

March 2011 Selected Stock Highlights



1. [DONNET], [J. J. L.; editor.]

Arctic Miscellanies. A Souvenir of the Late Polar Search. By the Officers and Seamen of the Expedition. London: Colburn & Co., 1852. First Edition. Octavo. xviii, 347pp., 8; 24; [2]. With a tinted lithograph frontispiece, and 17 woodcut illustrations in text. Later brown gilt tooled half morocco with marbled boards. A very good copy.

"This work draws from a newspaper, the Aurora Borealis, published on the fifteenth of each month on board the ship Assistance, one of the squadron of vessels searching for Sir John Franklin in 1850-51. The circulation of the newspaper carried beyond the Assistance to her sister ships the Resolute, the Pioneer, and the Intrepid, all under the command of Horatio T. Austin.. This compilation prints a selection of articles. Captain Austin conducted extensive sledge journeys from Griffith Island in Barrow Strait. Although no traces of the Franklin expedition were found, many new coastlines were charted on this voyage"(Hill 33). "The collection includes a variety of .., informative articles by members of the expedition, on animals and birds, sledge journeys, entertainment, history, and the Eskimos, etc." (Arctic Bibliography 651). "At their winter quarters off Griffin Island in Barrow Strait, the officers and men of Resolute and Assistance produced in manuscript two gently competing newspapers, the Illustrated Arctic News (Resolute) and Aurora Borealis (Assistance). This scarce volume is a compilation of articles extracted from the latter.."(Swann); TPL 3128.

\$2250USD

2. [HODGES], [Thomas]

Plantation Justice, Shewing the Constitution of their Courts and what sort of Judges they have in them. By Which Merchants may see the Occasions of Their Great Losses and Sufferings in the Plantation Trade: Lawyers may see such a Model of Justice as they Could not have Thought of; and Others may see how Those Parts of the World are Governed.

London: B. Barker, 1702. Second Edition. Small Quarto. 12pp. Handsome period style brown gilt tooled full panelled calf. A very good copy.

"A brief, but interesting commentary entirely devoted to the Barbadian legal and judicial system, offering a critique of it, and showing how the legal machinery affects investments and trade on the island"(Handler p. 18); Sabin 63317.

\$2250USD

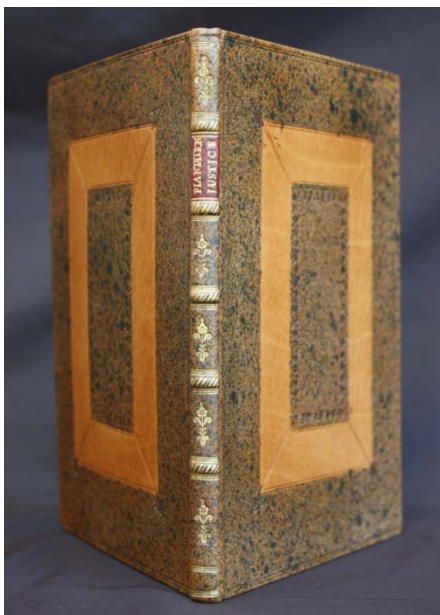
3. [HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY]

Report from the Select Committee on the Hudson's Bay Company; together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence, Appendix and Index. [With the 'Plans referred to in the Report'.] Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 31 July and 11 August 1857. [Plans by 'Henry Hansard, Printer'.] Two items bound together.

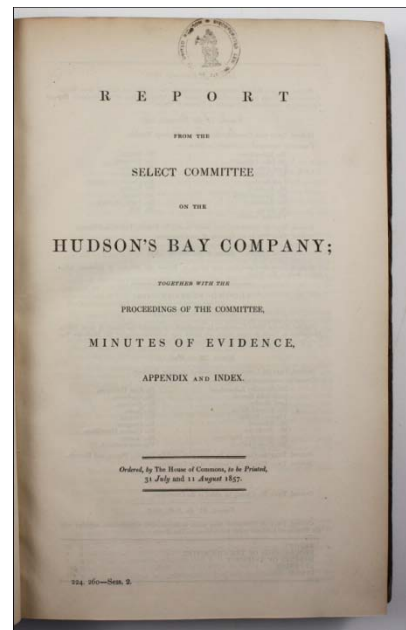
London: House of Commons, 1857. First Edition. Folio. [iv], xviii, 547, [1]pp. With three large hand colored folding lithographed maps. Original navy quarter cloth with original printed paper spine label and grey papered boards. Extremities slightly frayed and bumped, otherwise a very good copy.

"An important document containing the evidence of many witnesses on the suitability of Rupert's Land for agricultural settlement"(Peel 188).The Committee was convened to consider 'the State of those British Possessions in North America which are under the Administration of the Hudson's Bay Company, or over which they possess a License to Trade', at the 'near approach of the period when the license of exclusive trade, granted in 1838 for 21 years, to the Hudson's Bay Company over that north-western portion of British America which goes by the name of the Indian Territories, must expire'. Highly detailed, and containing much first-hand testimony from notable figures (J. H. Lefroy; John Rae; Sir George Simpson; William Kernaghan; Sir John Richardson; Rear-Admiral Sir George Back; Edward Ellice). Nineteen appendices, containing transcripts of documents and other material. The HBC's 21-year monopoly, granted in 1838, was running out and pressure for opening its lands to settlement was growing. This report urges restraint in opening up the lands, warning of corruption of the Indians and overhunting of the fur supply. TPL 3729.

\$1750USD



2



3

4. [MAGRA], [James]

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. [Journal of a Voyage Around the World].

Paris: Chez Saillant & Nyon, 1772. First French Edition. Octavo. xvi, 362+[3]pp. Handsome period brown gilt tooled mottled full calf. A very good copy.

This "supplement" is a translation of a highly important anonymous account of Cook's first voyage, 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. Sabin 6867, Beddie 697, not in Hill.

\$1250USD

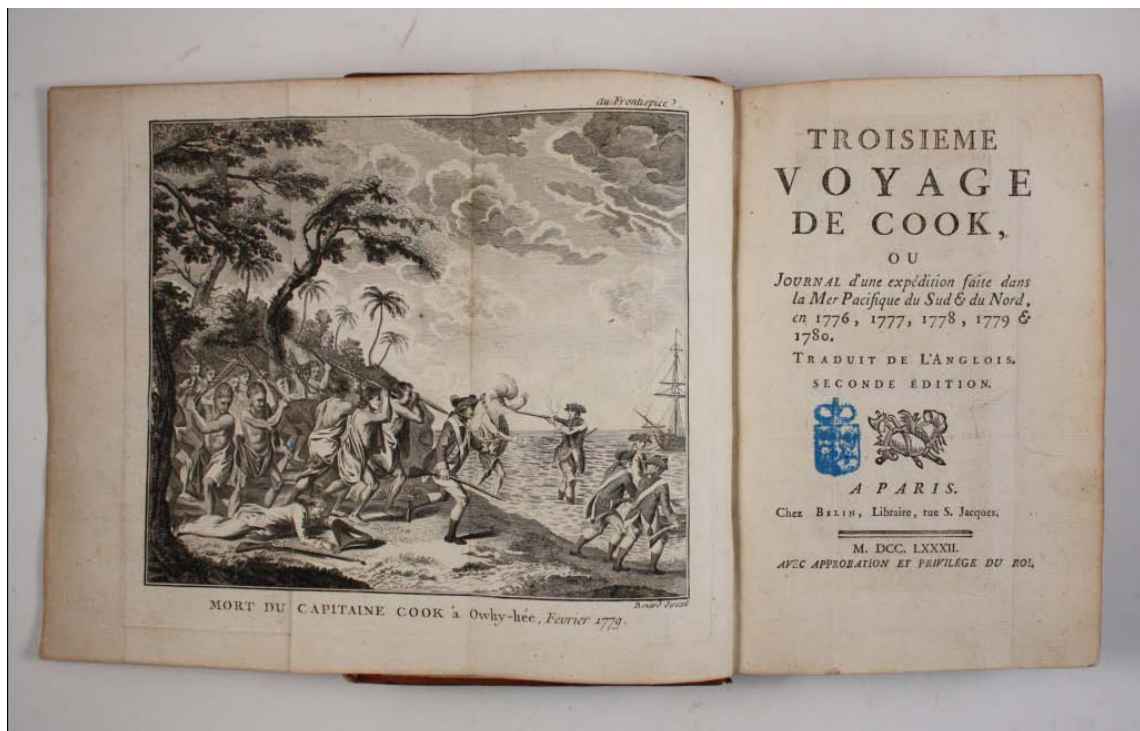
5. [RICKMAN], [John]

Troisième Voyage De Cook, ou Journal d'une Expedition Faite dans la Mer Pacifique du Sud & de Nord, en 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, & 1780. Traduit de L'Anglois. [Journal of Captain Cook's last Voyage to the Pacific, on Discovery; Performed in the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779].

Paris: Chez Belin, 1782. First Belin Edition, Second French Edition. Octavo. x, 508pp. One folding copper engraved view of the death of Captain Cook and a folding engraved map. Handsome period gilt tooled full mottled calf with a gilt brown label. With a small private library stamp on title, otherwise a very good copy.

"This anonymous journal, of Captain Cook's third voyage, was once believed to have been written by John Ledyard, who actually made liberal use of Lieutenant Rickman's account; hence the confusion. This narrative anticipated the government's authorized account by two years. All the journals kept on board were claimed by the Admiralty, thus the author remained strictly anonymous. The text, especially as regards details of Cook's death, differs considerably from other accounts"(Hill p. 253); "A distinct edition"(Forbes 46); Beddie 1612.

\$1250USD



5

6. [SCOTT-WARING], [John] (1747-1819)

An Epistle from Oberea, Queen of Otaheite, to John Banks, Esq.

Dublin: W. Wilson, 1774. Fifth Edition. Octavo. 17pp. Handsome period style dark brown gilt tooled half calf with marbled boards and red gilt morocco label. A very good copy.

A popular South Seas fantasy of the era, quickly reprinted; this pirated Irish edition is uncommon. "Delightful satire on the romantic attachment between Cook's botanist and the Queen of Tahiti, with especially amusing footnotes referencing Hawkesworth's account. The author of this anonymous epistle was variously identified as Richard Porson and Professor Fitzgerald, but he is now known to have been John Scott, later Waring, a major in the English India Company" (Bonhams).

"This titillating poem quickly went through five editions the year it was published. This squib, a pastiche of Ovid, satirizes Sir Joseph Banks for his alleged affair, is complete with supposed learned footnotes and historical commentaries, and even cites Hawkesworth as an authority for some incidents. Known formally as Porea, the Queen was described by Parkinson as "a fat, bouncing, good-looking dame" (p. 21). She was well-known in England because of the vivid descriptions of her Hawkesworth published based on Banks' own journals. It is surmised that Banks fell asleep in her canoe one day and that the two became lovers when she discovered him there. Any number of satires on the subject were published at the time, of which this is probably the most famous" (Sloan). Halkett & Laing attribute it to Scott-Waring, an attribution now generally accepted. Scott-Waring was a professional soldier, polemicist, politician, and political agent best remembered for his disastrous advocacy of Warren Hastings. Beddie 3915; Holmes 11 (1st ed); Kroepelien 1166; Hocken, pp. 11-12; Sabin 3204.

\$975USD

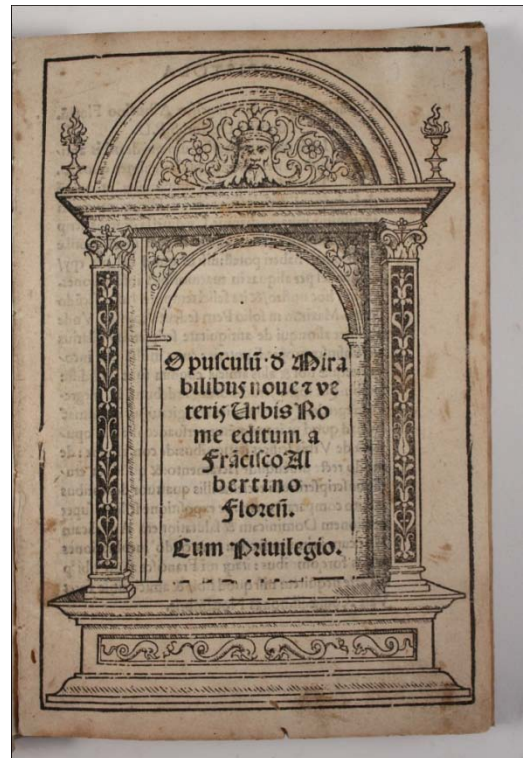
7. ALBERTINI, Francesco

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].

Rome: Giacomo Mazzocchi, 1515. Second Edition. Small Quarto. 103 leaves. Period full vellum. Spine renewed, otherwise a very good copy.

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 sericinisque 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 in this section also that occurs the famous reference to Amerigo Vespucci and his New World discoveries: Albericus Vesputius 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 Florentinae 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.

\$4750USD

8. BERNIER, F[rancois] (1625-1688)

The History of the Late Revolution of the Empire of the Great Mogol: Together with the Most Considerable Passages for 5 Years Following in That Empire. To Which Is Added, a Letter to the Lord Colbert, Touching the Extent of Indostan; the Circulation of the Gold and Silver of the World, to Discharge It Self There... And the Principal Cause of the Decay of the State of Asia. English'd Out of French [by Henry Oldenburg].

London: M. Pitt, and S. Miller; and J. Starkey, 1676. Second [Expanded] Edition. Octavo, 5vols. In One. [xvi]; [ii]; [xvi]; [ii], 180; [192]; 176, (168-173);178; [40]pp. With a folding copper engraved map. Period dark brown gilt tooled full calf. Rebacked in style and using the original boards, otherwise a very good copy.



"A more curious and entertaining work than Bernier's travels can hardly be imagined; the lively style of the author, combined with his intelligence, and the extraordinary nature of the scenes he witnessed render his work altogether more like a glowing romance than a detail of real events.., His work is particularly valuable for its record of the struggle of the four sons of Shan Jahan to secure the throne, which finally fell to the fourth, Aurangzib. At the court of this Mogul, with whom he was a favourite, he spent twelve years. He notes in detail the weakness inherent in the Mogul system of inheritance, whereby the most vigorous and unscrupulous son succeeded to the rule; the rapacity of the governors; the corruption of its military leaders; and the rottenness of the land system, together with the miserable state of the lower classes"(Cox I p.274). "He was to spend twelve years in India, principally at Delhi, but making excursions into other parts of the country. From Delhi in December 1664 he joined Aurangzib in his conquest of Kashmir, travelling north to Lahore, Bimber (on the Chenab) and Srinagar, where he stayed until the autumn of 1665. In the following year he accompanied Jean-Baptiste Tavernier from Agra to Allahabad, Benares, Patna and Dacca. After wandering through Bengal, Bernier returned to Surat and sailed for home in 1669"(Howgego B82).

\$2500USD

9. BOTELHO, Sebastião Xavier

Memoria Estatistica Sobre os Dominios Portugueses na Africa Oriental. [Historical Statistics of the Portuguese Dominions in Eastern Africa].

Lisbon: na Typ. De José Baptista Morando, 1835. First edition. Octavo. 400 + [1], [1]pp. With six folding lithographed maps and plans. Handsome period style brown gilt tooled quarter sheep with marbled boards. With an un-obtrusive library marking, otherwise a near fine copy.

This is an important work on Portuguese East Africa and the surrounding territory, with chapters on the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and Mozambique. Botelho gives much information on burial rites, succession of tribal chiefs, marriage customs, and government and agricultural products etc. of these areas. "The author of this book was governor and captain-general of Mozambique from the 20th of January 1825 to the 21st of August 1829"(Mendelssohn I p.158).

\$675USD

10. BRAAM HOUCKGEEST, Andre Everard Van (1739-1801)

An Authentic Account of the Embassy of the Dutch East-India Company, to the Court of the Emperor of China, in the years 1794 and 1795 ... Containing a description of several parts of the Chinese Empire, unknown to Europeans; taken from the journal of Andre Everard Van Braam, chief of the direction of that Company, and second in the embassy. Translated from the original of M. L. E. Moreau de Saint Mery. With a correct chart of the route.

London: R. Phillips, 1798. First Edition. Octavo, 2vols. lii; [ii], 288; 324pp. With a folding engraved map. Handsome period brown elaborately gilt tooled treed full calf and housed in a custom made slip case. Rebacked in style with red and green gilt labels using original boards, extremities with some expert repair, otherwise a very good set.



"Braam Houckgeest was a member of a famous Dutch nautical family. In his youth he had served in the Royal Dutch Navy, but resigned in 1758 in order to make a voyage to Southern China for the Dutch East India Company. He lived in Macao and in Canton until 1773. After American independence, he became a merchant and the owner of a rice plantation in Charleston, South Carolina. In 1788 he returned to Canton as director of business for the Dutch Company, and in 1794 they appointed him to be the second member of their first mission to the Emperor of China, which was quite successful. In 1796, hearing that his homeland had been invaded by Napoleon's army, he returned to America and lived in Philadelphia for the rest of his life. He then prepared his papers, which were first published in French. An English edition was also published in London the same year. Braam Houckgeest's work demonstrates and excellent knowledge and understanding of contemporary culture and economics in China. He dedicated this work to George Washington"(Hill 175). "Isaac Titsingh served as first and Chretien-Louis-Joseph de Guignes as second ambassador on the Dutch East India Company to China in 1794-5. Braam Houckgeest,

who had previously resided in Canton and Macao as supercargo of the Company, accompanied the embassy. Of the three accounts by Braam Houckgeest, Titsingh and de Guignes of the embassy's journey, Braam Houckgeest's account is the fullest and most interesting"(China Illustrata Nova 700). "The embassy spent fifty days crossing China, many of the roads proving impassable because of the unusually cold weather. They arrived exhausted at Peking on 11.1.1795, but were received by the emperor on the following day"(Howgego T45); Lust 502.

\$3250USD

11. BRAITHWAITE, [John]

The History of the Revolutions in the Empire of Morocco, Upon the Death of the Late Emperor Muley Ishmael.

London: J. Darby and T. Browne, 1729. First Edition. Octavo. viii; [xvi], 381pp. With a folding engraved map. Period brown mottled full calf, rebacked in style with a red gilt tooled morocco label. A near fine copy.

"This contains a valuable journal of the mission of John Russell, Esq., to Morocco for the liberation of captives. The author served in the reign of Queen Anne, both on sea and land, as ensign in the Royal Guards, lieutenant in the Welsh Fusiliers, and in France, Lombardy and Venice as secretary to Christopher Cole, who was English Resident in the last-named State. He commanded in the expedition to Santa Lucca and St. Vincent; was the first volunteer that entered Gibraltar after its capture, and died in Guinea in the service of the Royal African Company"(Playfair Morocco349)."The work is a very detailed account of an empire that was strategically important to Great Britain; it achieved a list of over 400 subscribers, many of whom were army officers. On his return to London, Braithwaite determined to leave the regular army and to join the Royal African Company, to whom his book is dedicated. He was appointed chief merchant and governor of Cape Coast Castle in the Gold Coast Colony, then administered by the Royal African Company. His friends saw his book through the press and arranged for its translation into Dutch, German, and French editions that were published in 1729, 1730, and 1731"(Oxford DNB).

\$1250USD

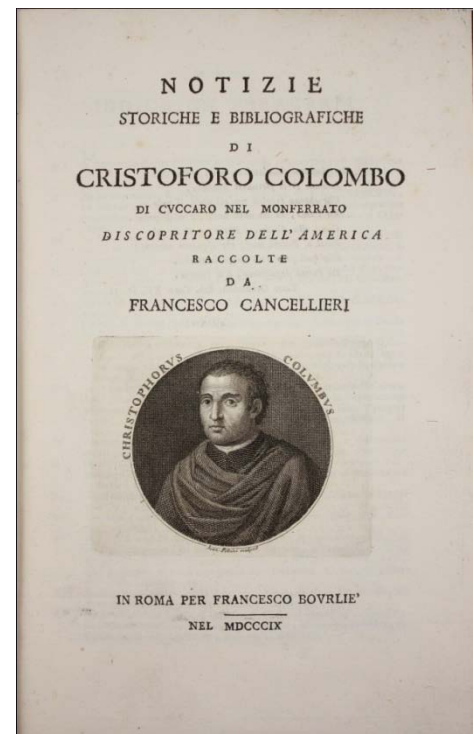
12. CANCELLIERI, Girolamo Francesco (1751-1826)

Dissertazioni Epistolari Bibliografiche di Francesco Cancellieri sopra Cristoforo Colombo di Cvccaro nel Monferrato Scopritore dell' America e Giovanni Gersen ... Al ... Cavaliere Gianfrancesco Galeani Napione. [Bibliographical Dissertations and Correspondence by Francesco Cancellieri About Christopher Columbus].

Roma: Francesco Bovrlie, 1809. First Edition. Octavo. xi, 415pp. With a copper engraved title vignette. Handsome period brown gilt tooled half sheep with marbled boards. Boards mildly rubbed, otherwise a very good copy.

Cancellieri was a historian, librarian, bibliographer, and an Italian scholar, prolific author of numerous works of history, archaeology, and liturgy, some of which are still unpublished. The first part to page 282 comprises an important early historical evaluation of the voyages of Christopher Columbus. Sabin 10656. "Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) was a navigator, colonizer, and explorer whose voyages across the Atlantic Ocean led to general European awareness of the American continents in the Western Hemisphere. With his four voyages of exploration and several attempts at establishing a settlement on the island of Hispaniola, all funded by Isabella I of Castile, he initiated the process of Spanish colonization which foreshadowed general European colonization of the "New World"(Wikipedia).

\$1250USD



12

13. CAPELLO, H[ermenegildo] (1841-1917) & Ivens, R[oberto] (1850-1898)

De Benguela ás terras de Jácca descripção de una viagem na Africa central e occidental Compreendendo narrações, aventuras e estudos importantes sobre as cabeceiras dos rios Cu-nene, Cu-bango, Lu-ando, Cu-anza e Cu-ango, e de grande parte do curso dos dois ultimos; alem da descoberta dos rios Hamba, Canali, Sussa e Cu-gho, e larga noticia sobre as terras de Quiteca N'bungo,

Sosso, Futa e Iácca por H. Capello e R. Ivens : Expedição organizada nos annos de 1877 - 1880. [From Benguella to the Territory of Yacca. Description of a journey into central and west Africa. Comprising narratives, adventures, and important surveys of the sources of the River Cunene, Cubango, Luando, Cuanza and Cunago, and of great part of the course of the two latter; together with the discovery of the River Hamba, Cauali, Sussa, and Cugho, and a detailed account of the territories of Quiteca N'bungo, sosso, Futa, and Yacca ... Expedition organized in the years 1877-1880].

Lisboa: Imprensa Nacional, 1881. First Edition. Large Octavo, 2vols. xviii; xii, 379; 391 +[24]pp. With many illustrations and maps on plates and in text. Original publishers period brown pictorial gilt cloth. Recased, otherwise a very good set.



The expedition was part of the attempt by Portugal to establish sovereignty over a corridor linking the territories of Angola and Mozambique. It forms a companion to the account of Serpa Pinto, who set out on his own expedition after parting in disagreement with Capello and Ivens. This present account being an important survey of the sources of the Rivers Cunene, Cubango, Luando, Cuanza, and Cuango, and also discussing the discovery of the River Hamba, Cauali, Sussa, and Cugho, as well as giving a detailed account of the Territories of Quiteca N'bungo, Sosso, Futa, and Yacca. Capello "was selected to direct a scientific expedition to carry out a survey of the relationship between the watersheds of the Congo and Zambezi rivers and to determine the course of the major tributaries"(Howgego, Continental Exploration 1850-1940 C8).

\$1250USD

14. CLAPPERTON, Commander [Hugh].

Journal of a Second Expedition into the Interior of Africa from the Bight of Benin to Soccatoo; to Which is Added the Journal of Richard Lander from Kano to the Sea-Coast, Partly by a More Eastern Route.

London: John Murray, 1829. First Edition. Quarto. [xv], 355pp. With an aquatint portrait frontispiece, a large folding map and a sketch map. Period style brown gilt tooled half calf with marbled boards. A very good copy.

Clapperton was the first European to see Lake Chad. "Clapperton had his first glimpse of the Niger at Bussa, the site of the death of Mungo Park. He and Lander crossed the river at the Komie ferry..., They then proceeded to Kano and Sokoto, where Clapperton died on April 13, 1827..., Clapperton ranks among the most important African explorers"(Delpar p. 128); "With three other officers (all of whom died within a few weeks) and his Cornish servant, Richard Lander, he started from Ouidah on the coast and moved northwards, crossing the Yoruba country, then across the Niger at Bussa (where Mungo Park had died) to Kano and Sokoto. Lander, like Clapperton, had had an adventurous life, and they were sympathetic companions, nursing one another in their constant illnesses and singing Scottish ditties to cheer one another up. Bello welcomed them but could not let them go on to Bornu, with which he was at war. Clapperton, in despair, lost his normal patience and accused Bello of deliberate obstruction. But though being turned back in fact took them in the direction of the Niger, he could go no further. In mid-March he had a severe attack of dysentery, and from then on lay enfeebled until 13 April 1827, when he died at Sokoto. Lander buried him at Jungaryari, outside Sokoto, and made his way home"(Oxford DNB); "Clapperton's journal, brought back by Lander was published in 1829 with a biographical sketch of the explorer by Lt-Col. Samuel Clapperton, the explorer's uncle"(Howgego 1800-1850 C34); Gay 337; Hess & Coger 7002; Work 20.

\$975USD

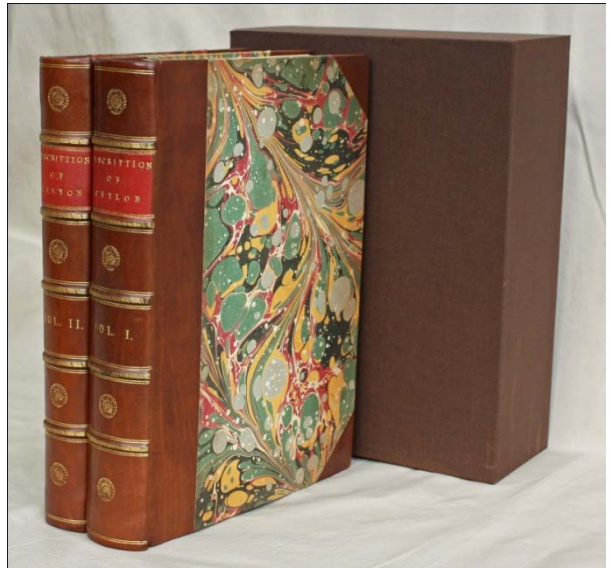
15. CORDINER, Rev. James.

A Description of Ceylon; Containing an Account of the Country, Inhabitants, and Natural Productions; with Narratives of a Tour Round the Island in 1800, the Campaign in Candy in 1803, and a Journey to Ramisseram in 1804.

London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, 1807. First Edition. Quarto, 2vols. xii; vi, 445; 360pp., [2]. With an engraved map and plan, fifteen aquatint plates, some folding and eight engraved plates. Handsome period brown gilt tooled half calf with marbled boards and maroon gilt tooled morocco labels, housed in a matching slip case. A very good set.

The author "records his observations of island life, including descriptions of an elephant hunt, pearl fishing, and cinnamon cultivation"(Christies). "As the chaplain to the garrison of Colombo had recently died, Cordiner was invited.., to take his place. He also became chaplain to the 51st regiment, having previously acted as chaplain to the 80th. He was chaplain from 1799 to 1804 and during this time he was also principal of all the schools on the island. As the only episcopalian clergyman on the island he conducted services at Government House each Sunday. He was also responsible for the formation of three schools in Colombo for Sinhalese, Tamil, and European pupils. In 1800 he made a six-month tour of the island with the governor, after which he made an official report on the schools. When Cordiner left Ceylon in 1804 he was presented with a piece of plate worth 200 guineas"(Oxford DNB); Cox I p.310; Goonetilleke 13.

\$3250USD



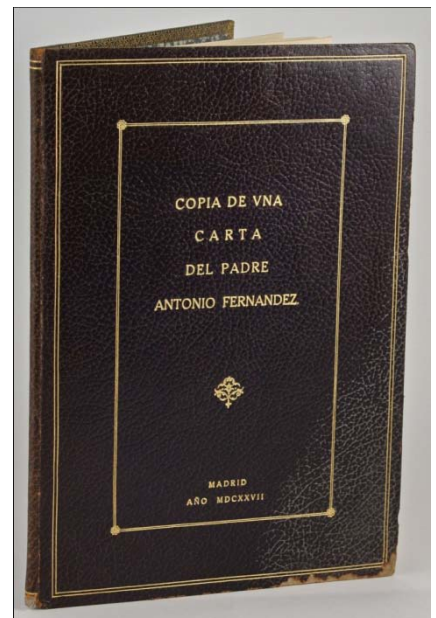
16. CORDOBA, Antonio Fernandez de.

Copia de vna [sic] del Padre Antonio Fernandez Superior de las casas que la Compañia 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].

Madrid: por la viuda de Luis Sanchez, 1627. First Edition. Quarto. 2 leaves. Handsome early 20th century dark brown gilt tooled full morocco. Back cover with strip of leather missing of left bottom corner, otherwise a good copy.

Very Rare as only one copy of the first edition found in Worldcat. "In 1613 the emperor Susenyos, 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).

\$2750USD



17. COSTA, Diogo da

Relaçam das Guerras da India Desde o Anno de 1736 até o de 1740. [Relation of the Wars in India from 1736 until 1740].

Porto: Antonio Pedroso Coimbra, 1741. First Edition. Octavo. [20]pp. Recent period style brown gilt tooled full sheep. A very good copy.

After careful planning, Chimnaji Appa led a Maratha army into the Portuguese occupied territories in 1737. Chimnaji's strategy was to go for the weakest link in the chain to the strongest, thereby progressively weakening the Portuguese. After four years of war the Portuguese finally surrendered.

"Portuguese Captain Caetano de Souza Pereira signed the surrender as most of the top army officers were already dead. Chimnaji was magnanimous in victory, and surviving Portuguese were given a safe passage"(Wikipedia).

\$650USD

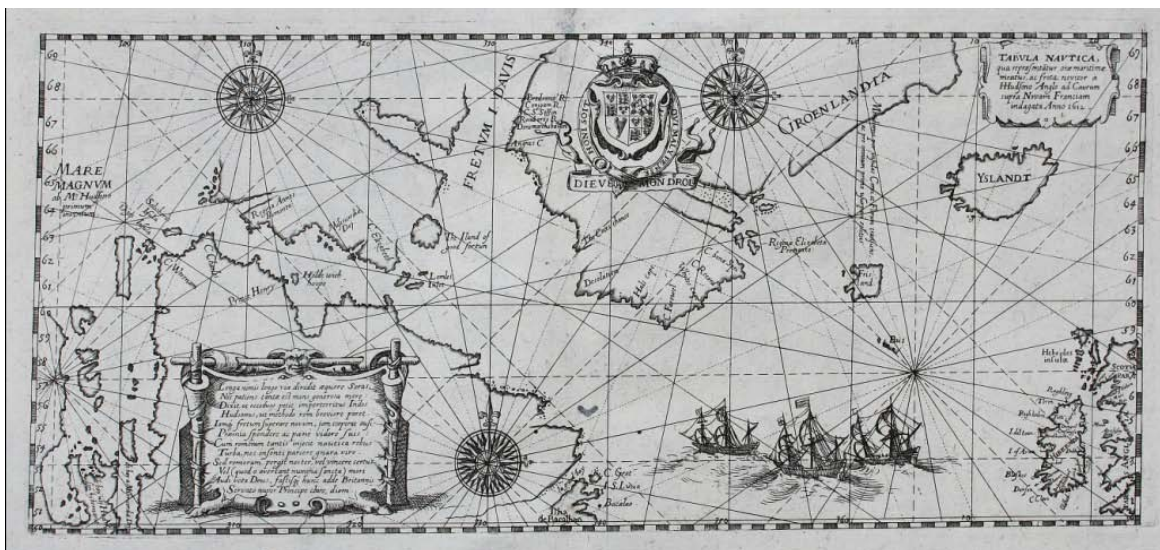
18. DE BRY, Theodore

[Set of Three Maps of the Arctic Regions] TABVLA NAVTICA, qua repræsentâtur oræ maritimæ meatus, ac freta, noviter a H Hudsono Anglo ad Caurum supra Novam Franciam indagata Anno 1612. [With] Vera delineatio totius tractus ex Hollandia Septentrionem versus per fretum Nassovicum, ad fluvium Oby ducentes, ex Annotatione Iohannis Hugouis Lintschottani, de Annis 1594 et 1595. etc. [With] Tabula Septemtrionalis Russiae, Samoithiae et Tingosiae, quemadmodum ea ab universali Russia Separata et ab Isaaco Massa descripta est.

Frankfurt: Theodore De Bry, 1613. Each ca, 15 x 34 cm (6 x13 in). Very clean wide margined copies, an excellent set of three maps.

Very rare set of three Arctic maps from Theodore De Bry's Petits Voyages, Part 10.

Map One: Tabula Nautica: "This scarce sea chart of the North Atlantic was created by De Bry after Hessel Gerritz' extremely rare map of 1612. This map depicts the fourth and final voyage of Henry Hudson in his hunt for a Northwest Passage, during which he was set adrift after his crew mutinied following a brutal winter and thus was never seen again. There were only eight people from the crew who made it back to England in September of 1611, and with them came the information for this map. This map records Hudson's belief that he had found the Pacific Ocean with the Mare Magnum named at far left; this was later named Hudson Bay. What would become James Bay is shown erroneously with two large bays of its own. A landmark map in the exploration of the North Sea and the Arctic, it is adorned with a trio of beautiful compass roses, rhumb lines, a decorative cartouche and the royal crest of Britain"(Old World Auctions). Hayes, Historical Atlas of the Arctic p. 26. This map is a slightly reduced version of Hessel Gerritzz "extremely rare map..., the first to depict Hudson Bay. It is found to be the first printed record of Hudson's fourth and final voyage"(Burden, Mapping of North America 162).



Map Two: Vera delineatio totius: "This handsome, boldly engraved map is derived from Linschoten's important chart depicting the discoveries of Barent's first and second voyages to the Arctic in search of a northeast passage to Asia. The map provides excellent information on the northern coastline of Scandinavia to the west coast of Novaya Zemlya. It is richly adorned with compass roses, ships, coats of arms, seals, and sea monsters. It was either published in Theodore de Bry's *Petits Voyages* or Levinus Husius' translation of de Bry; both were apparently printed from the same copperplate"(Old World Auctions).

Map Three: Tabula Septemtrionalis Russiae: "This exceptional map is De Bry's version of one of the most important maps of northern Russia. It is based on the map of Isaac Massa and Hessel Gerritsz from a year earlier, which is now extremely rare. Massa traveled in Russia from 1601 to 1609 and returned with a rich collection of geographical and cartographic material, much of which the Russian government had tried to keep secret. The map represents the northern coastline from the Onega Peninsula to the Rivers Ob and Pyasina. The landmasses of Novaya Zemlya and Vaygach are shown with a wide sea passage between the two (with a note stating that such a passage is only possible in the summer months). The title runs across the top of the map and a key is enclosed in a cartouche at left. A small fleet of ships and a group of seals are depicted off the coast of Novaya Zemlya. This map provided the cartographic foundation for maps of the region throughout the seventeenth century"(Old World Auctions).

\$4750USD

19. DELLON, [Charles] (1649/-1709)

Narracao da Inquisicao de Goa escripta em francez por Mr. Dellon vertida em portuguez e accrescentada com varias memorias, notas, documentos, e um appendice, contendo a noticia que da mesma Inquisicao deu o inglez Caludio Buchanan por Miguel Vicente d'Abreu. [The History of The Inquisition as it is Exercised at Goa].

Nova-Goa: Imprensa Nacional, 1866. First Portuguese Edition. Octavo. x, 309pp. Handsome period dark brown gilt tooled treed full sheep Goan binding. A very good copy.

Extremely rare first Portuguese edition printed in Goa with only a microform copy found in Worldcat. Charles Dellon was a French Catholic physician and traveller to the East Indies. In 1673 he 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. He was then shipped to Lisbon, but released in the following year on condition that he should return immediately to France"(Howgego D31).

\$1250USD

20. DILLON, Capt. P[eter] (1788-1847)

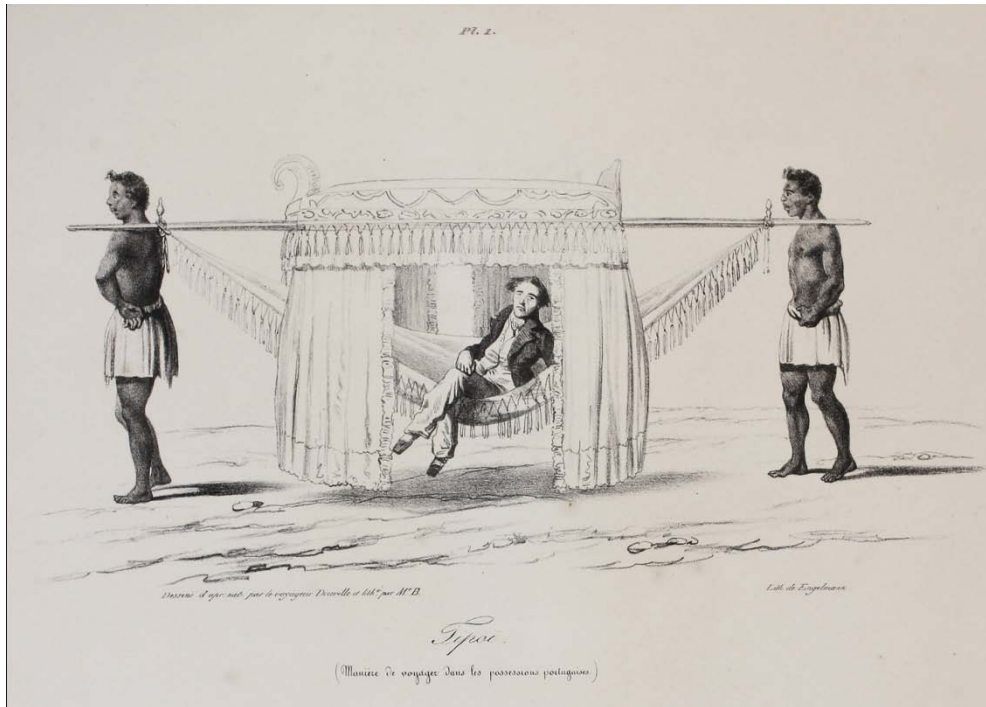
Voyage aux Iles de la Mer du Sud, en 1827 et 1828, et Relation de la Decouverte du Sort de la Perouse Dedie au Roi. [Narrative and Successful Result of a Voyage in the South Seas, performed by Order of the Government of British India to ascertain the actual fate of La Pérouse's Expedition, interspersed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

Paris: Chez Pillet Aine, 1830. First French Edition. Octavo, 2vols. lx, [295]; [363]pp. With two folding lithographed frontispieces, one other plate and a folding lithographed map. Handsome period green gilt tooled quarter sheep with marbled boards housed in a matching slip case. Rebacked in period style using original boards, otherwise a near fine set.

"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.

\$2750USD



21

21. DOUVILLE, Jean-Baptiste (1794-1837).

Voyage au Congo et dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique Equinoxiale, fait dans les Années 1828, 1829 et 1830. [Voyage to the Congo and in the interior of Equatorial Africa in the Years 1828, 1829 and 1830].

Paris: J. Renouard, 1832. First Edition. 3 vols. Octavo and Folio Atlas. xxxi; [iv]; [iv], 328; 380; 272pp. Atlas with an engraved title and list of plates and twenty lithographs on plates and a large folding engraved map. Original blue printed publishers wrappers, housed in a matching custom made slip case and box. A fine set.

Having at an early age inherited a fortune, Douville decided to gratify his taste for foreign travel. According to his own profession he visited India, Kashmir, Khorasan, Persia, Asia Minor and many parts of Europe. In 1826 he went to South America, and in 1827 left Brazil for the Portuguese possessions on the West Coast of Africa, where his presence in March 1828 is proved by the mention made of him in letters of Castello Branco, the governor-general of Luanda. In May 1831 he reappeared in France, claiming to have pushed his explorations into the very heart of central Africa. His story was readily accepted by the Société de Géographie of Paris, which hastened to recognize his services by assigning him the great gold medal, and appointing him their secretary for the year 1832. On the publication of his narrative, *Voyage au Congo et dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique Equinoxiale*, which occupied three volumes and was accompanied by an elaborate atlas, public enthusiasm ran high. However, although Douville may well have explored part of the province of Angola, and Sir Richard Burton maintained that the Frenchman's descriptions of the country of the Congo were lifelike; that his observations on the anthropology, ceremonies, customs and maladies of the people were remarkably accurate; and that even the native words used in his narrative were "for the most part given with unusual correctness."

Wikipedia; Howgego D27; Hess & Coger 3759.

\$5750USD



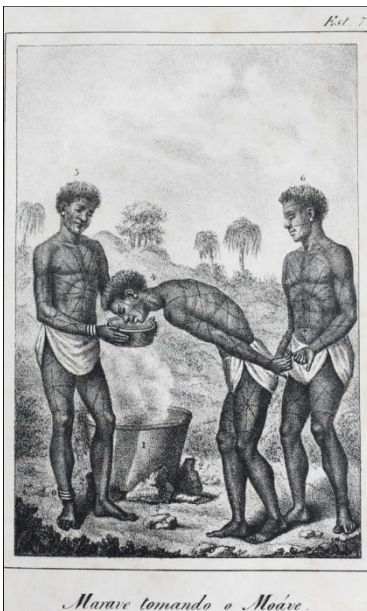
22. FITZCLARENCE, Lieutenant-Colonel [George] (1794-1842)
Journal of a Route Across India, Through Egypt, to England, in the Latter End of the Year 1817, and the Beginning of 1818.

London: John Murray, 1819. First Edition. Quarto. xxvi, 502pp. With nineteen maps, plans and illustrations on plates including 9 hand colored aquatints. Handsome period style brown gilt tooled half calf with marbled boards. A large margined, near fine copy.

Wonderful aquatints illustrate this account of "the routes to the Narmada, Jabalpur, Srinagar, Bellary, Culmeshur, Daulatabad, Maulipuram, Bombay etc. with notes on the cities, Muhammedan tombs, Hindu temples, Pindaris, & manners and customs"(Kaul Travels 505). "This volume is very scarce, having been bought up by the noble author"(Abbey Travel 519). "Fitzclarence, President of the Royal Asiatic Society, was the illegitimate son of William IV and Mrs. Jordan. Under the command of the Marquis of Hastings, he was involved in the campaigns against the Mahrattas of 1816 and 1817 and was entrusted with a copy

of the dispatches concerning the peace to carry overland. He witnessed the defeat of the Pindarrees by General Doveton and visited the Ellora caves and there is also a discussion of the operations of the East India Company. In Egypt, he met up with Salt and Belzoni and explored the pyramids with them: this is an important account of their discoveries"(Blackmer Collection 588). "Fitzclarence was to become a fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Royal Geographical, Antiquarian, Astronomical, and Geological societies of London, and a founder member of the Royal Asiatic Society (of which he was chosen president a year before his death)"(Oxford DNB); Howgego 1800-1850 I1; Tooley 222.

\$2750USD



23. GAMITTO, [Antonio Candido Pedroso] (1806-66)

O Muata Cazembe e os Povos Moraves, Chévas, Muizas, Muembas, Lundas e Outros da Africa Austral : Diario da Expedição Portuguesa Commandada pelo Major Monteiro. [The Muata Cazembe and the People of the Moraves, Chévas, Muizas, Muembas, Lundas and Other Tribes of Austral Africa: The Diary of the Portuguese Expedition Commanded by Major Monteiro].

Lisboa: Imprensa Nacional, 1854. First Edition. Octavo. xxv, 501 [2] errata pp. With twenty two lithographed plates and a large folding lithographed map. Period dark brown gilt tooled quarter straight grained sheep with black patterned boards. A couple of plates with expert repair, not affecting images, otherwise a very good copy.

Rare first edition of this important account of the Portuguese expedition into the Kingdom Cazembe under Major Monteiro. "In 1825 Gamitto was sent to Africa as an ensign. Six years later he was appointed second-in-command of the last of a series of 3 expeditions that the Portuguese mounted in an attempt to enter into trade with Kazembe's Eastern Lunda" (Marwick)."This work contains considerable information respecting the natives of Portuguese South-East Africa,

together with a description of a journey from Tete to Lunda" (Mendelssohn I p.586). The expedition "travelled up the Zambezi from the coast in search of diamonds. From Tete they proceeded overland to the north, passing to the east of lake Bangwelul and penetrating as far as Lake Mweru., [and finally reaching in November 1831] the capital of Cazembe"(Howgego 1800-1850, C19).

\$2750USD

24. GARAY, Don Jose de.

An Account of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in the Republic of Mexico; with Proposals for Establishing a Communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, based upon the Surveys and Reports of a Scientific Commission, Appointed by the Projector. [With] Anderson, Arthur: Communications with India, China, &c. Via Egypt, 28pp., not printed for sale, [c.1844]; bound with Galloway, John Alexander: Observations on the Proposed Improvements in the Overland Route via Egypt, with remarks on the Ship Canal, the Boulac Canal, and the Suez Railroad, with a front free endpaper presentation inscription by the author.

London: Ackermann and Co. Et al., 1844. First Editions. Octavo, 3 works in one. [iv], 188; 28; 24pp. With six folding engraved maps, one hand-colored, Period brown gilt tooled half calf with marbled boards. A very good copy.

With the bookplate of Baron Hambro. "Since the days of Hernán Cortés, the Tehuantepec isthmus has been considered a favourable route, first for an interoceanic canal, and since the 19th century for an interoceanic railway. Its proximity to the axes of international trade gives it some advantage over the Panama route; the Isthmus of Panama, however, is significantly narrower, making for a shorter traversal, even if the canal is farther from trade routes"(Wikipedia); Sabin 26546.

\$1250USD

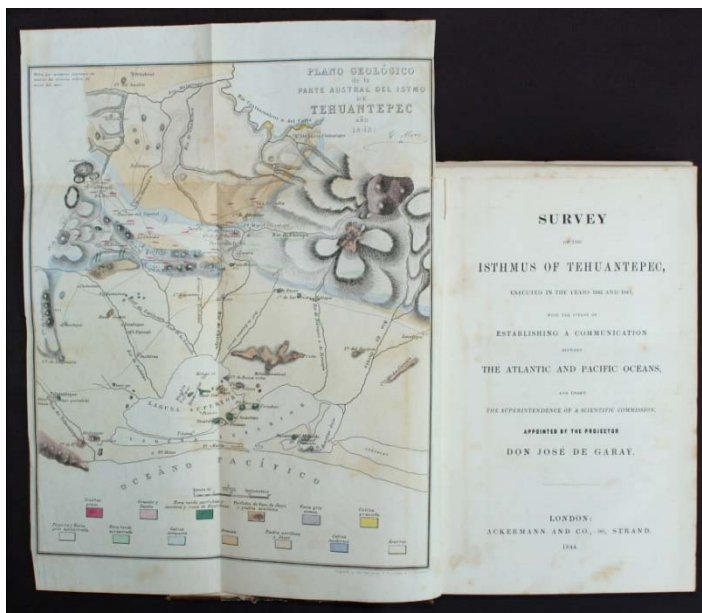
25. GODIGNO, Nicolao

De Abassinorum rebus, deque Aethiopiae Patriarchis Ioanne Nonio Barreto, & Andrea Oviedo, libri tres. Nunc primum in lucem emissi. [The Kingdom of Abyssinia]. [Bound With] Berosi Sacerdotis Chaldaici, Antiquitatum Libri Quinquecum Commentariis Joannis Anni Viterbensis Sacrae Theologiae professoris, nunc primum in antiquitatum Studio forum commoditatem, sub forma Encheridii excusi et Castigati.

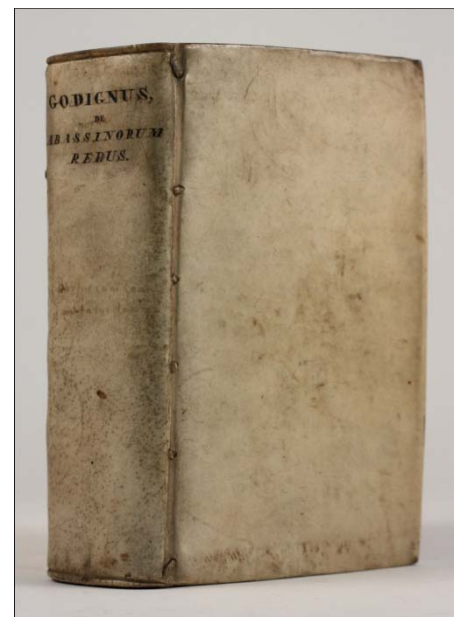
Lyon: Horace Cardon, 1612-5. First Edition. Octavo. [xvi]; [xvi], 414; 300 leaves. Period vellum. A very good copy.

First and only edition of this very important work for the history of the Portuguese conquests and missions in the East Indies and Abyssinia during the second half of the sixteenth century and the beginning of the seventeenth century. Parts two and three deal with the life, work and death of Joao Nunez Barreto and Andres Oviedo. Oviedo "with five other Jesuits, led the first Jesuit mission to Ethiopia"(Howgego O26). Oviedo spent twenty years in Ethiopia near Axum and was appointed Patriarch of Ethiopia. Fumagalli, Bibliografia Etiopica 1598.

\$4500USD



24



25

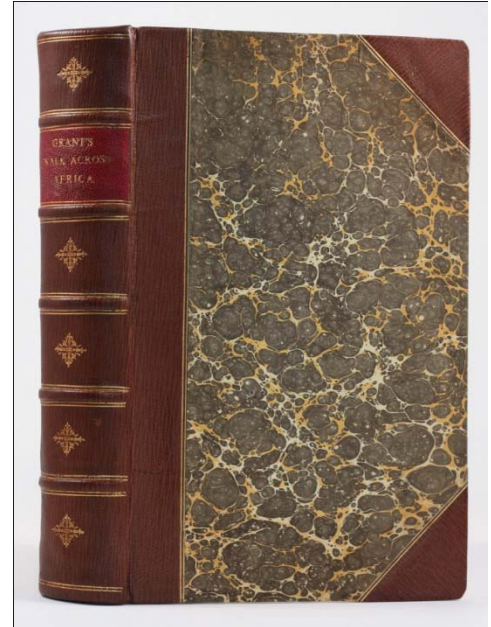
26. GRANT, James Augustus (1827-1892)

A Walk Across Africa or Domestic Scenes from my Nile Journal.

London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1864. First Edition. Octavo. xviii, [453]pp., [33]. With a large folding map in rear cover pocket. This issue without the very rarely present frontispiece portrait of Grant. Period style brown gilt tooled half straight grained morocco with gilt red morocco label and marbled boards. A very good copy.

"In 1852 Grant had spent some time shooting tigers with his friend and fellow Indian army officer, John Hanning Speke, who in 1859 invited his companion to join the Royal Geographical Society Nile expedition. Speke hoped to prove his contention that Lake Victoria, which he had discovered in 1858, was the source of the Nile. The two explorers and their porters now embarked on the 'long walk' on which Palmerston was later to remark and so provide Grant with the title of his book, A Walk across Africa (1864). It took them inland from the east African coast to Tabora and then northwards around the western shores of Lake Victoria to the kingdom of Buganda and ultimately down the Nile valley to Egypt., Grant shared in the fame which resulted from the expedition, receiving the Royal Geographical Society's gold medal in 1864"(Oxford DNB). "Grant, a calm, unassuming man, proved an ideal counterpoise to the mercurial Speke. Their expedition provided further confirmation that Lake Victoria was the source of the Nile. They also traveled in previously unexplored regions of Uganda and made significant contributions in various fields. Grant was especially useful as a collector and natural historian, as was evidenced by his description of the expedition"(Delpar p. 171); Hess & Coger 267; Howgego, 1850-1940 Continental Exploration, S54.

\$2950USD

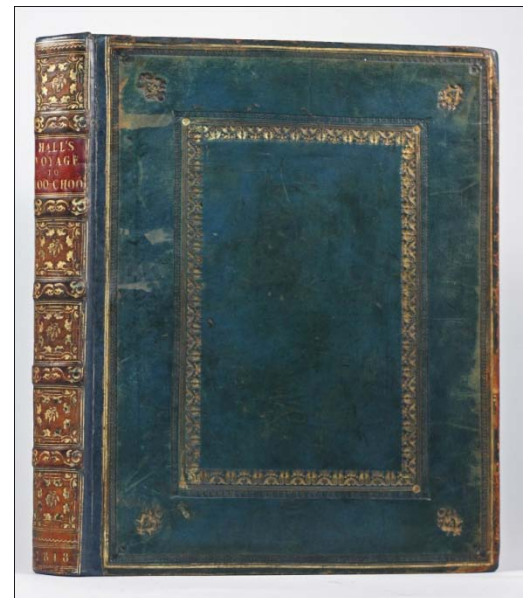


27. HALL, Captain Basil (1788-1844)

Account of a Voyage of Discovery to the West Coast of Corea and the Great Loo-Choo Island; with an Appendix containing Charts and Various Hydrographical and Scientific Notices.

London: John Murray, 1818. First Edition. Quarto. xvi, 222, cxxx, [lxxii vocabulary]pp. With nine fine aquatints, including eight hand colored, five maps and plans including several folding, plate of Wallaston's Dip Sector, and tables. Handsome period blue gilt tooled full calf. Recased using original boards and spine, otherwise a very good copy.

"The expedition took Lord Amherst's embassy to China and explored the relatively little-known East China Sea and the Yellow Sea. Visits were made to Korea and the Ryuku Archipelago. Korea had been sketchily explored by Europeans, but it was not until this 1816-17 expedition of the Alceste and Lyra, under Captains Murray Maxwell and Basil Hall, that detailed information was obtained about the Ryukyus. On the homeward passage the Alceste was wrecked in Gaspar Strait off Sumatra"(Hill 749)."The fine plates were drawn by William Havell and include views of Sulphur Island, Napakiang, various officials, costume, one of artefacts, etc. Hall "was then appointed to the brig Lyra (10 guns), ordered to China in company with the frigate Alceste and Lord Amherst's embassy. Hall's book Account of a



Voyage of Discovery to the West Coast of Corea and the Great Loo-Choo Islands (1818) describes this commission, his explorations in the little known eastern seas, and his visit to Canton (Guangzhou). His interview with Napoleon, who had known his father as a schoolboy at Brienne, is also recounted in the book, the later editions of which contain more personal narrative. The Lyra reached England in October 1817, and on 5 November Hall was posted to the rank of captain"(Oxford DNB); Howgego 1800-1850, H3; Abbey Travel 558; Cordier 3009; Tooley 241.

\$2250USD

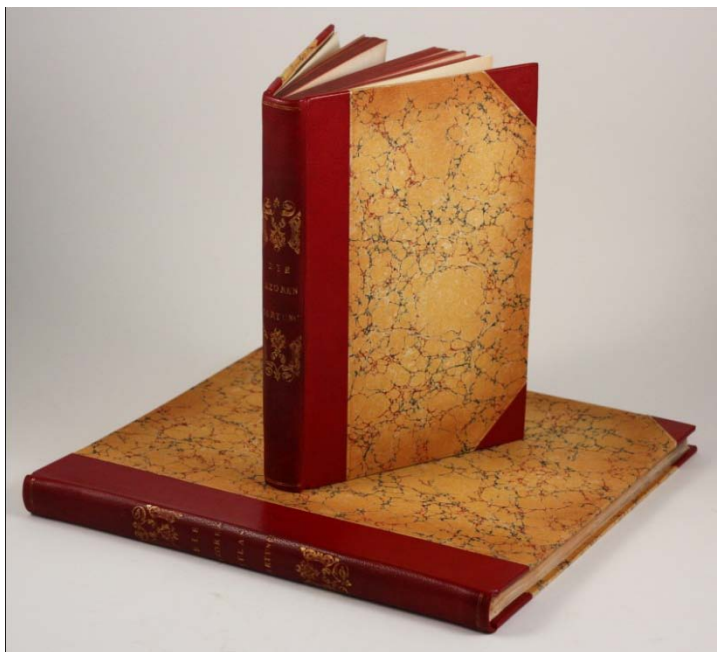
28. HARTUNG, George (1822-1891)

Die Azoren in Ihrer Ausseren Erscheinung und nach Ihrer Geognostischen Natur Geschildert. [Description of the Azores].

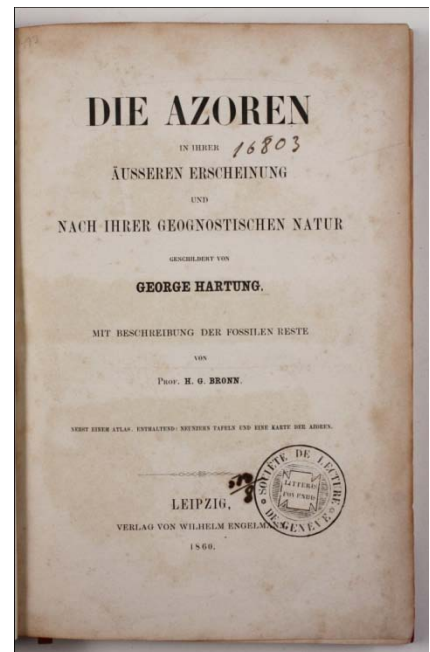
Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1860. First Edition. Large Octavo&Small Folio Atlas. viii, 350+[1]pp. Atlas with one map and nineteen other lithographed plates, many colored and folding. Handsome period style red gilt tooled half morocco with marbled boards. A very good set.

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).

\$4750USD



28



28

29. HORNEMAN, Frederick

The Journal of Frederick Horneman's Travels from Cairo to Mourzouk, the Capital of the Kingdom of Fezzan, in Africa. In the Years 1797-8.

London: W. Bulmer and Co., 1802. First Edition. Quarto. xxvi, 195pp. With 3 maps (2 large and folding). Period brown gilt tooled full calf. Rebacked in period style, extremities mildly rubbed, otherwise a very good copy.

"Horneman was one of the unlucky four sent out by the African Association to solve the vexatious question of the elusive Niger - where was its source, in what direction did it flow, and where did it empty. He set out in Egypt, reached Murzuk, but ended up in Tripoli. Starting from that country he made another attempt, but died somewhere on the Niger, without being able to inform the world of what he

accomplished"(Cox I p. 398). "Some intelligence of Hornemann's fate was eventually gleaned from a certain Captain Smith, who in 1817 was surveying the north coast of Africa and met the Bey of Fezzan, an Arab who had travelled with Horneman. It was not until 1819 that F. George Lyon and Joseph Ritchie reached Murzuk and collected information about Horneman's fate. He had apparently joined a caravan bound for Bornu (to the southwest of Lake Chad), crossed the Sahara and reached Katsina (in northern Nigeria), from where he had passed south into the Nupe Kingdom on the lower Niger. He apparently died of dysentery at Bakkanee (=Bokanee, just north of the Niger)"(Howgego, H100).

\$975USD



30

30.LAING, Major Alexander Gordon (1794-1826)

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

London: John Murray, 1825. First Edition. Octavo. x, [ii], 465pp. With seven aquatint plates and one folding engraved map. Period brown gilt tooled half calf with marbled boards. Recased using the original spine, otherwise a very good copy.

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 Sannasee, 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 interceded for the life of Sannasee. He crossed the Malageea near its source, reached the camp, negotiated the release of Sannasee, 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).

\$1500USD

31. LANDT, Rev. G.

A Description of the Feroe Islands, Containing an Account of their Situation, Climate, and Productions; together with the Manners and Customs, of the Inhabitants, Their Trade, etc.

London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, 1810. First Edition. Octavo. xiv, 426pp. With a folding engraved map and two engraved plates, one folding. Period brown gilt tooled full calf. Extremities mildly rubbed, otherwise a very good copy.

An interesting and detailed account with geographic, physical, economical and political descriptions of the Feroe Islands. "Norwegian control of the islands continued until 1380, when Norway entered the Kalmar Union with Denmark, which gradually evolved into Danish control of the islands. The Reformation reached the Faeroes in 1538. When the union between Denmark and Norway was dissolved as a result of the Treaty of Kiel in 1814, Denmark retained possession of the Faroe Islands"(Wikipedia).

\$1250USD

32. LEFEBVRE, Charlemagne-Theophile (1811-1860)

Voyage en Abyssinie execute pendant les annees 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843. [Travels in Abyssinia made in the Years 1839-1843].



Paris: Arthus Bertrand, ca. 1845. First Edition. Octavo, 2vols. & Folio Atlas. xci; iv, text: 393, [1];148, 376, [1]pp. The folio atlas with a large folding map of Abyssinia, 45 lithographed plates of the landscape and people, many folding and beautifully hand colored. And 14 lithographed plates of the archaeology of the country. Text with eight lithographed plates and a large folding panorama of the Simien Mountains. Period black gilt tooled quarter morocco with marbled boards housed in a matching slip case, plates in the atlas volume loose and housed in matching box. A very good set.

This copy represents the first part of this rare work containing the complete travel narrative and the topographical and ethnographical views and plates. This is the first scientific book published on Abyssinia, which remains a fundamental source on that part of Africa. Charlemagne-Theophile Lefebvre had been supported by the French government to explore the interior of Abyssinia. He traveled the country in 1839 with two naturalists, Quatrini-Dillon and Petit, and then undertook a second trip with a third naturalist, Vignaud, as his first two companions had died. Lefebvre returned from his mission in 1843 and published his account with the financial support of the Ministry of Marine. The plates show the Simien Mountains, Massawa, Gondar, Lake Tana, Aduwa, and Debra-Libanos which also give a good indication of the route and scope of the expedition. "In 1837 the French navy despatched Lefebvre on an exploratory mission..., the mission proceeded from Massawa through the territories of Tigre, Shoa and Gojam, and around Lake Tana and Gondar. Lefebvre amassed a vast store of geographical, sociological, archaeological and linguistic data. He made several more visits to Ethiopia, returning to Massawa in 1847-48, and in 1854-58 initiating trade with Aduwa"(Howgego 1800-1850, E19).

\$8500USD

33. LEGH, Thomas

Narrative of a Journey in Egypt and the Country beyond the Cataracts.

London: John Murray, 1816. First Edition. Quarto. viii, 157pp. With a folding engraved plate and a folding engraved map. Handsome period dark brown full calf with a gilt tooled coat of arms stamp (The Society of Writers to the Signet) on front and back covers. A very good copy.

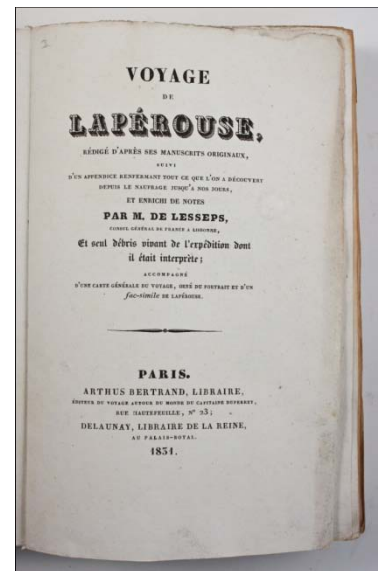
"Legh travelled in Egypt during 1812-1813 in the company of Reverend Charles Smelt, whose journal Legh used in this narrative. Exploring above Aswan, they reached as far as Nubia, where they were among the first modern explorers to examine the temples"(Blackmer 999). "In February 1813, despite Nubian hostility, they hired a one-masted boat at Philae and sailed another 225 kilometers upriver to an ancient fortress dominating the heights of Ibrim"(Howgego 1800-1850, E40); Abbey Travel 267; Gay 2103; Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 364; Weber I, 49.

\$875USD

34. LESSEPS, M. De (1766-?)

Voyage De Laperouse, Redige D'apres Ses Manuscrits Originaux, Suivi D'un Appendice Renfermant Tout Ce Que L'on a Devouvert Depuis Le Naufrage Jusqu'a Nos Jours, et Enrichi De Notes Par. M. De Lesseps, et Seul Debris Vivant De L'expedition Dont Il Etait. [Voyage of La Perouse, drafted after his original manuscripts., and Enriched with Notes by Mr. De Lesseps].

Paris: Arthus Bertrand y Delaunay, 1831. First Edition. Octavo. xviii, 436pp. With an engraved portrait frontispiece and a large engraved map, extra illustrated with a portrait of De Lesseps but bound without the engraved facsimile letter, which is commonly missing in this work. Original publisher's green printed wrappers housed in a custom made green gilt tooled half morocco with cloth boards clam-shell box. A near fine copy.



Rare account in the very rare original publishers wrappers of the only first hand account of the voyage, by its sole survivor. "His journey was a very difficult one, faced with primitive roads, enormous distance, a hazardous climate, and those of a half-civilized and badly policed empire, but he succeeded, and to him we owe the survival of many of the most important documents of the ill-fated expedition"(Hill 1010) "On arrival of the expedition at Petropavlovsk (in Kamchatka) in September 1787, De Lessep was sent overland across Russia with the reports and charts of the expedition to date. After leaving Petropavlovsk, he crossed the peninsula to Bolsheretsk and stayed there until late in January 1788 while a caravan of thirty-five sledges was assembled. With these he followed the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, arriving in Okhotsk itself on 8.5.1788. After failing in his attempt to reach Yakutsk by sledge, he returned to Okhotsk and left on horseback, eventually reaching Yakutsk. Lesseps the ascended the River Lena to Kirensk, where his boats broke up in the rapid, and continued to Irkutsk by horse. By carriage he continued to

Krasnoyarsk and Kazan, crossing the Volga in September 1788. He reached St. Petersburg on 22. 9. 1788 without knowing by that time La Perouse and his companions had been lost in a shipwreck. On 17.10 1788 Lesseps arrived in Versailles where he was presented to the King, and the narrative of his travels was ordered to be published at public expense"(Howgego, L123).

\$4750USD

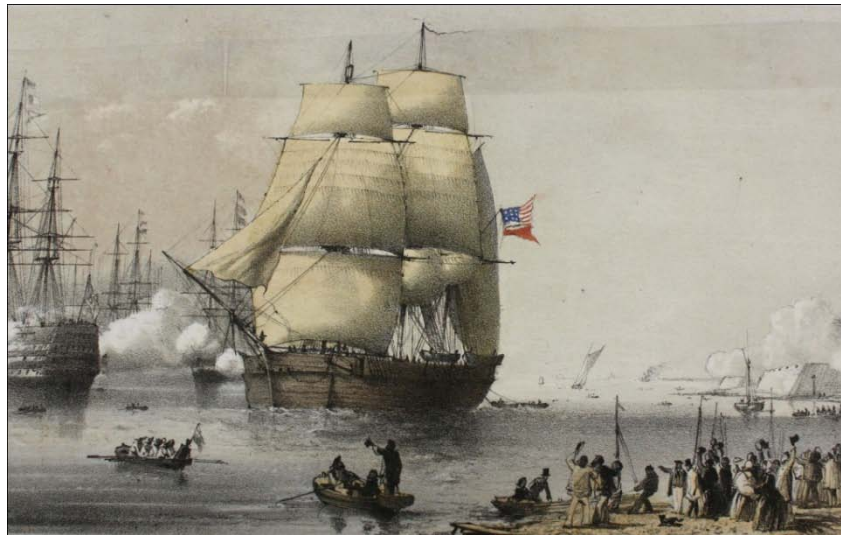
35. LYON, Captain G.F.

The Private Journal of Captain G.F. Lyon, of H.M.S. Hecla, during the Recent Voyage of Discovery under Captain Parry.

London: John Murray, 1824. First Edition. Octavo. xiv, 468pp., 8. 7 steel engraved plates including frontispiece, 1 large folding map. Period brown gilt tooled full calf with red gilt morocco label. Rebacked in style using original boards, otherwise a near fine copy.

On this voyage Lyon, in command of the Hecla, went to the northern coasts of Hudson's Bay. His 'Private Journal' is his "record of the second Parry expedition to Canadian arctic waters in the Fury and Hecla, 1821-23; events of the outward voyage to winter Island (Foxe Channel) 1821, and north through Foxe Basin to Iglulik Island, 1822. Includes detailed accounts of the Eskimos of southern Baffin Island and Melville Peninsula; the natural history and ice conditions of the region traversed, particularly of the difficult passage through Hudson Strait"(Arctic Bibliography 10531); Howgego 1800-1850, L52; Sabin 42853.

\$575USD



36

36. M'DOUGALL, George F.

The Eventful Voyage of the H.M. Discovery Ship "Resolute" to the Arctic Regions in Search of Sir John Franklin and the Missing Crews of H.M. Discovery Ships "Erebus" and "Terror," 1852, 1853, 1854. To Which is Added an Account of her Being Fallen in with by an American Whaler After her Abandonment in Barrow Straits, and of her Presentation to Queen Victoria by the Government of the United States.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, & Roberts, 1857. First Edition. Octavo. xl, 530pp., [1]; 24. With 8 chromo-lithographs, 24 woodcuts, and a hand colored folding map. Original brown blind stamped patterned gilt cloth. A very good copy.

"The Resolute, commanded by Captain Henry Kellett, formed part of the five-ship search force sent out under the overall command of Rear Admiral Edward Belcher. Due primarily to Belcher, the entire squadron of ships was abandoned in May 1854, while the crews returned south to safety. The resolute drifted a thousand miles before being recovered and ultimately being presented to Queen Victoria"(Hill p. 187); "Kellett and McClintock turned their attention to the search for Franklin's expedition and the exploration of new lands in the vicinity of Melville Island"(Howgego 1850-1940 Polar Regions, B15); Arctic Bibliography 10603; Sabin 43183.

\$2350USD

37. MEROLLA DA SORRENTO, P. Girolamo.

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

Napoli: Con Licenza de' Superiori, 1726. Second Edition. Octavo. [viii], 316, [28] Index pp. With an engraved frontispiece and nineteen other engraved plates. Period grey stiff card boards. Last leaves of text with some very mild water staining, otherwise a very good copy.

Very Rare Work as only five copies found in Worldcat. Girolamo Merolla was "a Capuchin from Sorrento who went to Africa in 1682. Between 1684 and 1688 Merolla worked largely in the region of Songo, about 150 miles northeast of Luanda. His Viaggio del Regno di Congo provides an interesting picture of life in seventeenth-century Angola and is often cited for its anecdotal observations. He was possibly to note the use of drums for military signalling. During a confrontation with an English slaver who was attempting to trade under the pretext that the Duke of York, the president of the Royal African Company, was a Catholic, Merolla infuriated the captain by suggesting that he would send a complaint about the behaviour of the English to his countrywoman Mary of Modena, Duchess of York. Apparently the King of the Congo did trade privately with the English, behind the back of the Capuchins"(Howgego M151).

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

\$5750USD



37

38. MEYER, Dr. Hans (1858-1929)

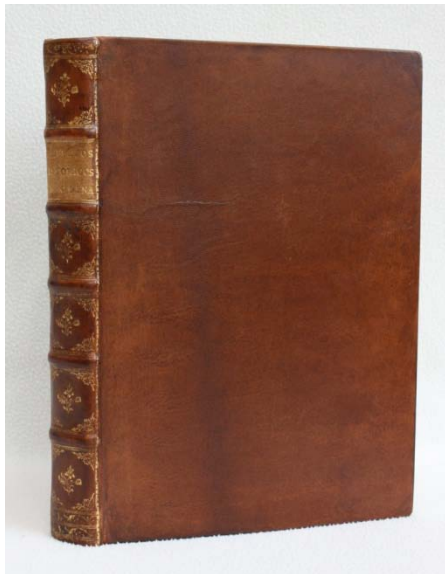
Ostafrikanische Gletscherfahrten. Forschungsreisen im Kilimandjaro-Gebiet. [Across East African Glaciers].

Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1893. Second Edition. Octavo. xvi, 376pp. With two folding maps and twelve photogravures, and eight mounted woodbury type photographic plates and nineteen text illustrations. Original beige decorative pictorial cloth. A fine copy.

Meyer describes his third attempt and first successful ascent of Kilimanjaro in September 1889 with Austrian mountaineer L. Purtscheller. "First undisputed ascent of Kibo Peak"(Neate M92). Meyer and Purtscheller agreed that the best chance of success lay in tackling the less severe incline of the southeastern slope of the mountain"(Howgego 1850-1940 Continental Exploration, M58). "On October 5, 1889, with professional mountaineer Ludwig Purtscheller and lead guide Johannes Kinyala Lauwo (1871-1996) Meyer reached the summit of Kilimanjaro"(Wikipedia); Hess & Coger 2126.

\$475USD

39. NAVARRETE, Domingo Fernandez de (1618-1686)



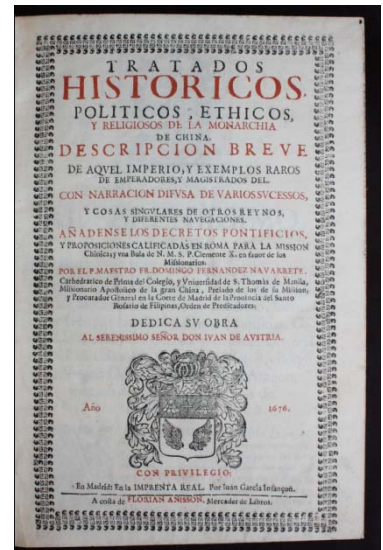
Tratados historicos, politicos, ethicos y religiosos de la Monarchia de China. [An Account of the Empire of China, Historical, Political, Moral and Religious. A Short Description of that Empire, and Notable Examples of its Emperors and Ministers. Also an Ample Relation of many Remarkable Passages, and Things worth Observing on Other Kingdoms, and Several Voyages].

Madrid: Imprenta Real, 1676. First Edition. Large Quarto. [xx], 518 + [25]pp. Very handsome period style brown elaborately gilt tooled full sheep. A fine copy.

The author "was in Manila probably from 1648 to 1656. Finding no great encouragement to remain in the Philippines, he ventured over to China, where he spent several years in the mission. Having learned the language, he read the histories of that country, and studied the manners and customs of the natives. In all he was twenty-six years travelling in Asia and America"(Cox I, P334). A large section (pp. 289--450) relates to the voyages of the Author in Mexico and the Philippines. "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 labored chiefly in Fujian province.., 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). 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). It also includes an account of his journey through Mexico. The author, a Dominican, criticizes the Jesuits, who as a result published Memorial apologetico and Reparos historiales in their defence. "There is a hostile survey of the Portuguese concession port of Macao"(China Illustrata Nova I, 165). "Forbidden to preach after the persecutions of 1665, he and the other friars were kept under house arrest in Canton. Navarrete escaped from Canton in 1669 and in the following year embarked at Macao on a Portuguese ship bound for Europe"(Howgego N6); Sabin 52095; Lust 21.

\$7500USD



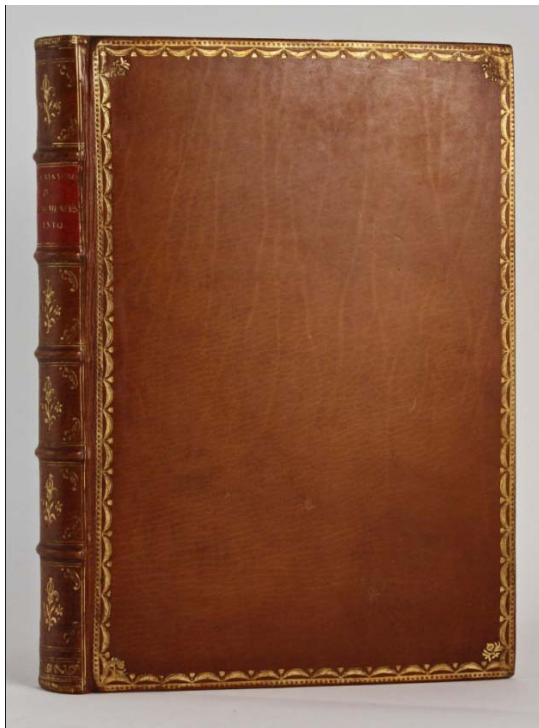
40. PINTO, Fernão Mendes

Peregrinação de Fernão Mendes Pinto e por elle escrita que consta de muytas, e muyto estranhas cousas, que vio, & ouvio no reyno da China, no da Tartaria, no de Pegú, no de Martavaõ, & em outros muytos reynos, & senhorios das partes orientaes ... E agora novamente correcta, e acrecentada com o Itenerario de Antonio Tenreyro, que da India veyo por terra a este reyno de Portugal, em que se contém a viagem, & jornada que fez no dito caminho, & outras muytas terras, & cidades, onde esteve antes de fazer esta jornada, & os trabalhos que em esta peregrinação passou no anno de mil & quinhentos & [The Voyages and Adventures, of Fernand Mendez Pinto, a Portugal: During his Travels for the space of one and twenty years in the Kingdoms of Ethiopia, China, Tartaria, Cauchin-china, Calaminham, Siam, Pegu, Japan, and a great part of the East-Indiaes. With a Relation and Description of most of the Places thereof].

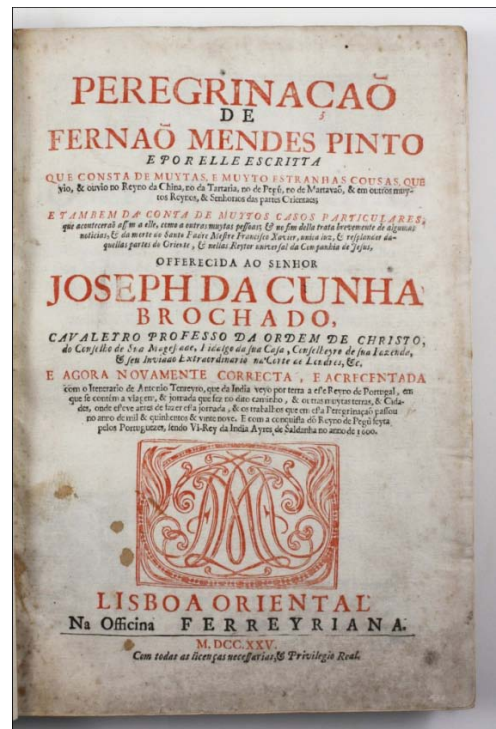
Lisboa: na officina Ferreyriana, 1725. Expanded & Corrected Portuguese Fourth Edition. Small Folio. [iv], 468pp. Very handsome period style brown elaborately gilt tooled full calf. A near fine copy.

Very Rare as only one copy found in Worldcat. This edition with "Breve discurso, em que se conta a conquista do reino de Pegu..": p. 435-458. This is a translation from the Spanish of Manuel d'Abreu Mousinho on the conquest of Pegu (Burma) in 1600 which is not present in the first and second editions. Pinto a Portuguese explorer whose "exploits are known through the posthumous publication of his memoir Pilgrimage (Portuguese: Peregrinação) in 1614.. In the course of his travels in the Middle and Far East, Pinto visited Ethiopia, the Arabian Sea, China (where he claimed to have been a forced laborer on the Great Wall), India and Japan. He claimed to have been among the first group of Europeans to visit Japan and initiate the Nanban trade period. He also claimed to have introduced the gun there in 1543. It is known that he funded the first Christian church in Japan, after befriending a Catholic missionary and founding member of the Society of Jesus later known as St Francis Xavier" (Wikipedia). Upon returning to Portugal, Pinto wrote "his famous Peregrinacao, now regarded as one of the finest travel books of all time" (Howgego P99). "It is, moreover, a classic record of the experiences and observations of one of the earliest Europeans to penetrate into the interior of oriental countries, which, in that era, were practically unknown. He was the first European to enter Japan (in 1542), seven years before Saint Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the Indies" (Cox I, p. 324).

\$\$\$750USD



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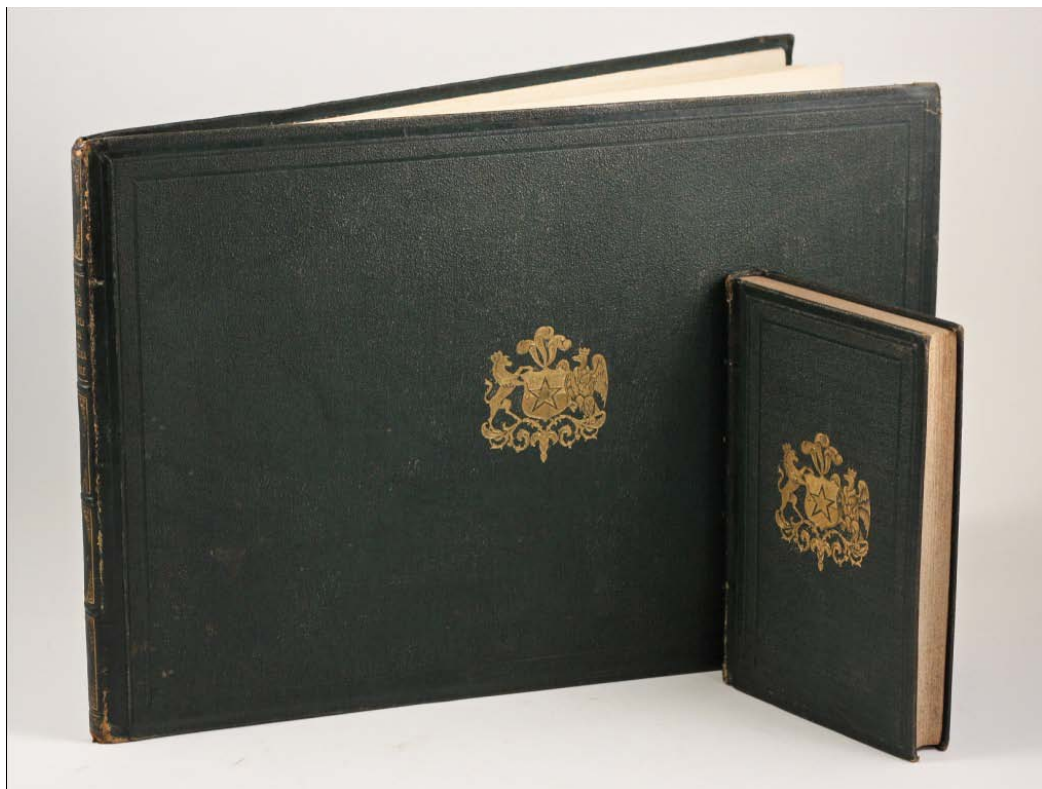
41. PISSIS, A.

Geografia Fisica de la Republica de Chile. [Physical geography of the Republic of Chile].

Paris: Delagrave, 1875. First Edition. Octavo and Folio Atlas. x, [i]; [iv], 536pp. With a lithographed map and twenty-two lithographed plates (three hand colored). Publishers green gilt tooled quarter morocco with pictorial gilt cloth covers. A near fine copy.

A rare geological account of Chile, the result of a survey by the Paris Institute of Geography. Mount Aconcagua, the highest peak in the Andes, is illustrated in this work with a fine colored plate. "Pedro José Amadeo Pissis Marín was a French geologist who served the Chilean government in the 19th century. Pissis worked in Brazil and Bolivia before he arrived to Chile. He left Bolivia due to political problems and was preparing his departure to France in Valparaíso when Chilean minister Manuel Camilo Vial contacted him to do a geologic and mineralogical description of the Republic of Chile. Monte Pissis, the third highest mountain in the Western Hemisphere and second highest volcano in the world is named after him"(Wikipedia); Palau 227450.

\$2250USD



41

42. RANKING, John

Historical Researches on the Conquest of Peru, Mexico, Bogota, Natchez, and Talomeco, In the Thirteenth Century by The Mongols, Accompanied with Elephants; and the Local Agreement of History and Tradition, with the Remains of Elephants and Mastodontes Found in the New World [With] Supplement to the Conquest of Peru and Mexico by the Mongols, in the xiii Century.

London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1827. First Edition. Octavo. [vi], 479; 51pp., [1]. With two folding engraved maps and four engraved plates. Period dark green gilt tooled quarter morocco with marbled boards. A very good copy.

"Ranking's theory that some of Kubla Khan's fleet, sent against Japan in the thirteenth century and scattered by a violent storm, were wrecked on the coast of Peru, with the surviving crews founding the Inca Empire"(Winter). Sabin 67891.

\$575USD



44

43. RENOUARD DE SAINTE-CROIX, Felix

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

Paris: Crapelet for Clément frères, 1810. First Edition. Octavo, 3 vols.. x, 309;pp. With two engraved hand colored folding maps and four folding tables. Period brown gilt tooled quarter sheep with orange gilt labels and marbled boards housed in a matching slip case. A very good set.

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

\$3750USD

44. RINK, H[enrik].

Eskimoiske Eventyr og Sagn oversatte efter de indfødte Fortælleres Opskrifter og Meddelelser [With Supplement] Indeholdende et Tillæg om Eskimoerne, deres Kulturhistorie og øvrige Eiendommeligheder samt formodede Herkomst. [Eskimo Fairy Tales and Legends with Appendix on the Eskimos, Their Culture and Their Presumed Descent].

Copenhagen: C. A. Reitzels, 1866-71. First Danish Edition. Large Octavo. vi, 376, 259pp. With a chromo lithograph frontispiece and one other chromo lithograph, a photographic portrait plate, five wood engravings on plates, one lithographed map and numerous wood engravings in the text. Period brown gilt tooled half sheep, with marbled boards. Rebacked with original spine laid down, some mild wear of binding, some mild foxing on the back of plates, otherwise a very good copy.

First Danish edition, substantially expanded compared to the first edition published in Greenland.

"Contains 170 tales and legends, together with extracts from songs and legends, as told and sung by Eskimos in East, West and northwest Greenland and Labrador. Includes preface by the author, and introduction containing an account of the Eskimos, their history, tribes and distribution, etc."(Arctic Bibliography 14598); Lauridsen VIII, 312 & 322.

\$2250USD

45. SMITH, [E. G.]

A Panoramic View of the City of Funchal, in the island of Madeira: Sketched on the Spot by Mrs. Reginald Southwood Smith, of Stafford Rectory, Dorset: Executed in the Tinted Style of Lithography, by L. Haghe, Esq., Lithographer to the Queen.

Weymouth: B. Benson, 1844. Second Edition. Oblong Folio. 4 leaves. With a folding lithographed panorama of Funchal approx. 120x30cm. Period dark brown quarter sheep with cloth boards and gilt tooled sheep morocco label. Rebacked in style using original boards, otherwise a very good copy.

"Funchal was founded by João Gonçalves Zarco in 1421 and was elevated to city status by King Manuel I of Portugal in 1508. In the early 1400s, Álvaro Fernandes was the commander of Funchal. In the 16th century Funchal was important as a stopping place between the Indies and the New World. It was the port for Madeiran sugar and wine. Funchal was once to the Portuguese what Gibraltar, St. Helena, and Malta now are to the English. Therefore they garrisoned the city, though naturally defended by its rugged cliffs, and built there four impregnable fortresses"(Wikipedia) Not in Abbey Travel.

\$2250USD

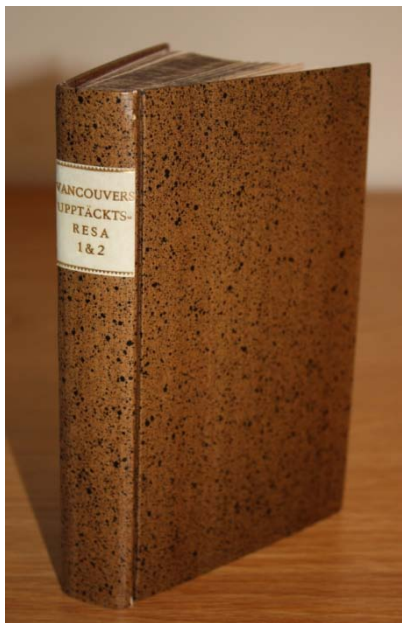
46. SPARRMAN, Anders

En Upptäckts-Resa till Norra Stilla Hafvet. [A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean].

Stockholm: Anders Zetterberg, 1800-1. First Swedish Edition. Small Octavo, 2vols. in one. [x]; [ii], 184; 192pp. With eight copper engraved plates and one copper engraved folding map. Period style brown marbled papered boards with a gilt tooled label. A near fine copy.

Very Rare as only four copies found in Worldcat. Sparrman travelled on Cook's second voyage. This is a translation of the Vancouver text, but also included is original work by Sparrman, namely his observations on the inhabitants of Patagonia "Bihang om Patagonere" which didn't appear in any English language edition. The engraved plates used by Sparrman are of special interest as they are derived from Webber's portrait engravings for Cook's third voyage. The folding map was prepared by Sparrman himself for the very rare Strodde underrattesler om Capitaine Cooks sista resa... (Stockholm, 1781), This important map, which was reissued for this volume, was one of the very first to show the Hawaiian Islands. Forbes 325; Kroepelien, 1314; Rolf du Rietz 16, Captain Cook.

\$4750USD

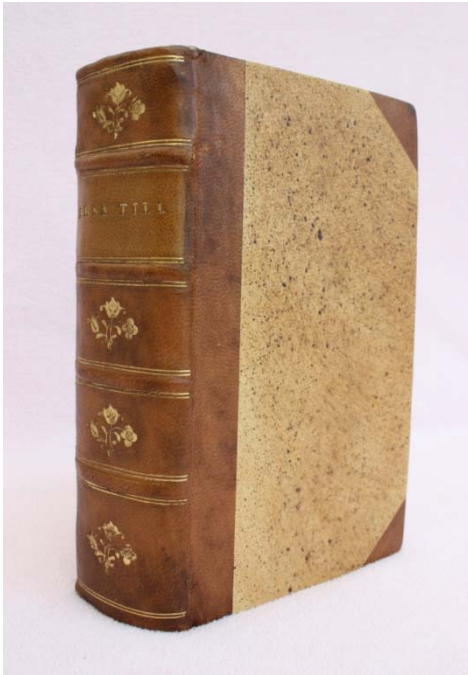


46



46

47. 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].

Stockholm: Anders J. Nordstrom, 1783. First Edition. Octavo. xv, 766pp. With nine copper engraved plates and one copper engraved folding map. Handsome period style brown gilt tooled half sheep with marbled boards. A near fine copy.

"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.

\$3250USD

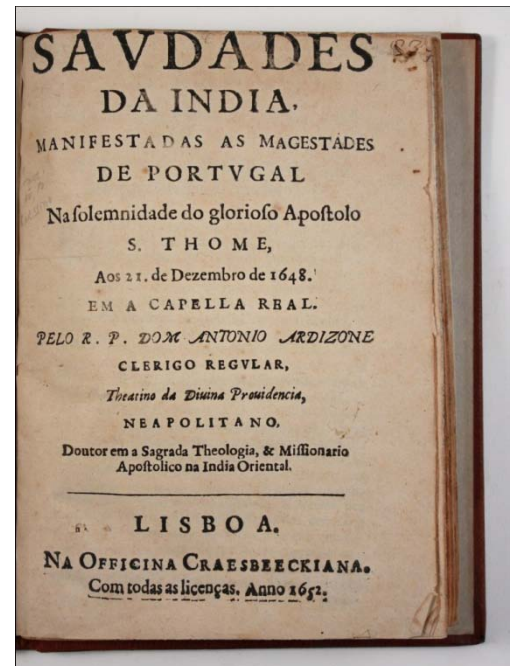
48. SPINOLA, Antonio Ardizzone

Saudades da India : Manifesta das as Magestades de Portugal na Solemnidade do Glorioso Apostolo S. Thome, aos 21, de Dezembro de 1648. [Longing for India, Manifested in Portugal's Possessions there and the Solemnity of the Glorious Apostle Sao Thome].

Lisboa: Na officina Crassbesekiana, 1652. First Edition. Small Quarto. [vi], 40pp. Period Portuguese style speckled dark brown full gilt tooled full sheep. A very good copy.

Very Rare work as only six copies found in Worldcat. This work gives valuable information on the Portuguese possessions in India, especially the missions there. "Thomas the Apostle, also called Doubting Thomas or Didymus (meaning "Twin"), was one of the Twelve Apostles of Jesus. He is best known for disbelieving Jesus' resurrection when first told of it, then proclaiming "My Lord and my God" on seeing Jesus in John 20:28. He was perhaps the only Apostle who went outside the Roman Empire to preach the Gospel. He also believed to have crossed the largest area, which includes the Persian Empire and India"(Wikipedia).

\$2250USD



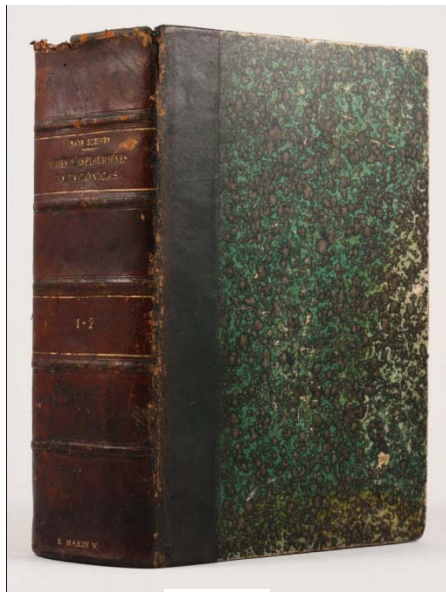
49. STEFFEN, Hans

Viajes de Exploracion i Estudio en la Patagonia Occidental 1892-1902. [Travel, Exploration and Studies in Western Patagonia from 1892-1902].

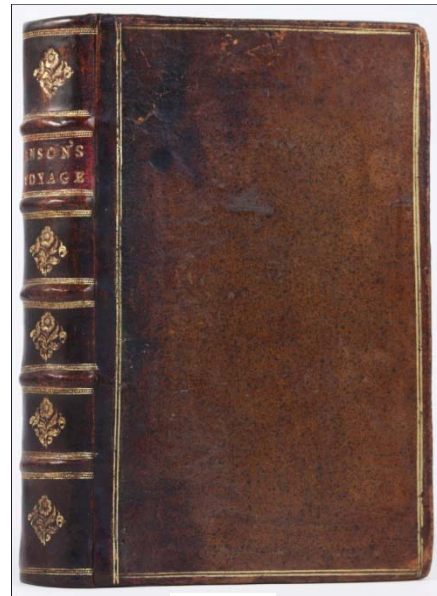
Santiago: Cervantes, 1909-10. First Edition. Large Octavo 2vols in one. xi; viii, 409; 549pp. With seven folding maps and many illustrations on plates. Period olive gilt tooled quarter calf with marbled boards. A very good copy.

Rare work as only seven copies found in Worldcat."Hans Steffen Hoffman was a German geographer and explorer of the Aysén Region in western Patagonia., Steffen Glacier on the Northern Patagonian Ice Field is named after him., [He was] contracted to join the Chilean boundary commission to explore areas disputed by Argentina in what is now Aysén Region of Chile"(Wikipedia); Howgego 1850-1940 Continental Exploration, S64.

\$1750USD



49



50

50. THOMAS, Pascoe

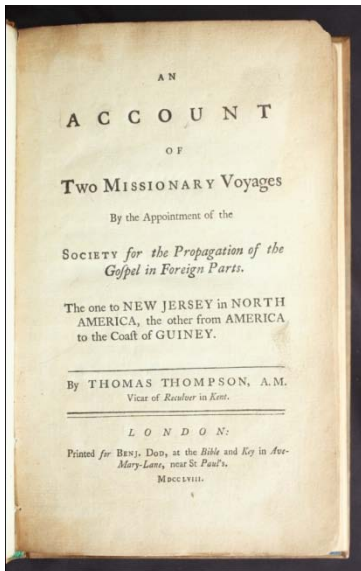
A True and Impartial Journal of a Voyage to the South-Seas, and Round the Globe, In his Majesty's Ship the Centurion, Under the Command of Commodore George Anson. All the Material Incidents During the said Voyage, from its Commencement in the Year 1740 to its Conclusion in 1744, are Fully and Faithfully Related....

London: S. Birt et al., 1745. First Edition. Octavo. [xvi], 347 + 39[index]pp. Period dark brown gilt tooled full calf with red-brown gilt morocco label. Rebacked using original boards. Extremities slightly rubbed, otherwise a very good copy.

"Pascoe Thomas kept a full and faithful daily journal of the incidents of this important four-year voyage. Included are a very interesting list of subscribers names and an appendix giving an account of the treasure taken from the Nuestra Signora del Buono Carmella. This account of the voyage preceded the publication of the official account of Lord Anson's voyage by three years"(Hill 1693).

"The main force was to go to the Caribbean, while a smaller squadron attempted the remote but ill-defended coasts of the Pacific. To command this squadron Anson was chosen, apparently by Wager, a shrewd judge of men, though his only obvious qualifications were plenty of recent sea time, and long experience outside home waters. His orders were to raid and plunder the Pacific coast of South America, to attack Panama if in the meanwhile the Caribbean expedition had gained a foothold on the opposite side of the isthmus, and if possible to capture the annual 'galleon' which linked Mexico and the Philippines. In addition he was to encourage rebellion by the native Panamanians against the Spaniards, or by the Spanish colonists against their king"(Oxford DNB); Cox I, p.48-9; Sabin 95437.

\$1750USD



51

51. THOMPSON, Thomas

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.

London: Benjamin Dod, 1758. First Edition. Octavo. [iv], 87pp. 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); Howgego, F59; Howes T203; Sabin 95529.

\$1250USD

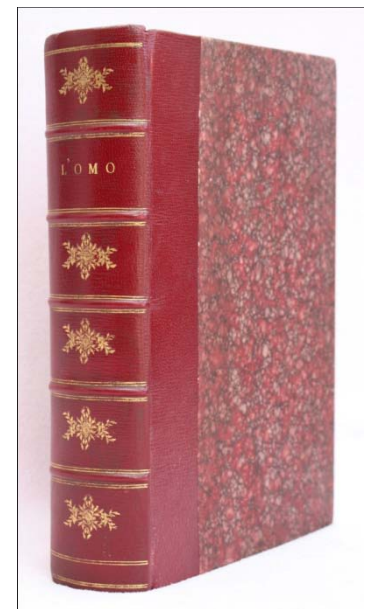
52. VANNUTELLI, L. & Citerni, C. (1860 - 1897)

Seconda Spedizione Bottego. L'Omo. Viaggio D'Esplorazione Nell'Africa Orientale. Sotto gli auspici della Società Geografica Italiana. [The Second Bottego Expedition. The Omo. Travels of Exploration in East Africa. Under the auspices of the Italian Geographic Society].

Milano: Ulrico Hoepli Editore, 1899. First Edition. Quarto. xvi, 650pp. With 141 illustrations in text, eleven plates and nine maps, some folding. Handsome period style maroon gilt tooled straight-grained morocco with marbled boards. A very good copy.

"Vittorio Bottego was an Italian army officer and one of the first explorers of Jubaland in Africa (now part of Somalia), where he led two expeditions. In [t]his second expedition (1895-1897) he ventured in the still then unknown region of the upper Juba, Lake Rudolf and the Sobat, along the Omo River, trying to return passing through Ethiopia, then at war with Italy. There he found his death near Jellen in a battle with an Oromo tribe. His body was never found and his last story told years later by two of his companions, Vannutelli and Citerni, who survived the battle but were kept in prison for two years by Menelik II, emperor of Ethiopia"(Wikipedia); Howgego B60.

\$750USD



52

53. WALCKENAER, Charles Athanase

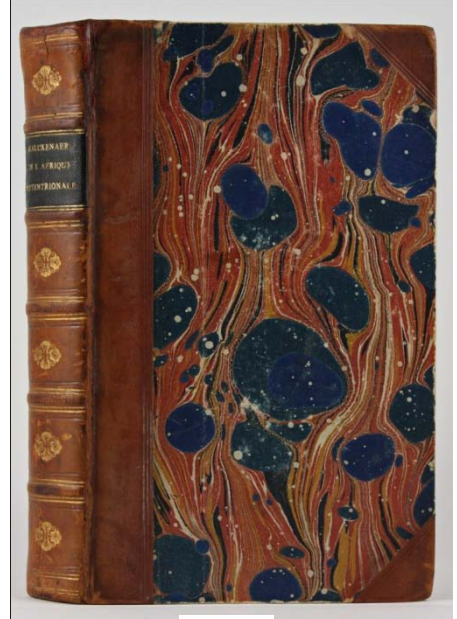
Recherches Geographiques sur l'Interieur de l'Afrique Septentrionale, comprenant l'histoire des voyages entrepris... Pour pénétrer dans l'intérieur du Soudan; l'exposition des systèmes géographiques qu'on a formes sur cette contrée; l'analyse de divers itinéraires Arabes pour déterminer la position de Timbouctoo; et l'examen des connaissances des anciens relativement à l'intérieur de l'Afrique: suivies d'un appendice, contenant divers itinéraires, traduits de l'Arabe par M. Le Baron Silvestre de Sacy et M. De La Porto, etc. [Geographical Treatise on the Interior of Northern Africa, including the history of travel undertaken until the Present].

Paris: Arthus Bertrand, 1821. First Edition. Octavo. 525pp. With a large folding engraved map. Handsome period brown gilt tooled half calf with marbled boards. A very good copy.

A rare and early study of the known accounts of the western Sahara trade routes and Timbuctoo. Also an important analysis of the Arab caravan routes in the Western Sahara to try to accurately determine the

position of Timbouctoo, with an appendix containing the routes analysed. Not in Gay. "Walckenaer was born in Paris and studied at the universities of Oxford and Glasgow. In 1793 he was appointed head of the military transports in the Pyrenees, after which he pursued technical studies at the École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées and the École polytechnique. He was elected member of the Institut de France in 1813, was maire in the 5th arrondissement in Paris and secretary-general of the prefect of the Seine 1816-1825. He was made a baron in 1823. In 1839 he was appointed conservator for the Department of Maps at the Royal Library in Paris and in 1840 secretary for life in the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres. He was one of the founders of the Société entomologique de France in 1832"(Wikipedia).

\$1750USD



53

54. WITTMAN, William

Travels in Turkey, Asia-Minor, Syria, and across the Desert into Egypt During the Years 1799, 1800, and 1801, in Company with the Turkish Army, and the British Military Mission. To which are annexed, Observations on the Plague, and Meteorological Journal.

London: Richard Phillips, 1803. First Edition. Quarto. xvi, 595pp., [1]. With 16 hand colored costume aquatints, 5 uncolored engraved plates (1 folding) and 2 maps, (1 hand colored). Handsome period brown gilt tooled full polished calf with raised bands and a red gilt morocco label. A very good copy.

"Wittman was a member of the Anglo-Turkish expeditionary force which travelled overland from Constantinople to Egypt in 1799 to take part in the campaign against the French"(Atabey 1344); "Wittman was surgeon to the British Military Mission acting with the army of the Grand Vizier between 1799 and 1801, travelling through Turkey, Syria and Egypt and later Greece. This volume dedicated to Lord Elgin, includes observations of the plague"(Blackmer Sale 1105); Atabey II, 1344; Cox I p.240; Lipperheide 1426; Roehricht 1597.

\$2950USD



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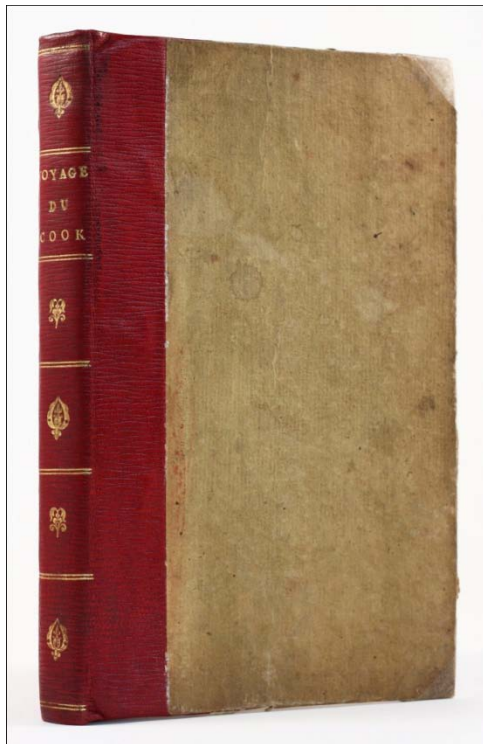
55. ZIMMERMANN, Henri[ch] (1741-1805)

Dernier Voyage du Capitaine Cook Autour du Monde, ou se Trouvent les Circonstances de sa Mort. [Last Voyage of Captain Cook Round the World, and the Circumstances of his Death].

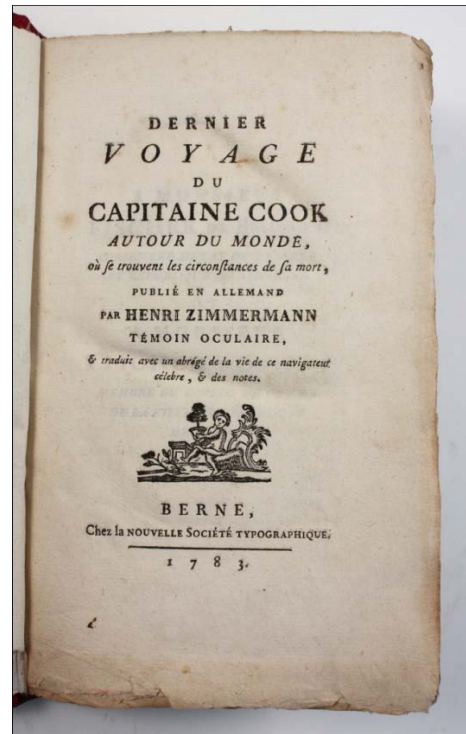
Berne: Chez la Nouvelle Societe Typographique, 1783. Second French Edition. Octavo. xvi, 200pp. Very handsome period red gilt tooled quarter straight-grained morocco with vellum tips and yellow paste paper boards. Original boards rebaked in style, otherwise a fine uncut copy.

"With possible exception of John Rickman's Journal, earliest account of Cook's last voyage"(Howes Z14). And thus one of the first works to mention Hawaii. Also, one of the most interesting narratives of this voyage. "In 1776, after several unsuccessful attempts at various professions, Zimmermann, a native of Speyer, signed on as a common sailor on the Discovery. Sir Maurice Holmes, in his Cook Biography, writes of Zimmermann, "from the start of the voyage he determined to keep a shorthand journal and to retain it, despite the instructions .. Demanding the surrender of all logs and journals.' the original account, printed in 1781, was suppressed in Germany at the request of the British Admiralty in accordance with the instructions given to the personnel of the ship that all journals were to be turned over to them for use in the official account of the expedition"(Hill p. 333). "The second French-language edition, which closely follows that of the first edition (Berne, 1782) with the title and text reset. Zimmermann's narrative ends on page 117, followed on page 118 by a life of Cook, "Abregee de la vie du capitaine Cook," as in the first French (Berne) edition, and an important series of "Notes"(Forbes 59). Zimmermann's work is one of the rarest of all accounts of Cook's third voyage and, with Rickman's narrative, the earliest published account of the third voyage, the death of Cook, and the discovery of Hawaii. The first edition came out in German at Mannheim in 1781. Beddie 1630; Lada-Mocarski 33; Sabin 106436.

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