii], 12, 2, 12, 2, 2, 24, 4, 2, 9, 12, 6, 2, 8, 8, 2, 10, 2, 2, 6, 8, 2 pp. With seventy elaborately hand coloured copper engravings. Handsome period brown gilt tooled mottled full sheep with a red gilt label. Head of spine expertly repaired, otherwise a very good copy.

This is the in itself complete Africa volume (vol. 4) of the five volume "Encyclopedie des voyages..." The beautifully hand coloured plates show the royal and native costumes of Egypt, Morocco, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Benin, Gabon, Congo, Hottentots, Namaquas, Natal, Goree, Madagascar etc. Jacques Grasset de Saint-Sauveur was a French writer and diplomat. Born in Montreal, He moved to Paris in 1764 to study with the Jesuits of St. Barbe and then began to follow a diplomatic career like his father and his brother. Having worked for ten years as vice-consul under his father, he became vice-consul first in Hungary, and then in Cairo. Lipperheide 41; Colas 1292; Wikipedia.

$2950USD

47. HACKE, William, editor (fl. 1671-1702)

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

Published by Capt William Hacke.


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

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

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

$9750USD

48. HARCOURT, Alfred Frederick Pollock

The New Guide to Delhi.


Very rare as no copy of this edition found in Worldcat. The author was Assistant Commissioner in Delhi at the time of publication. Harcourt also wrote several other books including The Himalayan districts of Kooloo, Lahoul, and Spiti. "The author was Assistant Commissioner in Kulu in the 1860's" (Yakushi H74). This guide book starts with a history of Delhi including the siege of 1857 and then gives detailed descriptions of the city's sights and landmarks. "Delhi passed into the direct control of British Government in 1857 after the First War of Indian Independence. The city received significant damage during the 1857 siege. Afterwards, the last titular Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar II was exiled to Rangoon and the remaining Mughal territories were annexed as a part of British India" (Wikipedia).

$475USD
49. HARTUNG, George (1822-1891)
Die Azoren in Ihrer Ausseren Erscheinung und nach Ihrer Geognostischen Natur Geschildert [A Description of the Azores, Especially Their Geological Features].
Georg Hartung was a pioneer German geologist. His work "on the Azores contains illustrations of great scientific interest. Georg Hartung also met and corresponded with Charles Darwin and with Sir Charles Lyell, the pioneer of modern geology, from whom he received scientific samples. He visited the Canary Islands in the winter of 1853 and the spring of 1854" (Wikipedia).
$3250USD

50. HENDERSON, George & HUME, Allan Octavian
Lahore to Yarkand: Incidents of the Route and Natural History of the Countries Traversed by the Expedition of 1870.
"Rare. An account of Forsyth's first expedition to Yarkand written by George Henderson, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens in Calcutta and the expedition's medical officer, and Allan Hume, Government Secretary for Agriculture. This was the first British expedition to the region. In 1869 the Amir, Yakub Beg, had intimated his desire to establish relations between his country and India and had sent an envoy to the Viceroy with the request that a British officer might be sent to visit him. Forsyth was accordingly instructed to return with the envoy for the purpose of acquiring information about the people and country. The journey from Lahore to Yarkand and back, a distance of 2000 miles, was accomplished in six months, but the expedition failed to produce all the results expected of it owing to the absence of the Amir from his capital on its arrival. Nevertheless, it laid down the ground for the later successful mission of 1873" (Sotheby's). "Forsyth was himself seeking to make contact with Yakub Beg, who by now seemed to prefer the British to the Russians, with the possibility of establishing a regular caravan route across the Karakoram" (Howgego, Continental Exploration 1850-1940, S29). "The author accompanied the first expedition of Forsyth in 1870 to which R. Shaw and others belonged" (Yakushi H236).
$2500USD
51. **HILL, Samuel S.**

*Travels in the Sandwich and Society Islands.*


"An interesting travel narrative by an English gentleman-traveler, who devotes more than 300 pages of the text to his visit to Hawaii., [Hill] describes Honolulu, gives a general history of the Island since Captain Cook's time, and visits local sites of picturesque of historical interest. His travels around the island of Hawaii, however, are the most interesting portions of the text., He viewed the site of Cook's death, observed native life, visited Hoonaunau, then set off on foot for Kailua, Kona. En route he watched surfers..." (Hawaiian National Bibliography III, 2175).

$1250USD

52. **IBN-OMAR EL TOUNSY, Cheihk Mohammed**

*[Atlas Volume] Voyage au Ouaday - Planches [Travels to Ouaday].*


A rare work on travels to the "Ouaddai Empire (1635-1912) (Also Wadai Empire) [which] was originally a non-Muslim kingdom, located to the east of Lake Chad in present-day Chad. It emerged in the sixteenth century as an offshoot of the Sultanate of Darfur (in present-day Sudan) to the northeast of the Kingdom of Baguirmi" (Wikipedia). The author lived in neighboring Darfur for eight years and gave the first reliable description of the area. Gay 2786.

$1250USD

53. **JERNINGHAM, Sir Hubert Edward Henry (1842-1914)**

*[From the Library of Peter Hopkirk]. Russia’s Warnings, Collected from Official Papers.*


The work is based on official British Parliamentary papers 1873-84 and intends to bring together "in a compendious shape all that is most essential to the present Anglo-Russian dispute in Central Asia."
The author, MP in 1881-85 stated, that "the perusal of the official papers presented to the Parliament by the responsible executive, forces the conviction that the limits of patience, of concession, nay, even of diplomatic faith, have been reached, and that the time has arrived when proper delimitations of frontiers should be fixed, such as will preclude all encroachments of territory in the future" (Preface). Jerningham had no doubts about true intentions of "Russia's ever progressive, if not aggressive advance towards India." This work proved to be so popular, that the second edition was published later the same year.

$475USD

54. KIRKPATRICK, William (1754-1812)

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


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

"Account of the first Englishman’s visit to the Kathmandu Valley. The author was sent in with a small party by Lord Cornwallis as "mediator" between China and Nepal in 1793. He also gives a historical sketch of Nepal" (Yakushi 214).

"Kirkpatrick arrived in Nawakot early in 1792, but was too late to influence the peace terms already agreed, or to establish closer ties between the British and Nepalese. He returned to India later that year., His account of Nepal, which did not appear until 1811, was the first primary account of Nepal to be written in English, and was the only reference work on the country for many years" (Howgego K27).

$2500USD
55. KRASHENINNIKOV, Stepan Petrovich (1711-1755)

Histoire de Kamtschatka, Des Isles Kurilski, et Des Contrées Voisines, Publiée à Petersbourg, en Langue Russienne, par ordre de Sa Majesté Impériale. On y a joint deux Cartes, l'une de Kamtschatka, & l'autre des Isles Kurilski. Traduite par M. E*** [The History of Kamchatka, and the Kurilski Islands, with the Countries Adjacent].


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

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

$1950USD

56. LABAT, Père Jean-Baptiste (1663-1738)

Voyage du Chevalier Des Marchais en Guinée, Isles Voisines, Et a Cayenne, Fait En 1725, 1726 & 1727. Contenant une description très exacte & très étendue de ces pays, & du commerce qui s'y fait : Enrichi d'un grand nombre de cartes & de figures en tailles douces par Labat [Chevalier Des Marchais's Voyage to Guinea, the Adjacent Islands, and Cayenne, Made In 1725, 1726 & 1727. Containing a very accurate & very expansive description of these countries & trade done there...].

Amsterdam: Aux dépens de la Compagnie, 1731. First Amsterdam Edition. Small Octavo. [iv], xxii,
"The author made several voyages to Africa and America. He gave an exact account of everything he saw, for which he was well qualified, "being a person of great understanding and curiosity, an able draughtsman, a good geometer, and an excellent navigator" (Cox I, p.381). "Jean-Baptiste Labat, also known as Pere Labat, was a French clergyman and explorer who was additionally an accomplished engineer and mathematician. He modernized the sugar industry and developed new production techniques while living in Martinique" (Heritage Auctions).

"Labat had a wide reputation as a mathematician and won recognition both as a naturalist and as a scientist" (Howgego L43); "Vols. III and IV relate almost entirely to the French possessions in South America, and are illustrated with D'Anville's maps" (Sabin 38414); "The genus of the tropical fruit tree family Sapotaceae Labatia, first described in 1788, was named after Labat" (Wikipedia); Gay 2819.

$3250USD

57. LABILLARDIERE, Jacques Julien Houten de (1755-1834)

Relation du Voyage a la Recherche de La Perouse, Fait par Ordre de l'Assemblee Constituante, Pendant les annees 1791, 1792, et pendant le 1ere. et la 2de. annee de la Republique Francoise [Voyage in Search of La Pérouse, Performed by Order of the Constituent Assembly, During the Years 1791, 1792, 1793, and 1794, and Drawn by M. Labillardiere].


"After three years had passed by without any news of the ill-fated expedition under La Pérouse, the French Government sent out to the South Seas two vessels under the command of D'Entrecasteaux and Kermadec to search for him. Among the scientists on board was the naturalist Labillardière. Although entirely unsuccessful in its search, the voyage was of considerable importance. Labillardière gives the first scientific description of the New Zealand flax, and brought back several New Zealand plants. He describes the visits paid by the expedition to Tasmania, New Caledonia, the Solomon Islands, New Guinea, etc." (Cox I, p. 67-68).

"Although unsuccessful in the search for La Perouse, the voyage was of considerable importance because of the scientific observations that were made and the surveys of the coasts of Tasmania, New Caledonia, the north coast of New Guinea, and the southwest coast of Australia. Labillardiere's account of the Tongans is an excellent contribution to the ethnology of that people. This is the first octavo edition., A quarto edition, also published in Paris in 1799-1800 is frequently referred to as the first edition. However, it appears that this octavo edition and the quarto edition were published simultaneously" (Hill 954); Howgego E26; Ferguson I, 307.

$7500USD
58. **LAING, Major Alexander Gordon (1794-1826)**

*Travels in the Timannee, Kooranko, and Soolina Countries, in Western Africa.*


In this book Laing describes his expedition in 1822, during which he explored regions which had only been known by name up to then. He went to Falaba, the capital of the Sulima, where he was prevented from going on by the war of the Ashanti. During his next expedition he was the first European to reach Timbuktu but was killed on his further journey.

"In 1821 the government decided that there were commercial and political advantages to be gained by establishing contact with some of the peoples of the interior, and at the end of the year the governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles McCarthy, proposed a mission to Kambia and the Mandingo Country. Laing was chosen to lead the expedition and set out in January 1822, proceeding first to Malacouri, a Mandingo town on the river Malageea. There he learned that Sannassee, the chief of the district of Malageea and a friend of the British government, had been captured by Amara, the king of the Soolimas, and was about to be put to death. Laing therefore resolved to go to the Soolima camp and intercede for the life of Sannassee. He crossed the Malageea near its source, reached the camp, negotiated the release of Sannassee, then returned to the coast" (Howgego 1800-1850, L5).

"His Travels, published in 1825, give a lively account of his adventures, including not only observations on the customs of the peoples he encountered, illustrated with his own rather amateurish drawings and a good map, but also an oral history of Solima Yalunka back to the seventeenth century, useful to later historians. Laing was transferred to the Gold Coast in 1823 and edited the first newspaper to be published there. Then, stationed on the frontier, he participated in some skirmishes with the Asante army before the disastrous battle of Nsamanko, in which MacCarthy and almost all his men were killed" (Oxford DNB).

$1250USD

59. **LEHRBERG, Aaron Christian (1770-1813)**


A collection of six articles on ancient Russian history, written by a noted scientist, a member of Russian Academy of Sciences, Aaron Lehrberg. The book was issued after his death by his friend, Johann Philipp Krug (1764-1844; archaeologist, numismatist and historian, member of Russian Academy of Sciences) and in 1819 was also published in Russian.

The book contains important article about the Yugorian Land (Jugrischen Landes) - an ancient name of the Arctic coast of the Ural Mountains and surrounding areas, which was commonly called "the Iron Gateway to the Arctic Ocean" (Lehrberg’s die eisern Thore des nordlichen Oceanes). Very interesting is Lehrberg’s description of the geography of the region, in particular of the Arctic coast and sea connections, natives (Samoyeds and Ostiaks); history of the early sea travels in the Arctic and trade routes which Russians had established there from the 12th century. Also important are the stories of the conquest of the Yugorian Land by Novgorod, the Mongolian invasion, Marco Polo’s travels and the Russian conquest of Siberia. Other articles are dedicated to the history of Novgorod, River Dnepr, ancient Khazars, Finland and relations between Russian princes. The book has a Preface and Lehrberg’s biography by J.P. Krug.

Lehrberg used a wide circle of historical sources: fundamental researches by G. Miller, V. Tatishchev, N. Rytchkov; Russian and Siberian Chronicles; works by Sigizmund Herberstein, Paolo Giovio, Johannes Schiltberger, Abu al-Ghazi Bahadur (the khan of Khiva and a historian), Nikolay Karamzin etc., As Russian Brokhaus Encyclopaedia noted, "Lehrberg’s works on ancient Russian history, published after his death by Krug, witness about his good critical feeling and great erudition. Some of Lehrberg’s conclusions became a scientific heritage."

$975USD

60. LEVESQUE, Pierre-Charles (1736-1812)

_Histoire de Russie [History of Russia]: Atlas Volume._

_Nouvelle Edition._ Quarto. 16 pp. With a folding engraved outline hand colored map and sixteen engraved plates (many folding). Handsome period brown gilt tooled quarter calf with red gilt lettered morocco labels and marbled boards. Occasional very mild foxing, otherwise a very good copy.

Atlas to the third edition of Histoire de Russie (earlier editions were published without separate atlas). The folding map drawn by A. Brue shows European Russia and the Caucasus. The plates depict views, temples and buildings mostly of the
region of Volga, Ural Mountains and Kirghiz steppes. Among them are the ruins of the ancient city of Bolghar and of the mysterious Buddhist monastery Ablaikit in vicinity of Ust-Kamenogorsk in modern Kazakhstan. Ablaikit was built by a Kalmyk khan in 1654-1656 and was destroyed in 1670. At the beginning of the 18th century there were still sculptures and pictures in the monastery’s temple. Manuscripts found there in 1720 were sent to Saint Petersburg. The plates include a general view, topographical plan and interior view of the temple of Ablaikit. Costumes of Kasimov Tatars, Samoyeds, Ostiaks, Mordvinians, Kalmyks, Tshouvach, Mongols and Kirghiz are also included.

Pierre Charles Levesque was a French historian, philosopher and moralist, initially engraver. He lived in Russia for seven years working as a teacher in the Cadet Corps and the Imperial Academy of Arts in Saint Petersburg. His "Histoire de Russie" was recognized as the most significant research on Russian history written by a foreign scientist in the 18th century. It was widely popular in Russia before Nikolai Karamzin published his famous work, and kept its scientific significance until the end of the 19th century. Levesque was the first author who based his work mostly on Russian sources and historical works. For his achievements Levesque was accepted as a member of Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres (1789) and taught history in Collège de France (Nouvelle Biographie Générale, vol. 31, 38-39).

$1250USD

61. LOUBERE, Simon de la (1642-1729)
A New Historical Relation of the Kingdom of Siam by Monsieur De La Loubere, Envoy Extraordinary from the French King, to the King of Siam, in the years 1687 and 1688. Wherein a Full and Curious Account is Given of the Chinese Way of Arithmetick, and Mathemattick Learning.


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

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

$5750USD
LYON, Captain G[eorge] F[rancis] (1795-1832)

A Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa, in the years 1818, 19, and 20; accompanied by geographical notices of Soudan, and of the course of the Niger. With a chart of the routes, and a variety of coloured plates, illustrative of the costumes of the several natives of Northern Africa.


"Lyon was commissioned to accompany Joseph Ritchie on an expedition to reach the Niger by way of North Africa... [they] were received by the Bashaw of Tripoli, Yusuf Karamanli, who informed them that they would be able to join the caravan of the Bey of Fezzan, Mohammed el Mukni, who was leaving on a slave trading expedition to the south. Thirty-nine days out of Tripoli the Caravan halted at Murzuk, but within two weeks of their arrival Lyon had gone down with dysentery... and Ritchie was feverish and delirious... [and later died at Murzuk]" (Howgego 1800-1850 L52 & R17).

"Lyon was at Malta in September 1818 when Joseph Ritchie, secretary to the consul in Paris, arrived there on his way to Tripoli to begin his attempt to reach central Africa from the north. Captain Frederick Marryat, who was to accompany Ritchie, proved unable to do so, and Lyon volunteered to take his place, by his own admission purely from a wish to rise in his profession. In November Lyon joined Ritchie at Tripoli. He already had some knowledge of Arabic, and for the next four months studied the language and religious and social customs of the Arabs, adopting the alias Said-ben-Abdallah. After long delays at Tripoli and a short expedition to the Gharian Mountains, they and a servant, transparently disguised as Muslims, left Tripoli for Murzuk, the capital of Fezzan, the bey of which supported the expedition. Lyon suffered from dysentery and the extreme heat, and on 20 November 1819 Ritchie died. Lyon, in poor health and the victim of Ritchie's mismanagement of the whole expedition, pushed on to Tajarhi, and thence managed to reach Tripoli in March 1820, and London in July 1820. The account of his and Ritchie's journey was published as A Narrative of Travels in North Africa (1821), illustrated from Lyon's own drawings" (Oxford DNB); Abbey Travel 304; Gay 2780.

$1750USD
63. **MAKSHIEV, Alexei Ivanovich (1822-1892)**

*Geograficheskie, Etnograficheskie i Statisticheskie Materialy o Turkestanskom Krae* [Geographical, Ethnographical and Statistical Materials on Turkestan].


Important account on the Russian Advance in Central Asia During the Great Game.

Early interesting account on Russian Turkestan, containing the first demographical research of local tribes. In 1867 just after the Turkestan Governor-Generalship had been formed, A. Maksheev travelled there on assignment of the Russian government. He departed from Orsk and went to Fort Perovsky, Chimkent, Verny (Alma-Ata) and Semipalatinsk. Maksheev described the territories and borders of Russian Turkestan; the history of the Russian advance from Orenburg and Western Siberia, he lists all the cities under Russian occupation at the time and the main postal routes, noting the distances between the points. He also gives an account of local climate and people; and he supplemented the article with bibliography of main travel accounts and sources of geographical and statistical information about Turkestan.

Maksheev drew one of the first maps of Russian Turkestan which shows its borders from the Aral Sea in the west to the Chinese border in the east and southern borders with still independent Kokand, Bokhara and Khiva Khanates. The map outlines two main parts of the province, the Syr Daya and Semirechensk districts, Balkhash and Issyk Kul lakes, the Aral Sea, points occupied by Russians and natives, roads, ancient cities, graveyards, fortresses and wells.

This was a very timely publication as while the issue was in print, the Russian army under K. Kaufman occupied Samarkand and upper valley of Zeravshan thus expanding the borders of Russian Turkestan. Alexei Maksheev was a Russian general, professor of the General Staff Academy, a traveller and a member of Russian Geographical Society (1855). He made a career in the eastern frontiers of Russia, Kighisian and Kasakhstan steppes, the Aral Sea and Turkestan. His main work was "History of Turkestan and Russian Advance there" (SPb., 1891).

The issue also includes the articles "Travel notes about Hankou and Russian Tea Plantations" by Afanasii Popov (1828-1870), translator of the Russian embassy in Peking; "Trade between Russia and Mongolia and its future" by V. Radlov and others.

$750USD
64. MANDELSLO, Jean-Albert de (1616-1644)

Voyages Celebres & Remarquables, Faits de Perse aux Indes Orientales, par le Sr. Jean-Albert de Mandelslo, Gentilhomme des Ambassadeurs du Duc de Holstein en Moscovie & Perse. Contenant une description nouvelle et très curieuse de l'Indostan, de l'Empire Mogol, des îles et presqu'îles de l'Orient, des royaumes de Siam, du Japon, de la Chine, du Congo, etc. Où on trouve la situation exacte de tous ces pays et états; & ou l'on rapporte assas au long le Naturel, les Moeurs, & les Coutumes de leurs Habitans; leur Gouvernement Politique & Ecclesiastique; les Rarez qui se rencontrent dans ces P...

[Mandelslo was a friend of Olearius and a former page to the Duke of Holstein, who sent in 1633 an Embassy to the Persians to negotiate trade. The ambassadors remained in Persia but Mandelslo having obtained permission to proceed to India, sailed from Ormuz in 1638 and landed at Surat, whence he journeyed on to Agra, Goa, and Ceylon, coming back home by way of the sea route. His letters were edited by Olearius and published in 1647 as a supplement to the latter's own description of the East. His account gives a vivid picture of the luxury, vice, cruelty, and utter disregard of life obtaining under the despotic tyrannies of the Mogul empire"(Cox I p.271-2).

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embassy”(Howgego M38). "The author visited the Cape on his return voyage in 1639. He gives some information respecting the Hottentots"(Mendelssohn I, p. 973).

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

$7500USD

65. MANUZIO, Antonio, editor (1511-1559)

[BARBARO, Giosafat (1413-1494); CONTARINI, Ambrogio (? -1499); RONCINOTTO, Luigi; RAMBERTI, Benedetto]

Viaggi Fatti Da Vinetia, Alla Tana, In Persia, In India, Et In Constantinopoli: con la Descrittione Particolare di Città, Luoghi, siti, Costumi, & della PORTA del gran TURCO : & modo di gouerno suo, & della ultima Impresa contra Porgoghesi [Facts about Travels from Venice to Tanais, Persia, India and Constantinople: with a Description of Particular Cities, Places, Sites, Costumes and of Great Porta of Turks; and of the Last Company against Portuguese].

Venice: Aldus, 1545. Second Edition. Small Octavo. 163 numbered leaves. Engraved emblem of the Aldine’s press on title page. Text printed in italic types; empty spaces with guide letters left for manuscript initials, as usual for these small Aldines. Elaborate 16th century style brown full calf with gilt decorated borders; gilt lettered and decorated spine with raised bands. Bound without the last colophon leaf found in some copies, otherwise a very good copy with interesting old brown ink marginalia in text.

Important collection of seven travels, executed by Venetian emissaries and merchants to Persia, Muscovy, Africa and India in 15th and 16th centuries. It is one of very few travel books to be published by the Aldine Press. This second edition was published two years after the first, and is "hardly more common than the previous, although a much better printed" (Renouard 134, 18).

The book contains highly significant first publications of accounts of Giosafat Barbaro’s two voyages to Genoese colony Tana on the Sea of Azov in 1436 and to Persia in 1471. Barbaro was a Venetian diplomat, merchant, explorer and travel writer. His accounts contain precious information about Persia, Georgia, Crimea, Russia and Poland, much of which is not found in any other sources.

Also important is the description of Ambrogio Contarini’s voyage to Persia in 1473-77. He was a Venetian diplomat and traveler who was sent to Uzun Hasan, the ruler of Western Iran (Persia), with a proposal to start a war against Turkey in alliance with Venice. Contarini visited Austria, Poland, Ukraine and the Crimea, and finally came to Isfahan in 1475, where he met Giosafat Barbaro, who had been sent
there a year before. On his return trip Contarini visited Moscow (September 1475 to January 1476), where he was received by Tsar Ivan III Vasil’evich. Contarini’s account contains valuable information on Persia, Russia, the Ukraine, Poland, Georgia, Azerbaijan, the Crimea, and the Astrakhan Khanate. Both Barbaro’s and Contarini’s works were also included in Giovanne Baptista Ramusio’s "Navigazioni e viaggi" (vol. 2, Venice, 1559).

There are also two accounts of Luigi Roncinotto’s (named Aloigi de Giovanni) travels to Calcutta through Egypt, Ethiopia, Arabian Desert and Persia 1529-1532. Roncinotto went as far as Sumatra and mentioned, that in 1532 he left Lisbon on carvel of messer Andrea Colombo, “a grandson of courageous and honorable Captain Christopher Columbus, the first inventor of navigation to West Indies”.

The book also includes the relation of Benedetto Ramberti’s travel to Constantinople in 1533-34 (it already had been published by Aldine Press in 1539) which describes the Ottoman Empire under the rule of Suleyman the Magnificent (1520-1566), Constantinople and its district Pera (modern Galata) which was a colony of the Republic of Genoa between 1273 and 1453.

There’s also an Anonymous account describing the Siege of the Portuguese fort Diu (on the north-western coast of India) held in 1538 by the Ottoman governor of Egypt Suleyman Pasha. Ottoman troops were joined by several Venetian galleys under command of noble Antonio Barbarigo. The Venetians were their unwillingly as their galleys had been captured by the Turks in Alexandria in 1537 after the war between Venice and the Porta had started the same year. Antonio Barbarigo stayed in captivity until 1541, and maybe, his courage and the obstacles he had to overcome were the reason why "Viaggi Fatti" was dedicated to him (see below). The anonymous Venetian author who took part in the campaign (as some note, a boatswain), describes the events in a form of diary, day by day, and adds interesting observations on Indian customs, manners and costumes (Filippo, P. Biografia del viaggiatori Italiani, Roma, 1882; Kerr, R. A General History and Collection of Voyages and Travels in 18 vols. Vol. 4. 1824; ).

"Viaggi Fatti" was compiled by Antonio Manutius, a son of Aldus Manutius. The book is supplemented with his Preface, dedicated to "magnifico messer Antonio Barbarigo". One of the purposes of the collection was to glorify Venetian enterprise; another was "to give Venetians trustworthy (i.e. Written by compatriots) news of Portuguese activities in the East" (Lach 1, pp. 180-181, quoted after Sotheby’s).

Our copy contains interesting period marginalia generally concerning the Persian parts of the text. It underlines the high interest of a reader in Persia, perhaps proving that "these early communications between Venetians and Persia, although made for political purposes, is an event in travel history and that of civilization" (Hoefer XI, 646); Atabey 761 (first edition); Blackmer Sale 209.

$3250USD

66. MASON, W.

An Occasional Discourse, ... in ... York, Jan. 27, on the Subject of the African Slave Trade.


This work is part of a late eighteenth century movement to abolish the slave trade and which finally culminated with the Slave Trade Act in 1807. “The mission of the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade was to inform the public of the immoral acts committed in the act of slavery, bring about a new law
to abolish the slave trade and enforce this on the high seas, and establish areas in West Africa where Africans could live free of the risk of capture and sale. It pursued these proposals vigorously by writing and publishing anti-slavery books, abolitionist prints, posters and pamphlets, and organizing lecture tours in towns and cities" (Wikipedia); Sabin 45485.

$750USD

67. MUELLER, G[erhard] P. [Friedrich] (1705-1783)

[Voyages and Discoveries made by the Russians]. Voyages et Découvertes faites par les Russes le long des côtes de la Mer Glaciale et sur l'Océan Oriental, tant vers le Japon que vers l'Amerique. On y a joint L'Histoire du fleuve Amur et des pays adjacens, depuis la conquête des Russes [Voyages and Discoveries made by the Russians along the coast of the Arctic Ocean and the Eastern Ocean, both in Japan and America. With the History of the River Amur and adjacent countries, since the conquest by Russia] / Translated from the German into French by C.G.F. Dumas.


The first French translation of Müller's very important description of the Great Northern Expedition to Kamchatka and the Northwest coast of America (1733-43) under the command of Vitus Bering and with a history of Russian discoveries in the Arctic and Pacific oceans made up to 1749. The book was published for the first time in Saint Petersburg in 1758; both a Russian (in 'Ezhemesiachnie Sochineniia' magazine, Jan-May, Jul-Nov 1758) and a German (Sammlung Russischer Geschichte, B. III) versions were issued the same year.

The significance of Müller's work is found in the many first hand reports and manuscript accounts discovered by him in Yakutsk and Irkutsk archives while working there as a member of Bering's expedition. His publications were the main source of original material for both European and Russian scientific communities. As Sabin notes, it is "indispensable for the history of discovery and exploration in the Northern Pacific." Professor Golder considered Miller's work "the most important book" about Bering's expedition and added that "although a lot of ink and paper has been spent to describe Bering's voyage since then [1758], little has been added to what had been already known to us from Müller's work" (Golder, Bering's Voyages, vol. 1. New York, 1922, p. 352-353).
Müller compiled his work as a refutation to a somewhat controversial publication by Nicolas Delisle who had left Russian Academy of Sciences with a scandal in 1747. Delisle's account based on intelligence gathered by his brother, Delisle de la Croyère, who was an astronomer of Bering's expedition 1733-43. Nicolas Delisle's map "Carte des nouvelles découvertes au nord de la mer du Sud, tant à l'est de la Sibérie et du Kamtschatka," and the text explanation "Explication de la carte des nouvelles découvertes" (both published in Paris, 1752) contained several significant errors and inaccuracies. On special assignment of the President of Russian Academy, Müller made a map entitled "Nouvelle Carte decouvertes faites par des vaisseaux Russiens aux cotes inconnues de l'Amerique Septentriionale avec les Pais Adjacents" which was first published in 1754 (only a few copies printed, Lada-Mocarski) and then in 1758, with significant additions and improvements it was re-issued. The map showed the territory from the Ob river to the Pacific, and "confirmed the existence of a body of water between Asia and America, the subject of much dispute prior to that time; it was the first to give an approximate picture of what is now the Alaskan peninsula" (Lathrop Harper Auctions). This 1758 map was included in the first French edition.

One of the most notable paragraphs of Müller's work contains the first description of Semen Dezhnev's expedition through the strait between Asia and America in 1648, which will be later called Bering Strait, thus determining that Dezhnev was the discoverer of the strait. "This fact was forgotten in the following 88 years and would be completely lost if it were not for Müller's search in the archives of Yakutsk" (Lada-Mocarski, p. 78).

Müller also tried to give a historical proof for Russia's rights for Bering Strait and the adjacent American territories. The same goal lies behind the second article, which describes the Amur River and all its tributaries. It was compiled in 1740 on the urgent assignment from Russian Empress Anna Ioannovna, who wanted to use it as a basis for establishing the new border with China. Müller notes about Amur's importance in possible future navigations to Japan, Kamchatka, trade with India and China and very carefully hints at the possibilities of Russian colonial annexations in the Pacific: "our intentions about Japan and the American discoveries will be easier to realise." The article was first published in Russian in 1757 ('Ezhemesiachnie Sochinenia, Jul-Oct); and in German in Büsching's Magazin (Bd II).

The book is supplemented with an index of subjects and personal and geographical names, and Rey's catalogue of books to sale. "This French translation by Charles Guillaume Frédéric Dumas (ca. 1725-1780) is said to be fuller and far superior to the English translation published by Jefferys in 1761" (Hill 1201; Howes M-875; Sabin 51286; Wickersham 6333; Wagner, Cartography, 615; Lada-Mocarski (German & English editions. Only) 15 & 17: Miller, History of Siberia (3 vols., Moscow, 2000-2005).

$5250USD

68. NAVARETTE, Dominick Fernandez (c.1610-1689)

An Account of the Empire of China, Historical, Political, Moral and Religious. A Short Description of that Empire, and Notable Examples of its Emperors and Ministers. Also an Ample Relation of many Remarkable Passages, and Things worth Observing on Other Kingdoms, and Several Voyages.


Complete in itself extract out of Churchill's Voyages. "The author was a Spanish Dominican friar, who was sent out by his Order to the Philippine Islands in 1646 and became divinity professor in the College of St. Thomas, Manila... In all he was twenty-six years travelling in Asia and America" (Cox I 334).

"In 1646, he and twenty-seven brethren left Spain for the Philippines via Mexico. They arrived at their destination on June 23, 1648. Navarrete taught theology at the Dominican University of St. Thomas, Manila, before he left with a group to go on a mission to China in 1657. After learning the language, he laboured chiefly in Fujian province. When persecution broke out in 1665, the effect on missions was
disastrous. Forbidden to preach, Navarrete occupied himself with writing, hoping in this way to spread and confirm the faith. However, he was hampered too much and left for Rome in 1673 as prefect of the Dominican mission to discuss the question of Chinese Rites. This problem had reached an acute stage in China, with the Jesuits on one side and the Dominicans and Franciscans on the other. Navarrete was highly respected by Pope Innocent XI, who wanted to make him bishop of the Chinese missions; however, Navarrete refused.

On his return to Spain in 1677, the Pope, at the suggestion of Charles II, forced him to accept the Archdiocese of Santo Domingo, where he laboured until his death. While on the question of Chinese Rites he was opposed to the Jesuits; in his diocese he had the highest regard for them. Navarrete was one of the few individuals to visit Kaili on the west coast of Sulawesi. He provides some of the most accurate early accounts of Minahasa also (Wikipedia); Sabin 52095; Lust 21. Although the author's prime concern is China, there is a great deal on the Philippines, and the work "contains matters of considerable value not found elsewhere" (Robertson p.120); Howgego N6.

$625USD

69. **NIEUHOFF, Jean (1618-72)**

L'Ambassade de la Compagnie Orientale des Provinces Unies vers L'Empereur de la Chine, Ou Grand Cam de Tartarie, Faite par les Srs. Pierre de Goyer, & Jacob de Keyser; illustree d'une tres-exacte description des villes, bourgs, villages, ports de mers, & autres lieux plus considerables de la Chine: enrichie d'un grand nombre de tailles douces. Le tout recueilli par le Mr. Jean Nieuhoff, Mre. D'hostel de l'ambassade, à present gouverneur en Coylan: mis en Francois, orné, & afforti de mille belles particularitez tant morales que politiques, par Jean le Carpentier, historiographe,.. 

[An Embassy from the East-India Company of the United Provinces, to the Grand Tartar Cham Emperor of China, Deliver'd by Their Excellencies Peter de Goyer and Jacob de Keyzer, at his Imperial City of Peking. Wherein the Cities, Towns, Villages, Ports, Rivers, & C. In their Passages from Canton to Peking, are Ingeniously Described by Mr. John Nieuhoff].

The "first French edition, issued the same year as the original Dutch edition, by the same printer. The work gives an account of the embassy of Pierre de Goyer and Jacob de Keyser, who left Batavia on 14 July 1655 and returned on 31 March 1657. The book is extraordinarily rich in its depictions of Chinese landscapes, seaports, towns and cities, as well as plants and animals and costumes" (Sotheby's); "Originally published in Dutch earlier in the same year, this is the first French edition, enlarged by the editor/translator with a second part "Description general de l'empire de la Chine" (China Illustrata Nova 127); Cordier Sinica 2345-6.

"The Dutch being at the height of their power, having supplanted the Portuguese, desired to gain access to China and a portion of the Chinese trade. After much opposition the Government succeeded in sending certain merchants to try the pulse of the Chinese at Canton. Upon their report it was determined to dispatch ambassadors from Batavia to the Court of Peking to solicit liberty to trade. This is the embassy written up by Nieuhoff, who was steward to the ambassadors. Its failure led the Dutch to send other embassies. These are ones written by Montanus" (Cox 1 p. 325). Nieuhoff "Accompanied Pieter de Goyer as a member of the Dutch embassy to Peking... In 1665 Nieuhof published what is regarded as the definitive account of the Dutch Embassy to Peking, and it is for this that he is best known" (Howgego N25); Lust 534.

$6500USD

70. NOORT, Olivier van (1558/1559-1627)

[Description of the Arduous Voyage Around the Globe].

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

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

70. Inhabitants of the Mariana Islands, the Philippines, New Spain and the Strait of

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

$22,500USD
OLEARIUS, Adam (1603-1671)

Voyages Très-Curieux & Très-Renommmez Faits en Moscovie, Tartarie et Perse... Dans lesquels ont trouve une description durieuse & la situation exacte des pays & etats, par où il a passé, tels que sont la Livonie, la Moscovie, la Tartarie, la Medie, & la Perse; et où il est parlé du naturel, des manieres de vivre, des maeurs, & des coutumes de leurs habitans; du gouvernement politique & ecclesiastique, des raretz qui se trouvent dans ce pays; & des ceremonies qui s'y observent [The Voyages & Travels of the Ambassadors from the Duke of Holstein, to the Great Duke of Muscovy, and the King of Persia.... Containing a Compleat History of Muscovy, Tartary, Persia, and Other Adjacent Countries...].


Important account of the first German trading mission to Persia – an embassy to Moscow sent out by Duke Frederick III of Schleswig-Holstein in 1633-39, and its consequent travel to Persia in 1635-39. The aim of the embassy was to find the northern silk route via Moscow to Western Europe and to set up trade with Persia. The author, renowned German mathematician and orientalist Adam Olearius (Ölschläger), gives a comprehensive account of Russia and Persia. Being the secretary of the embassy, he described the geography and history of the countries, cities and their inhabitants, manners and customs. Olearius spoke Russian and Persian, what helped him to accurately describe XVIIth century Russian life. He had an acute and observant mind and described Russians objectively, not trying to blacken them as did previous European travellers. The account was richly illustrated with engravings, made after Olearius original sketches.

"...Olearius reported on the myriad of flora, fauna, and people groups and mapped the entire Volga River" (Carhart The Science of Culture in Enlightenment Germany, p. 29). "The work is of importance cartographically (especially for its map of the river Volga), and contains moreover many valuable magnetic and orographical observations" (Cox I, p. 248-9).

Impressed by Olearius’s scholarship, the Russian tsar several times offered him to serve at the Russian court. But Olearius refused as he heard that it had been rumoured in Moscow markets that he was a practitioner of black magic. Russian Brokhaus Encyclopaedia; Russian Biographic Dictionary/ed. Polovtsov; Great Russian Encyclopaedia; Catalogue of Russian National library; Howgego M38.

$8750USD
72. OPPENHEIMER, D[avid] (1834-1897)  
Rare as only fifteen copies found in Worldcat. A very early Vancouver imprint which includes much information on the mineral resources of the Cariboo, Kootenay, Yale, Lilloet, Cassiar, Omineca, and Pacific districts. Lowther 837.  
"In 1888 David Oppenheimer was acclaimed the second Mayor of Vancouver, British Columbia, serving until 1891. During his four one-year terms as mayor many city services were established: the fire department, a ferry across Burrard Inlet, the streetcar system and a water connection from the Capilano River. David advocated city control of utilities and financed these projects by selling city bonds in London. He also lobbied for more parkland, playgrounds, completion of a city hospital and a Jewish section in the city's Mountain View Cemetery. David focused on transportation improvement again by helping to establish the British Columbia Electric Railway plus encouraging steamboat links to Australia and the northern British Columbia Coast. He promoted the British Columbia mining industry by publishing a pamphlet in England and the United States, as well as sending product samples to eastern Canada. David also attracted investment from Europe and industries such as the B.C. Sugar Refinery and the Vancouver City Foundry. David did not collect a salary for mayoral duties and entertained official guests at his own expense. However, opponents like William Templeton criticized the overlap between his business and civic ventures" (Wikipedia).  
$875USD

Narrative of Voyages to Explore the Shores of Africa, Arabia, and Madagascar; Performed in H. M. Ships Leven and Barracouta, Under the Direction of Captain W. F. W. Owen, R.N. By Command of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.  
"In 1822 [Owen] was appointed by the Admiralty to command an expedition to survey
the coast of East Africa. Remarkably, because no particular European nation had until that time felt a necessity for accurate charts, none existed. The survey team, with their flagship HMS Leven and support vessel Barracouta, started out in January 1822 and worked their way eastwards from Cape Town, then along the coast of Mozambique and the western coast of Madagascar, Owen's charts remained in use for nearly a century and his remarks were still being reproduced in the Africa Pilot as late as 1893 (Howgego 1800-1850, O11).

This voyage "is chiefly known for [its] highly accurate surveys, many of which formed the basis of the charts that were used well into the twentieth century" (Christies); "Owen was appointed in 1821 to the sloop Leven, in which, with the brig Barracouta also under his command, he was instructed to survey the east coast of Africa from the boundary of Cape Colony to Cape Gardafui. The squadron arrived at Simonstown in July 1822, and returned there from their last surveying season in September 1825, having surveyed some 20,000 miles of coast, depicted in almost 300 charts" (Oxford DNB); "The journals of Captain Owen and his officers, contain a large amount of varied information respecting many portions of Africa in the first quarter of the nineteenth century" (Mendelssohn II, p. 133); NMMC 221.

$1500USD

74. PAGES, Pierre-Marie Francois de (1748-1793)

Travels Round the World, in the years 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771. By Monsieur de Pages, Captain in the French Navy., Translated from the French.


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

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

$650USD
75. PARK, Mungo (1771-1806)

Travels in the Interior Districts of Africa: performed in the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797. With an Account of a Subsequent Mission to that Country in 1805. To which is added an Account of the Life of Mr. Park. A New Edition. With an Appendix Containing Illustrations of Africa by Major Rennell.


Park "was the first of modern Europeans to reach the well-nigh fabulous waters of the Niger" (Cox I, p.395-6). "In 1794 Park offered his services to the African Association, the intention being to follow the route pioneered by Daniel Houghton across West Africa in an attempt to reach the River Niger. His offer was accepted and it was decided to recruit fifty more men to act as his escort. Impatient to depart, however, Park sailed alone, telling his brother that there was no doubt that he would "acquire a greater name than any ever did."

He took with him a letter of credit for 200 pounds and an introduction to a fellow Scot, Dr. John Laidley, who ran a slave-trading post on the Gambia River and had seen Houghton off on his fatal journey. After following Houghton's route to Medina he diverted slightly northward to Kayes and reached Simbing where he was shown the site of Houghton's death. At Jarra, Park entered the Moorish kingdom of Ludamar, where he was subjected to every kind of abuse. Robbed of his last possessions, he eventually succeeded in entering Bambara country to the southeast, where the natives were fortunately friendly. Having joined a group of refugees travelling east, he reached Segou on the River Niger, where he was at last able to confirm that the river flowed towards the east. Induced to leave Segou, he continued northeast along the Niger, travelling through Sansanding and reaching the village of Silla. At Silla he decided to make his way back. Warmly received in London, Park, spent the next year writing his immensely popular "Travels into the Interior of Africa". In September 1804 he was summoned to London to organize a new expedition. The expedition traced the earlier return route as far as Bamako, then descended the Niger as far as Bussa (in Nigeria). There, with Lieutenant Martyn and two soldiers, he died (April 1806?) by drowning during a native attack" (Howgego P21).

"Together with Bryan Edwards, the secretary of the African Association, Park drew up a draft account of his travels for the members of the association. James Rennell added a map which showed the Niger flowing eastward (as Park had seen it) and petering out into a vast swamp. Park then returned to Selkirk and wrote up the draft for publication. His Travels, published in 1799, was a best-seller. Three editions were printed during the first year, and it was immediately translated into French and German, and eventually other languages. Written in a straightforward, unpretentious, narrative style, it gave readers their first realistic description of everyday life in west Africa, depicted without the censorious, patronizing contempt which so often has disfigured European accounts of Africa. For though Park disliked
what he perceived as the superstitions of paganism and the bigotry of Islam, and regretted that 200 years of acquaintance with Europeans had left them totally ignorant of Christianity, he presented the people he met as people basically like himself. Having shared their activities, he recorded their joys and sorrows sympathetically, admiring what he thought admirable, and deploring what he thought deplorable. In it he comes over personally as an attractively modest figure, anxious to impart information but without making it boring or pedantic, and making light of his recollected adventures.

The volume included as appendices a Mandinka vocabulary, Rennell's comments on the apparent implications of his geographical discoveries, and a women's song he had recorded, turned into verse by the duchess of Devonshire, and printed with accompanying music by G. G. Ferrari... Park's death put a stop to the quest for the Niger until after the Napoleonic wars, and it was 1830 before the Landers finally reached its mouth. But his story caught popular imagination, particularly in Scotland. Tall and handsome, practical, adventurous and aspiring, but at the same time unassuming and rather reserved in manner, he seemed an exemplar of Scottish virtues" (Oxford DNB).

$1500USD

76. PÉRIVAL, Robert (1765-1826)

An Account of the Island of Ceylon, Containing its History, Geography, Natural History, with the Manners and Customs of its Various Inhabitants; to which is added, the Journal of an Embassy to the Court of Candy ... With an Appendix Containing some Particulars of the Recent Hostilities with the King of Candy.

London: C. & R. Baldwin, 1805. Second Edition. Quarto. xii, 446 pp. With an engraved frontispiece, a large folding outline hand-colored map, three folding charts, and four engraved plates. Period black gilt tooled half morocco with marbled boards. Some mild scattered foxing, otherwise a very good copy. "A short history of the island prior to British rule, including conquests of the Portuguese, Dutch and English; general description of Ceylon ..., present state of the island and revenue. The appendix gives an account of the war in Ceylon in 1803" (Kaul Travels in South Asia 285). "In 1797 Percival travelled to Ceylon, where he seems to have
remained for three years; afterwards he published An account of Ceylon [with] the journal of an embassy to the court of Candy (1803). In this he described the effects of Portuguese and Dutch rule, citing instances of Dutch cruelty and treachery, and discussing the population, economy and main towns of Ceylon. Sydney Smith declared the work to ‘abound with curious and important information’” (Oxford DNB); Goonetileke 35a.

$625USD

77. PEREYRA, Antonio Pinto (d. 1587)

Historia da India no Tempo em que a Gouernovo Viso Rey Dom Luis de Ataide [History of India During the Government of Viceroy Don Luis de Ataide].


Very Rare first edition of this early history of the Portuguese in India, with only three copies found in Worldcat (Yale University, the University of Leiden and the British Library). "Mui raro" (Salva y Mallen, P. Catalogo de la Biblioteca de Salva. Valencia, 1872. Vol. II, p. 621).

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

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

$12,500USD

78. PERRY, Charles (1698-1780)

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

Perry, Charles, traveller and medical writer, studied medicine at Leiden and graduated from Utrecht on 5 February 1723. Between 1739 and 1742 he travelled in France and Italy, and in the Middle East he visited Constantinople, Egypt, Palestine, and Greece. On his return he published a View of the Levant, particularly of Constantinople, Syria, Egypt and Greece in which their antiquities, government, politics, maxims, manners and customs are described (1743). This was an important early work on Egypt; it contained much interesting information particularly on Upper Egypt, which until then was relatively little known. The handsome volume was illustrated with thirty-three fine plates engraved by George Bickham the younger, a noted contemporary engraver. In the preface Perry admitted to having bought some representations of the carvings, though he did verify their accuracy in person. The scale plans of various temples were, however, his own work (Oxford DNB).

Charles Perry, a physician by profession, travelled extensively between 1739 and 1742 in France, Italy, and the East, visiting Constantinople, Egypt, Palestine, and Greece. Most of the Plates in the present work illustrate Egyptian antiquities. He travelled up the Nile to Aswan providing the earliest description of the Temple of Isis at Behbit el-Hagar and the frescoes of the tombs of the Beni Hasan necropolis (Blackmer Sale 251); Atabey 940: Gay 2185; Hilmy II, p.108; Howgego P117; Weber II, 543.

$7500USD

79. POCOCKE, Richard (1704-1765)
A Description of the East and some Other countries. (Vol. 1: Observations on Egypt; Vol. 2 part 1: Observations on Palestine or the Holy Land, Syria, Mesopotamia, Cyprus, and Candia; Vol. 2 part 2: Observations on the Islands of the Archipelago, Asia Minor, Thrace, Greece and some Other Parts of Europe).
"Pococke was a great traveller and visited many other places besides the East... He visited Egypt in 1737-38, ascending the Nile as far as Philae, and then passed into Palestine and other places mentioned above, in 1738-1740. The work attained great celebrity. Hallam regarded Pococke as the equal of any oriental scholar. Gibbon described his book as of "superior learning and dignity" (Cox I p. 224). "This work resulted from the author's experiences in Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor and Greece between 1737 and 1740. He and Norden apparently passed one another in the night, the latter going up the Nile, Pococke returning from Philae" (Blackmer Sotheby's Catalogue 263). Pococke "published one of the earliest modern accounts of Egypt and the Nile, the ascent of which was at that time fraught with dangers" (Howgego P122).

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

After leaving Cephalonia, Pococke made an extensive tour of Europe. He landed at Messina in November 1740. He visited Naples and twice climbed Vesuvius. He travelled through Germany and on 19 June 1741 with an armed party explored the Mer de Glace in the valley of Chamonix. The Savoy Alps at this time were neither frequently visited nor safe and it was typical of the indomitable Pococke that he reached the Mer de Glace. As the travellers stood on the ice they drank the health of Admiral Edward Vernon to celebrate his recent victory at Porto Bello in the West Indies. This event (described by P. Martel in An Account of the Glaciers or Ice Alps in Savoy, 1744) together with his ascents of Mount Ida and Vesuvius cemented his reputation as a pioneer of mountaineering.

Pococke returned to England in 1742 and his Description of the East appeared in two volumes in 1743 and 1745. The second volume was dedicated to Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth earl of Chesterfield, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, to whom Pococke was domestic chaplain. The work was acclaimed at the time, and Gibbon in the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire described it as of ‘superior learning and dignity’ (ch. 51, n. 69) though he objected that its author too often confounded what he had seen with what he had heard. Pococke did take some licence in his observations, perhaps most famously in his depiction of the sphinx which he shows with a nose that had been missing for some hundreds of years by the time of his observation. None the less the quality and particularly the earliness of his observations and their record in prose, maps, and diagrams make him one of the most important near eastern travellers, ranking with Frederik Ludvig Norden and Carsten Niebuhr, in stimulating an Egyptian revival in European art and architecture, and recording much that has subsequently been lost" (Oxford DNB); Atabey 965; Ibrahim-Hilmy II, p.124; Roehricht 1396.

$7750USD
REUILLY, Jean, Baron de (1780-1810)

Voyage en Crimee et sur les Bords de la Mer Noire, Pendant l'Annee 1803 [Travels in the Crimea, and Along the Shores of the Black Sea, Performed During the Year 1803];

[With]: Idem. Description du Tibet, d'apres la Relation des Lamas Tangoutes, etablis Parmi les Mongoles. Traduit de l'Allemand [Description of Tibet, According to the Accounts of the Tangut Lamas, Established Among the Mongols. Translated from German].

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

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

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

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

$3250USD
RIABOUCHINSKY, Fedor Pavlovich (1886-1910)


Very rare as only eight copies found in Worldcat.

Detailed and well illustrated account of Kamchatka Expedition 1908-1910 organised on funds of Fedor Riaboushinskii (1886-1910), a member of the famous dynasty of Russian merchants, bankers and sponsors. It was one of the first complex scientific surveys of the interior of the Kamchatka Peninsula. Although a passionate traveller and hunter, Riaboushinskii couldn’t participate in the expedition. He suffered of tuberculosis and died in 1910 (at the age of 25). After the return of the expedition his widow was awarded with a diamond brooch from the Russian Emperor’s Cabinet.

81. Kronotsky volcano, Kamchatka

The expedition was organised with the participation of Russian Geographical Society, the leader was a prominent botanist, Vladimir Komarov (1869-1945). It was considered the best and the most efficient private expedition in Russia, especially important because of the long break in surveying of Kamchatka since the 1st half of the 19th century. There were six departments in the party: geological, hydrological, meteorological, botanical, zoological and ethnographical; each of them acted independently. The expedition surveyed the southern coast of Kamchatka: Cape Lopatka, volcanoes of the Central and Eastern mountain ranges in the interior, the Avacha Bolshaia and Kamchatka rivers, Kronotskoe and Kurilskoe lakes, Karaginskii bay on the north-east. They mapped and determined geographical coordinates of the region, surveyed the local geology and built five permanent meteorological stations.

The Botanical department crossed Kamchatka from Petropavlovsk to Bolsheretsk, floating down the Bolshaia River, explored Avacha and Kamchatka rivers, Kronotskoe Lake and the Pacific coast of Kamchatka up to Petropavlovsk. This book contains detailed description of the expedition and is supplemented with the Geographical Index and a list of Russian and Latin names of Kamchatka's plants.

The Russian Geographical Society planned to publish the official account of the expedition in six volumes (accordingly to the number of departments). But because of the disputes for the rights with Riaboushinskii’s successors only two independent volumes were published: this, describing the Botanical department, and the account of the zoological department (SPb, 1916). In December 1912 the Russian Geographical society opened a special exhibition in Saint Petersburg, presenting the results of the expedition.

$975USD
82. ROBOROVSKY, Vsevolod Ivanovich (1856-1910) & KOZLOV, Petr Kuzmich (1863-1935)


The first and only official account of the expedition to Central Asia by the eminent Russian explorer and scientist Vsevolod Roborovsky. He accompanied the famous Russian explorer of Central Asia Nikolai Przhevalsky (1839-1888) during two of his expeditions in 1879-81 and 1883-85 as a zoologist and botanist, which resulted in the unique ‘Central Asian’ herbarium. In 1888 Roborovsky joined Przhevalsky in his last expedition to Tibet; and after Przhevalsky's death, Roborovsky executed five independent treks across the Tibetan plateau on assignment of the new head of the expedition Mikhail Pevtsov (1843-1902). For this extensive topographical survey he was awarded with the large silver medal of the Russian Geographical Society named after Nikolai Przhevalsky.

Roborovsky became the leader of the new expedition to Central Asia in 1893-95. It was organized by the Russian Geographical Society with the goal of surveying the Eastern Tian Shan and Nanshan
(Quilian) Mountains, Northern Tibet and the Desert of Hami. The expedition established a meteorological station in the Lukchun hollow, made a laborious journey to Nanshan through the Hami desert, explored Northern Tibet and the Amne Machin range (Kunlun Mountains), and returned to Russia through Turpan, Dzungaria and Zaisan. The expedition had to be terminated prematurely as Roborovsky became paralyzed, but nevertheless it resulted in the survey of over 16,000 verst of territory, over 400 altitude measurements, meteorological and geological observations, and rich collections of the local flora and fauna. For the achievements of the expedition Roborovsky received the highest award of the Russian Geographical society - the large Constantine medal.

Our copy contains the complete narrative part of the travel account, the first volume being Roborovsky’s report of the geographical exploration of the Tian Shan, Nanshan, Northern Tibet, Amne Machin range and the travel back through Zaisan. The second volume contains the account of Petr Kozlov’s side journeys and tracks during the expedition including Central Tian Shan, Lake Lop Nur (with some interesting notes on Sven Hedin’s exploration there), Nanshan, eastern Tibetan plateau et al. The text also describes the local flora and fauna in great depth and is supplemented with several plates and two statistical tables showing the distribution of mammals and birds in the surveyed area. The third volume which is not present here, has the results of the meteorological researches conducted by Roborovsky. The edition is supplemented with two Indexes of geographical names and nine large well executed maps of the surveyed areas.

$5950USD

83. RUSSELL, Alexander (1714-1768)

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


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

In 1740 Russell "went to Aleppo in Syria as physician to the English factory. There, as he wrote in his Natural History of Aleppo (1756), he established an ‘extensive practice among all ranks and degrees of people’. He learned to speak Arabic fluently, and acquired great influence with the pasha. In 1750 he was joined by his younger half-brother Patrick, and in 1753 he resigned, returning to England by way of Naples and Leghorn, in order to supplement his study of the plague at Aleppo by visiting the lazarettos at those places. Russell had sent home to his fellow student and correspondent John Fothergill seeds of the true scammony, which were raised successfully by Peter Collinson and James Gordon of Mile End. Russell published a description of the plant, and the native method of collecting it, in the first volume of Medical Observations, issued in 1755 by the Medical Society of London, which he had helped to found in 1752. He also introduced Arbutus Andrachne.

Russell reached London in February 1755; following encouragement from Fothergill, he published his Natural History of Aleppo the next year. This work, which was described by John Pinkerton as 'one of the most complete pictures of Eastern manners extant', was reviewed by Samuel Johnson in the Literary Magazine, and was translated into German. A second edition was published by Patrick Russell in 1794" (Oxford DNB).

$1800USD

84. SAVIGNY, J.B. Henry & CORREARD, Alexander

Narrative of a Voyage to Senegal, In 1816; Undertaken by Order of the French Government, Comprising an Account of the Shipwreck of the Medusa, the Suffering of the Crew, and the Various Occurrences on Board the Raft, in the Desert of Zaara, at St. Louis, and at the Camp of Daccard. To which are Subjoined Observations Respecting the Agriculture of the Western Coast of Africa, from Cape Blanco to the Mouth of the Gambia.


$425USD
85. SEUTTER, [Georg] Matthaeus (1647-1756)

ATLAS MINOR Praecipua Orbis Terrarum Imperia, Regna et Provincias, Germaniae Potissimum.,
Augsburg, [ca. 1750]. Small Quarto. 68 pp. With a double page hand coloured copper engraved title page and 64 double page hand coloured copper engraved maps. Original publishers' brown flexible full sheep covers, title with decorative border blind stamped on front cover. Extremities with mild wear, leather flap with some cracks, some scattered mild staining on a couple of leaves, otherwise a very good copy in very original condition.

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

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

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

$9750USD
86. **SHUKHOV, Innokentii Nikolaevich (1894-1956)**

[Khartii Tribes in the Northern Siberia]. Iz Otcheta o Poezdke Vesnoi 1914 goda k Kazimskim Ostiakam [From the Report of a Travel to the Ostiaks of the Kazim River in Spring, 1914].


![A map of the Kazim River](image)

Interesting account of the travel to the Khanty tribes ("Ostiaks" before 1930's) of the lower basin of the river Ob, living on the banks of the Ob’s tributary, the Kazim river. Includes description of Khanty’s housing, main activities (hunting, fishing, reindeer breeding), customs, religion (including "Bear Festivities"), everyday life. The book also contains articles about the archaeological discoveries at Lake Baikal, Chinese religion, about a custom of Scandinavian Laplanders to change the shape of sculls of young children (with several other articles about the sculls of different races), biographies of Russian ethnographers, essay on the history and collections of the Anthropological Museums’ Library etc.

$750USD

87. **SILNITSKII, Anton Petrovich (1863-1910)**

[Russian Far East and Kamchatka]. Poezdka v Severnye Okrugi Primorskoi Oblasti [Travel to the Northern Regions of Primorskaia Province]. Published as a part of "The Proceedings of the Amur Department of Russian Geographical Society" (vol. 6, issue 1).


Very Rare short-run provincial imprint as no copies found in Worldcat.

Interesting travel account of the Russian state official and journalist Anton Silnitskii to Kamchatka and the Far-Eastern regions of Okhotsk and Gikhiga (a river on the North-East of the Sea of Okhotsk, in modern Magadan province). Silnitskii went there in 1901 on assignment of the Governor of the Primorskaia province and as the chief editor of the main newspaper of the province "Primorskie Vedomosti." His exact and smart travel notes include descriptions of Petropavlovsk, Gikhiga, Okhotsk and...
Ayan, Kamchatka’s main rivers and lakes. Especially interesting is his account on the Avachinsky volcano’s eruption in July 1901. Silnitskii also describes in detail the people inhabiting this land - Russian settlers, local Kamchadals and Koryaks, noting that the latter "stand on the lowest stage of the civilisation." Their main activities, especially fishing and hunting, as well as reindeer breeding are thoroughly described.

Silnitskii was very concerned about the economical and social situation on Kamchatka: small population, low quality of life, corrupt authorities, Japanese poachers coming to Kamchatka rivers etc. It’s interesting that a year after his book was published Silnitskii was appointed the head of the Petropavlovsk district. His sturdiness and resolute measures in fighting against corruption of local authorities resulted in his resignation only after 14 months of work because Petropavlovsk elite declared him a madman. Silnitskii fled to Irkutsk, was recognised by local doctors as normal and wrote a big article "14 months of my service in Kamchta" which was published in major Irkutsk and Saint Petersburg newspapers. A big scandal followed this publication when later Silnitskii returned to Kamchatka as an auditor. He then continued working as a journalist in Khabarovsk.

$850USD

88. **SNOW, William Parker (1817-1895)**

*Voyage of the Prince Albert in Search of Sir John Franklin: A Narrative of Every day life in the Arctic Seas.*


In 1850 Snow volunteered "for one of the expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, prompted by a dream, which he believed had shown him the true route. The idea came to dominate his whole life. He served in 1850 as purser, doctor, and chief officer of the Prince Albert, a small vessel fitted out at the expense of Lady Franklin, under Commander C. C. Forsyth RN. On his return Snow published Voyage of the Prince Albert in Search of Sir John Franklin (1851) and was awarded the polar medal. He was convinced that success had been hindered by Forsyth's refusal to go on, and during the following years he vainly importuned the Admiralty to send him out again in command of any vessel, however small, and tried to organize unofficial searches" (Oxford DNB).
"William Parker Snow here describes an 1850 Franklin search expedition in the Prince Albert, a small vessel fitted out at the expense of Lady Franklin and captained by Commander Forsyth of the British Navy. Snow accompanied the voyage as purser, doctor, and chief officer..., the Prince Albert crew discovered traces of the Franklin expedition's first winter. Encampment on Beechey Island, upon their empty-handed return, Snow was convinced that Forsyth had sabotaged the success of the search by his refusal to go on or to pursue Snow's foretold route" (Hill 1598); Arctic Bibliography 16362; Howgego 1850-1940 Polar Regions S38.

$1750USD

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

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


This expedition was made with the intention of collecting rare Egyptian birds, however Sonnini includes some unusual and fascinating details of native life and customs such as female and male circumcision and homosexuality, leprosy and other diseases, serpent eating etc. "Sonnini set out with baron de Tott's expedition in 1777. On arrival at Alexandria he found orders to explore Egypt from Louis XVI awaiting him" (Blackmer Collection 1006); Atabey 1155; This work relates to various subjects "with the utmost candor: such as Egyptian female circumcision, serpent eating, Egyptian lesbianism, women's cosmetics..."(Cox I, p.395); Gay 2250; Howgego S135; Ibrahim-Hilmy 245. "A naturalist, Sonnini de Manoncourt traveled extensively through Egypt (from Alexandria to Aswan), making notes on the flora and fauna, the customs of the people, and only incidentally, the antiquities..., Illustrated with excellent engravings, mostly of fish and birds" (Kalfatovic 0158).

$2250USD
90. **SPARRMAN, Anders (1748-1820)**

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


This is the first volume of Sparrman's account of his travels in South Africa and of his voyage with Cook in the Resolution 1772-5. "It is the most interesting and most trustworthy account of the Cape Colony and the various races then residing in it, that was published before the beginning of the 19th century" (G. M. Theal). "This volume deals mainly with South Africa, but a resume of the voyage with Cook is inserted on pp. 86-108..., The second volume (in two parts) was not published until 1802 and 1818" (Du Rietz Cook 10).

Sparrman "sailed for the Cape of Good Hope in January 1772 to take up a post as a tutor. When James Cook arrived there later in the year at the start of his second voyage, Sparrman was taken on as assistant naturalist to Johann and Georg Forster. After the voyage he returned to Cape Town in July 1775 and practiced medicine, earning enough to finance a journey into the interior" (Wikipedia). Sparrman "frequently draws attention to the inaccuracies to be met with in Kolbe's account of the Cape, and throws considerable doubt on the veracity of many of his statements" (Mendelssohn II, p.414-5); Hill 1615; Howgego S154.

$2500USD

91. **STANLEY, Henry Morton (1841-1904)**

*Press Reviews of "Through the Dark Continent", 1878; [With]: Reviews of the 'Congo' and the Founding of its Free State, Published May 1885.*


Very Rare works as no copies of each found in Worldcat. The manuscript title of the paper spine label "My Printed Speeches & Letters" alludes to the probability that this is from H.M. Stanley's own personal library. These two works consist of an assortment of reviews and press releases by The Standard, Daily Telegraph, Hampshire Advertiser, Sheffield & Rotherham Independent, The Athenaeum, The Graphic, The Scotsman, Liverpool Mercury and The Pall Mall Gazette etc.
"The violence which accompanied Stanley’s expedition gave rise to controversy in the British press. His attempts at self-justification for the punishment of the Bumbiri were challenged: ‘He has no concern with justice, no right to administer it; he comes with no sanction, no authority, no jurisdiction nothing but explosive bullets and a copy of the Daily Telegraph’ (Saturday Review, 16 Feb 1878). His expedition was said by some to amount to exploration by warfare: ‘Exploration under these conditions is, in fact, exploration plus buccaneering, and though the map may be improved and enlarged by the process, the cause of civilisation is not a gainer thereby, but a loser’ (Pall Mall Gazette, 11 Feb 1878). John Kirk, the Zanzibar consul, launched a discreet enquiry in 1878, and concluded in a confidential report that ‘if the story of this expedition were known it would stand in the annals of African discovery unequalled for the reckless use of power that modern weapons placed in his hands over natives who never before heard a gun fired’ (1 May 1878, Foreign Office papers, TNA: PRO).

But these misgivings were to be swamped by numerous tributes to Stanley’s success in solving the remaining mysteries of African geography. On his return to Paris and London at the end of 1877, leading figures in geographical societies across Europe were lavish in their praise. In February 1878 he addressed the Royal Geographical Society twice, stubbornly defending his record against ‘soft, sentimental, sugar-and-honey, milk-and-water kind of talk’ (PRGS, 22, 1878, 145). His two-volume work Through the Dark Continent, published in June 1878, became another best-seller. Nevertheless, the controversy added to Stanley’s disillusionment with the British government, which was lukewarm about his schemes to further the commercial penetration of the Congo region. Although it did not involve any significant geographical discoveries, Stanley considered his work on the Congo to be among the most important of his life. His book The Congo and the Founding of its Free State (2 vols., 1885) promoted what he called the ‘gospel of enterprise’ (2.377), emphasizing both the commercial potential of the region and the hard labour necessary to exploit it. He revelled in the name Bula Matari, portraying his aim in the Congo as nothing less than the conquest of nature.

On his return, however, Stanley found himself a small player in a much larger game of international diplomacy, culminating in the Berlin Congress of 1884-5, at which he acted as an adviser to the American delegation. The establishment of the Congo Free State, a territory of nearly 1 million square miles which Stanley had done much to secure, was one of the most significant events in the history of the so-called ‘scramble for Africa’. Subsequent events were to show that Leopold’s ambitions were not quite so philanthropic as Stanley represented them. But he denied to the last any responsibility for the atrocities that were to follow" (Oxford DNB).
The interest in Tavernier's travels lies in the personal experiences and adventures he relates. Though he was unfairly treated by his fellow travellers, such as Bernier and Thevenot, both of whom he met in India, he does not return ill for ill. He successfully combined his business as jeweler with his travels. Towards the end of 1663, on his sixth and last voyage, he took with him £30,000 worth of stuff, the most of which he sold at Isphahan to the Shah of Persia. He also disposed of some of the Jewels to the Great Mogul Aurangzib. His financial transactions on the whole must have been very profitable, for when he returned to Paris in 1668 he was a man of wealth, and like a wise fellow proceeded to stay home and enjoy it..., Modern Scholars agree that in the main he was accurate in his statements of facts. His work is especially valuable at the time for its information on trade and trade routes, diamonds and mines" (Cox I. P. 275).

"Tavernier spent 30 years traveling in the East as a merchant. Between 1638 and 1668 he made six voyages from Turkey to Persia, India, the East Indies and Japan, and by indicating the safe routes he did much to open up trade between East and West" (Bonhams). Tavernier was a "merchant-adventurer and pioneer of trade, primarily with precious stones, with India... In July 1687, at the age of eighty-two, Tavernier left Paris for the last time [seeking] Protestant sponsors for a further mission to the East, he reached Moscow, where he hoped to enlist the support of the tsar. There he died in February 1689 and was buried in the Protestant cemetery. His latter journeys are poorly documented and his tomb in Moscow was not discovered until 1855" (Howgego T14).

$6750USD
93. TENISON, Lady Louisa Mary Anne (1819-1882)

Castile and Andalucia.
With 23 tinted lithographed plates, a folding panoramic tinted lithographed frontispiece and wood engravings in text Period style brown gilt tooled half calf with marbled boards and brown gilt label. A very good copy.

"Well-illustrated description of Spain, with a folding frontispiece showing the Alhambra. The plates are from drawings by the author and Egron Lundgren" (PBA Galleries). The places visited include Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Cádiz, Madrid, Valladolid, Toledo, Córdoba and Seville. Foulche-Delbosc 456.

$1500USD

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94. THOMPSON, Thomas (1708/9-1773)

An Account of Two Missionary Voyages by the Appointment of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The one to New Jersey in North America, the other from America to the Coast of Guiney.

Later brown full calf. A very good copy.

"Thompson's account of his proselytizing efforts in the American colonies and along the west coast of Africa on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He was the first Anglican missionary to Africa, and two decades later wrote a defence of the slave trade at the behest of the S.P.G., which was active in the trade" (Christies).

"Thompson published in 1758 An Account of Two Missionary Voyages, a lively narrative of his experiences. Then, when the abolition campaign began, he seems to have been asked by his former employers to write in their defence. As he had been for five years the employee of a company which was principally concerned with trading in slaves, and had associated in an always perfectly amicable way with their African suppliers and customers, it need be no surprise that he was ready to publish, in 1772, a thirty-one page pamphlet, The African trade for negro slaves shown to be consistent with principles of humanity and with the laws of revealed religion. He drew on the Bible to justify slavery, and also on African practice, remarking that: ‘The customs of the blacks are many of them good rules of policy, such as would not disgrace a more regular constitution’ (Thompson, The African Trade, 25). His pamphlet elicited a few pages of angry retort from Granville Sharp, beginning: ‘For shame, Mr Thompson!’ (Sharp, 29), incorporated in his The Just Limitation of Slavery (1776)” (Oxford DNB); Howes T203; Howgego F59; Sabin 95529.

$975USD
95. **TOURNEFORT, Joseph Pitton de (1656-1708)**


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

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

$3250USD

96. **TRONSON, J[ohn] M.**

Personal Narrative of a Voyage to Japan, Kamtschatka, Siberia, Tartary, and various parts of Coast of China; in H.M.S. Barracouta.


"This is a narrative of experiences in the Orient and along the coasts of Russia, in the years 1854-56. It provides detailed descriptions of China and Japan and was written during and immediately after the opening of those two countries to Western Commerce" (Hill 1716). Officer on the "Barracouta" in waters near Japan just after Commodore Perry's journey describes brief visit to Petropavlovsk along with other shore trips" (Nerhood 257). "Tronson was surgeon aboard the HMS Barracouta, a paddle sloop, of the Royal Navy. During the Crimean War she participated in the blockade of Petropavlovsk. She also participated during the Second Opium War in 1856 before returning to England and being paid off in 1857". Wikipedia; China Illustrata Nova II, 1227; Cordier Japonica 543.

$975USD
97. **URRETA, Luis de**

**Historia Eclesiastica, Politica, Natural y Moral de los Grandes y Remotos Reynos de la Etiopia, Monarchia del Emperador, Llamado Preste Juan de la Indias [Ecclesiastical, Natural, Ethical and Political History of Ethiopia].**


"Dominican friar Luis Urreta's Historia proved popular in Europe for its broad encyclopaedic description of Ethiopia, and its geography, customs, history, rulers, provinces, and natural history. Urreta was, however, criticised for spreading fallacies about Ethiopia, most of which he gleaned from Ioao Balthasar, an Ethiopian nobleman who claimed direct descent from one of the three Magi who bore the same name. Amongst the untruths stated by Urreta was an assertion, made when speaking of the riches of the country, that after the rainfalls the ground shone with gold washed up by the water. It was the inaccuracy of this work which spurred the superiors of Paez, in Goa and Rome, to instruct him to write his History of Ethiopia. It also prompted a vigorous rebuttal by the Jesuit, Nicolao Godinho, in his reply, De Abissinorum printed at Lyon in 1615. (cf. Philip Caraman, The Lost Empire, The Story of the Jesuits in Ethiopia, 1985, pp.129-130)" (Bonhams); Fumagalli 1439.

$4750USD

98. **VANCOUVER, George (1757-1798)**

**Voyage de découvertes a l'Ocean Pacifique du Nord, et autour du monde : dans lequel la côte nord-ouest de l'Amérique a été soigneusement reconnue et exactement revelée: ordonné par le Roi d'Angleterre, principalement dans la vue de constater s'il existe, à travers le continent de l'Amérique, un passage pour les vaisseaux, de l'Océan Pacifique du Nord à l'Océan Atlantique septentrional ; et exécuté en 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794 et 1795, par le Capitaine George Vancouver**

[A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and Round the World; in Which the Coast of North-West America has been Carefully Examined and Accurately Surveyed Undertaken by his Majesty's Command, Principally with a View to Ascertain the Existence of any Navigable Communication Between the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans; and Performed in the Years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794 and 1795 in the Discovery Sloop of War, and Armed Tender Chatham.

and coastal views, many double page. Period half vellum with marbled boards and red gilt tooled labels. Atlas expertly rebound to match, otherwise a near fine set.

"George Vancouver, who had served on Captain Cook's second and third voyages, was made commander of a grand-scale expedition to reclaim Britain's rights, resulting from the Nootka Convention, at Nootka Sound, to examine thoroughly the coast south of 60° in order to find a possible passage to the Atlantic, and to learn what establishments had been founded by other powers. This voyage became one of the most important made in the interests of geographical knowledge. Vancouver sailed by way of the Cape of Good Hope to Australia, where he discovered King George's Sound and Cape Hood, then to New Zealand, Hawaii, and the northwest coast of America. In three season's work Vancouver surveyed the coast of California, visited San Francisco, San Diego (one of the folded charts, dated 1798, depicts the port of San Diego), and other Spanish settlements in Alta California; settled the necessary formalities with the Spanish at Nootka; investigated the Strait of Juan de Fuca; discovered the Strait of Georgia; Circumnavigated Vancouver Island; and disproved the existence of any passage between the Pacific and Hudson's Bay. Vancouver died before the narrative was finished; his brother John, assisted by Captain Peter Puget, edited and published the complete record" (Hill 1753), Cox II p.30-31.

"The first French Edition of the Vancouver voyage. In the first text volume, the "Notice des planches" (repeated in folio atlas) describes the maps, charts, and land views to be found in the atlas. This information does not appear in the first (London) edition.,. Copies of the French edition are printed both in a more attractive manner and on better paper than the English edition" (Hawaiian National Bibliography 324). "The voyage was remarkable for the accuracy of its surveys, the charts of the coasts surveyed needing little improvement to the present day. When Charles Wilkes resurveyed Puget Sound for the U.S. Navy in 1841, he was amazed at the accuracy Vancouver had achieved under such adverse conditions and despite his failing health. Well into the 1880's Vancouver's charts of the Alaskan coastline remained the accepted standard" (Howgego V13); Lada-Mocarski SS; Sabin 98441.

$10,500USD

99. VANSITTART, Captain Eden

Notes on Nepal... With an introduction by H.H. Risley.


Very Rare work with only one copy found in Worldcat. With period ownership inscription "Herbert E. Winn Attached 1/5 Gurkha Rifles Abottabad, N.W. Frontier." "This rare account of Nepal includes an important attempt at the classification of the tribes and clans of Eastern Nepal and a list of all the country's villages" (Sotheby's). The author also wrote various books on the Ghurkhas. Yakushi V43b.

$1750USD

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

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

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

$1500USD