

Rootenberg Rare Books & Manuscripts Presents:



LAND LEGS

A Travel & Exploration Catalogue

(Because We Can't Right Now)

AN IMPRESSIVE TREK

2. ATKINSON, Thomas Witlam

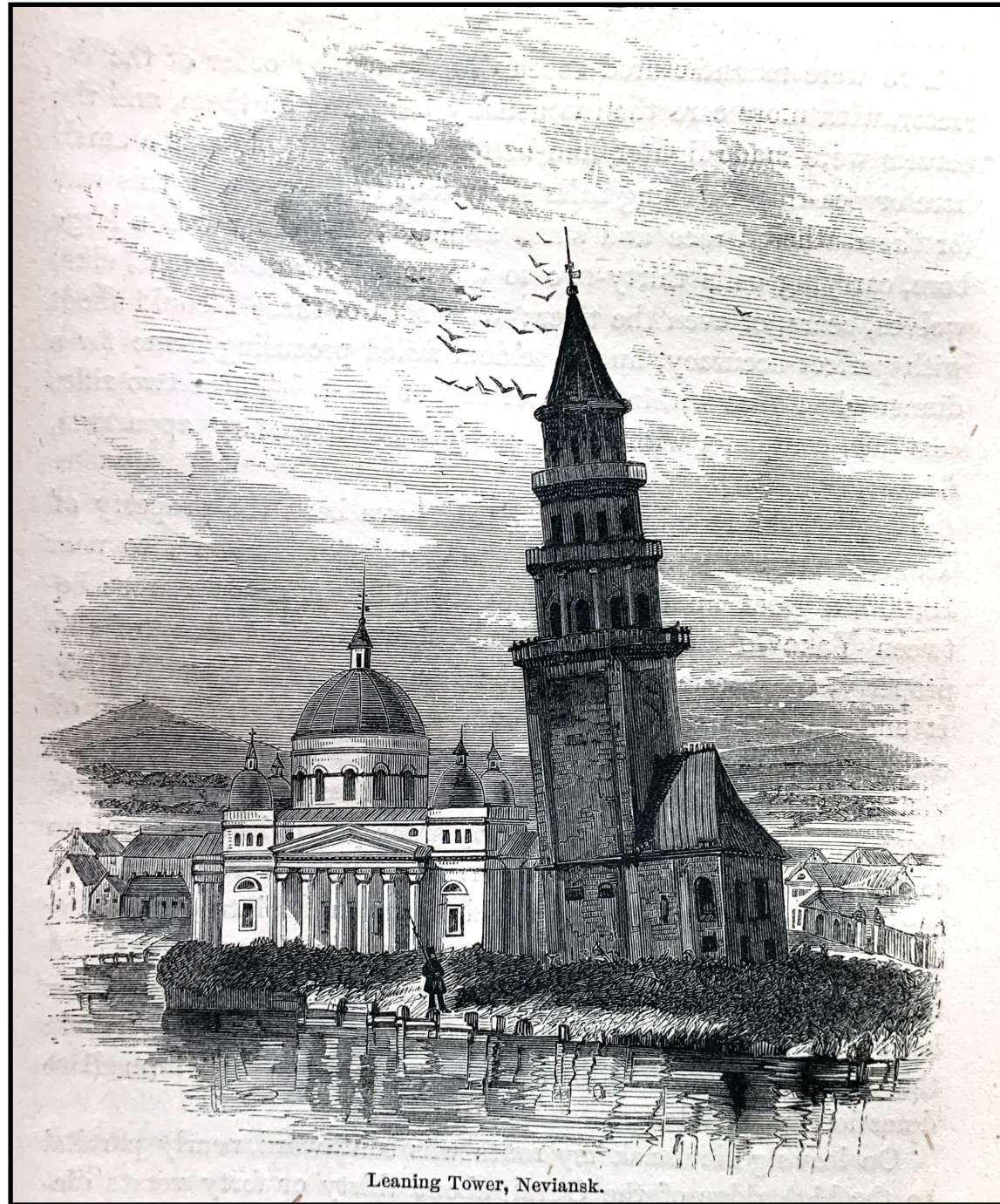
Oriental and Western Siberia: a narrative of seven years' explorations and adventures in Siberia, Mongolia, the Kirghis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and part of Central Asia. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1858. 8vo. 533 pp. plus leaf of publisher's advertisements. With frontispiece plus beautiful 51 illustrations and folding map. Black cloth, author and title in gilt on spine; new endpapers, small waterstain on top edge of pages 48-65, otherwise a clean copy with an ownership inscription that indicates "purchased April 30, 1858."

First American edition; second overall. The first edition was printed earlier the same year in London. In *Oriental and Western Siberia*, Atkinson details his incredible journey through the region. His trip was harrowing; he faced extreme weather conditions, hostile natives, and scarce resources. During his nearly 40,000-mile trek, Atkinson had numerous close brushes with death in the often-barren and harsh terrain. Significantly, as one of the first Europeans to visit the region, he provides new details concerning the landscape, the peoples, and cultures of Siberia.

Atkinson (1799-1861) was an English architect and artist. He sketched and mapped Siberia during his travels there, and many appear in the book. He followed *Oriental and Western Siberia* with a second one entitled *Travels in the regions of the upper and lower Amoor ...* in 1860. Although some questioned the veracity of his trips, Atkinson was widely praised in important periodicals at the time like the *Journal of the Geological Society* and *The Athenaeum*. His books and accompanying art became classics in the popular genre of travel narratives.

DNB, XXII, p. 84-85

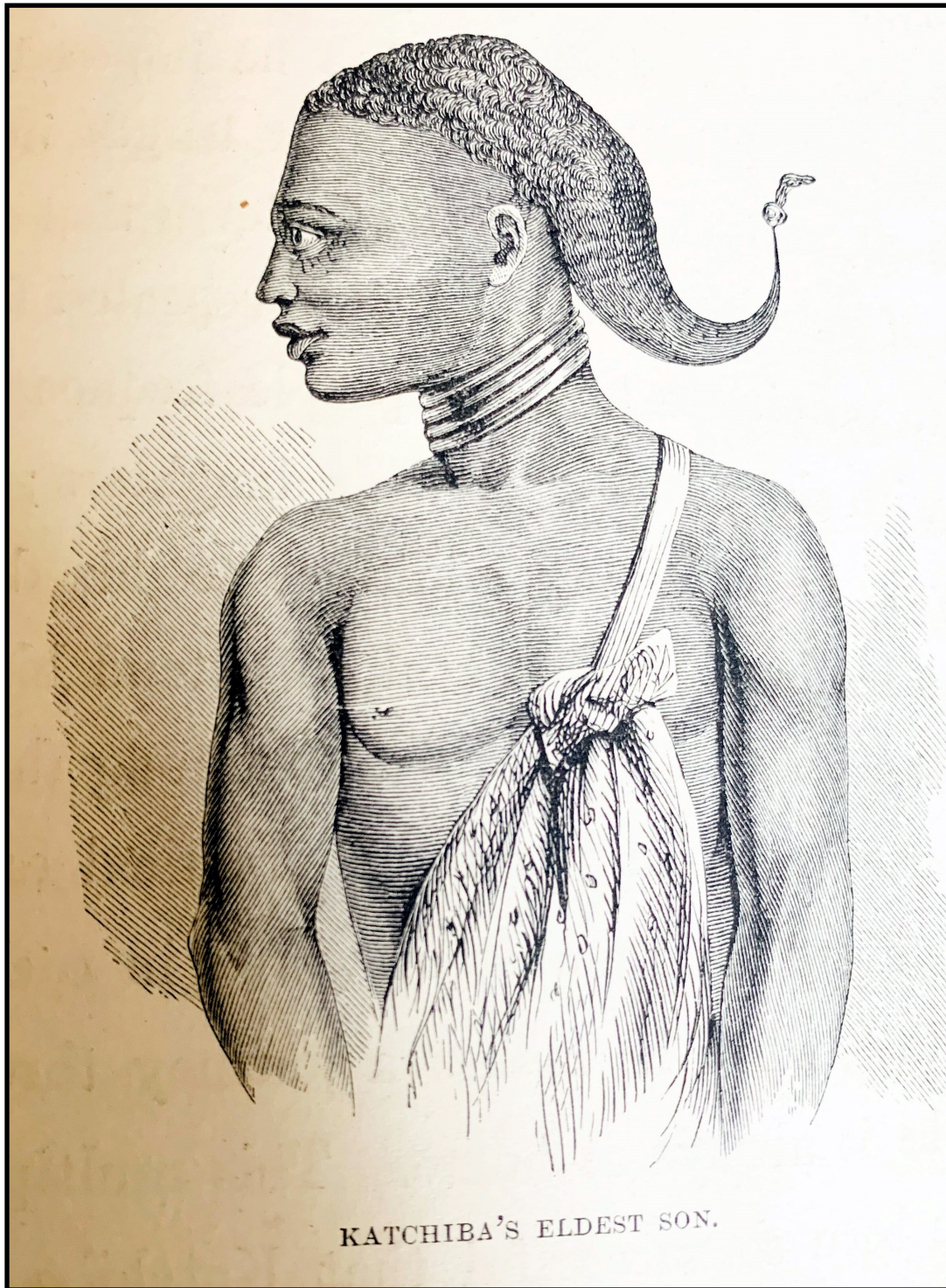
\$ 350.00



Leaning Tower, Neviansk.



SULTAN SOUK AND FAMILY.



KATCHIBA'S ELDEST SON.

ONE OF THE GREATEST TRAVEL ACCOUNTS

3. BAKER, Samuel White

The Albert N'yanza, great basin of the Nile, and explorations of the Nile sources. London: Macmillan and Co., 1866. Two volumes. 8vo. xxx, 395; xi, 384 pp. Frontispiece portrait, 2 maps (1 a large fold-out), 14 fine plates and 23 text illustrations. Copyright line on the title just shaved. Contemporary gilt-ruled half green sheep over pebbled boards, spine and labels gilt, extremities rubbed, one joint cracked, marbled edges. A good, clean copy.

First edition of one of history's greatest travel accounts. Baker, an established explorer in the Black Sea region, went to Africa to discover the sources of the Nile River. Along the way he met up with fellow adventurers John Speke and James Grant, who gave him valuable information that led him to Lake Albert. He was the first European to visit and gave the lake its name. This narrative recounts in lurid detail his encounters with natives, hunting expeditions, judgments of tribal customs, and liaisons with slave traders. Most of his travel companions abandoned him along the way due to the brutal nature of the journey and his harsh treatment of them, so he was forced to rely on locals for direction and advice.

Baker (1821-1893) was awarded the gold medal by the Royal Geographic Society in praise of this expedition. Although he dedicated this work to the Queen and named Lake Albert after her late husband, Victoria refused to meet him in person because he lived unmarried with a former white slave girl he stole from a market in Bulgaria.

\$ 750.00

A DARWIN-APPROVED TITLE

4. BATES, Henry Walter

The naturalist on the River Amazons. London: John Murray, 1863. Two volumes. 8vo. viii, [ii], 351; vi, 423 pp. Separate frontispieces, 7 full-page illustrations plus numerous text illustrations and 1 folding map. Contemporary half-calf and marbled boards; a very nice copy, though without the publisher's advertisements often found in Volume I.

Rare first edition of what Darwin called "the best work on natural travels ever published in England." Bates discovered more than eight thousand new species during an expedition to the Amazon undertaken by him and Wallace to gather facts "towards solving the problem of the origin of species." "During the whole of his sojourn amid the Brazilian forests his speculations were approximating to the theory of natural selection, and upon the publication of the *Origin of species* he became a staunch and thoroughgoing adherent of the Darwinian hypothesis" (DNB).

\$ 2500.00

FIRST PUBLISHED MENTION OF OREGON

5. CARVER, Johnathan

Travels through the interior parts of North-America in the years 1766, 1767, and 1768. London: for the Author, 1778. 8vo. [xx], xvi, [17]-543, [1] pp. Complete with all blanks. With 2 folding engraved maps and 4 engraved plates. Contemporary calf, rebacked, morocco spine label; very small tear to folded crease on first map, some browning and soiling of leaves, but overall a good copy from the library of Hugh Montgomerie (1739-1819), 12th Earl of Eglinton, Scottish peer, politician, and well known composer, with his armorial bookplate.

First edition. Carver's work, a classic of American travel, is one of the earliest and best accounts of pre-Revolution exploration. He "penetrated farther into the West than any other English explorer before the Revolution" (Howes). Part of a small expedition to map uncharted territory west of the Mississippi, he visited many of the Native American groups residing in the area. "His positive, though generalized, portrayal of their manners and customs helped dispel the eighteenth-century image of Indians as savages. In some cases Carver's is the earliest description published of the Sioux and Chippewa groups he encountered" (Mary B. Davis, Huntington Free Library). In addition to his comments on the natural history and the Native Americans of the West, this work contains the first published mention of the word "Oregon." Carver's book helped to stimulate curiosity about routes to the Pacific.

Carver (1710-1780) was an explorer, mapmaker, author, and one of the first white men to explore and map areas of Minnesota and Wisconsin, including what later became Carcer Country. He kept a detailed journal account of his expedition to discover a Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean which became the focal point of his writing. After failing to find money to publish his journal, Carver went to London. He left his wife and seven children never to see them again. Although his journal(see above) was received with praise and popularity, he never received any money for his book and died in poverty.

Howes, C215; Sabin, 11184; Vail, 654

\$ 5000.00





5. CARVER

LETTERS FROM PORTUGAL

6. COSTIGAN, Arthur William Esq.

Sketches of society and manners in Portugal. In a series of letters from Arthur William Costigan, Esq. Late a captain of the Irish Brigade in the service of Spain, to his brother in London. London: T. Vernor, [1787]. Two volumes. 8vo. vi, 424; iv, 424 pp. Recent cloth; spotting throughout both volumes with minor tear on lower blank corner on Aa₄ in Vol. I. A good copy with illegible signature dated 1818 at top of title page.

First edition of a series of letters written during the author's time in Portugal (1778-1779) describing the current political and social climate of the country. The common thread throughout a majority of the letters is Costigan's disapproval of the Portuguese government and resulting society. In one of his letters to his brother Charles, he writes: "My last, if I mistake not, has furnished you with an irrefragable proof, that it is a period of peculiar danger to the wellbeing of any state, when the whole acting and executive power is exclusively lodged in the hands of a single man, however great and extensive his talents may be" (I, p. 61).

This is a very important work for the noting the foreign point of view of Portugal at a particularly sensitive time in the country's history. The year before the author arrived, Maria Francisca succeeded her father, King Joseph, to the throne. She had been a fervent detractor to the Prime Minister, the Marquis of Pombal, who had been the de facto ruler of Portugal for over a quarter century. Although the queen retained many of the Marquis' other ministers, she restored most of the privileges of the nobility and clergy, and released many of Pombal's political prisoners. This time period was also one of cultural renovation, though tainted by political instability.

There is little known of Costigan (fl. 1778-1814); the title page states that he was a Captain of the Irish Brigade. It has been suggested in several bibliographies that Costigan is a pseudonym of Coronel (or General) Ferrière, who was at the time on active service, and was using this method to criticize the administration (Innocencio, XIX p.180).

Catalog of the University of Edinburgh, I, 879; *ESTC*, N23543

\$ 550.00

THE AMERICAN-CANADIAN BORDER

7. DARBY, William

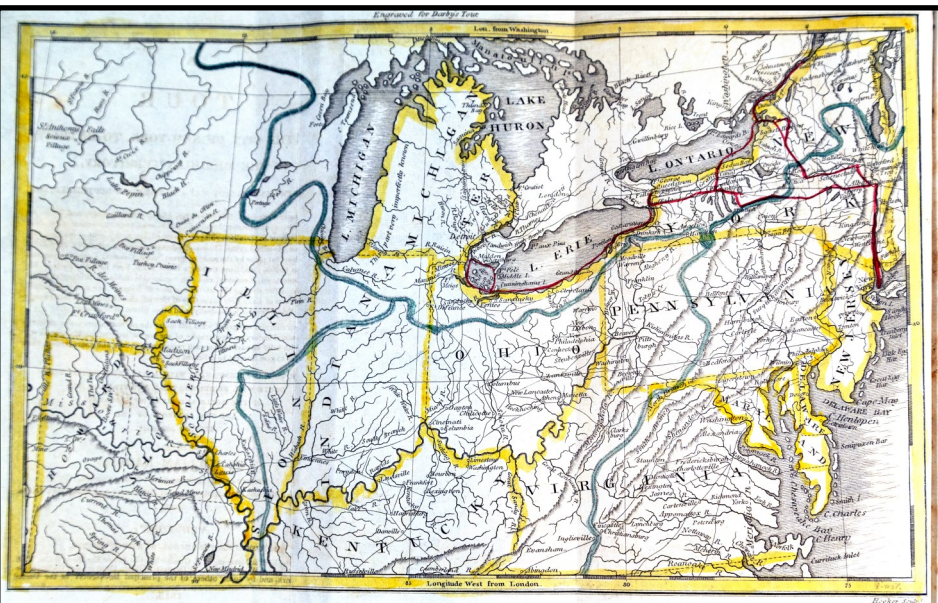
A tour from the City of New York, to Detroit, in the Michigan territory, made between the 2d of May and the 22d of September, 1818... The tour is accompanied with a map upon which the route will be designated; a particular map of the falls and river of Niagara, and the environs of the city of Detroit. New York: Published for the Author by Kirk & Mercein, 1819. 8vo. viii, 228, lxiii, [vii] pp. (last 3 leaves of text bound after the index). With 3 folding maps (1 hand-colored). Contemporary boards; interior is foxed and stained throughout due to paper stock. Basically an unsophisticated copy, uncut and partially unopened, preserved in a folding case from the library of Ernest J. Wessen with his bookplate.

First edition of this series of letters recounting famed American geographer William Darby's expedition to survey the border between Canada and the United States. The book is a meticulous assessment of natural and manmade geographical features encountered while traversing through New York, Ohio, and Michigan.

Leading the topographical team, William Darby's (1775-1854) personal account reveals a passionate man determined to map each moment of his journey. Darby made his career on geographical explorations, creating maps, surveys, and statistical accounts to be used by the US government in cementing territorial boundaries (DNB). Published the year Michigan first appointed a congressional delegate, *A tour* is a window into the formation of the United States.

Dictionary of American Biography, V, p. 73; Howes, D-66; Sabin, 18533; Street-er Sale, 841

\$ 750.00





MANUSCRIPT AND TYPESCRIPT ARCHIVE FROM THE MOST PROLIFIC WOMAN EXPLORER OF HER TIME

8. DAVID-NÉEL, Alexandra

Small archive, consisting of 3 manuscript letters, all signed by David-Néel; manuscript in her hand of 4 pages; two (2) typescripts. All material dated no later than 23 November 1924.

French explorer and author Alexandra David-Néel (1868-1969) led a remarkable life. A scholar of Buddhism and Eastern religions, David-Néel traveled into the hidden kingdom of Tibet in 1924 and is believed to be the first Western woman ever to visit the holy city of Lhasa, the center of Tibetan Buddhism. It was one of several impressive journeys she made during her lifetime, some of which she chronicled in the more than two dozen books she authored in her later years.

Born in France, David-Neel lived in London for a time before moving home to study Sanskrit and Tibetan as well as Eastern religions. In 1911, on a trip to India, she was introduced to the thirteenth Dalai Lama (1876-1933), born Thubten Gyatso, who had recently fled Tibet. Rarely constrained by the deference expected of her gender in either Western or Asian cultures, David-Néel was able to ask and receive answers to several questions on spiritual enlightenment from the Dalai Lama, which is believed to have made her the first

white woman ever to address the leader of Tibetan Buddhism on such topics.

She traveled to the royal monastery in the nearby kingdom of Sikkim, where she met the crown prince, Sidkeong Tulku Namghyal, who would ascend to the throne in 1914. There were rumors the two were romantically involved. In Sikkim she lived in a cave though assigned helpers camped nearby and brought her one meal a day. One of them was a Sikkimese monk named Aphur Yongden, who would spend the remainder of his life at David-Néel's side as her traveling companion and later her adopted son.

Unable to return during the War, David-Néel decided to disguise herself and venture into the forbidden city of Lhasa, which was populated largely by monks. She and Yongden began to make their way across China, a trip of some two thousand miles that was conducted partially on foot. In Lhasa they stayed at a monastery called Kum-Bum, considered the birthplace of Tibetan Buddhism, where she translated Tibetan sacred texts into French. She returned to Calcutta in 1924 where she wrote the letters in this archive. The manuscript, typescripts and letters in Alexandra's own hand confirm much of the information in her many biographies. The letters are written to Boshi Sen (1887-1971), a famous Indian agriculturalist and scientist, founder of the Vivikenanda Laboratory (and ultimately University).

David-Néel's magazine articles were finally published and ultimately became sensational books that were translated into English as well as other languages. They played a vital role in the rise of the Beat poets like Allen Ginsberg who asserted that it was David-Néel's writings that deepened his interest in Buddhism and led him to formally convert.

Yours very sincerely
Alexandra David-Neel

\$ 14,000.00

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE SECOND ANGLO-SIKH WAR

9. EDWARDES, Major Herbert B.

A year on the Punjab frontier, in 1848-49. London: Richard Bentley, 1851. Two volumes. 8vo. xiv, [vii]-xxiii, [iii], 608; xiv, [ii], 734 pp. Each volume with half-title, frontispiece portrait in Volume I, 6 plates (3 colored lithograph, 1 double folding), text illustration, 2 folding plans, and a facsimile letter from Vans Agnew to General Van Cortlandt. Contemporary full calf, rebacked, with the gilt logo of the Society of Writers to the Signet on all covers, small stain to lower corner of front board of Volume II; interiors excellent.

First edition of Edwardes account of the Punjab Rebellion of 1848, also known as the second Anglo-Sikh War. Edwardes was appointed to the personal staff of Sir Hugh Gough, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army, whom he served during the first Anglo-Sikh War (1846-47). Thereafter the Punjab was ruled by a British Resident. With the stirrings of a second rebellion, Edwardes, despite any military training, raised a body of soldiers and defeated rebels loyal to a local Sikh leader. After numerous battles throughout the area, the local governor surrendered following negotiations with Edwardes. As a result of his deeds, he became quite famous and celebrated back in England.

Edwardes (1819-1868) returned to the Punjab on a number of occasions, acting as a political appointee posed with the task of maintaining order in the area. For his role in securing the British victory during the War, he is known as the "Hero of Multan."

DNB, VI, pp. 525-529

\$ 750.00



NUWAB
BHAWUL KHAN.



MY ALLY.

DEWAN MOOLRAJ



MY ENEMY



EMIGRATION PROSPECTS FROM A FARMER

10. FAUX, W.

Memorable days in America: being a journal of a tour to the United States, principally undertaken to ascertain, by positive evidence, the condition and probable prospects of British emigrants; including accounts of Mr. Birkbeck's settlement in the Illinois: and intended to shew men and things as they are in America. London: W. Simpkin and R. Marshall, 1823. 8vo. xvi, 488

pp., including list of subscribers. Engraved frontispiece of a log house drawn from Ingle's Refuge, State of Indiana by the author. Contemporary diced russia, covers gilt-ruled, rebaked with original (or at least near contemporary) leather backstrip, spine label; some spotting, especially to first few leaves, otherwise very good. Bookplate of Thomas Leader Harman (1814-c.1890), politician from Southampton and owner of the local liberal newspaper.

First edition. Faux, a farmer, states his intention to examine America for purposes of determining emigration prospects. He details his travels from London to Boston, and from there throughout the east coast, the south, and over to the Birkbeck settlement in Illinois. Notwithstanding Faux's reports about diseases and other issues that could discourage emigration, the book is not anti-American, as it was designated. He is actually both complimentary as well as critical, and tends to make light of things both British and American. He was, however, particularly unfavorable towards Birkbeck and his Illinois settlement. "Faux concluded that the United States was not suitable for British farmers, but he found some admirable aspects of American life. The controversies aroused on both sides of the Atlantic by the book were more bitter than the book." Buck, 139; Clark, II, 202; Graff, 1300; Howes, F60; Sabin, 23933

\$ 650.00



MURDER IN THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE

11. FRANKLIN, John

Narrative of a journey to the shores of the Polar Sea in the years 1819-20-21-22. London: John Murray, 1824. Two volumes. 8vo. xix, 370; iv, 399 pp. Complete with half title, large folding frontispiece map, and 3 additional large folding plates. Half calf and marbled boards, spine and extremities rubbed; lightly foxed on endpapers, text somewhat toned. Overall, a good copy from the library of Edwin C. Jellett (1860-1929), an American author well known for his various books about Germantown, Pennsylvania, with his book-label on the paste-down.

Second edition (as stated on the title page) of Franklin's harrowing 5,500 mile expedition to the North that resulted in starvation, cannibalism, and murder. Tasked with charting the geography from the mouth of the Coppermine River to the far east of North America, Franklin's journey was doomed from the start. As a result of poor planning, slow progress, and bad luck, the expedition was fraught with disaster: supplies were not readily available, winter came early, and food was so scarce that one of the crew eventually turned to murder and cannibalism as a result of the miserable, cold conditions. A total of nine men died due to exposure, starvation, or at the hand of their one deranged companion.

Franklin (1786-1847) was a noted naval officer, explorer, and author, most famous for his expeditions charting the geography and latitude and longitude of the Arctic Circle. He took part in multiple historic voyages and naval battles, including the Battle of Copenhagen (1801), a failed expedition to circumnavigate Australia (1801), and the Battle of Trafalgar (1805) aboard the HMS Bellerophon. Franklin took part in several voyages in search of the Northwest Passage, and ultimately went missing during his journey of 1845 with the rest of his crew dying of starvation and disease.

Hill, *Collection of Pacific Voyages*, 111; DNB, VII, pp. 631-636

\$ 950.00

DEVELOPING THE “PICTURESQUE MOMENT”

12. GILPIN, William M. A.

Observations, relative chiefly to the picturesque beauty, made in the year 1772, on several parts of England; particularly the mountains, and lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland. London: Printed for R. Blamire, 1792. Two volumes. 8vo. xxxiv, xiv, 238; 264, xiv pp. (pages xv and xvi misbound, found after p. xxxii in preface to Volume I), including index and errata. With 30 aquatint plates. Contemporary tree calf with gilt border, gilt spine re-backed in later calf, marbled endpapers; a good, clean copy.

Third edition of this significant work by Gilpin that considerably influenced the development of the concept of “picturesque moment.” This travelogue and observations on the beauty of the Scottish landscape, particularly in Cumberland and Westmoreland, was written fifteen years prior to the publication of the first edition in 1789. The two volume set is part of a larger collection of Gilpin’s travel journals and sketches of the British landscape. Gilpin shows his talent for picturesque description in words, paying particular attention to British ruins and thus establishing a romantic appreciation for such British landmarks such as Scaleby Castle. “With this work, and the others in his *Observations* series, he successfully laid the initial ground work for aesthetic perception for the next generation of picturesque artists and writers” (DAH). The aquatint plates, by Joseph Farrington, heighten the importance of this work in the beginnings of the picturesque movement: “Indeed Mr. Farrington’s prints render any other portraits of the lakes unnecessary. They are by far, in the author’s opinion, the most accurate, and beautiful views of that romantic country, which he hath seen” (preface, p. xxvii).

Gilpin (1724-1804), a clergyman, writer, and artist, was one of the founding fathers of the concept of the “picturesque” which first appeared in his renowned *Essay on prints*. As the headmaster of Cheam in Surrey, he became known for his innovations in educational reform by instituting a series of fines which were spent on school improvements such as the library. He was also known for incorporating physical activity and aesthetic appreciation in to the daily lives of his pupils. Gilpin would journal and sketch his adventures during the summer holidays, which he was convinced to publish many years later.

Dictionary of Art Historians, William Gilpin, www.dictionaryofarthistorians.com; *Dictionary of National Bibliography*, VII, pp. 1262-1264

\$ 1500.00





A DETAILED TRAVELOGUE

13. HALL, Francis

Travels in Canada and the United States, in 1816 and 1817. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, & Brown, 1818. 8vo. [iv], 543 pp. Large folding engraved map of the Niagara frontier signed Sidney Hall and wood-engravings in the text. Contemporary half-calf and marbled boards, rebaced with spine label; red speckled fore-edge. An excellent, very clean copy with the bookplate of Joseph Harrison Jr. on the front paste-down and Theodore L Harrison on the rear paste-down, small label of Henry Selden Weller, and an ownership stamp of Pierre de Poletica (1778-1849), Russian charge d'affaires in Washington from 1819-1821, above the title.

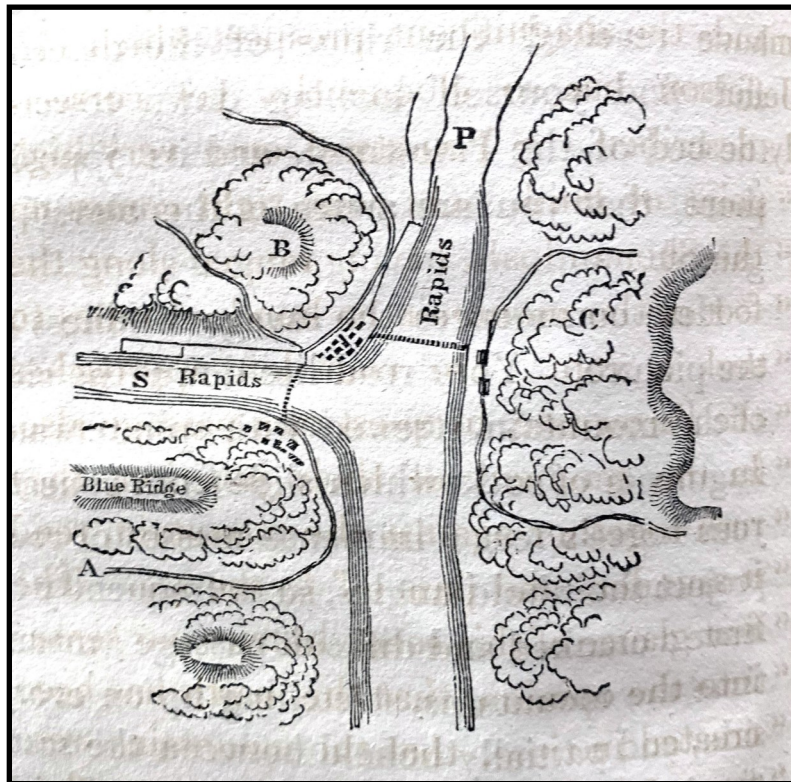
First edition. After his arrival in New York, Hall traveled up the Hudson to Albany and into Canada where he visited Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Niagara, and York. Returning to America, he toured Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harpers Ferry, Charlottesville, and Monticello, where he stayed with Jefferson for one night. He then visited Richmond, Petersburg, Raleigh, Fayetteville, China Grove, Georgetown and Charleston, South Carolina. Hall's descriptions of the topography and geography of the land are detailed and concise and paint a romantic picture of area. He provides a precise travelogue of his journey, including a listing of costs expended for food, lodging, etc. Although in an appendix he offers his opinion on the American character, government, and slavery, both Clark and Sabin note his remarkable lack of prejudice for a British visitor of the period.

The map, "The Niagara Frontier," depicting the region between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, is in excellent condition with no rips or tears. The fine wood-engravings consist of small aerial views of towns and river systems.

Hall (d. 1833) was a lieutenant in the British army as well as an author. He traveled to North America as a military secretary in 1815 and retired from active duty in 1817 upon which he recorded his journeys through Canada and the United States. In 1819, he joined the revolutionary cause in South America and eventually settled in the new nation of Columbia where he served as the head of the government's topographical department.

Clark, II: 204; Howes, H62; Sabin, 29769

\$ 450.00



THE FIRST CROSSING OF CANADA TO THE ARCTIC

14. HEARNE, Samuel

A journey from Prince of Wales's fort in Hedson's Bay, to the northern ocean. Undertaken by order of the Hudson's Bay Company, for the discovery of copper mines, a north west passage, &c. In the years 1769, 1770, 1771, & 1772. London: A. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1795. 4to. (296 x 240 mm). xlv, 458 pp., plus leaf with publisher's advertisements on the recto and directions to the binder on the verso. With 5 folding maps and 4 engraved plates. Beautiful full calf, covers ruled in gilt and with both gilt and blind decorations, spine in compartments with gilt decorations of animals and gilt title and date; title page reinforced, maps and plates backed with linen for protection, overall an exquisite copy wide very wide margins.

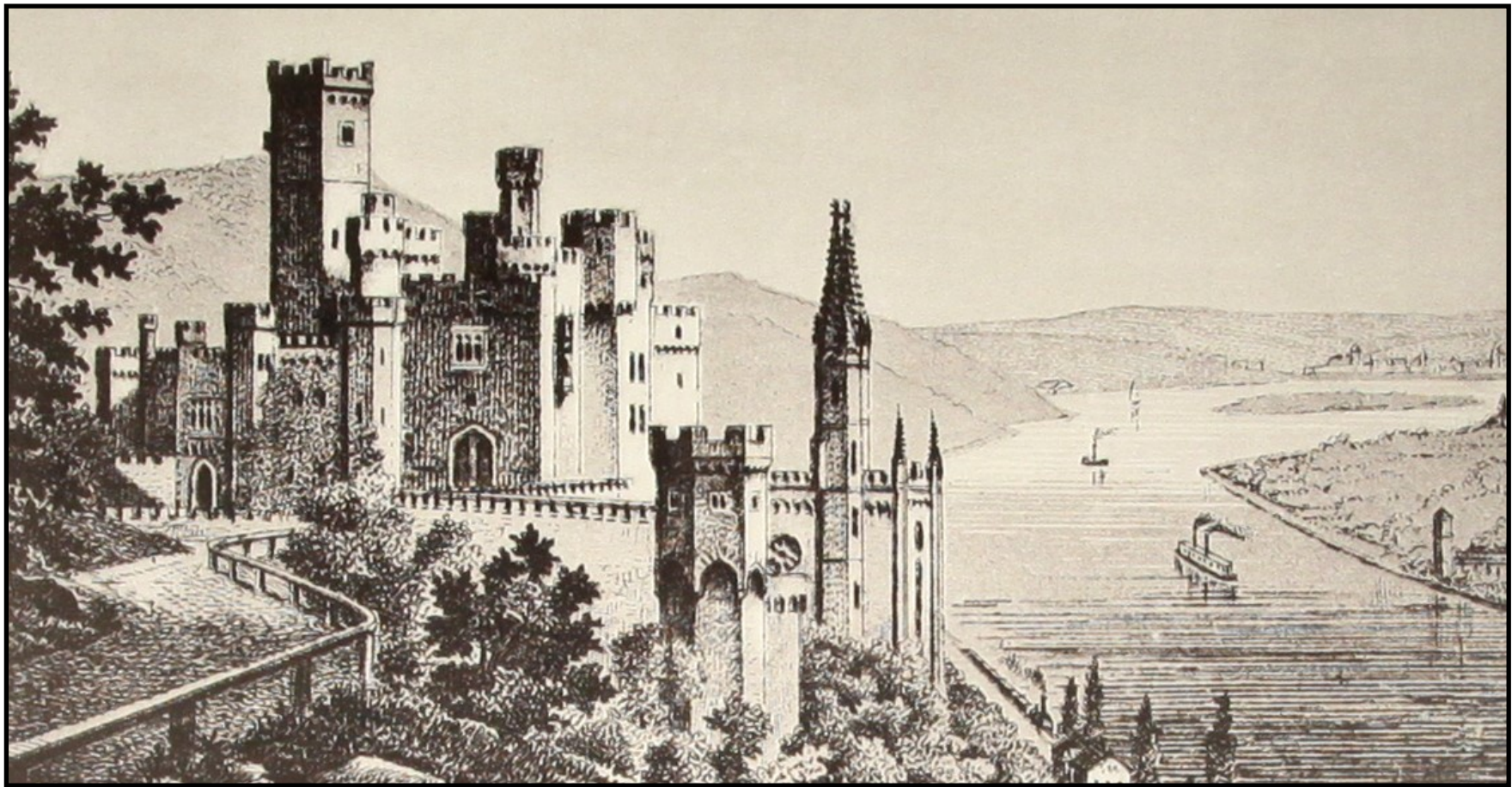
First edition. An account of the first overland journey to the Arctic Ocean. Hearne's explorations on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company finally dispelled all hopes of discovering a north-west passage through North America. However, his sighting of the Arctic ocean at the mouth of the Coppermine River raised the possibility that a route for ships might be found along the northern edge of the continent.

Appointed governor of Prince of Wales's Fort in 1775, Hearne was forced to surrender to La Perouse in 1782 and return to England. La Perouse saved Hearne's manuscript and returned it to the British for publication. "The author will be remembered as the first white man that evert gazed on the dreary expanse of the Arctic or Frozen Ocean from the Northern shores of the American Continent" (Maggs). Students of literature will remember this account for its connection with Wordsworth's *Complaint of a forsaken Indian woman* (Cox).

Cox, *Literature of travel*, II, pp. 171-172; Hill 791; Sabin 31181 (incorrect plate count); Streeter sale 3652; TPL 445

\$ 9500.00





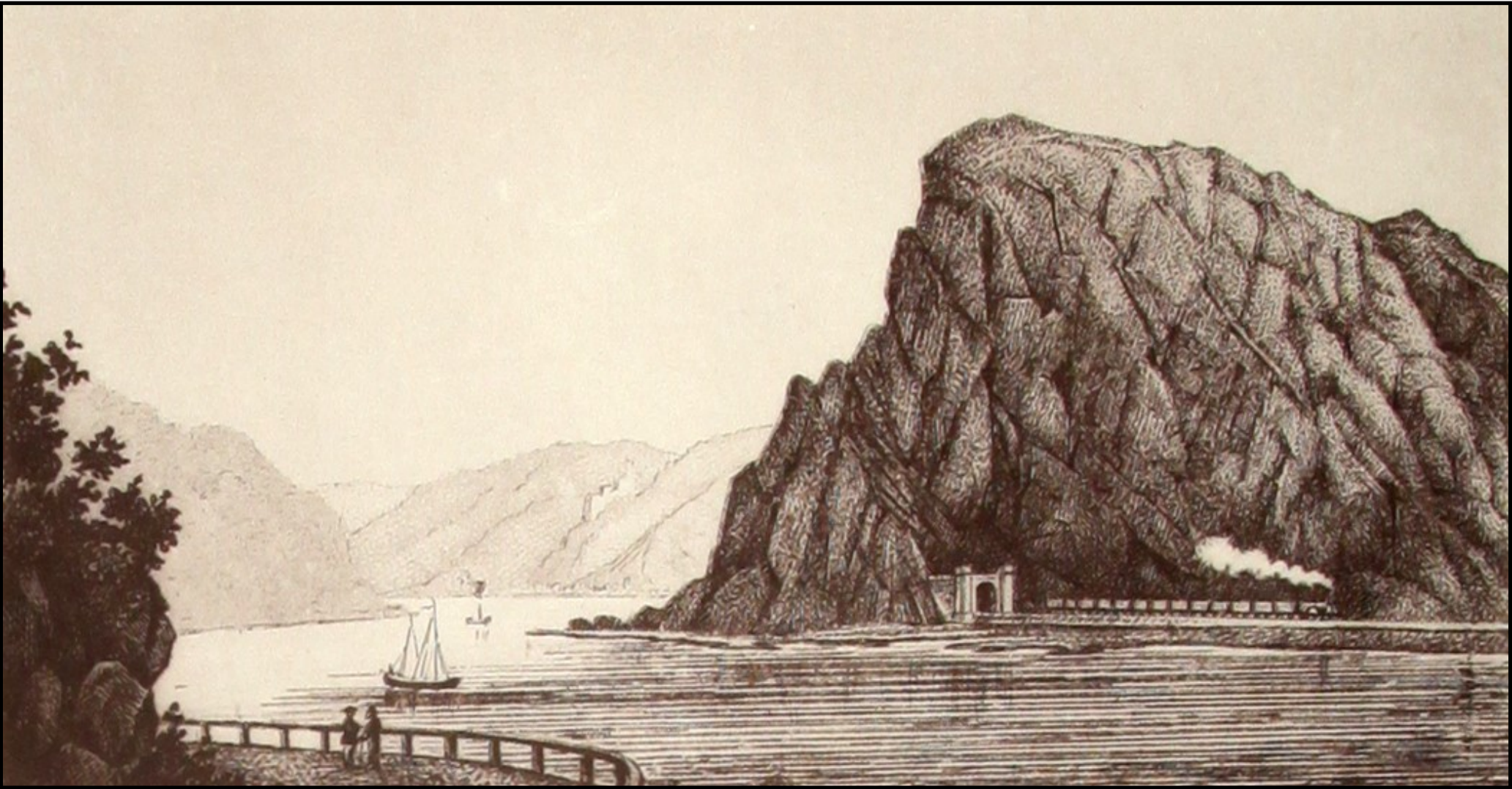
NINETEENTH-CENTURY SPRING BREAKERS

15. HILL, Lucy A[nn]

Rhine roamings. Boston: Lee and Shepard, and New York: Charles T. Dillingham, 1880. 8vo in-4. [viii], 267 pp. Frontispiece and 3 plates. Publisher's cloth with gilt lettering on the front board, rubbed, spine nicked; interior very good, with pencil tracings on the tissue guards, and ownership inscriptions on the last plate rear end paper, both in pencil.

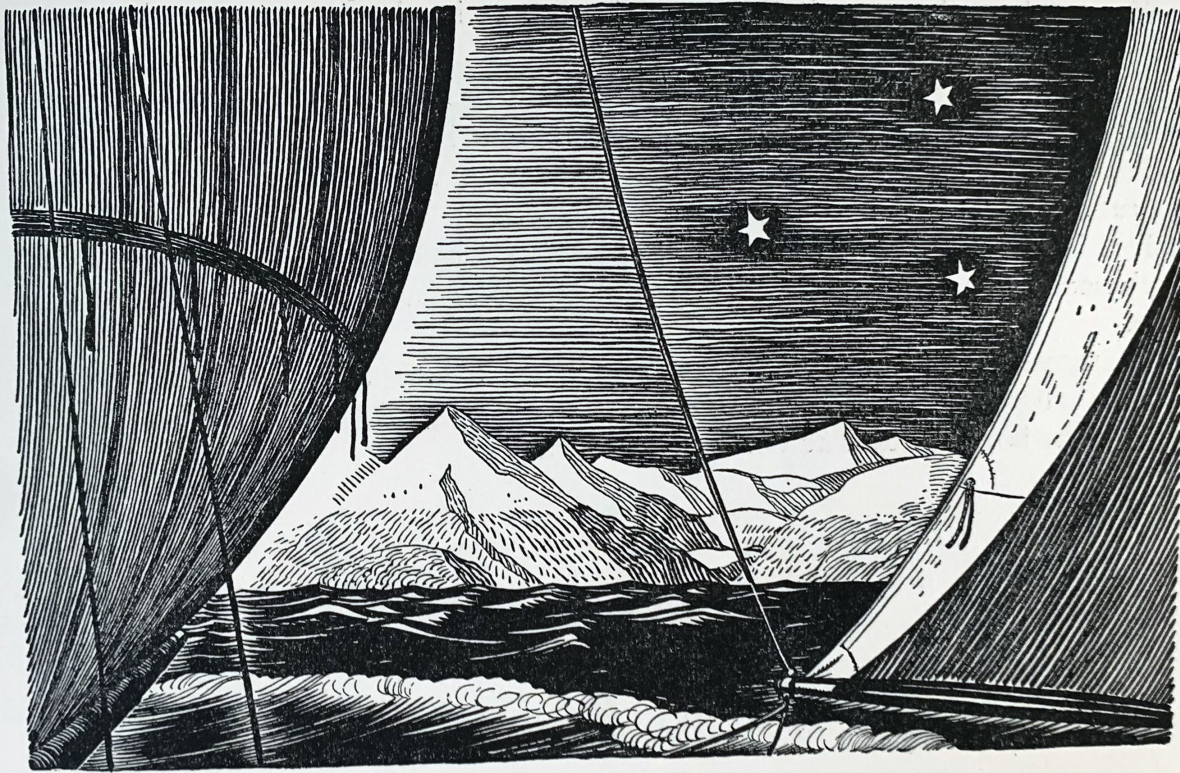
First and only edition of this rather rare travelogue written by a young woman studying and traveling throughout the Rhine valley, a particularly picturesque and historic area of the country. One of six teenagers sent to live and study in the region (the girls were from Spain, Germany, Scotland, England, France, and America) with the Widow von Heine, the author describes her days spent visiting museums, churches, gardens and other locales, some popular with other tourists, some off the beaten trail. Evenings were set aside for writing letters, playing games, and general partying. Of particular interest are her descriptions of early architecture and the new and interesting foods that were introduced during their travels. Of course there was some drama, as befalls teenage girls, even in the nineteenth century. Unique, as from the perspective of a young girl away from home.

Lucy Ann Hill (b.1831) apparently wrote one other book, a novel entitled *Marion's year in a German school*, published in 1899. \$ 450.00



15. HILL

VOYAGING



SAILING FREE

EXQUISITE WOODCUTS

16. KENT, Rockwell

Voyaging southward from the Strait of Magellan. New York & London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1924. 4to. xv, 184 pp. Complete with frontispiece and title page vignette, 69 illustrations and endpaper maps. Cloth with woodcut illustration and title on front board, corners slightly bumped, hinges beginning to detach. Text is clean and bright. An excellent copy.

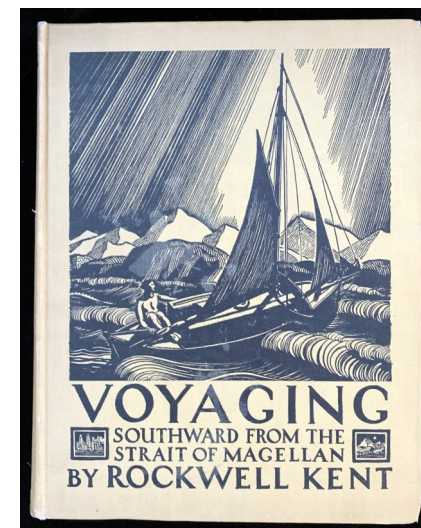
First edition, first printing, of Kent's lively narrative about his attempt to circumnavigate Cape Horn. Filled with exquisite woodcut illustrations done by the author himself, this text provides valuable insight into the people, culture, and landscape of South America, as well as the travel culture of the twentieth century. Kent's colorful tale brings to life the allure of the challenge of navigating the perilous waters of Cape Horn. One of the most hazardous shipping routes

in the world, the passage around Cape Horn was known for the demise of many sailing expeditions, Kent's included. With the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914, the more southern route primarily became one of personal intrigue for adventurers rather than one of utility for shipping cargo, and saw countless modern explorers test their skills on the treacherous waters filled with icebergs, strong winds, and heavy currents. Fortunately, Kent and his crew returned unharmed and only slightly worse for wear.

Kent (1882-1971) was a renowned artist, writer, and political activist who was most well known for his graphic style common to the American Social Realists and muralists of the 1920's and 1930's. He was also known for writing and illustrating his own books, many of which were autobiographical. Kent's constant support and encouragement of radical causes caused a decline in the popularity of his artwork, and he eventually became a target for the State Department amidst the scare of communism during the cold war.

Rockwell Kent Biography, Plattsburgh State Art Museum, State University of New York [accessed December 23, 2015: http://organizations.plattsburgh.edu/museum/rk_bio.htm]

\$ 650.00



AFRICAN TRAVEL ACCOUNT

17. LE VAILLANT, M. Francois

Travels into the interior parts of Africa, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope; in the years 1780, 81, 82, 83, 84 and 85. Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell, 1790. 8vo. xv, [i], xiv, 534 pp., including half-title. Contemporary full calf, worn, rebacked with title in gilt on spine; minor browning throughout. Ex libris, with the bookplate of the Troy Library.

First edition in English. French author, explorer and naturalist Francois Le Vaillant (1753-1824), who was born in Dutch Guiana, recounts his travels throughout Africa from 1780-1785. The author originally published his work in French in 1790, and due to its massive success, it was quickly translated into several languages. He here describes his journeys to the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town and Saldanha Bay, and the Orange River, in addition to his travels around interior parts of southern Africa. He goes into great detail about the various species of birds he observed.

\$ 250.00

CLASSIC OF NORTH AMERICAN EXPLORATION

18. MACKENZIE, Alexander

Voyages from Montreal, on the River St. Laurence, through the continent of North America, to the frozen and Pacific Oceans. London: T. Cadell, Jun., W. Davies; Cobbett & Morgan; and W. Creech, at Edinburgh, 1801. 4to. [iv], cxxxii, 412, [2] pp. Complete with half-title and errata leaf. Engraved frontispiece portrait of Mackenzie, 3 large engraved folding maps, including one showing Mackenzie's route hand-colored in outline. Full calf, spine label; some spotting, but overall a beautiful copy. From the library of Edward Disbrowe of Walton, Derbyshire.

First edition of the journal of the first overland expedition to reach the Pacific north of Mexico across North America. Mackenzie was the first white man to cross the continent from ocean to ocean. Many "firsts" occur here, including the detailed account of the fur trade in Canada, as well as vocabularies of several Indian languages. According to Wheat, the map of Mackenzie's journey from Ft. Chipewyan to the Pacific Ocean in 1793 "was a milestone and raises questions about the patent inadequacies of all prior maps of the American Far West." Mackenzie's journals recount two expeditions undertaken on behalf of the North West Company in its attempt to break the Hudson's Bay Company monopoly of the fur trade. The first expedition, in 1789, from Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabaska down what is now known as the Mackenzie River to the Arctic constitutes the first trip to the Arctic from the Canadian prairies; the second, in 1792-93, was the first overland expedition, from Fort Chipewyan over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. A classic of North American exploration.

Hill, pp. 187-88; Howes, M-133; Lande, 1317; Peel, 25; Sabin, 43714; Streeter, VI, 3653; Wagner-Camp, 1; Wheat, *Transmississippi*, 251

\$ 8500.00



19TH CENTURY NEW ZEALAND

19. MANING, Frederick Edward

Old New Zealand; a tale of the good old times. By a Pakeha Maori. Auckland: Robert J. Creighton & Alfred Scales, 1863. 8vo. xiv, 239 pp. Later brown cloth; occasional foxing, 2 leaves slightly torn and mended (p. 113-116). Inscribed in ink on fly-leaf: Mary Caroline Barke, a small token of affection from her brother James F. Barke, Invercargill, New Zealand, June 30th 1863.

First New Zealand edition. “Pakeha” is the Maori term for “foreigner,” and this book is an autobiographical work by Frederick Maning, an Anglo-Irishman who settled in New Zealand in 1833. According to the *Oxford DNB*, “Using some of the literary devices of Laurence Sterne, Maning produced a racy, often very funny tour de force of autobiography, description, and discussion of Maori history and customs,” and adds that it has become “a classic of New Zealand literature.”

Maning was born in Dublin in 1811 or 1812. In 1823 his family emigrated to Tasmania, and in 1833 Maning moved to New Zealand. He married a Maori wife and lived for some time as part of her Maori family. He eventually became estranged from the Maoris, and died in London, where he had gone for an operation on his jaw, in 1883. \$ 450.00

TRAVELS THROUGH PERSIA

20. [MALCOLM, Sir John]

Sketches of Persia, from the journals of a traveller in the East. London: John Murray, 1827. Two volumes. 8vo. xvi, 278; iv, 281 pp. Contemporary polished calf, boards with gilt-stamped border over a blind-stamped border, rebacked with the original backstrip laid down; an excellent copy.

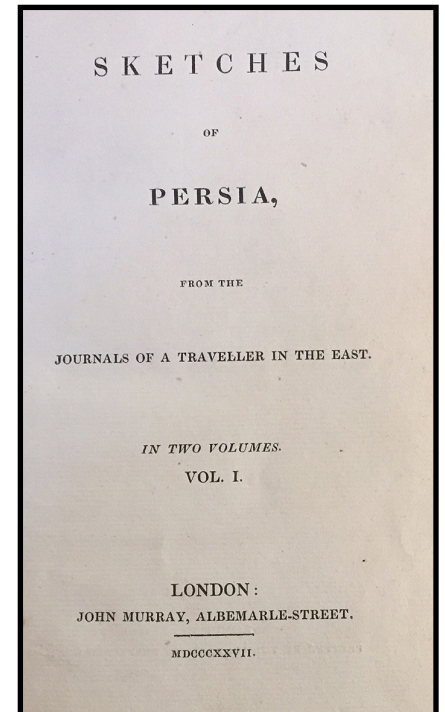
First edition of Malcolm’s travels through Persia. “Malcolm (1769-1833) visited Persia three times on diplomatic missions. He travelled to most of the provinces and he had excellent officers, some of whom also wrote books on Persia” (Ghani, p. 237). Malcolm starts the journey from Bombay, sailing into the Persian Gulf, arriving at Abusheher. From there his party moves inland into the mountains, and finally reaches Shiraz and then Persepolis. Throughout his journey, Malcolm fills this work with his observations about the people he meets, and recounts Persian folk stories and fables.

Malcolm is credited with having introduced the potato to Persia. On his first visit he noted the suitability of the climate to growing this vegetable, and on his second mission to Persia took along thirty bags of seeds, which he distributed as he went, along with notes on how to grow the potato.

Malcolm was a diplomat and administrator in India, having arrived at the age of fourteen in 1783 to work for the East India Company. He became fluent in Persian and was sent to the Middle East during his career, though he would eventually return to India and become Governor of Bombay (1827-1830). He was the commander of the British Army which defeated the Holkars who ruled Indore at the Battle of Mahidpur in 1818. He was the author of several valuable works, including *Sketch of the Sikh* (1812), *A history of Persia* (1815), *Memoir of Central India* (1823), *Political history of India from 1784 to 1823* (1826), and *Life of Lord Clive* (1836). As a writer, Malcolm was a profound influence on the generation of military and diplomatic officials that governed British India in the period before 1857.

DNB, XII, pp. 848-856; Ghani, pp. 237-238

\$ 1200.00



AN IMPORTANT 17TH CENTURY TRAVEL ACCOUNT

21. MORYSON, Fynes

An itinerary written by Fynes Moryson Gent. First in the Latine tongue, and then translated by him into English; containing his ten yeeres travel through the twelve dominions of Germany, Bohmerland, Sweitzerland, Netherland, Denmarke, Poland, Italy, Turkey, France, Englan, Scotland and Ireland. .

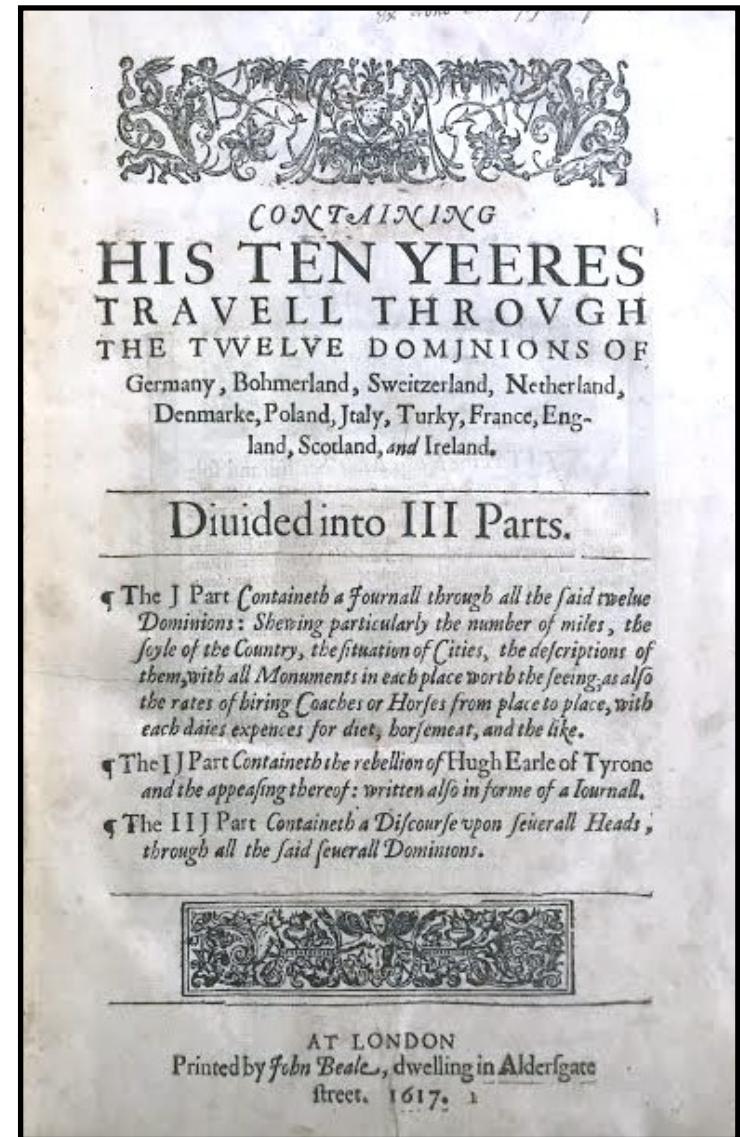
. . London: John Beale, 1617. Folio. [xiv], 295, [1]; 302, [1]; 292 pp. Without the first and final blanks as in most copies. Recent calf in an antique style, spine tooled in gilt with a red morocco label, top edge gilt; interior in excellent condition. With a fascinating provenance (see below).

First edition of one of the most famous and fascinating early modern travel accounts, one of the great seventeenth-century works of its kind. Moryson singles out all the “monuments in each place, worth the seeing.” A perceptive traveler, as an example he appreciated how war, in this case the French wars of religion, could exercise an inflationary effect on prices. He gives detailed accounts of his travel expenses, including the cost of inns, food, costumes, as well as the values of coins. And he eloquently boasts of his skill at outwitting thieves. The second part of the work is given over to the rebellion of Hugh O’Neill, Earl of Tyrone. O’Neill (1550-1616) led the resistance against the English forces seeking to subdue Ireland during the Nine Years’ War. The final part points out the advantages of travel, offers useful precepts for travelers, defines national characteristics, etc. The sections of the book on Ireland have been closely read by an early owner. There is extensive underlining, a number of pointing fingers and important passages marked with short marginal annotations.

Moryson (1566-1630) traveled Continental Europe for the purpose of observing traditions, social and economic conditions, and local customs. He was the personal secretary to Lord Mountjoy, commander-in-chief of England’s army in Ireland.

Provenance: A presentation inscription on the title page reads: “Ex dono Caroli Pym Equitis Aurati” which is most likely Sir Charles Pym (1615-1671), the son of the Parliamentarian John Pym (1584-1643). The signature does not match the annotations so it is tempting to ascribe the annotations to Charles Pym’s father. John Pym would no doubt have been interested in Moryson’s rendering of the 1584 Tyrone rebellion in Ireland, as he was fervently anti-Catholic, believing that “Popery shouyld never be tolerated there” (in Ireland). The annotator here underlined many of the passages which deal with the danger posed by the Irish in the sixteenth century, perhaps looking for historical precedents to make a judgment on the present-day situation. Also the bookplate of Francis Money-Coutts (1852-1923), 5th Baron Latymer, a London solicitor, poet, librettist and wealthy heir to the fortune of the Coutts banking family.

STC, 18205



\$ 4000.00



“FIRST MODERN SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF JAPAN”

22. REIN, J. J. [Johannes Justus]

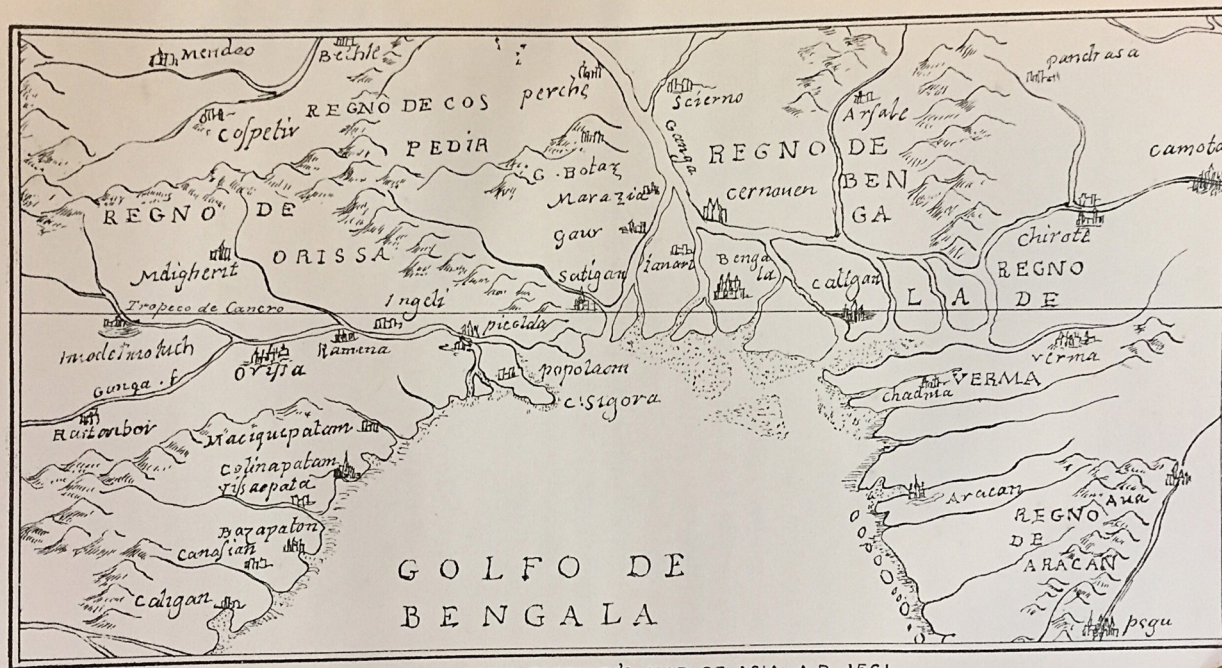
Japan: travels and researches undertaken at the cost of the Prussian Government. New York: Armstrong, 1884. 8vo. xi [i], 543 pp. With half-title, 18 illustrations (including 5 photographic plates and 2 folding maps), index and list of illustrations. Original illustrated cloth covers, rebaked; frontispiece loose, plate for “Nagasaki” placed at the end of the text and plate for “Japanese Types” is not attached and laid into book, other plates torn, brittle and chipped, but text very clean.

First edition in English. “The first modern scientific study of Japan” by a European is categorized by geography, flora and fauna, climate, history, and ethnography. “The present work is based upon a residence of nearly two years in Japan, and extensive journeys through the islands of Hondo, Shikoku, Kiushiu, and Amakusa, in the years 1874 and 1875” (preface). Sponsored by the Prussian Government (Ministry of Commerce), Rein intended to study Japanese trade and industry during the Meiji Restoration, but discovered that an all-encompassing picture of the country was necessary for economic exchange.

Rein (1835-1918) was a professor of geography at the Universities of Marburg and Bonn, whose research took him around the world. Throughout his illustrious career he traveled to Bermuda, Japan, Spain, Scandinavia, Morocco, America, Canada, and Russian Turkestan. *Japan: travels and researches* certainly reflects Rein’s interest in geography, as well as his fascination with an exotic culture.

Driesch, “Rein, Johann Justus,” *New German Biography*, 21 (2003), pp 341-342 [Accessed 8/12/15: <http://www.deutsche-biographie.de/ppn118599313.html>]; Hohmann, “Johannes Justus Rein” *Erdkunde*. Bd. 22, H. 1 (1968), pp. 1-7 [Accessed 8/12/15: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25640731>]

\$ 1250.00



SECTION FROM GASTALDI'S MAP OF ASIA, A.D. 1561.

FIRST EUROPEAN NON-MUSLIM TO ENTER MECCA

23. VARTHEMA, Ludovico di

JONES, John Winter (trans). *The travels of Ludovico di Varthema*. London: The Hakluyt Society, 1863. 8vo. [xxii], cxxi, [vii], 320, [1] pp. Complete with 2 maps (1 folding). Blue cloth, gilt spine, gilt vignette on front board, both covers blind-stamped, corners slightly bumped and exterior somewhat rubbed; text is clean and bright. An excellent copy with the bookplate and withdrawn stamp from Exeter City Library on the front paste-down.

First edition of this translation of the incredibly popular original Italian edition of 1510 detailing Ludovico di Varthema's extensive travels to Egypt, Syria, Arabia, Persia, India, and Ethiopia. Varthema is most well known for his escapades, among which he became the first European, non-Muslim to enter Mecca disguised as a pilgrim (a heinous crime at the time), which he details in the work. A raging success, this particular work exposed westerners to Eastern culture, religion, landscape, and customs and was the definitive work on the East for many years.

Jones (1805-1881), a British librarian, translator, and editor, manages to capture the humor, simplicity and occasional exaggeration of Varthema. In addition to his work as an editor and translator for the Hakluyt Society, Jones served as the principal librarian of the British Museum from 1866-1873 and was the first president of the United Kingdom's Library Association in 1877.

Surprisingly, a rare book (in book form; many on-line and microform copies).

DNB, X, pp. 1033-1034

\$ 550.00

FIRST ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF VERNE'S FIRST NOVEL

24. VERNE, Jules; LACKLAND, William (translator)

Five weeks in a balloon; or journeys and discoveries in Africa by three Englishmen. Compiled in French by Jules Verne, from the original notes of Dr. Ferguson; and done into English by "William Lackland." New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1869. 8vo. [ii], 345, [1] pp., plus 10-page publisher's catalogue and additional leaf of publisher's advertisements. Frontispiece plus 5 full-page wood engravings. Original publisher's burgundy cloth with gilt stamp of an elephant and balloon, some fading along the spine; yellow endpapers. In fabulous condition. Ownership inscription of Mrs. J.S. Waterman on fly-leaf.

First edition in English of Jules Verne's first novel following the first French edition issued in 1863. This copy is also the first of the author's works published in America.

The publisher's note describes the book as a "satire on English books on African travel" and noting that while the descriptions of "the geography, the inhabitants, the animals and features of the countries" are accurate, the mode of transportation and the adventures are fictitious. Verne's *Five Weeks in a Balloon* was his first novel combining scientific text and adventure fiction and soon became an international bestseller. This English edition additionally contains finely engraved illustrations depicting the protagonists' epic journey.

Verne (1828–1905) was a French author and considered the father of modern science fiction. *Five Weeks in a Balloon* launched what is known as his "positivist period" along with his other hugely popular novels like *Journey to the centre of the Earth* and *Twenty thousand leagues under the sea*.

\$ 3250.00



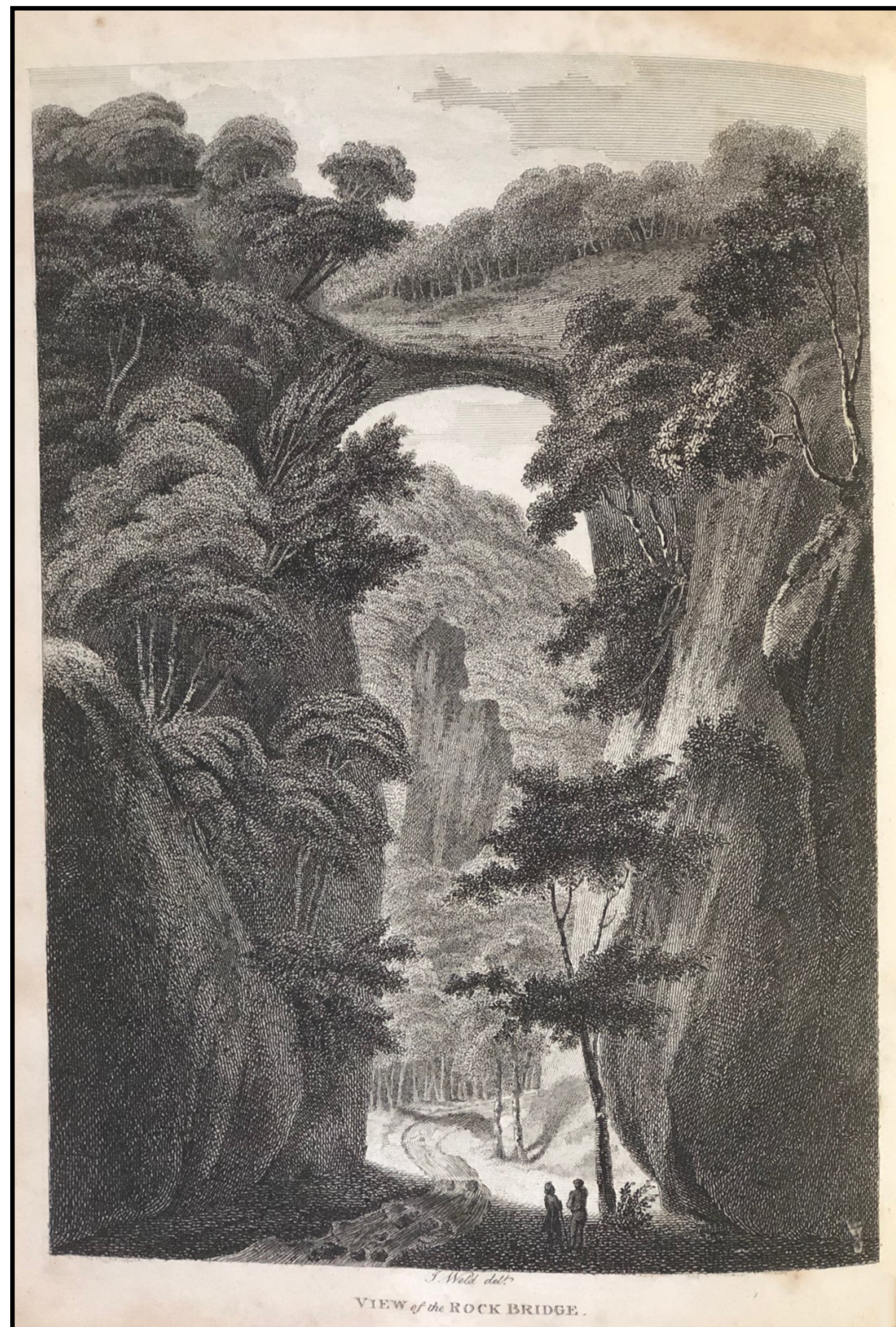
RUDE AMERICANS

25. WELD, Isaac

Travels through the states of North America, and the provinces of upper and lower Canada, during the years 1795, 1796, and 1797. London: John Stockdale, 1799. 4to. xxiv, 464 pp. Errata leaf (not counted in the pagination) inserted following the list of plates. With 11 full-page engraved plates and 5 maps and plans (1 a large folding hand-colored map of the United States). Later half-morocco and cloth, spine gilt in compartments; new marbled endpapers, some browning and spotting, but overall a very good copy with an ownership inscription on the title.

First edition. Weld's record of his travels through America and Canada reflects the views and attitudes of many adventurers from Great Britain following the Revolution. As much as he tried to retain a positive outlook, he also found much to criticize. "He deplored slavery and the treatment of the Indians; Americans struck him as rude and covetous; farming methods were slovenly."

\$ 1650.00





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