

# THE AMERICAS & THE PACIFIC RIM IN PRINT, MANUSCRIPT & PHOTOGRAPH



## FOREWORD

Dear friends & colleagues,

With great pleasure we would like to present our new catalogue of 50 historically significant items in print, manuscript and photography. The items in the catalogue are arranged in three sections:

- [Books](#)
- [Manuscripts](#)
- [Photo Albums](#)

Inside the sections the items are in alphabetical order by regions - Alaska ([#1](#), [#2](#), [#4](#), [#5](#), [#6](#), [#13](#), [#14](#), [#15](#), [#16](#), [#34](#)), Antarctic ([#3](#)), Arctic ([#7](#), [#8](#)), Arizona ([#35](#)), Brazil ([#36](#)), California (San Francisco - [#9](#), [#20](#), [#21](#), [#22](#), [#23](#), [#24](#), [#37](#), [#38](#)), Cambodia ([#41](#)), China ([#10](#), [#11](#), [#42](#), [#43](#)), Cuba ([#44](#)), Guatemala ([#45](#)), Hawaii ([#1](#), [#12](#), [#46](#)), Japan ([#26](#)), Mexico ([#27](#), [#28](#), [#35](#), [#47](#)), Oregon ([#29](#), [#30](#)), Pacific ([#2](#), [#5](#), [#13](#), [#31](#), [#49](#)), Philippines ([#12](#), [#32](#)), Russian Far East ([#33](#), [#48](#)), South America ([#49](#)), Thailand ([#50](#)), et al.

We would also like to share that our new website [globusrarebooks.com](http://globusrarebooks.com) is up and running - please visit it to see all the photos and full detailed descriptions of catalogue entries as well as many other items. Let us know what you think!

This selection will be exhibited at the **Rare Books San Francisco**, February 3-5, (booth **#101**) and **55th California International Antiquarian Book Fair**, February 10-12, (booth **#307**). See you there!

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# BOOKS

01

## [ALASKA, CALIFORNIA, HAWAII]

[Presentation Copy to a Noted Russian Naval Officer and Circumnavigator, Who Visited Russian America Twice]. Khlebnikov, Kirill Timofeyevich (1784-1838); [Baranov, Alexander Andreyevich] (1747-1819). *Zhizneopisaniye Alexandra Andreyevicha Baranova, Glavnogo Pravitelya Rossiyskikh Koloniy v Amerike* [i.e. *Biography of Alexander Andreyevich Baranov, Chief Administrator of Russian Colonies in America*]. Saint Petersburg: Naval Typ., 1835.

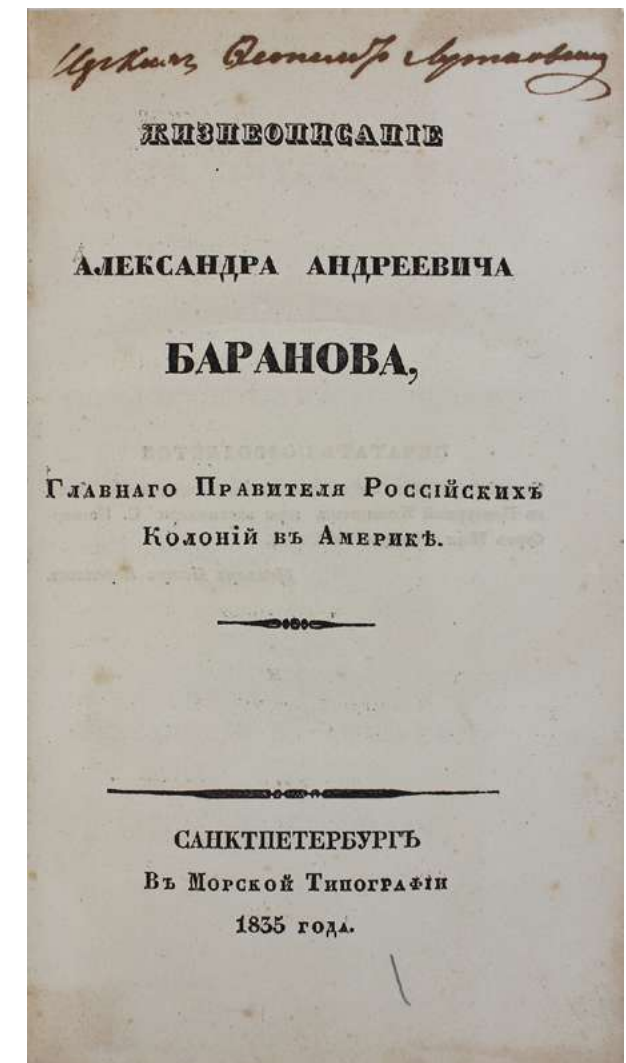
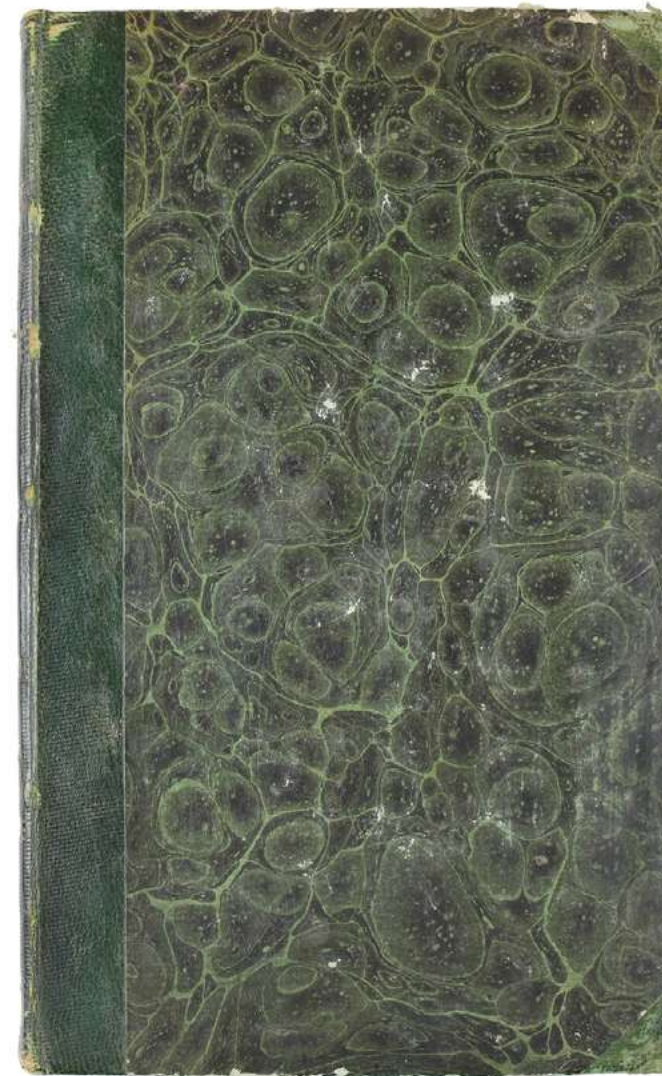
Octavo. [2], [2], [4], [4], 209 pp. First and only Russian edition. Period brown ink note on the front free endpaper: "Presented by a venerable author, on the 23rd day of December 1835." Period brown ink note on the title page: "From the books of Feopempt Lutkovsky." Period Russian quarter sheep with marbled papered boards; spine with a gilt-lettered title and gilt-tooled decorative vignettes. Soviet bookshop's stamps and notes on the rear pastedown endpaper. Binding slightly rubbed on extremities, but overall a very good original copy of this rare book.

Very rare early Russian source on the history of the Russian American Company and its activities in Alaska, California, and Hawaii. Lada-Mocarski 99. Not in Forbes. Only nine paper copies were found in Worldcat (Alaska State Library, British Library, Columbia University, Harvard University, New York Public Library, Stanford University, University of Alaska Fairbanks, University of California LA, and the University of Washington). The book was never republished in Russian; the first English translation was issued only in 1973 (Khlebnikov, K.T. Baranov, Chief Manager of the Russian Colonies in America. Kingston, Ont.: Limestone Press, 1973).

Our copy belonged to a noted Russian

naval officer and circumnavigator Feopempt Stepanovich Lutkovsky (1803-1852). A graduate of the Naval Cadet Corps in Saint Petersburg, he took part in Vasily Golovnin's second circumnavigation on the sloop "Kamchatka" (1817-1819). Lutkovsky was also Golovnin's relative (a younger brother of his wife, Yevdokia Lutkovskaya, 1795-1884). In 1821-24, Lutkovsky took part in the voyage of the sloop "Apollon" to Russian America. After the Decembrist rebellion of 1825, he was transferred to the Russian Navy in the Black Sea and distinguished himself during the Russo-Turkish War (1828-29). In the 1830s, Lutkovsky returned to St. Petersburg and served as a teacher of Grand Duke Konstantin Nikolayevich (1827-1892), future head of the Russian Imperial Naval Ministry. Lutkovsky was a member of the Russian Geographical Society since its formation in 1845. He was evidently acquainted with Khlebnikov, whom he most likely met in Sitka during both of his visits there. As follows from the manuscript note on the front free endpaper, most likely made by Lutkovsky, the book was presented to him "by the venerable author."

The book is the first biography of the legendary Alexander Baranov, the first Chief Manager of the Russian American Company and the first governor of Russian America



(in office: 1799-1818). The book's author, Kirill Khlebnikov, worked for the RAC since 1801 and was the Company's administrator in Sitka headquarters in 1818-1832. He was personally acquainted with Baranov and, after the latter's death, got access to all his official and personal documentation. Khlebnikov's biography of Baranov is one of the earliest Russian books specially dedicated to the affairs of the Russian American Company since the accounts of all previously executed Russian voyages (Shelikhov's, Krusenstern's, Lisiansky's, Kotzebue's, Shemelin's, etc.), as well as Berk's "Chronological History of Discovery of the Aleutian Islands" talked about RAC only in the context of their main topics. The biography follows Baranov from his early days in Irkutsk to his joining Grigory Shelikhov's fur trading enterprise in the Aleutian Islands in 1790, establishing the Russian Fort on the Sitka (Baranov) Island, becoming the Chief Manager of the new Russian American Company in 1799 and

ruling it for almost 20 years. Among the major events in Baranov's life, the biography vividly describes the war with Tlingits in 1802-1805, the Battle of Sitka and the fall of the Yakutat Fort, visits by the expeditions of Lisiansky, Golovnin and Kotzebue, the establishment of the Russian Orthodox Mission in Alaska, the foundation of Company's settlement in Fort Ross, California, etc. Very interesting are Khlebnikov's notes about the Spanish inhabitants of California (p. 148), relations with the fur trading vessels of John Astor (pp. 135-141, 153-155), and short biographies of the RAC associates: navigator Bocharov (p. 5), Kodiak colony administrator Delarov (p. 14), the founder of Fort Ross Kuskov (p. 35), Banner (p. 66), and navigator Benzemann (p. 124), Kokh (p. 145).

This book also contains a mine of information about the beginning of Russian-Hawaiian relations – trade and diplomatic ones, including one of the earliest descriptions of the so-called "Schaeffer Affair" – the attempt of

the Russian-American Company to establish a Russian colony on Kauai Island in 1815-17. The only earlier sources about the "Schaeffer Affair," to our knowledge, are Otto von Kotzebue's account of his first circumnavigation in 1815-1818 and Vasily Golovnin's account of his circumnavigation on sloop Kamchatka in 1817-1819. Khlebnikov's description of the "Schaeffer Affair" gives a different perspective to the events: it is written from the position of the Russian American Company, includes some previously unknown inside details and vividly characterizes Alexander Baranov's feelings and reactions to the events in Hawaii.

The description occupies most part of chapter IX (pp. 157-169), covering the wreck of the Company's ship near the Atuvai (Kauai) Island in 1814 and the capture of all its cargo. According to the narration, the ship's captain Bennett left for Sitka on an American vessel, but six Russian crew members stayed on the islands, "being supplied food by order of the King, but having worn off their clothes; they had to stay [half-naked] like islanders" (p. 158). Khlebnikov also talks about the arrival of Dr. Schaeffer to Sitka in 1814, about Baranov's idea to send him to the Sandwich Islands and try to establish continuous trade to get local goods cheaper than when buying them from American ships (rum, tobacco, taro root, pork, salt, fresh fruits, fishing nets from coconut fibre, etc.). Then follows a detailed description of Schaeffer's enterprise on Kauai Island, his failure and Baranov's misery and shame on this loss.

The book also testifies that the first associates of the Russian American Company arrived in Hawaii as early as 1806, describes Sitka-Hawaii trade operations, names the vessels involved, mentions notable wrecks

related to the trade and even remarks that Baranov considered Hawaii as a place for his retirement, where he still kept ownership of the lands presented to him by Kamehameha I.

Overall a very important early rare source on the history of the Russian American Company and its relations with the native Alaskans and Hawaiian islanders in the 1800s-1820s.

"Khlebnikov's work is an important and well-documented account of Baranov's life – and by the same token of the first 30 years of Russian presence in Alaska. The author was in service of the R.-A. Co. in St. Petersburg from the early years of the 19th century. In 1816 he was sent as the Company's "Commissioner" to the Russian colonies in America. Between then and Baranov's dismissal in 1818, Khlebnikov was in constant communication with Baranov, for whom he conceived admiration and respect. It was he who took over from Baranov all the books and assets of the Company. The biography herein described covers in detail Baranov's background, his business before he joined Shelekhov in 1790, his activities in Alaska during Shelekhov's life, his subsequent activities for Irkutsk Company which merged with Shelekhov's business and, finally, his 18 years' service with the R.-A. Co. Khlebnikov's biography is undoubtedly accurate, as he had access to Baranov's letters and reports to his superiors, as well as to copies of communications with his collaborators in Alaska. It is probably not quite impartial in view of his admiration for Baranov" (Lada-Mocarski 99).

*Howes K 118 (author's name misspelled), Wickersham 5711, Bancroft p. 515 footnote 7.*

**Price: \$37,500**

## [ALASKA, RUSSIA, PACIFIC, ALEUTIAN ISLANDS]

**Shelekhov, Grigory Ivanovich (1747-1795).** *Puteshestvie G. Shelekhova c 1783 po 1790 god iz Okhotska po Vostochnomu Okeanu k Amerikanskim beregam, i vozvrashchenie ego v Rossiiu, s obstoyatel'nym uvedomleniiem ob otkrytii novoobretennykh im ostrovov Kyktaka i Afognaka, do koikh ne dostigal i slavny Aglinsky morekhodets Kapitan Kuk, i s priobshcheniiem opisania obraza zhizni, npravov, obriadov, zhilishch i odezhd obitaiushchikh tam narodov, pokorivshikhsia pod Rossiiskuiu derzhavu; takzhe Klimat, godovye peremeny, zveri, domashnie zhivotnye, ryby, ptitsy, zemnye proizrasteniia i mnogie drugie liubopytnye predmety tam nakhodiashchiesia, chto vsio verno i tochno opisano im samim* [i.e. **G. Shelekhov' Voyage from 1783 to 1790, from Okhotsk over the Eastern Ocean to the American Shores, and His Return to Russia; with the detailed Report about the Discovery of the Newly Gained Islands of Kyktak and Afognak, which haven't been reached by the glorious English Navigator Captain Cook; Supplemented with the Description of the Style of Life, Manners, Customs, Habitations and Costumes of the Local People Who Submitted Themselves to the Russian Empire; also of the Climate, Yearly Changes, Wild and Domesticated Animals, Fish, Birds, Earth Vegetation and Many Other Curious Things There; All Truthfully and Correctly Being Described by [Shelekhov] Himself**]. Saint Petersburg: Typ. of the Gubernskoe Pravlenie [Regional Administration], 1812.

(17x10,5 cm). Third but first textually complete edition. 2 parts bound together. [2], 172; [2], 90 pp. With a copper-engraved frontispiece. Period brown Russian full calf; spine with a maroon sheep label and a gilt-lettered title. Binding rubbed on extremities, spine with minor losses on the top and bottom, but overall a very good internally clean copy in a very original condition.

Provenance: Owner's inscription on the front cover. This book is from the library of Demian Utenkov (1948-2014) who was famous for his phantasmagoric Siberian engravings.

Very rare Russian imprint, with only four paper copies found in Worldcat (Harvard University, Cornell University, University of Alaska Anchorage Consortium Library, University of Oxford). This is the third and best Russian edition of Grigory Shelekhov's account of his exploratory and commercial voyages from Okhotsk to the Aleutian Islands and the Alaskan coast in 1783-1789, with an important firsthand account of the foundation of the first Russian settlement in North America (Kodiak Island) and the early years of Shelekhov's fur trade enterprise which would soon become the Russian-American Company. Only this edition contains all three parts of Shelekhov's account:

the description of his first travel in 1783-1787 (published in the first edition, 1791, with two variants of the title page known), extensive "Historical and Geographical Description of the Kuril, Aleutian, Andreanof, and Fox Islands, stretched over the Eastern Ocean from Kamchatka to America" (first published in the second edition, 1793), and the "[Voyage to America] of the galliot named "Three Hierarchs" under the command of two navigators, Izmailov and Bocharov in 1788" (separately published as a supplement to the first edition in 1792). Worldcat lists only three copies of the first edition of 1791 (Newberry Library, New York Public Library, Yale University Library; all copies bound with the 1792 supplement) and one copy of the second edition of 1793 (British Library, also bound with the 1792 supplement).

Grigory Shelekhov, a Russian seafarer and merchant, started organizing commercial fur hunting voyages of Russian ships from Okhotsk to the North Pacific (Kuril and Aleutian Islands) and Alaska in 1775. In 1783, he organized and took part in the voyage along the Aleutian Islands, during which he proved that the Kodiak was an island and discovered several islands of the Kodiak Archipelago, including Afognak Island. In 1784, Shelekhov founded the



first permanent Russian settlement on Kodiak Island, which was to become the centre of Russian America for the next 20 years. In 1785-86, he sent a party of navigators to explore the southern part of the Alaskan peninsula and the Kenai (Cook) Inlet. The party described the Kenai Peninsula, islands in the Gulf of Alaska, and the Alaskan shore up to Cape Saint Elias on the Kayak Island. On Shelekhov's assignment, Gavriil Pribylov went to the Pacific Ocean north of the Aleutian Islands in 1786 and discovered a group of islands named after him (Pribilof Islands). The last part of the book is dedicated to one more exploratory voyage organized by Shelekhov. Russian ship "Three Hierarchs" under the command of navigators Dmitry Bocharov and Gerasim Izmailov, explored and mapped about 800 km of the Alaskan coast, from the Kenai Peninsula to the Lituya Bay, including the Yakutat Bay. The state-funded Russian American Company was founded on the base of Shelekhov's fur trading company (owned together with merchant Ivan Golikov) in 1799.

"Bancroft considered these two narratives as "one of the chief authorities for this period [1783-1787] of Alaskan history." The first editions are extremely rare; even the subsequent editions are difficult to find, and they command a high price" (Lada-Mocarski).

The frontispiece is "a fanciful picture of Shelekhov and three natives, one of the latter tendering to Shelekhov a fur skin, the second smoking a pipe, and the third witnessing the trade which is about to take place over the barrel top. In the sky, the Mercury floats as an indication that trade, not a gift, is involved. Below the picture, there are four lines of laudatory verses, referring to the Russian Columbuses (sic!) who extended the frontiers of the Russian Empire to America" (Lada-Mocarski).

Shelekhov's account was translated into German (SPb., 1793) and English (published in: *Varieties of literature, from foreign literary journals and original mss., now first published ...* / [compiled by William Tooke]. London: Printed for J. Debrett, 1795. Vol. 2, p. [1]-42).

*Lada-Mocarski 49 (first edition); Sabin 77539 for the German edition of 1793; Sopikov 11566 (Part II erroneously indicated the year 1795 as the date*

*of the 1st edition). Wickersham 6284 (incorrect attribution of the 1793 edition as the 1st edition of part I; it should be 1791). The most complete and scholarly study of different editions is that of Avrahm Yarmolinsky (Yarmolinsky, A. Shelekov's voyage to Alaska// Bulletin of the New York Public Lib., March 1932, p. 141-148). (All references taken from Lada-Mocarski).*

**Price: \$32,500**





### [ANTARCTIC, BELLINGSHAUSEN'S VOYAGE, SECOND PRINTED ACCOUNT]

In Kazansky Vestnik, Izdavayemy pri Imperatorskom Kazanskom Universitete [The Kazan Herald, Published at the Imperial Kazan University] [Part 2, May-June-July-August 1821, of], [Containing a Very Rare Early Eye-Witness Account of Bellingshausen's Antarctic Voyage]: Simonov, Ivan Mikhailovich (1794-1855).

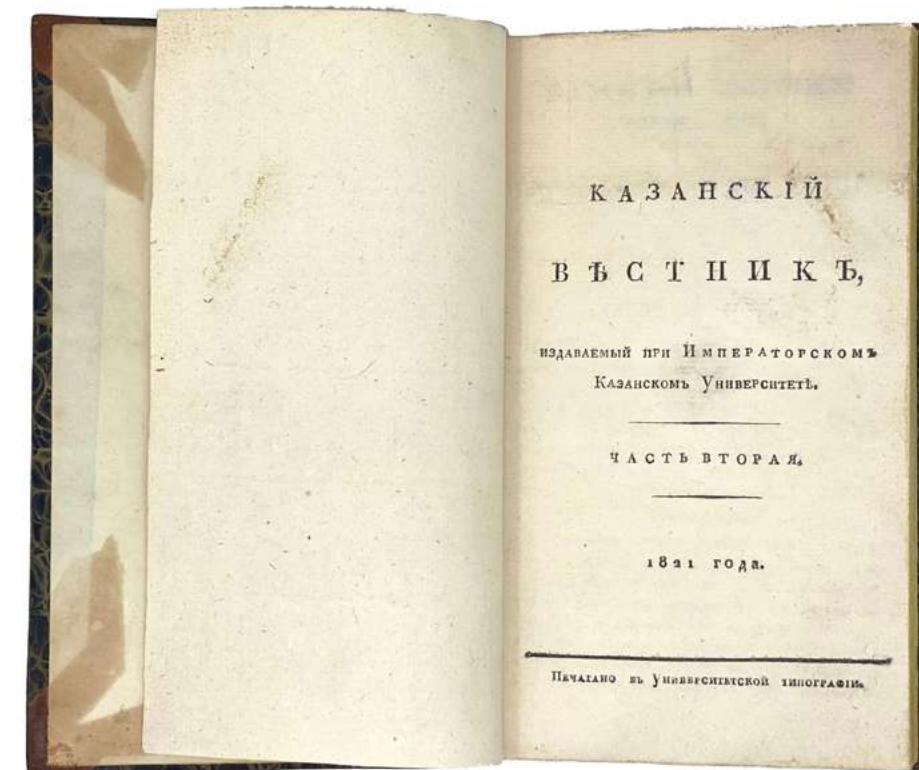
*Vypiska iz pisma, poluchennogo Yego Prevoskhoditelstvom, Gospodinom Popechitelem Kazanskogo Uchebnogo Okruga, Mikhailom Leontievichem Magnitskim, ot Professora Nablyudatel'noy Astronomii Kazanskogo Universiteta Simonova, iz Sidneya ot 23 Aprelya 1820 goda* [i.e. **Extract from the Letter, Received by His Excellency Mikhail Magnitsky, the Trustee of the Kazan Educational District, from the Professor of Astronomy of Kazan University Simonov, [written] on April 23, 1820 in Sidney**]. [July 1821. Pp. 170-172]. Kazan: University typography, 1821.

Part 2 (four issues for May-August bound together). Octavo (ca. 19,5x11,5 cm). [2 – t.p.], 3-236 pp. (last page erroneously numbered “286”). Period Russian brown quarter calf with marbled papered boards; spine with gilt-tooled decorations and gilt-tooled title, part number and year of publication. Blank margins slightly trimmed by the binder, spine neatly repaired on hinges, but overall a very good original, internally clean copy.

Very rare, little-known, second printed Russian account of the first Russian Antarctic Expedition (1819-1821) on the naval vessels “Vostok” and “Mirny” under the command of Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen (1778-1852) and Mikhail Petrovich Lazarev (1788-1851). This is the publication of a letter by expedition member, astronomer and professor at the Kazan University, Ivan Simonov, written after Bellingshausen's arrival to Port Jackson (Sydney) in March 1820 and informing about the events during the expedition's first Antarctic season (December 1819 – March 1820). During that period, Bellingshausen and Lazarev completed the mapping of the southern shore of South Georgia Island (started by James Cook 44 years before), discovered the three Traversay Islands in the South Sandwich group and attempted to proceed south in search of Terra Australis.

On January 16, 1820 O.S. (January 28 N.S.), Bellingshausen went as far as 69°21'28" south latitude and became the first to observe what is now known as the Antarctic continental ice shelf (modern-day Bellingshausen ice shelf near the Princess Martha Coast of the Lazarev Sea). Due to the general agreement that ice shelves are an integral part of the Antarctic continent, Bellingshausen is considered to be the discoverer of continental Antarctica. According to another point of view, he is the first of the three explorers who discovered Antarctica in 1820 (together with Edward Bransfield, who sighted the Trinity Peninsula on January 30, 1820, and Nathaniel Palmer, who discovered the Antarctic Peninsula on November 17, 1820). During the second Antarctic season (November 1820-January 1821), the expedition completed the first circumnavigation of Antarctica mostly within the Antarctic circle, and discovered Peter I and Alexander I Islands near the Antarctic peninsula and several islands in the South Shetland group.

The official book account of Bellingshausen's expedition wasn't published until 1831 (*Dvukratnye Izyskaniya v Yuzhnom Ledovitom Okeane i Plavaniye Vokrug Sveta, v Prodolzheniye 1819, 20 i 21 godov, Sovershennyye na Shlyupakh Vostokey i Mirnom*



pod Nachalstvom Kapitana Bellingsgauzena... SPb., 1831, 2 vols text & atlas). Printed with a run of only 600 copies, it quickly became “one of the rarest publications concerning the Antarctic” (Rozove 31). For the ten years between the expedition's return to Kronstadt in July 1821 and the publication of its official account in 1831, the main source of information about its history and results were the articles in Russian and European periodicals.

The basis for many European translations, became an excerpt from Bellingshausen's official report written in Port Jackson on April 8, 1820 and addressed to the Russian naval minister Jean Baptiste Prevost de Sansac, Marquis de Traversay. Published in the Russian magazine “Syn Otechestva” (SPb., 1821, part 69, No. 17, April 23, pp. 133-137), the article became the first known publication about the events and results of Bellingshausen's expedition. The other Bellingshausen's report was published in the official magazine of the Russian Admiralty in 1823 (*Zapiski, izdavayemye gosudarstvennym Admiralteyskim*

Departamentom, SPb., 1823, Vol. 5, pp. 201-219). The other printed sources on Bellingshausen's expedition include two articles, issued shortly after “Vostok” and “Mirny's” return to Kronstadt (“Otechestvennye Zapiski,” part 7, No. 16, August 1821, pp. 233-242; and “Russky Invalid,” No. 196, 24 August 1821, pp. 786-788), and a publication of the diary of Nikolay Galkin, the surgeon from the “Mirny,” describing the expedition's exploration in the South Pacific (*Syn Otechestva*, 11 December 1822, Part 82, No. 49, pp. 97-115; 17 March 1823, part 84, No. 11, pp. 157-170). No other Russian publications in Saint Petersburg nor Moscow magazines and newspapers were found. In the fiction genre, the poem “Russkiye morekhodtsy na Ledovitom Okeane” ([Russian navigators in the Icy Ocean]) by a prolific Russian author Dmitry Khvostov (1757-1835) should be mentioned. The Russian National Library registers three editions of the poem (1823, 1825, and 1826).

An important alternative source to the official publications about the events of Bellingshausen's expedition became the



articles and freestanding publications by the expedition astronomer Ivan Simonov. In 1821, “Kazansky Vestnik” - a little-known magazine published at the Kazan University, printed four of Simonov’s letters to the Trustee of the Kazan Educational District, Mikhail Magnitsky (1778-1844): in the issues for February (pp. 135-139), July (pp. 170-172), September (pp. 57-65), and October (pp. 98-107). The article in the February issue described the first leg of Bellingshausen’s voyage from Kronstadt to Rio de Janeiro, and for this reason, this article in the July issue is the first Simonov account and the second known printed account (after Bellingshausen’s report in the “Syn Otechestva” for April, 1821) of the expedition’s first Antarctic season.

In 1822, “Kazansky Vestnik” published Simonov’s private journal, kept during the expedition’s first Antarctic season (March, pp. 156-165; April, pp. 211-216; May, pp. 38-42; July, pp. 174-181; October, pp. 107-116; December, pp. 226-232). In the same year, Kazan University issued Simonov’s speech read at the university’s meeting on July 7, 1822. The 59-page brochure, titled “Slovo ob uspekakh plavaniya shluypov Vostoka i Mirnogo okolo sveta i osobenno v Yuzhnom Ledovitom more, v 1819, 1820 i 1821 godakh” (“An address on the achievements of the voyage of sloops Vostok and Mirny around the world, and especially in the Southern Icy Ocean, in the years 1819-21,” Kazan: Univ. Typ., 1822) became the first account of Bellingshausen’s expedition published in a book form. It was this publication that received the most recognition in the European scientific community. In 1824, it was translated into German and was registered in most bibliographies of Antarctic literature, which often omitted the original Russian edition (Beschreibung einer neuen Entdeckungsreise in das südliche Eismeer [Description of a recent voyage of discovery into the Southern Ice Ocean]. Wien: Wallihausser, 1824). In 1825 and 1828, Simonov published two more works describing the scientific observations carried out during the expedition, which went largely unnoticed: “O raznosti temperatury v Yuzhnom i Severnom polusharyakh...” (Kazan: Univ. typ., 1825) and “Astronomicheskiye i fizicheskiye nabludeniya prof. Simonova, delannye vo vriemya puteshestviya yego okolo

sveta na shlupe Vostoke” (SPb.: Typ. Dep. Nar. Prosveshcheniya, 1828). These publications comprise the complete list of Russian printed sources on Bellingshausen’s expedition, issued before the official account (the statement is based on the study of the main Antarctic bibliographies provided below, including the first special work of the historiography of Bellingshausen’s voyage by R. Bulkeley, listing Russian printed materials).

Simonov’s letter to Magnitsky, published in the issue of “Kazansky Vestnik” for July 1821, is the first Simonov account and the second known printed account (after Bellingshausen’s report in the “Syn Otechestva” for April, 1821) of the expedition’s first Antarctic season. In the beginning, Simonov expresses his joy after the safe arrival to Port Jackson: “You will very much believe it, if you imagine, that for four and a half months we wandered in the shadows of fogs, concealing the masses of ice, which threatened to crush the daring navigators, we wandered in the lands where a sun ray very rarely warmed us, and where we were the victims of such cruel storms, which the navigators had never seen during their voyages. We have endured so many hardships, we have gone through so many dangers!” Talking about the expedition’s achievements, Simonov informed that they had reached “almost up to 70 degrees southern latitude, up to the places where the eternal ice suggested an impenetrable obstacle; described the southwestern shores of the Georg [South Georgia] Island and South Sandwich Islands, observed by Cook from a distance and appeared as a solid land [continent] to him; rounded it and discovered that this is nothing more than groups of barren islands, covered with eternal snow. We also discovered three new islands [Leskov, Zavodovsky and Thornson Islands of the Traversay group], of which one has a sopka [volcano]; we landed at that island and didn’t find even traces of life there; our eyes got tired with the sights of piles of rocks and snow; we encountered numerous penguins which were so fearless that they barely gave us way to pass them. This strange animal is a bird, it doesn’t fly, walks very slowly, but swims and dives with incredible speed”.

The second half of the letter contains

his early Russian account of Sydney, mentioning the Governor of New South Wales, Lachlan Macquarie (1762-1824) and sharing Simonov’s impressions on indigenous Australians: “For about three weeks we have been staying at Port Jackson, a wonderful land. Although the English colony was founded not more than thirty years ago, the city of Sydney can compare with good European cities. Local Governor, Makvari, greatly contributed to its welfare. All the best establishments were founded during his term. Hospital, three schools, one for boys, one for girls and the third one for the indigenous peoples of this land, owe their existence to him. Wild hunters send their children to him, and those, having received a bit of education, become ashamed of the savage way of life. Old men rejoice in the successes of their children, and themselves leave to forests, like animals. They are modest and kind, though. We often visit them without any fear. Their houses are very much not stunning. Several tree branches, thrown around, comprise the walls of their dwellings, sky serves as the roof. The interior is also very simple: a smoking fire replaces all decorations; it is an only convenience in the life of these savages.”

Overall, a historically significant, very early and rare Russian original account of Bellingshausen’s Antarctic expedition.

“Kazansky Vestnik” is famous for the first publication of Nikolay Lobachevsky’s grounding work on the non-Euclidean geometry “On the Origin of Geometry” (printed in five parts of the magazine for 1829-1830, see more in the Christie’s 1998 catalogue of Haskell F. Norman’s library’s sale: <https://www.christies.com/en/lot/lot-1339879>). The magazine was published at the Kazan University monthly in 1821-1833. According to the authoritative Russian Brockhaus & Efron Encyclopedia, the magazine’s print run was 500 copies for the first year (1821), 300 copies for the second year (1822) and 205 copies for the “last” year (1833). Among its other important publications are Lobachevsky’s article on pedagogics (“O vazhneishikh nachalakh vospitaniya,” August 1832), reviews to Nikolay Karamzin’s famous “Istoria Gosudarstva Rossiiskogo” (“History of the Russian State”),

articles on the history of Yekaterinburg, travels to Central Asia, &c.

Worldcat doesn’t find any paper copies of “Kazansky Vestnik’s” complete yearly sets in European or North American libraries. This issue (part 2, May-August 1821) was also not found in Worldcat. The list of odd volumes, found in Worldcat: the University of California, Berkeley (part 5, May-August 1822), University of Chicago (part 10, January-April 1824), University of Illinois (part 12, 1824), Stanford University (part 34, 1832), and University of Göttingen (March, April, July and August 1830)."

Among the other materials in the volume are:

Slovtsov, A. About the sights of Transbaikalia, answering the question: what hillforts are in the Irkutsk Province? (May 1821, pp. 3-12); A brief report about the state of the Kazan gymnasium, 1820-21 (August, pp. 196-206); An extract from a private letter from Bukhara from January 18, 1821 (pp. 207-217) – an eye-witness account of Georg von Meyendorff’s embassy to the Khanate of Bukhara in 1820-1821.

**Price: \$25,000**

**[ALASKA, ORTHODOX CHURCH]**

**Nicholas, Bishop of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska [Ziorov, Mikhail Zakharovich] (1851-1915).** *Propovedi Preosvyashennogo Nikolaya, Episkopa Aleutskogo i Alyaskinskogo* [i.e. **Sermons of Reverend Nicholas, Bishop of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska**]. New York: Typ. of the "Pravoslavny A. Vestnik," 1897.

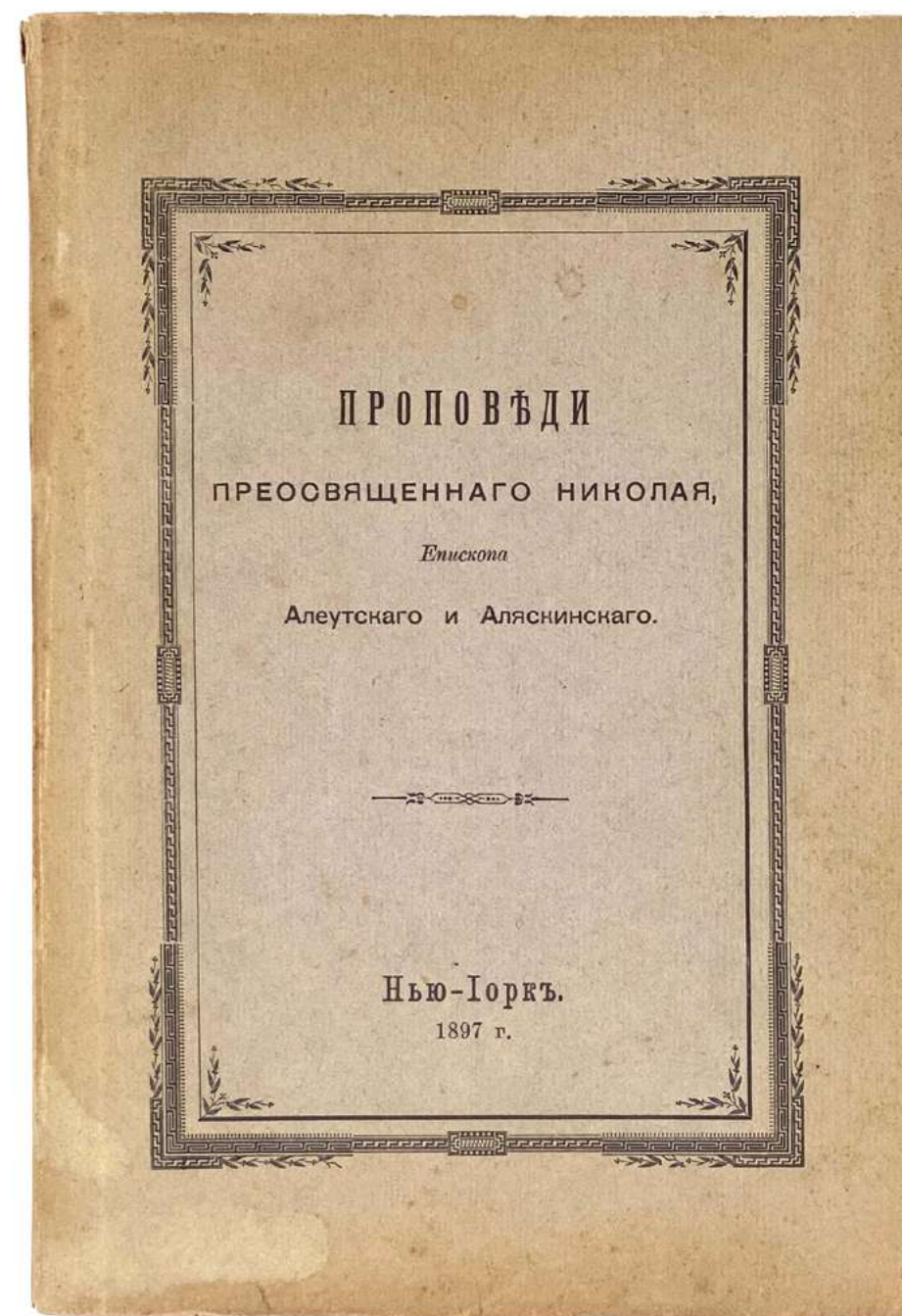
First and only edition. Octavo (ca. 23x15,5 cm). [2 – t.p.], iii, 352, iii [errata] pp. Original publisher's wrappers. Wrappers mildly age-toned, but overall a very good copy in its original state.

Attractive copy, preserved in the original publisher's wrappers. Collection of sermons, teachings, and letters of Rev. Nicholas, Russian Orthodox Bishop of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska (1891-1898). The Diocese was founded in 1796 as a Kodiak Vicariate of the Diocese of Irkutsk to serve the Orthodox Christians of Russian America. In 1872, the Diocese's centre moved from Sitka to San Francisco and its territory spread to entire North America. It was renamed as Diocese of the Aleutian Islands and North America in 1900 (and the centre was moved to New York in 1905). After the Russian Revolution of 1917, the Diocese became a part of the modern-day Orthodox Church in America. Throughout Rev. Nicholas's service in the United States, he was the only Orthodox Christian bishop in North America.

The collection includes the text of sixty sermons and letters, mostly written in the diocese's centre in San Francisco. There are also several interesting sermons spoken during Rev. Nicholas's official travels to Alaska. Among them are speeches given in St. Michael's Cathedral in Sitka (1890, pp. 185-190; June 19, 1892, pp. 214-219), Holy Ascension Cathedral in Unalaska (June 6, 1892, pp. 198-200, mentions Father Ivan Veniaminov or St. Innocent of Alaska), Redoubt St. Michael (June 16, 1892, pp. 201-204, teaching the flock not to communicate to shamans and non-Orthodox missionaries), Saints Peter and Paul Church in Nushagak, Alaska (July 20, 1894,

pp. 224-226, teaching the parish members not to go to shamans, steal, drink or indulge in debauchery), and others. The other speeches were given in Chicago (July 25, 1893, pp. 227-233; August 6, 1893, pp. 234-238), Fresno (March 13, 1894, pp. 131-134), on board a Russian naval cruiser "Dimitry Donskoy" during its stay in Philadelphia (May 15, 1893, pp. 170-174), Streator (Illinois) before the ceremony of uniting a congregation of the eastern-rite Catholic Rusyns with the Orthodox Church (May 9, 1893, pp. 165-169), St. Mary's Orthodox Cathedral in Minneapolis after uniting its eastern-rite Catholic community with the Orthodox Church (October 18, 1892, pp. 292-300), etc. In the speech addressed to the members of the Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Sava in Jackson, California (June 9, 1896, pp. 203-209), Rev. Nicholas stated: "you don't go to church, prefer either to stay home and smoke a pipe or to go to saloons..." The book also includes his speech before the prayer commemorating America's Independence (23 June 1896, pp. 220-223), a letter to monk Sevastian before his departure for Minneapolis (December 10, 1892, pp. 344-352), etc. Overall an attractive copy of this collection of religious texts addressed to the members of the Russian Orthodox Church in the United States, including Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. The book was published by the "Russian Orthodox American Messenger," the official periodical of the Russian Orthodox Church in the United States.

**Price: \$2,250**





## [ALASKA, RUSSIA, PACIFIC]

[Kotzebue, Otto von] (1787-1846). *Vypiska is zhurnal briga Rurika, otpravlennogo krugom sveta g. Gospodinom Gosudarstvennym Kantslerom, Grafom Nikolayem Petrovichem Rumyantsevym, so Vremeni Otplytiya Sego Sudna iz Kamchatki do Pribytiya v Novy Albion* [i.e. *Extract from the Logbook of Brig Rurik, Sent on a Circumnavigation by the State Chancellor, Count Nikolay Petrovich Rumyantsev, from the time of Her Departure from Kamchatka and to her Arrival to the New Albion*]. In: Dykh Zhurnalov, Ili sobraniye vsego, cho est luchshego i lyubopytnishego vo vsekhn drugikh zhurnalakh, po chasti Istorii, Politiki, Gosudarstvennogo Khozyaystva, Literatury, razhnukh Iskusstv, Selskogo Domovodstva, i proch. [The Spirit of Magazines, of the Collection of the Best and Most Curious [Materials] from Other Magazines, in the Field of History, Politics, State Government, Literature, Various Arts, Agriculture &c.]; [pp. 309-314]. Saint Petersburg: Typ. of the Governing Senate, 1817.

12mo (ca. 17x10 cm). [2 – half title], [2 – table of contents], [2 – title page], 374 pp. (with the additional pagination on the bottom). Period amateur Russian brown half calf with marbled papered boards; all edges coloured. Traces of soviet bookshop ink stamps and markings on the rear pastedown endpaper. Binding slightly rubbed on extremities, paper slightly age-toned, a couple of minor mild stains, but overall a very good original copy.

Very rare early Russian publication, reporting about the proceedings and discoveries during Otto von Kotzebue's first circumnavigation on board the brig "Rurik" in 1815-1818 and issued before the publication of the official account (Kotzebue, O. von. *Puteshestviye v Yuzhny Okean i v Beringov Proliy dlya Otyskaniya Severo-Vostochnogo Morskogo Prokhoda, predprinyatoye v 1815, 1816, 1817 i 1818 godakh* <...> na Korablie Rurike pod nachalstvom flota Leytenanta Kotzebue, SPb., 1821-23, 3 vols.). Placed in a Saint Petersburg literary and political magazine "Dukh Zhurnalov," this material is the first known printed account of Kotzebue's first season of exploration in the Bering Strait (July-August 1816), when he discovered and mapped the Kotzebue Sound

north of the Seward Peninsula (Alaska), surveyed Bering and St. Lawrence Islands (Bering Sea), and St. Lawrence Bay (Chukotka).

"Dukh Zhurnalov" was published in 1815-1820 by Saint Petersburg journalist and translator, Grigory Yatsenkov (1778-1852). The frequency of publication of its issues varied from four to two times a month (weekly to biweekly), and in the six years of its existence, over 40 parts (and more than a hundred issues) were printed. The magazine contained original materials and articles from contemporary Russian and European periodicals on various topics, organized into nine departments: Historical and Political Archive, Archive of State Administration, the Spirit of Catherine II, Literary Archive, Latest Travels, Observer of the Fatherland, a Chronicle of Virtue, &c. Often, the materials related to a specific department and issued within one year were bound together to form the "annual" collection. Such collections were published with the general title page and the half-title, indicating the department's name. Our copy contains all articles published in 1817 in the "Observer of the Fatherland" department and opens with the half-title "Nablyudatel Otechestva" and a list of articles published in



this department that year. Originally, the report of Kotzebue's discoveries in the Bering Strait was published in part 23, book 43 of the "Dukh Zhurnalov" for 1817. Additional pagination on the bottom of the leaves refers to the original issues of the magazine (in the case of Kotzebue's expedition report – pp. 735-740).

"Dukh Zhurnalov" is a very rare Russian imprint, as no complete sets of the magazine were found in Worldcat. Only one copy of the volume with Kotzebue's expedition report (1817, part 23, book 43) was found in the library of the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign. The Library of Congress holds a set of the magazine, with the note that the holdings are incomplete, and additional volumes are available in microform and digital formats.

Kotzebue's expedition returned to Kronstadt in August 1818, and the first volume of the original account was published in 1821 (the censor's permission on verso of the title

page – October 19, 1820). For about three years, articles in contemporary Russian periodicals remained the primary source on the history of the expedition. Since it was organized and funded privately, no materials were published in the official periodical of the Russian Navy ("Zapiski Gosudarstvennogo Admiralteyskogo Departamenta," SPb., 1807-1827, 13 vols.). The existing publications in Russian magazines and newspapers can be divided into two main groups: journalists' materials, informing about the departure or return of the expedition; and extracts from the original letters or reports sent by the expedition members.

The materials from the second group (to which the article in the "Dukh Zhurnalov" also belongs) can be considered as a primary source on the history of Kotzebue's voyage of 1815-1818. Most likely, published on permission of the expedition's sponsor, count Rumyantsev, the reports mostly don't coincide and talk



about different legs of Kotzebue's voyage. To our knowledge, the article in our volume of the "Dukh Zhurnalov" is the only printed source of Kotzebue's discoveries in the Bering Strait in 1816, issued before the publication of the official account.

The article informs that Kotzebue left Petropavlovsk on July 17, 1816 and stopped at St. Lawrence Island on July 26. He then proceeded to the Bering Strait, where he arrived on July 30, and continued sailing along the coast. "A view of these shores Kotzebue found much more pleasant than [those] of St. Lawrence Island; the entire coast was covered with the most pleasant greenery, the snow didn't show up anywhere apart from the tops of high mountains, standing far away from the coast. On July 31, [they] dropped anchor in front of a large bay with many shoals, which prevented from looking at it closer. For this reason, Kotzebue postponed it to the next year <...>. The shores of this bay are inhabited, and the natives, looking like the islanders from St. Lawrence, received the travellers rather friendly. On August 1, [they] sailed further and arrived at the view of a large opening, where [they] anchored. Then many baidaras came to the ship. Americans, pointing to the opening and the ship, invited [them] to sail further in. Kotzebue lifted anchor and entered the bay, which seemed very big. Having sailed for two days in that bay, [they] reached its end and stayed there until the 18th, to survey it properly and get acquainted with the native inhabitants <...> These Americans are rather tall and are much livelier than the islanders from St. Lawrence, although they have the same facial features. They always go armed; each has a spear, a bow and a quiver with arrows. They seem to be very inclined to war. They trade tobacco, beads and iron with the Chukchi, inhabiting the coast of the Icy Sea near Kolyma, which is on the Asian shore of the Bering Strait. This was reported to the Rurik crew by the inhabitants of St. Lawrence Bay, who don't have communication with their American neighbours but live in constant hostilities with them. One of the inlets of this bay, named on the Rurik as the Inlet of Good Hope, leads, by the announcement of the Americans, to a passage to the open sea. It takes eight days to reach it. Kotzebue found

a small passage, leading inland, but couldn't explore it without the baidaras. The arrival of the cold and stormy season forced Kotzebue to leave the further survey of that bay until the next year and to return south.

Having left it on August 18, he went to the opposite Asian shore and, having recognized the bay, called Eastern by Captain Cook, entered St. Lawrence Bay. There he was received by Chukchi with great hospitality. Having mapped the bay and after trading several reindeer from the locals, he went to Unalaska, where he arrived on September 7. There he ordered everything necessary for the exploration of the interior of America, planned for the next year. On September 14, he went to the port of San Francisco in the new Albion, a site very convenient for obtaining various supplies. After Rurik had arrived in that port on October 2, the governor of that possession, Don Pablo de Sola, immediately arrived from his residence in Monterrey and tried to all extent to accommodate our navigators in all possible ways, about which Kotzebue couldn't stop praising in his report to the State Chancellor. On November 2, Rurik left this friendly port and went to the sea to spend the winter months in the southern part of the Great Ocean and then return to the north again. <...> up the latest reports, Rurik's crew was in the best state of health."

Overall, an important rare early printed source on Otto von Kotzebue's circumnavigation on brig Rurik (1815-18) and the discovery of the Kotzebue Sound in July-August 1816.

Kotzebue's first circumnavigation on board brig "Rurik" (1815-1818) was inspired and organized by the first Russian circumnavigator Adam Johann von Krusenstern (1770-1846), and sponsored by the Imperial State Chancellor, count Nikolay Rumyantsev (1754-1826). The expedition became the first privately organized Russian voyage, with the main purpose of scientific discoveries. Its main goal was to search for the Northwest Passage, going east from Bering Strait and the Northwest coast of America. The voyage resulted in significant discoveries in the Tuamotus and Marshall Islands, North Pacific and the Bering Strait

(Kotzebue Sound, Ratmanov Island, islands in St. Lawrence Bay of Chukotka), and early important accounts of California and Hawaii (including the Shaeffer affair). The official account was published in Russian in 1821-1823 (3 vols.) in the typography of a noted Saint Petersburg journalist and writer, Nikolay Gretschi (1787-1867). The Russian edition was supplemented with an Atlas (SPb., 1821-23, 21 maps), which contained the first detailed charts of the Honolulu harbour, first maps of the Kotzebue Sound and Eschscholtz Bay, St. Lawrence Bay, newly discovered Little Diomed Island in the Bering Strait and over a dozen new islands in the Tuamotu and Marshall archipelago. 1821, the first German edition was published (Entdeckungsbildung in die Süd-See und nach Berings-Strasse: 3 vols., Weimar, 1821). It contains a separate atlas and only 7 different maps in three volumes" (Lada-Mocarski 80).

"This was one of the most important and fruitful Russian circumnavigations of the globe. Many discoveries were made in the South Pacific, as well as in the North Pacific along Alaska's northern frontiers. A number of scientists – and an artist – collected and published valuable scientific data" (Lada-Mocarski, 79).

"A celebrated narrative important for the descriptions of Alaska, California, Hawaii, and Micronesia. The expedition itself originated in the enlarged views of that great patron of Sciences His Highness Count Romanzoff, (Chancellor of the Russian empire... and finally out... at his sole expense" (English translation). The Rurik sailed from Kronstadt July 30, 1815 for the Pacific via Cape Horn. After making the Chilean coast, it stopped at Easter Island in March 1816, sailed through the Tuamotus out of Polynesia, discovered the Ratak and the chains of the Marshall Islands, both of which are described in great detail. Later, after a stop at Kamchatka, and in search of a Northeast Passage, they explored what is now Kotzebue Sound. Lada-Mocarski says that their account of Alaska is "rich in early original source material." The Rurik sailed along the California coast, stopped at San Francisco, and described its Indians and missions. The narrative is one of the significant early accounts of California. The Rurik

made two visits to Hawaii, and the Hawaiian portion of the text is extensive with important observations on life and customs during the reign of Kamehameha I, whose famous "red vest" portrait by Choris is one of the illustrations <...>" (Forbes 525, about the Weimar edition).

**Price: \$9,500**





## [ALASKA, RUSSIAN FUR TRADERS]

**Vancouver, George (1757-1798).** *Iz vlecheniye iz puteshestviya g-na Vankuvera. Yego povestvovaniye o poselivshikhsya na severovostochnom beregu Kinayskoy guby v tak nazyvayemom na Rossiyskoy karte pristanische (North Foreland) nekotorogo chisla Russkikh v otnoshenii ikh obraza zhizni k tamoshnim zhitelyam Kinaitsam* [i.e. **Extract from the Voyage of Mr. Vancouver. His Narration about Some Russians, who have Settled on the Northeastern Shore of the Kenai Bay in the “Pristanische,” marked so on the Russian Map (North Foreland), and about the Relation between their Way of Life to the Indigenous Inhabitants of Kenai**]. In: *Litsei: Periodicheskoye Izdaniye* [Litseum: A Periodical]. Saint Petersburg: [Imperial Typ.], 1806.

First and only Russian edition. Part 1, book 3. Octavo (23x14,5 cm). [2 – half title], 3-103, [1 - errata] pp. Period style brown half calf with marbled papered boards; spine with gilt-tooled decorations and a dark green label with a gilt-lettered title. The first leaf slightly soiled, the last two leaves with repairs to the upper margins, slightly affecting the page numbers, but overall a very good uncut copy.

Very rare Russian imprint with only two paper copies found in Worldcat - Yale University and New York Public Library (both holding complete sets of the magazine, comprising four parts, each in three books; no holdings of odd volumes found). Our copy possibly misses the table of contents (2 pp.) but doesn't lack the title page (as only the first “books” of each part of this magazine were published with title pages, see the copies from the Russian National Library).

This is a very early (possibly, the first) Russian translation of George Vancouver's famous account of his voyage to the Northwest coast of America in 1790-1795 (“A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and Round the World, <...> Performed in the Years 1790. 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795...”, London, 1798, 3 vols.).

The article is an excerpt from chapters V and VII of Vol. 3 of Vancouver's account; it describes the interactions of Vancouver and his

party member Joseph Whidbey with Russian promyshlenniki (fur hunters and traders) and native inhabitants of the Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound in May and June 1794. The first part of the article (a translation of the text on pp. 122-123 of Vancouver's original account) talks about the Russian station in the so-called North Foreland, located on the northern shore of the Kenai Bay, or Cook Inlet (near modern-day Tyonek village). The second part of the article (see pp. 199, 200-201 of Vancouver's account) describes the spread of Russian settlements in Alaska and notes that Port Etches on the Hinchinbrook Island in Prince William Sound (named “the Bay of Konstantin and Elena” by the Russian translator) is the easternmost Russian station in America. Both North Foreland and Port Etches stations belonged to the company of a Siberian merchant Pavel Lebedev-Lastochkin, a pioneer Russian fur trader in Alaska and one of the main competitors of Grigory Shelekhov and the future Russian American Company. He was active in the Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound since the late 1770s, refused to join the Russian American Company and went bankrupt in 1798. In the article, Vancouver mentions one “Mr. Smyloff,” in fact, Pyotr Samoilov, a commander of “Sv. Georgii” galiot, which belonged to Lebedev-Lastochkin's company. The text also describes friendly relations between the Russians and native Alaskans and predicts

a prosperous future for Russian settlers in America (see more about Lebedev-Lastochkin's Company in: Solovjova, K., Vovnyanko, A. The Rise and Decline of the Lebedev-Lastochkin Company: Russian Colonization of South Central Alaska, 1787-1798// The Pacific Northwest Quarterly. Vol. 90, No. 4 (Fall, 1999), pp. 191-205).

The comparison of the text published in the “Litsei” with the text of the first Russian edition of Vancouver's account, published over twenty years later (see pp. 221-222, 367-370 and 370-372 in vol. 5 of: Puteshestviye v Severnuyu Chast Tikhogo Okeana i Vokrug Sveta, Sovershennoye v 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794 i 1795 godakh Kapitanom Geogiyem Vankuverom. SPb., 1827-1838, 6 vols.), reveals that the translations are completely different. This proves that the “Litsei's” article is an early, independent (and very likely, the first) Russian translation of Vancouver's account, most likely made by the magazine's publisher, Ivan Martynov (1771-1833). He was a Saint Petersburg philologist, translator and educator, a member of the Russian Academy, and author of the statutes of several Russian Universities. The magazine was issued in 1806 only and consisted of four parts (each in three books); its main body contains translations from ancient Greek and Roman, and European writers (Jean de La Fontaine, Christoph Wieland, Gotthold Lessing, Jean Paul Richter, and others) and works of contemporary Russian poets. The magazine also included articles on political and cultural topics, relations from the Russian Academy of Sciences, reviews on the latest theatre performances, &c.

This issue also contains “An extract from the voyage of Mr. Laperouse” (pp. 94-95). Although titled “His narration about the indigenous inhabitants of Yakutsk and the nearby lands,” the excerpt is dedicated to Russian America. The first part talks about the Alaskan voyages of Russian promyshlenniki, who “leave Okhotsk in June <...>, and heading to the East, visit different islands for three or four years.” The original text



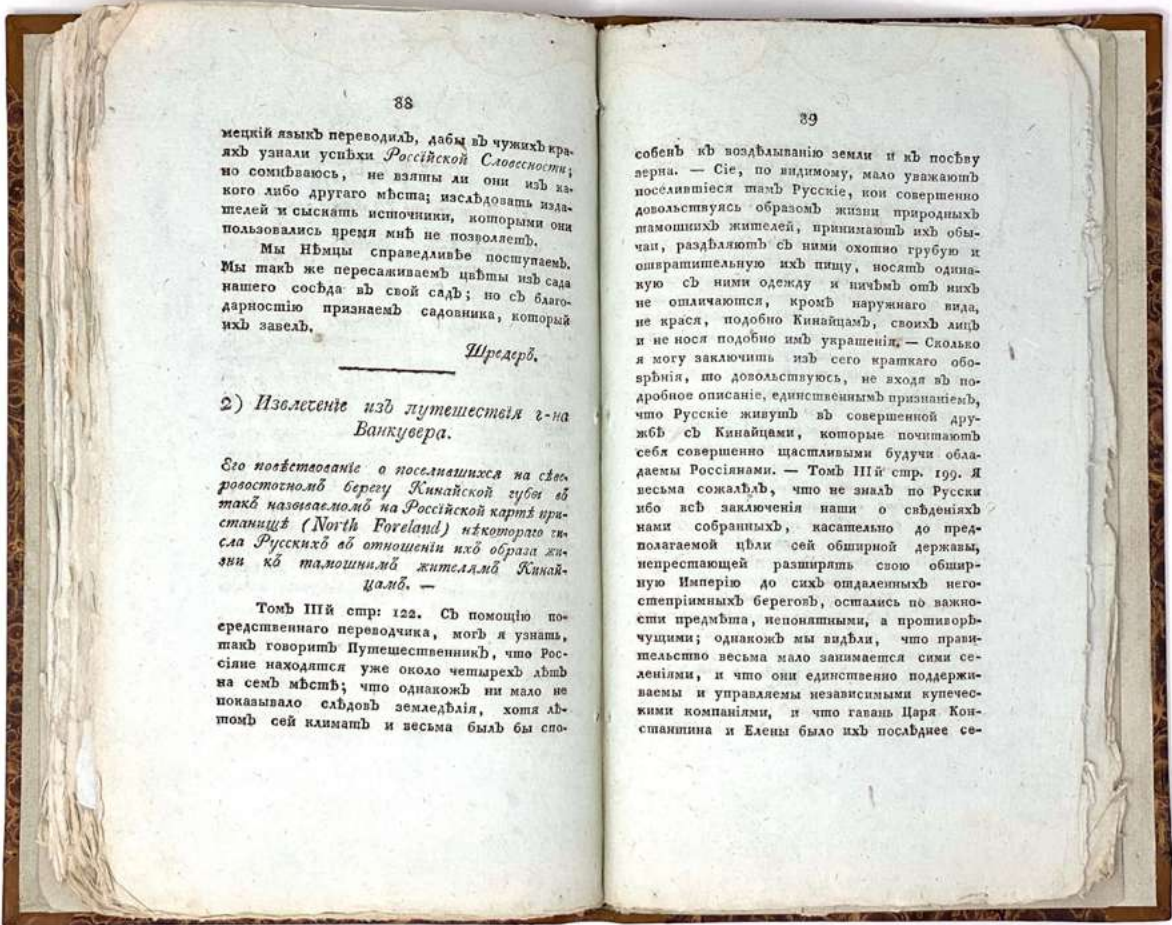
was published in vol. 3 of the official account of Laperouse's voyage and related to his stay in Kamchatka in September 1787 (Voyage de La Perouse autour du monde... Paris, 1797, vol. 3, pp. 159-160). The second part, although starting with the words “Near Yakutsk...,” describes the indigenous people from Porte des Francais (Lituya Bay in southeastern Alaska), which Laperouse discovered in July 1786 (Voyage de La Perouse autour du monde... Paris, 1797, vol. 2, pp. 192). Laperouse describes them “as cruel and rude as their land is mountainous and savage, <...> they are like hawks in the air or wolves and tigers in forests.” An abridged version of this part in different translation was published



in the first Russian edition of Laperouse’s account (Puteshestviye Laperuza v Yuzhnom i Severnom Tikhom Okeane v Prodlzheniye 1785, 786, 787 i 787 godov/Transl. by G.L. Golenishchev-Kutuzov. Part 2. St. Petersburg, 1802, pp. 22-23). The first part, talking about the Alaskan voyages of Russian promyshlenniki, was not published, as the translation by Golenishchev-Kutuzov wasn’t finished in publication.

Overall an important rare Russian publication of Vancouver’s and Laperouse’s accounts on Alaska.

Price: \$6,500



**[ARCTIC, CHUKOTKA]**  
**Vonlyarlyarsky/Vonliarliaskii, Vladimir Mikhailovich (1852-1946); [Ivanov, D.V.] Zabytaya Okraina: Rezultaty Dvukh Ekspeditsii na Chukotsky Poluostrov, Snaryazhennykh v 1900-1901 gg. V.M. Vonlyarlyarskim, v Svyazi s Proektom Vodvoreniya Zolotopromyshlennosti na etoi Okraine [i.e. Forgotten Outskirts: Results of Two Expeditions to the Chukotka Peninsula, Organized in 1900-1901 by V.M. Vonlyarlyarsky, In Connection with the Project of Establishment of Gold Mining Industry in this Region].** Saint Petersburg: Typ. of A.S. Suvorin, 1902.

First and only edition. Octavo (ca. 24x16 cm). 62 pp. Period style dark brown half calf with marbled papered boards; spine with raised bands, gilt-tooled decorations and a gilt-lettered title; decorative endpapers. Period ink inscription on the title page, period pencil note on p. 21. Paper slightly age-toned, but overall a very good copy.

Very rare Russian imprint with only three paper copies found in Worldcat (Harvard University, the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, Erfurt University). Original Russian account of the first gold exploratory expeditions to Chukotka, organized in the summers of 1900 and 1901 by a retired officer of the Russian Imperial Chevalier Guard Regiment, industrialist and landowner Vladimir Vonlyarlyarsky. The interest in gold prospecting in Chukotka was largely influenced by the 1899 gold rush in Nome, located on the Alaskan coast, just across Bering Strait. Vonlyarlyarsky obtained the exclusive right for gold mining in the peninsula for five years from the Russian Ministry of Agriculture and State Properties, hoping to find there the continuation of the Alaskan gold-bearing geological belt. His project was not particularly successful. The main discoveries and industrial development of tin, gold and silver deposits on the peninsula were carried out by Soviet geologists and mining engineers in the 1940s-1950s.

The book was written (but not signed) on Vonlyarlyarsky’s assignment by D. Ivanov,

the commander of the second expedition to Chukotka (1901). It consists of four chapters: 1) A general overview of the economy and government efforts of Russia and the United States in their possessions on the shores of the Bering Sea before the discovery of gold near Nome in 1899; 2) A report of the first expedition to Chukotka in 1900 under the command of K.I. Bogdanovich; 3) Report of the second expedition to Chukotka in 1901 under the command of geologist D.V. Ivanov; 4) Plan of future actions on the Chukotka Peninsula in order to establish gold mining and protect the Russian shores of the Bering Strait.

The second and third chapters describe the history and results of both expeditions. The first one, led by a Polish geologist and mining engineer Karol Bohdanowicz (1864-1947), explored the Chukotka coast from Provideniya (Providence) Bay to Kolyuchinskaya Bay, including Cape Dezhnyov and Lavrentiya Bay and discovered placer gold in the nearby rivers and creeks, suggesting that the golden belt of Alaska continued in Chukotka. The second expedition, led by D. Ivanov, departed from Seattle, visited Nome and proceeded to Chukotka, stopping at Provideniya Bay; the party actively traded with Chukchi and explored coal deposits in the Mechigmsky Bay.

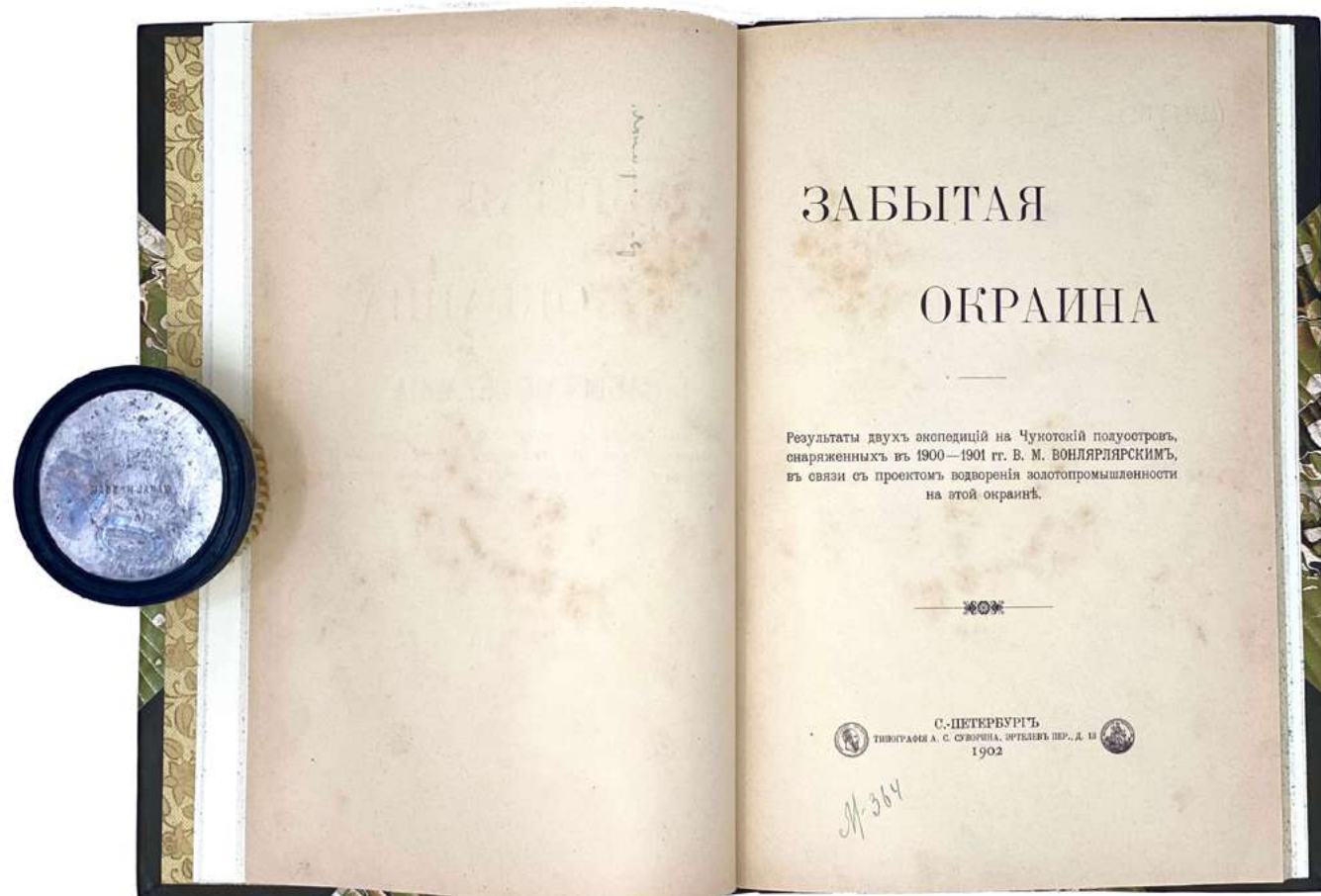
The book also contains an interesting eye-witness account of contemporary Nome (roadstead, port, city streets and architecture, gold-rush society, administrative offices, military



barracks, &c.); it describes the main routes from Seattle to Alaska and the author's voyage to Unalaska on board steamer "Queen" of the "Pacific Mail S.S. Co.;" lists prices for the main goods in Seattle (and in Blagoveschensk for comparison); contemplates about future of the gold mining industry in Steward Peninsula, &c. The last chapter suggests the concept of the development of Russian Chukotka and urges the Russian government to invest in the region and to stop the American "predator fur hunt" near the Russian shores and the Americans' trade with the Chukchi. Overall, a historically significant rare original Russian account of the pioneer gold mining enterprise in Chukotka.

An officer of the prestigious Imperial Chevalier Guard Regiment and a participant in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, Vladimir Vonlyarlyarsky retired in 1881 and supervised the work of his factories in the Novgorod province and gold mines in the Ural Mountains. In 1900-1902, he attempted to establish the gold mining industry in Chukotka. In 1904, he became one of the owners of forest concessions on the Yalu River. Located on the border between China and the Korean Empire, the concessions became one of the causes of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905). Vonlyarlyarsky emigrated from Soviet Russia in 1923.

**Price: \$4,500**



## [ARCTIC EXPLORATION, NORTHEAST PASSAGE]

**Brusilov, Georgy Lvovich (1884–1914 or later).** *Vypiska iz Sudovogo Zhurnala Shkhuny "Sv. Anna" [i.e. Extract from the Logbook of Schooner "St. Anna"]*. An offprint from the "Izvestiya Imperatorskogo Russkogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva" (Vol. L, issues III and IV, 1914). Petrograd: Typo-Lith. "Energiya," 1914.

First and only edition. Small Quarto (ca. 23,5x16 cm). 42, [7] pp. With a large folding chromolithographed map at rear. Original publisher's wrappers. A beautiful copy in very good condition.

Very rare Russian imprint with only three paper copies found in Worldcat (all in Dartmouth College, NH). Historically significant first publication of the original logbook of Russian schooner "St. Anna," documenting its 1912-1914 exploratory expedition to the Kara Sea and north of Franz Josef Land archipelago. The expedition leader, ambitious naval officer and Arctic explorer Georgy Brusilov aimed to become the first Russian navigator to go through the entire Northeast Passage, from the Kola Peninsula along the Arctic coast of Siberia and via Bering Strait to Vladivostok, following the route of Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld. In September 1912, "St. Anna" entered the Kara Sea through the Yugorsky Shar Strait but soon became icebound near the western shores of the Yamal Peninsula and started drifting north. The vessel didn't get released from the ice for the next year and a half, ending up north of Franz Josef Land. On April 10, 1914, a part of the crew led by navigator Valerian Albanov (1882-1919) left the ship and marched through the ice south towards Franz Josef Land. Having been carried by a hitherto unknown East Spitzbergen current, the party reached the westernmost point of the Alexandra Land and thence managed to get to Cape Flora on the Northbrook Island, losing all but two expedition members (Albanov and seaman Alexander Konrad). The two survivors were rescued by "St. Phocas," a ship of another

Russian Arctic expedition under the command of Georgy Sedov, who during the same time (1912-1914) tried to reach the North Pole but died near the northernmost island of Franz Josef Land. "St. Anna" and its remaining crew, headed by Brusilov, apparently died in the Arctic. In 2010, a Russian search expedition to Franz Josef Land found period artifacts and manuscripts belonging to the members of Albanov's party. The fate of "St. Anna" remains unknown.

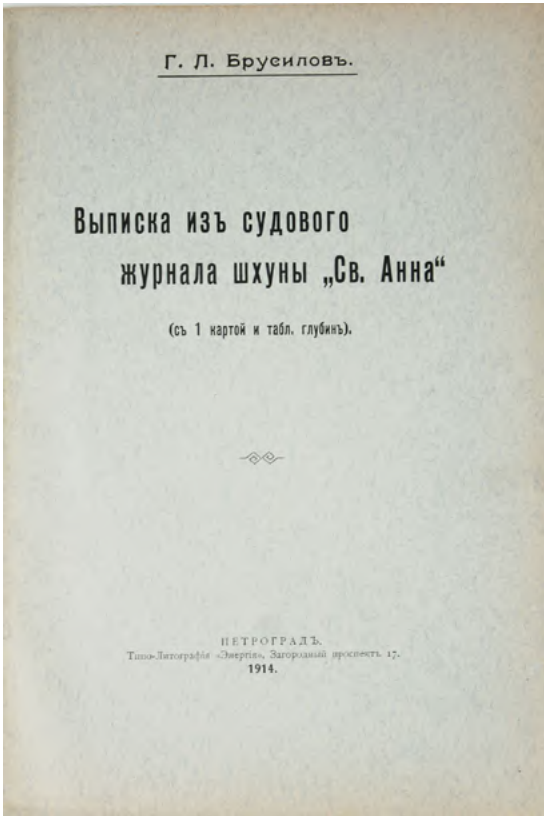
Albanov brought to Saint Petersburg a copy of "St. Anna's" original logbook, covering the period from August 28, 1912 (O.S.), when the ship departed Alexandrovsk in Kola Bay (now Polyarny, Murmansk Oblast), to April 10, 1914 (O.S.), when Albanov's party left "St. Anna" in the ice of the Arctic Ocean. Later that same year, the manuscript was simultaneously published in the official magazines of the Russian Geographical Society ("Izvestiya Imperatorskogo Russkogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva"/"News of the Russian Imperial Geographical Society," Vol. L, issues III and IV, 1914, pp. 193-241) and of the Chief Hydrographical Department of the Naval Ministry ("Zapiski po Gidrografii"/"Notes on Hydrography," vol. 38, issue 4, 1914, pp. 1-76).

Our copy is a well-preserved offprint from the "News of the Russian Geographical Society," published, like all such editions, with a small print run. The text of Brusilov's logbook documents the main proceedings on board "St. Anna," traditionally indicating geographical coordinates, the ship's track, directions of the wind, sea depths, weather and air temperatures, &c. The table at rear lists the measured sea depths. The work is supplemented

with a chromolithographed map, compiled by the officers of the Chief Hydrographical Department and based on the data from the logbook. The map outlines the track of “St. Anna’s” free movement across the Barents Sea, her ice-bound voyage in the Kara Sea from the Yamal Peninsula to Franz Josef land, the track of Aldanov’s party through the ice, and “St. Phocas” return trip to the Kola Peninsula. “St. Anna’s” ice-bound track records the dates and measured sea depths – the information which allowed scientists to define the borders of the continental shelf and discover the deep-water St. Anna Trench between the Barents and Kara Seas. The other scientific achievements of

“St. Anna’s” expedition are the discovery of the Eastern Spitzbergen current, the improvement of maps of Franz Josef Land and the proof of the non-existence of King Oskar Land and Peterman Land. Overall a rare, historically significant account of a Russian Arctic expedition in the Northeast Passage. Our research didn’t reveal any translations into foreign languages. The second Russian publication of “St. Anna’s” logbook was made in 1934 (as a part of: Zatoryannye vo Ldakh: Polyarnaya ekspeditsiya G.L. Brusilova na zveroboynom sudne “Sv. Anna.” L., 1934).

Price: \$1,500



[CALIFORNIA, RUSSIAN AMERICA]

**Ogorodnikov, Pavel Ivanovich (1837- 20 December 1884 O.S./ 1 January 1885 N.S.)** *Ot Niyu-Yorka do San-Frantsisko i obratno v Rossiyu [i.e. From New York to San Francisco and back to Russia]*. Saint Petersburg: Edition of booksellers F. Kolesov & F. Mikhin, Typ. of Dr. M. Khan, 1872.

First edition. Octavo (ca. 21x14 cm). [1 – t.p.], 398 pp. Ink stamps “Donated by the will of Professor Artemy Robertovich Orbinsky” on the title page, pp. 1 and 398; ink-stamped decorative ex-libris of Konrad Berezowsky on verso of the title page. 20th-century brown half morocco with marbled papered boards; spine with raised bands and gilt-lettered title. Title page and several leaves very mildly soiled, but overall a very good copy.

Rare content-rich original travel account by a Russian dissident to the United States in August-September 1869, with a detailed description of the state of affairs of the Russian diaspora in San Francisco and the former possessions of the Russian American Company two years after the Alaska purchase by the United States (the Treaty of Alaska Purchase was signed on March 30, 1867, and came into effect on October 18 that year). The account was first published in a Saint Petersburg conservative magazine, “Zarya: Zhurnal Uchyono-Literaturny i Politicheskyy” (1870, Nn. 4, 5, 6, 9, 11 & 12). The current first edition was issued privately in 1872, and the second enlarged edition was published in 1882 (Ogorodnikov, P. V Strane Svobody. SPb.: E. Gartye, 1882, 2 vols.). The book was never translated into other languages.

Pavel Ogorodnikov, a Russian military officer, served in Warsaw in the late 1850s and joined the revolutionary “Committee of Russian officers in Poland,” which supported the Polish independence movement. In 1862, Orogodnikov was arrested and imprisoned in the Modlin Fortress near Warsaw. After his release in 1863, Ogorodnikov was expelled from the Russian

army and worked as a technician on the Odessa Railway. In 1869 he took a trip to Germany, France and the United States.

Compiled in the form of a diary, the book covers Ogorodnikov’s travel from New York to San Francisco and back, August 6 – September 6, 1869, and his return ocean voyage to Hannover and thence by train to Saint Peterburg. The entries include the author’s observations of New York (Broadway, elevated cable car line on Greenwich street, city port, hotels, markets, shops, pubs, brothels, problems with hotel keepers, interactions with a Russian consul and vice-consul, &c.), notes taken during a ten-day trip to the American West – to Sacramento by the Union Pacific Road and then by river steamer to San Francisco (the construction and facilities of railway cars, passengers, main stations, the routine of a railroad journey, history and current life of Mormons in Utah, impressions about Mormon passengers, Chinese railway construction workers), &c.

Over 160 pages (pp. 86-252) describe Ogorodnikov’s travel in California and stay in San Francisco, August 16-23, 1869. This part contains valuable observations on the local Russian community and extensive conversations with the Russian consul Martin Klinkovstrem, Russian Orthodox priest from Sitka Nikolay Kovrigin, Ukrainian Orthodox priest and oppositional (to the Russian government) journalist Agapius Honcharenko (1832-1916), who published the “Alaska Herald” (1868-72), addressed to Russian residents in Alaska, former clerks of the Russian American Company and their families, &c. Among the discussed



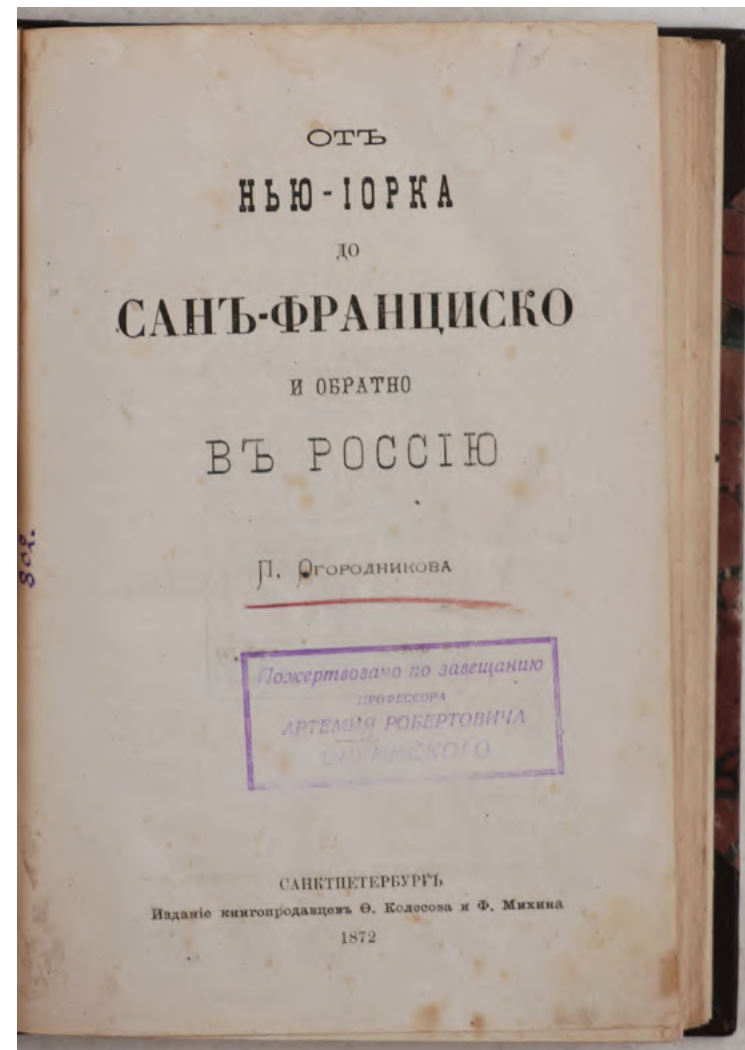
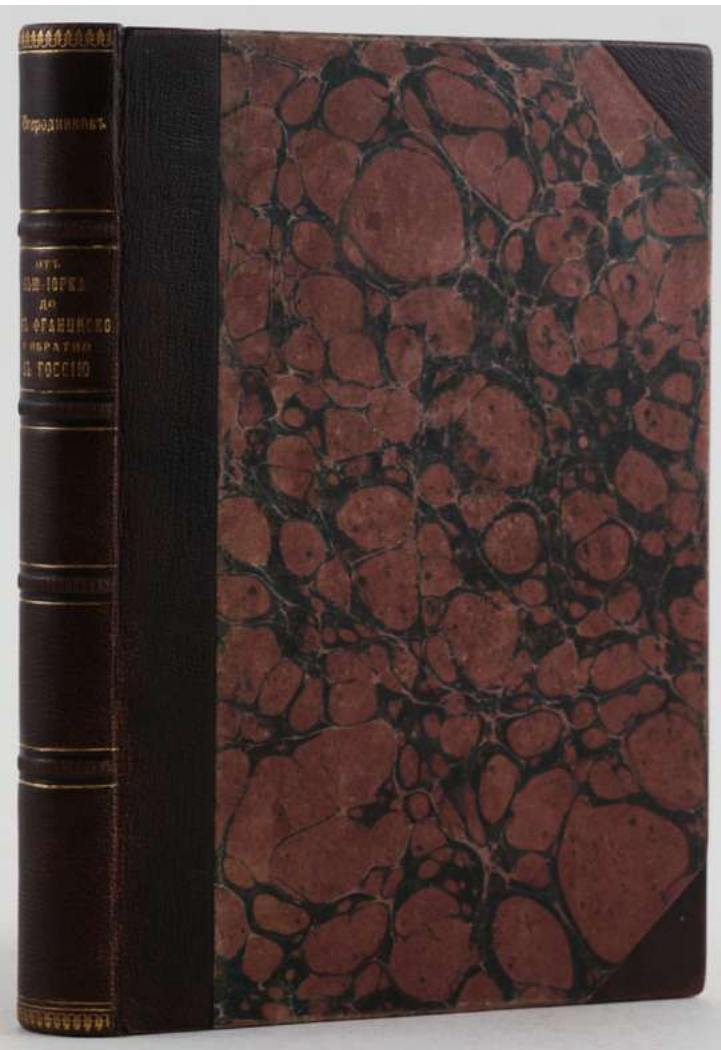
topics are the “Russian-Greek-Slavonian Church and Philanthropic Society,” formed in San Francisco in 1864 (Martin Klinkovstrem was its first president), the state of former Russian possessions in Alaska, where the privileges of the Russian American Co. were transferred to the “Hutchison, Kohl & Co.” of San Francisco, the abuse by the Russian American Co. of native people and its associates, the life of Kolosh (Tlingit) people in Sitka, hostile relations between Russian immigrants in San Francisco, the affair of the “Russia Silver Mining Company” in March 1869, difficulties that Russian travellers in America encounter &c.

A large part of the San Francisco account is dedicated to the 1869 California Legislature elections, with descriptions of pre-election meetings and gatherings, election day and a reproduction of a voting ballot (“Democratic Ticket, Tenth Ward”). There are also descriptions of steamers on the Sacramento River, San Francisco Chinatown and the life of Chinese

immigrants in California, “Anatomical Museum” (Jordan’s “Pacific Museum of Anatomy and Science,” opened in 1865), masonic societies and Jesuits, the hotel “Orleans,” duties and salary of San Francisco police officers, &c.

The rest of the book includes notes on Native Americans (“Digger and Snake Indians,” Cheyenne, Shoshone, Dakota, and others), ranches, Polish immigrants in America, Great Salt Lake, Ogden, Lynch law, Omaha, Mississippi, Illinois, a Russian immigrant in Chicago who worked on a sawmill in Michigan, the life of African Americans in Chicago, &c. Overall an original content-rich description of the Russian community in San Francisco and the life of Russians in Alaska in 1869. Our copy bears three ink stamps, indicating that the book belonged to the library of a prominent physicist and astronomer from Odessa Artemy Orbinsky (1869-1928).

**Price: \$6,500**



## [CHINA, BEIJING, GOBI DESERT]

**[Presentation Copy, Rare Complete Set of Original Publishers' Wrappers] Kovalevsky (or Kovalevski), Yegor (Egor) Petrovich (1809-1868). *Puteshestvie v Kitai* [i.e. *Travel to China*]. Saint Petersburg: Typ. of Korolyov and Co., 1853.**

First and only edition. Octavo. 2 vols. bound together. [4], iii, 199; [4], iii, 213, [1 - errata] pp. With four tinted lithographed plates. Period Russian brown quarter sheep with marbled papered boards; gilt-lettered title on the spine. Original publishers' wrappers for both parts bound in (both front and rear wrappers). Author's ink presentation inscription of the front wrapper to part 1: "To Konstantin Nikolayevich Boborykin from Kovalevsky in memory of... [illegible]." Binding rubbed on extremities, wrappers and several leaves of text with minor stains, the last five leaves of part 2 with minor holes, paper slightly age-toned, but overall a very good copy of this rare work.

Very rare Russian imprint with only four paper copies found in Worldcat (Library of Congress, Columbia University, University of Wisconsin, University of California Berkeley). First and only Russian edition. It was never published in European languages. The only translation of parts of the account into English was never published, and a photocopy of this typescript by Alison Jean Dray-Novey is deposited in the library of Harvard University. The first published translation was Chinese "Kui shi Zijincheng" (Beijing, 2004).

Original account of an early Russian travel to China, written by noted Russian traveller and diplomat Yegor Kovalevsky. In July 1849 – July 1850, he accompanied to Beijing the 13th missionary delegation of the Russian Orthodox church (Russkaya Dukhovnaya Missiya v Pekine), led by archimandrite Pallady (Kafarov, 1817-1878). Kovalevsky persuaded Chinese authorities to allow the mission to follow the most convenient route to Beijing across the Gobi Desert via Ulan-Bator and Kalgan (Zhangjiakou), used only by Chinese trade caravans before. During his travel, Kovalevsky documented the mission's route, studied Chinese history and customs, and collected minerals, seeds, tea plants, and Chinese books for the Russian Academy of Sciences. After his

return to Kyakhta, Kovalevsky proceeded to Kulja (Yining). In August 1851, he signed the Treaty, which opened Chungaria for Russian traders via Kulja and Chuguchak (modern-day Tacheng).

"Puteshestvie v Kitai" contains a detailed description of the new route from Kyakhta to Beijing. Several chapters talk about the architecture and history of the Chinese capital (the Forbidden City, the Observatory, Beijing markets, the quarters of the Russian Orthodox Mission, Russian schools, quarters of Mongolian and Korean representatives et al.). There are also interesting notes on the coal and gold mines near Beijing, the state of Christianity in China, opium smoking and the First Opium War, tea growing and tea trade, book printing and bookshops, et al. Pp. 154-199 of vol. 1 contain the "Travel Journal from Russian Border to Peking, 1849." The illustrations include two lithographs after the original drawings of the mission's official artist Ivan Chmutov (1817-65): "A view from the Great Wall of China" (showing Russian officers and an Orthodox priest), and "A street scene in Beijing." The other two lithographs by a Vienna artist A. Jovanovic depict a Chinese man smoking a pipe and Beijing street musicians.

The presentation inscription is addressed to Russian statesman Konstantin Nikolayevich Boborykin (1829-1904), who served as the first Russian consul in Urga (Ulan-Bator) in 1861-1863.

Overall an attractive presentation copy of an important Russian account of China in the mid-19th century.

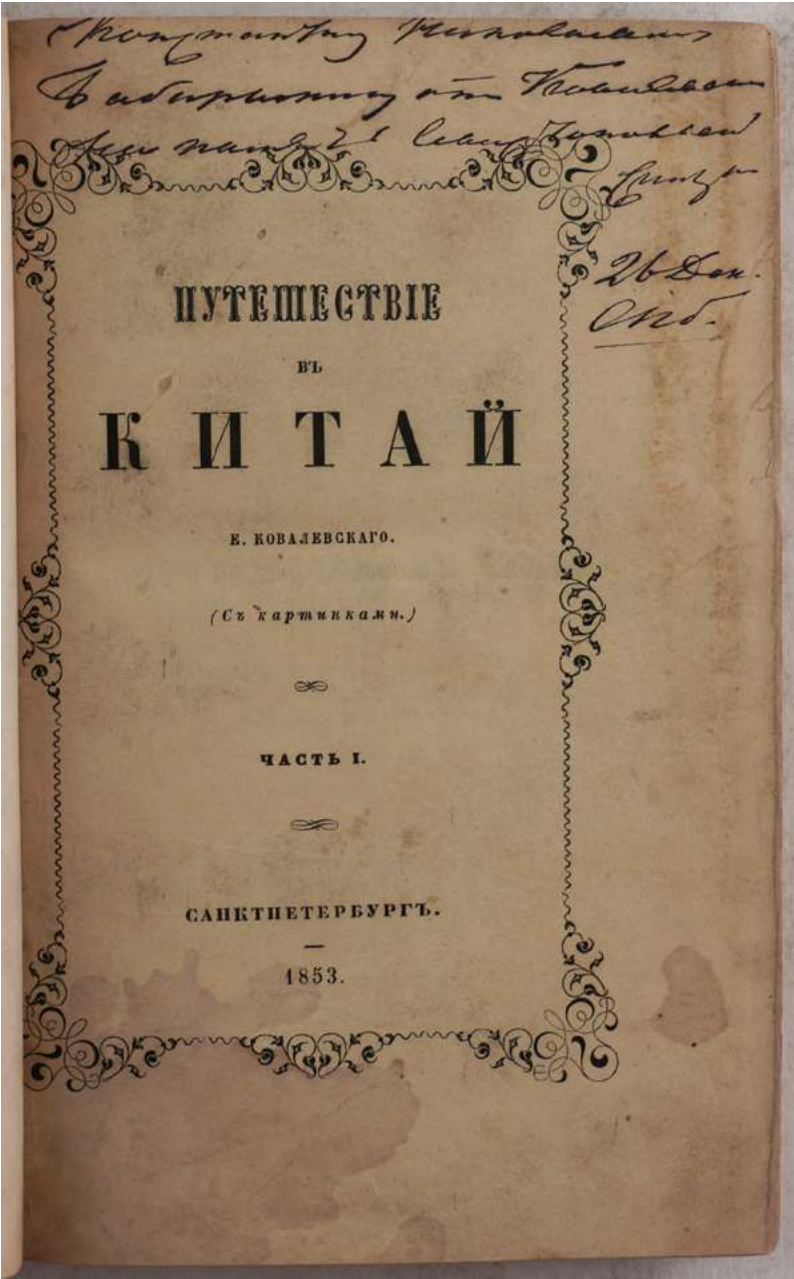
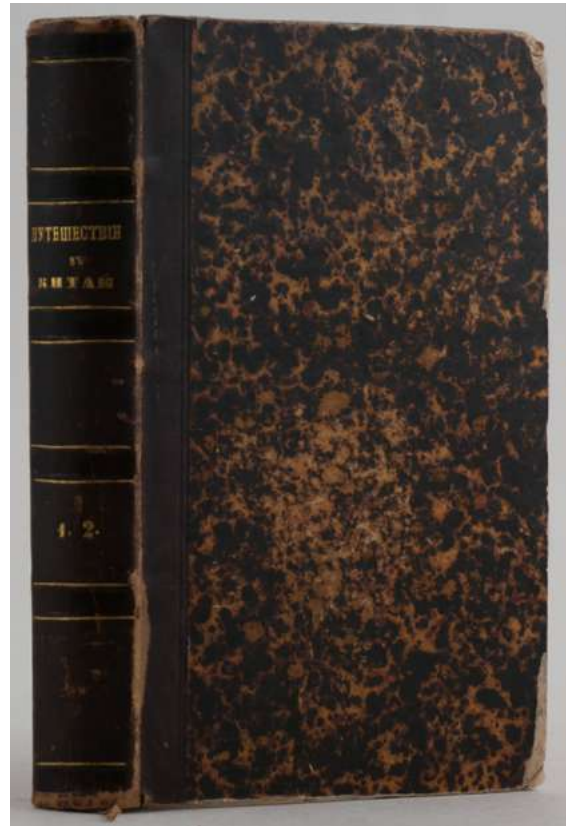
Yegor Kovalevsky took part in the military expedition of count Perovsky to Khiva in 1839. In the early 1840s, he widely travelled across Central Asia and Europe (Afghanistan, Kashmir, the Balkans, the Carpathians). He led the first Russian expedition to Africa (1847-48) and discovered gold deposits in the Fazogli district of modern-day southeastern Sudan (on the border with Ethiopia). Kovalevsky became



one of the first geographers who opposed the theory that the Mountains of the Moon were the source of the White Nile. It was fully disproved by Speke and Burton only in the late 1850s. After his travel to China in 1849-51, Kovalevsky took an active part in the signing of the Russian-Chinese Treaty of Aigun (1858), which brought to Russia the territories north of

the Amur River. Kovalevsky was the director of the Asiatic Department of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1856-1861), an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences (1857), a member of the Russian Geographical Society (1847) and its vice-chairman in 1856-62.

Price: \$5,250





## [CHINA, SINGAPORE]

**Dyakov/Diakov, Nikolay Alexandrovich (1862-?).** *God na Kreisere "Admiral Nakhimov."* I. V Yevropeyskikh Vodakh. II. U Aziatskikh Beregov. III. Na Strazhe v Kitaye [i.e. **A Year on the Cruiser "Admiral Nakhimov."** I. In the European Waters. II. At the Asian Shores. III. On Guard in China]. Saint Petersburg: Typ. of A.P. Lopukhin, 1902.

First edition. Octavo. [2 – t.p.], [2 – table of contents], 230, [1 - errata] pp. Title page with a large lithographed vignette; phototype illustrations in text. Period style dark brown half morocco with cloth boards; spine with raised bands and gilt-lettered title. A few leaves mildly age-toned, occasional owner's paper notes in text, but overall a very good copy.

Very rare Russian imprint with only one copy of this first edition (Princeton University) and one copy of the second edition (Library of Congress) found in Worldcat. The second edition was published in St. Petersburg under the same title in 1904. There are no other Russian editions, and the book was not translated into other languages.

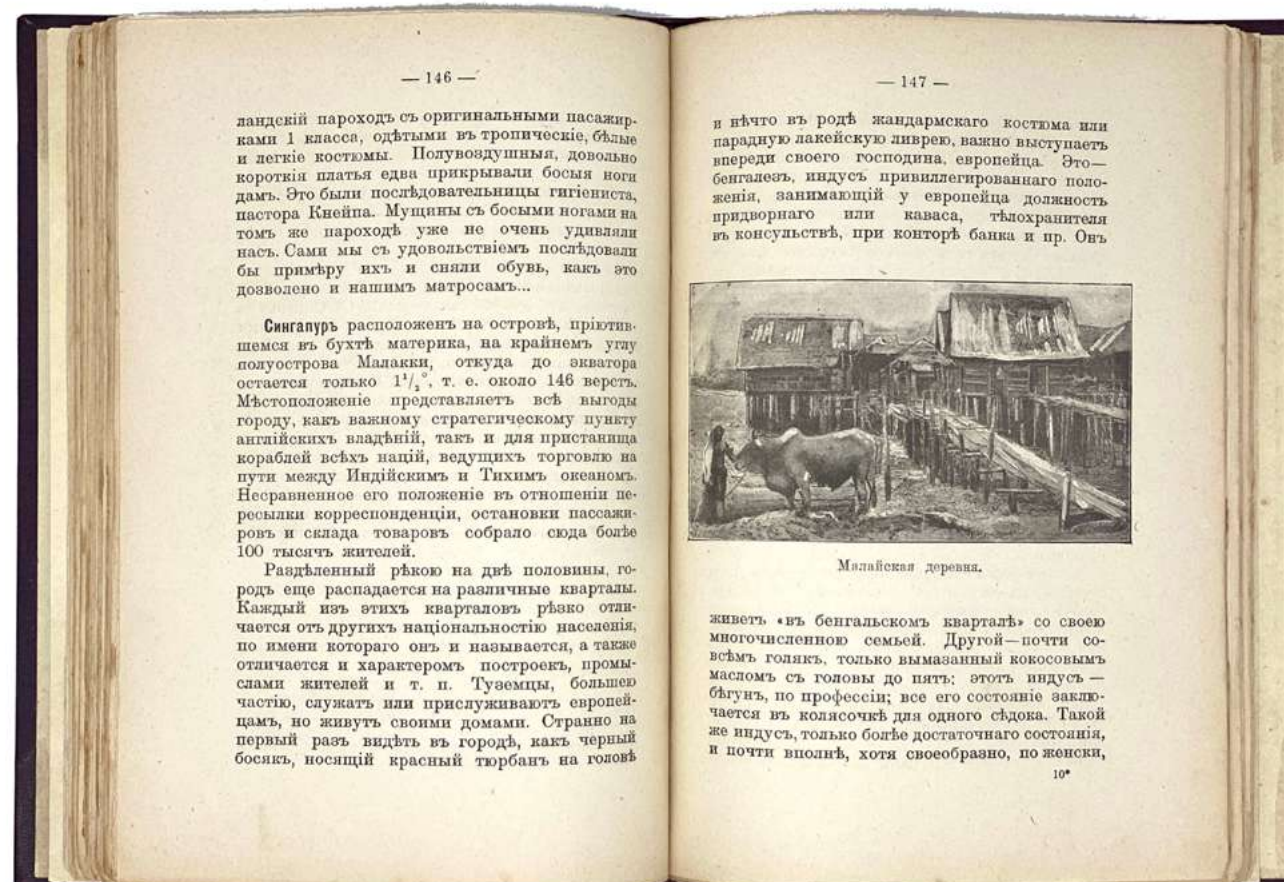
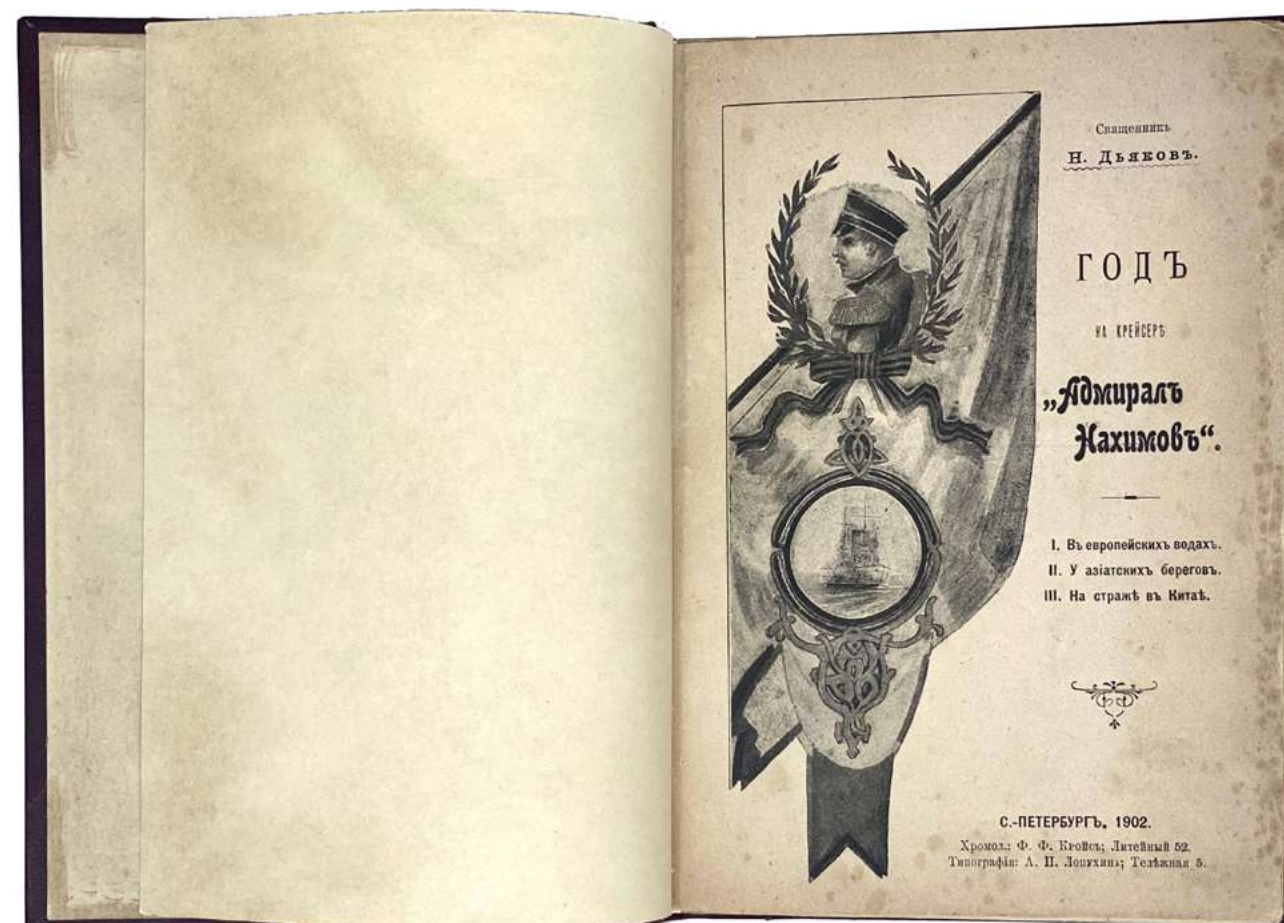
Interesting original account of a voyage of the Russian naval cruiser "Admiral Nakhimov" to the Far East and China in November 1899 – October 1900, written by the cruiser's priest Nikolay Dyakov. The ship left Kronstadt on November 12, 1899, and proceeded to China via the Mediterranean Sea and the Suez Canal, stopping at Kiel, Cherbourg-en-Cotentin, La Spezia, Naples, Colombo, Singapore and Hong Kong. "Admiral Nakhimov" spent about twenty days in Port Arthur – modern-day Lyushunkou District on the Liaodong Peninsula, China, the site of the Russian naval and military base in 1898-1905. In August-October 1900, the cruiser took part in the Eight-Nations Alliance's invasion of northern China, which aimed to suppress the Boxer Rebellion.

The account contains interesting descriptions of Port Arthur and nearby Dalny city (Dalian), their military installations, urban and industrial development, relations between

Russian officials and settlers and Chinese inhabitants, and military activities in both settlements during the Boxer Rebellion. Two chapters are dedicated to the cruiser's service with the forces of the Eight-Nations Alliance in the mouth of the Peiho River near Taku Forts and describe the Battle of Taku Forts (16-17 June 1900), the invasion of Beijing (August 1900), the Battle of Peitsang (Beicang), the surrender of the Chinese fort at Shanghaiguan, "Admiral Nakhimov's" stay in the mouth of the Peiho River and Shanghaiguan, clashes between Russian and French troops, a military expedition of a part of the crew to the inland China, &c.

Very interesting also are the author's impressions of Singapore (pp. 144-56), describing European and native quarters, advertising of "Russian hotels," Chinese shops and money exchange offices, Chinese secret societies and British ruling politics, countryside estates, botanical gardens &c. There are also curious notes on the author's first tasting of ginger ale and tropical fruits (mangosteen, mango, banana, pineapple). The other chapters talk about Colombo, Kandy, Hong Kong (geography and nature, European city, tram ascent to Victoria Peak, meeting with a Russian language teacher, cruiser enduring a typhoon), Suez Canal, Aden, &c.

The book is illustrated with about twenty phototypes in text, including a portrait of the author (p. 129), views of a Malay village near Singapore (p. 147), the house of the Governor of Hong Kong (p. 157), the harbour of Port Arthur (p. 169), Dalny (pp. 173, 181), the mouth of the Peiho River (p. 187), a temple in Shanghaiguan (p. 211), cruiser's crew during a





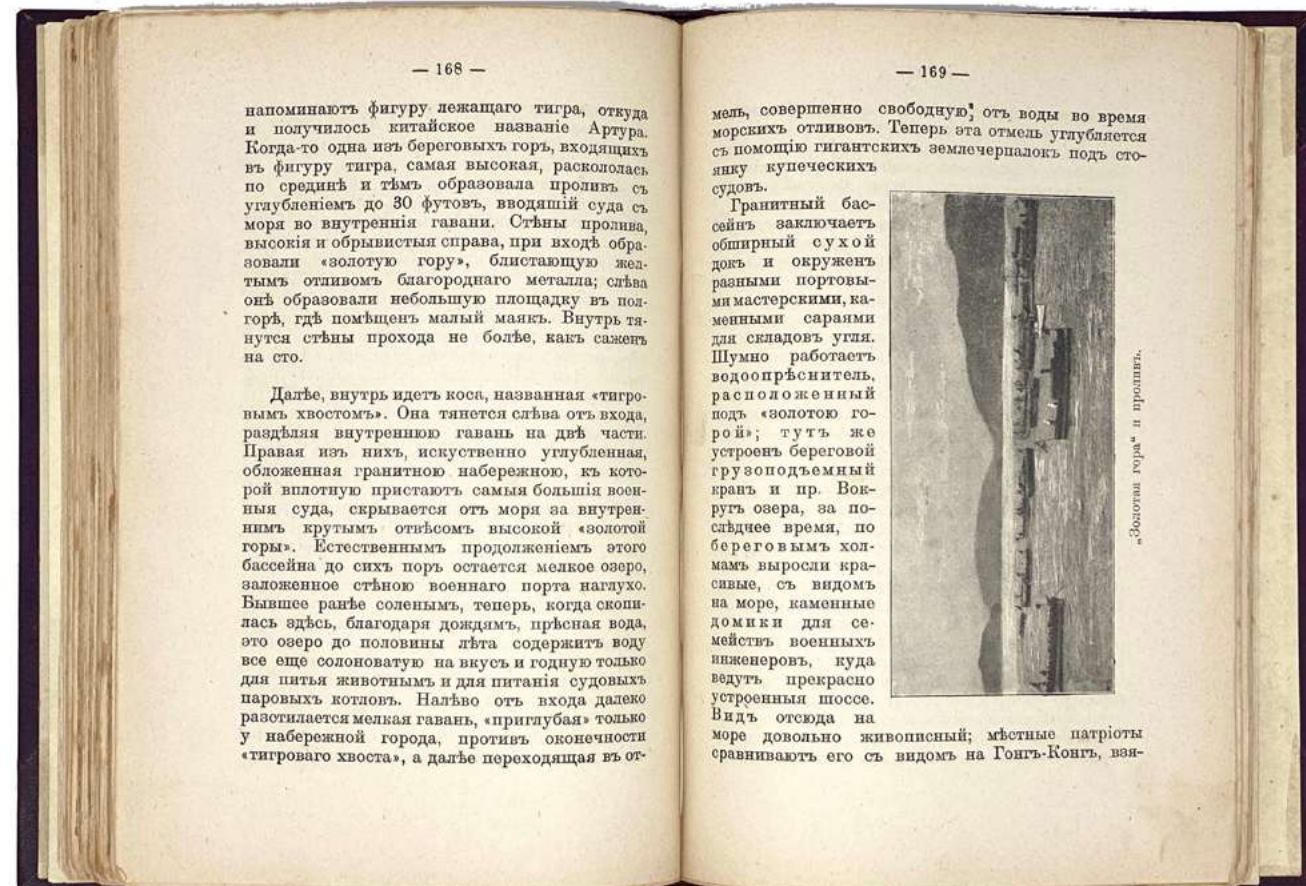
military expedition to the inland China (p. 215), quarantine barracks (p. 217), &c. Overall an interesting original source on the history of Port Arthur and Dalian before the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) and the participation of the Russian naval fleet in the Eight-Nations Alliance's invasion of China.

In the 1890s-1900s, Nikolay Dyakov served as a priest on several ships of the Russian navy, including the church of the ironclad warship "Admiral Chichagov," cruiser "Pamyat Mercuriya," the ironclad warship "Ne tron' menya," steamers "Kostroma" and "Vladimir," &c. He participated in the Russo-Japanese War and was awarded a Cross of St. George. Dyakov authored several books on Orthodox Christian topics and a description of Manchuria ("Byt i

navy v Manchzhurii"), published in Kharbin in 1918, which indicated that he left Russia after the 1917 Revolution.

The armoured cruiser "Admiral Nakhimov" was launched in Saint Petersburg in 1885 and served with the Russian Pacific Fleet, cruising along the coasts of China, Korea and Japan and taking part in the seizure of Port Arthur at the end of the First Sino-Japanese War (1895). In 1893, "Admiral Nakhimov" visited New York to participate in the celebration of the 400th anniversary of Columbus' discovery. The cruiser was damaged and sank during the Battle of Tsushima in the Russo-Japanese War on May 14, 1905..

**Price: \$2,750**



## [HAWAII, SINGAPORE, PHILIPPINES]

**Dobell, Peter/Petr Vasil'evich; [Dzhunkovsky, A.S.].** *Puteshestviia i Noveishiia Nabliudeniiia v Kitae, Manille i Indo-Kitaiskom Arkhipelage Byvshego Rossiiskogo Generalnogo Konsula na Filippinskikh Ostrovakh, Kollezhskogo Sovetnika Petra Dobelia, Sostavil i s Angliiskogo Perevel, s Vysochaishego Soizvolenia A. Dzh. [i.e. Travels and Latest Observations in China, Manila and the Indo-China Archipelago by a Former Russian Consul General in the Philippine Islands, Collegiate Councillor Petr Dobell, Compiled and Translated from English, by the Highest Permission A. Dzh.]* St. Petersburg: N. Grech, 1833.

Octavo, 2 vols. Xxxvi [i-ii - t.p., iii-vii - table of contents, ix-x - dedication to K. Bulgakov, xi-xii - second dedication, xiii-xxxvi - translator's preface & Dobell's biography], 237, [1 - errata]; [2 - t.p.], vii - table of contents, 272 pp. With two lithographed frontispieces (A. Bruloff fecit, Lith. V. Langer). Period style brown full sheep bindings housed in a brown cloth slipcase. Spines with gilt-tooled ornaments and gilt-lettered title labels; Occasional very mild foxing, a couple of pencil markings in text, but overall a very good set of this rare work.

First edition. Very rare Russian imprint with only six paper copies found in Worldcat. This is the first Russian edition, published three years after the first English edition («Travels in Kamtchatka and Siberia,» 2 vols., London, 1830). The Russian edition contains seven new chapters and seven supplements, not present in the English edition, with the important account of Dobell's voyage to Hawaii and the audience with King "Riho-Riho" (Kamehameha II), the text of Kamehameha II's 1820 letter to Russian Emperor Alexander I, Dobell's first biography and original descriptions of the Philippines, Singapore, and the Malay Archipelago. The first French edition in one volume (Sept années en Chine... Paris, 1838) is a direct translation from the Russian edition done by Russian prince Emmanuel Mikhailovich Golitsin/Galitzine (1805-1853). It has no text difference with the Russian edition (apart from some changes in the order and structure of chapters xiii-xvii). Forbes was incorrect in his statement that "the author's remarks on his voyage to Hawaii are not in this [Russian] edition" (Forbes 836). In fact, they are present in the Russian edition and make it superior in significance to the French one.

The Russian edition contains thirteen chapters from the first English edition, dedicated to Dobell's travels across China, the Philippines and South-East Asia in 1798-1828, with nice descriptions of Canton, Macao, Pearl River, Bocca Tigris, Whampoa (Pazhou) Island, Chinese manners and customs, etc. The whole part about "Travels in Kamtchatka" in 1813-1812 from the English edition (the entire first volume and the first four chapters of the second volume) is not included. As the Russian translator noted, "Since Siberia, thanks to endeavours of many of our travellers, is known to the public much better than China, I had the courage to publish only what the respected Author communicated to us about the latter..." (Preface, p. xiii-xiv).

Seven additional chapters (XIII, XIV, XV, XVII, XVIII, XIX, and XX) base on Dobell's private diaries (Preface, p. xiv). They contain information about Dobell's success in salvaging and selling the remnants of the ship "Albion" wrecked near Whampoa Island in 1807, the rescue of Boston ship "Atahualpa" from Chinese pirates or "Ladrones" in 1806, the rescue of Philadelphia ship "Asia" at the Bocca Tigris strait in 1807 (with an original article on ginseng written by the Russian translator), Admiral William's Drury occupation of Macao during the Napoleonic Wars in 1808, etc. Two chapters (XVII and XVII) give one of the first overviews in the Russian language of the islands of South-East Asia and the Malay Peninsula. They contain stories about Borneo, Sumatra, Formosa (Taiwan), the Bugis Kingdom of Wajoq in south Sulawesi (mistakenly called a separate island), the foundation of Singapore, tin mining and trade, opium, Javanese coffee and the raise of its consumption, Chinese settlers, trade with Chinese and Europeans,





prospects of potential advantages for Russia to start the trade with South-East Asia, etc. Two chapters describe Manila, the Luzon Island and the cholera riots in October 1820. The chapter about Dobell's visit to Hawaii describes King Kamehameha II, retells the conversation between him and Dobell, and gives details of Dobell's speech at the Hawaiian Chiefs' council, mentioning prime minister William Pitt Kalanimoku. There is also an account of the letter from Kamehameha II to Alexander I, talking about the issues with the Russian-American Company after Georg Schaeffer's attempt to establish a Russian colony on Atuvai (Kauai) Island in 1815-1817.

The preface contains the first biography of Dobell, compiled by the translator and based on Dobell's diaries and oral stories (Preface, p. xvi). The main text is accompanied by seven supplements, including articles from "some Russian and foreign periodicals," the text of Kamehameha II's letter to Alexander I and a concise dictionary of selected Chinese words and names. Two supplements to vol. 1 are dedicated to Chinese wedding customs: "An excerpt from the translations from Chinese by Mr. Henry Matthew Clark" (p. 223-228), "Customs at Chinese weddings in Peking" by "L-sky" [Russian sinologist Zakhar Fyodorovich Leontievsky] (pp. 228-237). Supplements to vol. 2: "About the Chinese migration [to Southeast and Southern India]" (pp. 222-233); "About Manila, [by a German traveller]" (pp. 233-248); "Chinese Army" (from Z. Leontievsky's article in the "Severnaya Pchela" newspaper; pp. 248-260); "The Letter by King Rio-Rio" (pp. 260-265); "A list of Chinese words, used in this book, with their Canton and Peking pronunciation and with their modern orthography approved by Orientalists" (pp. 266-272).

An American of Irish origin, Peter Dobell (1775-1852) graduated from Philadelphia University and took part in the American War of Independence (1775-1783). In 1798 he went on a first trade voyage to Canton (Guangzhou) where he settled in 1803. Until 1828 he actively travelled along the coast of southern China and across South-East Asia, especially the Philippines. In 1805 Dobell helped Adam von Krusenstern, the leader of the first Russian

circumnavigation (1803-1806), settling the trade affairs of the expedition with the Canton merchants, and received for this a diamond ring from the Russian Emperor Alexander I. Dobell actively promoted the idea of establishing trade between Russia and South-East Asia, seeing this as an opportunity of supplying cheap food and other goods to Russian settlements in Kamchatka, North Pacific and Alaska. In 1812 he brought the first cargo of salt and provisions to Kamchatka and then crossed Siberia to present his plan of the establishment of trade relations with the Philippines to the Russian government. In 1817 the Imperial decree founded the Russian General Consulate in Manila which became the first Russian diplomatic post in South-East Asia. Dobell took Russian citizenship and became the first Russian consul in the Philippines (he held the post until 1820). In 1819 Dobell proceeded to Kamchatka, planning to travel to Manila on frigate "Kamchatka" under the command of Vasily Golovnin. Since he missed Golovnin, who had left Petropavlovsk earlier, Dobell took command of his own brig, hired "7 or 8 sailors, half of which were the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, and two navigators" (Preface, p. xx) and travelled to Hawaii. He stayed there for two months and had an audience with King Kamehameha II and Hawaiian chiefs. The king presented Dobell with a letter to Emperor Alexander I. While in Manila, Dobell witnessed the cholera riots in October 1820; his house and library got pillaged. His attempts to establish a continuous trade between the Philippines and Kamchatka proved unsuccessful, and the Russian consulate in Manila officially closed in 1826. Throughout the 19th century, the duties of Russian consuls in the Philippines were carried out by local merchants of different nationalities. The first full-functioning consulate didn't open before establishing diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Philippines in 1976. Dobell returned to Saint Petersburg in 1828. Later he served as a Russian consul in Denmark.

The translator and compiler of the Russian edition Alexander Dzhunkovsky (1804-1850) who hid under the abbreviation "A. Dzh." was an Active State Councillor, censor, agronomist and secretary of the Russian Free





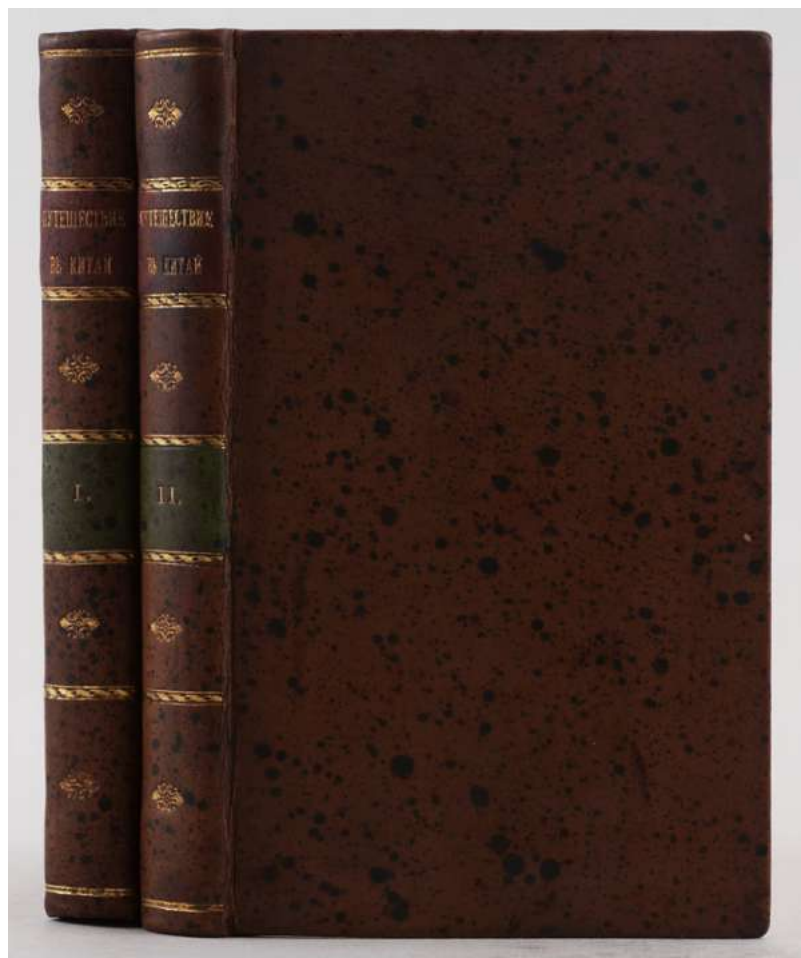
Economic Society (Gennadi, G. Spravochny Slovar o Russkikh Pisateliakh i Uchenykh Umershikh v XVIII i XIX Stoletiyakh. Vol. 1. A-E. Berlin, 1876, p. 298). The two lithograph frontispieces portraying a man and a woman from Manila were executed after the original drawings of Alexander Brullov (1798-1877), prominent Russian artist and architect, professor of the Imperial Academy of Arts and the elder brother of the famous Russian painter Karl Brullov (1799-1852).

Dobell was «an Irish trader and adventurer, [who] had formerly been a merchant at Canton. In return for negotiating the safety of Krusenstern's ship, which in 1804 was on the

point of being seized by the Chinese at Canton, Tsar Alexander rewarded Dobell with the position of Russian consul-general to the Pacific Ocean. The appointment forced him to quit Canton and forfeit his business. From his base at Manila in the Philippines, Dobell travelled widely in the Pacific, visiting the Sandwich Islands and the ports of Siberia» (Howgego 1800-1850, C39).

Cordier Sinica 2109; (Forbes 836 about the Russian edition and 1090 about the French edition); Howgego 1800-1850, C39; Hill 484 (about the English edition); Nerhood 155 (about the English edition).

**Price: \$12,500**



### [NORTH PACIFIC, ALASKA]

**Sarychev, G.A.** *Puteshestvie Kapitana Billingsa chrez Chukotskuyu Zemliu ot Beringova Proлива do Nizhnekolymskago Ostroga i Plavanie Kapitana Galla na Sudne Chernom Orle po Severovostochnomu Okeanu v 1791 godu...* [i.e. **Voyage of Captain Billings through the Land of the Chukchi from the Bering Sea to Nizhnekolymsky Ostrog, and the Sea Voyage of Captain Hall on the ship Black Eagle over the North Pacific Ocean in 1791...**]. St. Petersburg: Naval Typ. 1811.

*S Prilozheniyem Slovaria Dvenadtsati Narechii Dikikh Narodov, Nabliudeniya za Stuzheyu v Verkhnekolymskom Ostroge, i Nastavleniya Dannago Kapitanu Billingsu iz Gosudarstvennoi Admiralteistv-Kollegii. Izvlecheno iz Raznykh Zurnalov... Gavrilom Sarychevym* [i.e. **with the addition of a vocabulary of Twelve Dialects of Savages, Observations of Frost in Verkhnekolymsky Ostrog, and the Instruction Given to Captain Billings from the State Admiralty Board. Extracted from Various Journals by Gavril Sarychev**].

[2 – t.p.], iv [preface], 191 pp. Quarto. With three copper engraved plates by Kozma and Ivan Chesky, and three folding copper engraved maps. Period light brown Russian full calf, neatly rebacked in style; maroon gilt lettered morocco title label on the spine; new endpapers. Title page slightly age-toned, one plate with some minor damp staining, and one map with a minor repair of black margin, but overall a very good copy.

First edition. An indispensable addition to Martin Sauer's and Gavriil Sarychev's accounts of the Northeastern expedition (1785-1793) under command of Joseph Billings (ca. 1758-1806).

"Sarychev's own description in Russian of Billings' expedition in which he participated appeared in print in 1802. However, Sarychev was not in that part of Billings' party which traversed the Chukchi territory overland. Therefore, his above-mentioned work does not contain any description of it. A few years later the Russian Admiralty instructed Sarychev to

go over Billings' papers and those of some of his companions and to compile a description of Billings' trip over the Chukchi territory. The present work is the result of this research and it contains material on Alaska as well, including a valuable map and a brief vocabulary of the natives of the Aleutian Islands (various parts of them, as their languages differ), as well as the vocabulary of the inhabitants of Kadiak Island. This is a valuable addition to the description of Sarychev of his own trip (see no. 57 of this bibliography)" (Lada-Mocarski, 67).

The book contains a detailed description of Billings' travel across the Chukotka peninsula in August 1791 – February 1792, which received only a brief overview in Sauer's account, as he, like Sarychev, didn't participate in this trip. There are only short notes of this leg of Billings' travel in chapters XVIII, XX, and XXII of Sauer's account (this one contains a "Sketch of Captain Billing's expedition across the land of Tshutski," based on a journal of the expedition member, pp. 319-329).

The second part of the book describes the voyage of Captain Robert Hall on the ship "Cherny Orel" ("Black Eagle") in May-September 1791, which also received only a short mention in Sauer's account (pp. 259-260). The ship was built on the Kamchatka River in 1790 and launched in May 1791 to replace the perished ship "Good Intention". The account describes its construction and departure for Unalaska in May 1791. The party planned to meet another expedition ship "Slava Rossii" near Bering Island







# MANUSCRIPTS

14

## [ALASKA, EARLY US DOCUMENT]

**Dodge, William S. A Historically Important, One of the Earliest Manuscript Liquor Licenses Signed by the First Mayor of Sitka and Alaska Pioneer, William S. Dodge, Just a Year After the US Purchased Alaska from Russia and Only a Few Months before the Act of Congress of 27 July 1868 Prohibited the Sale and Import of Alcohol to the Inhabitants of the Territory. Sitka, 07 March 1868.**

Quarto ca. 30.5 x 20.3 (12 ½ x 8 in). 1 p. Black ink on wove paper. Wax seal residue in the lower left corner. Fold marks, but overall very good.

A historically important, original autograph liquor license granted and signed by the first Mayor of Sitka, William S. Dodge, just a year after the US purchased Alaska from Russia and only a few months before the Act of Congress of 27 July 1868 prohibited the sale and import of alcohol to the inhabitants of the territory.

Alaskan Natives were introduced to hard liquor in the early 1800s by Russian traders, who used alcohol both as a trade item and to gain advantages during bartering. By 1867, when the territory was purchased by the US, alcohol abuse was considered one of the most significant problems in Alaska. As a result, in 1868, the US Congress adopted the Customs Act, which, among other things, prohibited the sale and import of liquor. Though largely ineffective, the official ban on alcohol was exercised until 1899, when the Congress repealed all prohibition laws and again enacted the ban in 1917. Fifteen years later, Territorial Governor George A. Parks signed the bill finally annulling the bone dry law in Alaska.

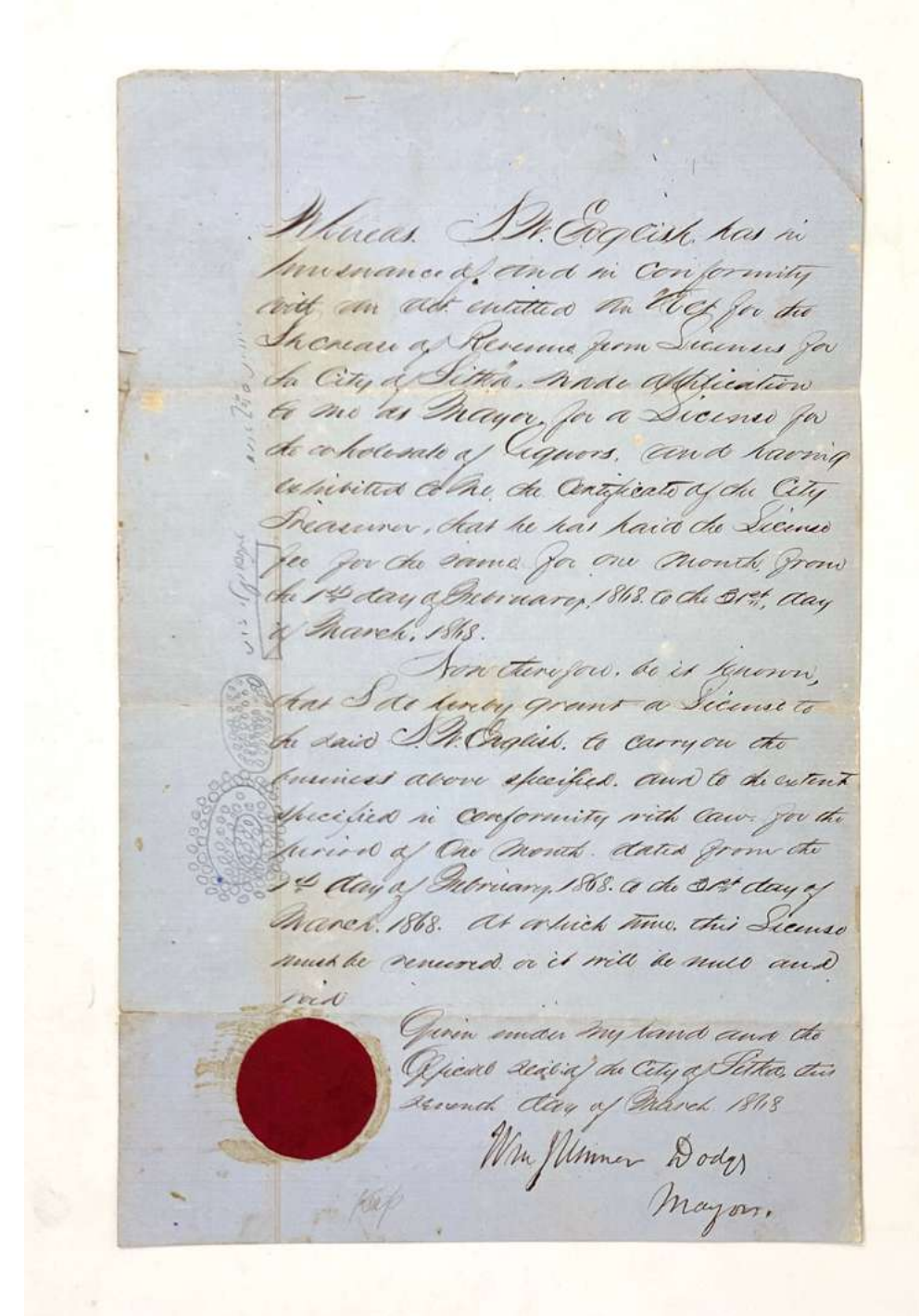
Dated 7 March 1868, this extremely rare, historically important liquor license is both one of the first and last alcohol certificates issued

in Alaska before the adoption of the booze prohibition law.

The certificate is signed by William S. Dodge, who “came to Sitka as special treasury agent in the summer of 1867 and opened the customs office. He served as the town’s first mayor under the consent government and played an important part in getting the town started under the American flag.” (Daily Sitka Sentinel. 20 September 1988. P. 5) Alaska’s first-ever Collector of Customs (1867-1868), Dodge invested in a brewery business and financed a newspaper. He also bought real estate, at least eight parcels of land and buildings, ranging from dwellings to business properties.

In the document’s text, William S. Dodge grants S.W. English the right to carry one of the first wholesale liquor businesses in Alaska from 1 February 1868 to 31 March 1868. Importantly, Sitka’s first Mayor also mentions the amended version of the second American revenue bill that imposed an increased tax of 5% on incomes between \$600 and \$5,000. Dodge states that S.W. English has officially paid all the License fees levied by the act, adding that the license must be renewed after 31 March or “it will be null and void.”

Overall, a historically important, one of the first manuscript liquor licenses signed by the first Mayor of Sitka just a year after the US



purchased Alaska from Russia and only a few months before the Act of Congress of 27 July 1868 prohibited the sale and import of alcohol to the inhabitants of the territory.

The text of the certificate (original spelling and punctuation preserved):

“Whereas S. W. English has in pursuance of and in conformity with an act entitled an Act for the Increase of Revenue from Licenses for the City of Sitka, made application to me as Mayor for a License for the wholesale of Liquors, and having exhibited to the certification of the

City Treasurer, that he has paid the License fee for the same for one month from the 1st day of February 1868 to the 31st day of March 1868.

Now therefore, be it known, that I do hereby grant a License to the said S. W. English to carry on the business above specified, and to the extent specified in conformity with law for the period of one month dated from the 1st day of February 1868 to the 31st day of March, 1868. At which time this License must be renewed or it will be null and void”.

**Price: \$1,950**



**[ALASKA, FUR TRADE]**  
**[“Wadhams & Co”] (1865-1905). Collection of Three Manuscript and Two Typewritten Official Autograph Letters Signed to the Offices of the “Wadhams & Co.” in Portland and San Francisco, Regarding the Shipments of Deer, Hair Seal and Wolf Skins from Howkan and Loring (Alaska) and by Transit from Port Townsend (Washington). Loring, 4 May 1889; Howcan [sic!], 5 March and 26 April, 1890; San Francisco, 30 April and June 13 1890.**

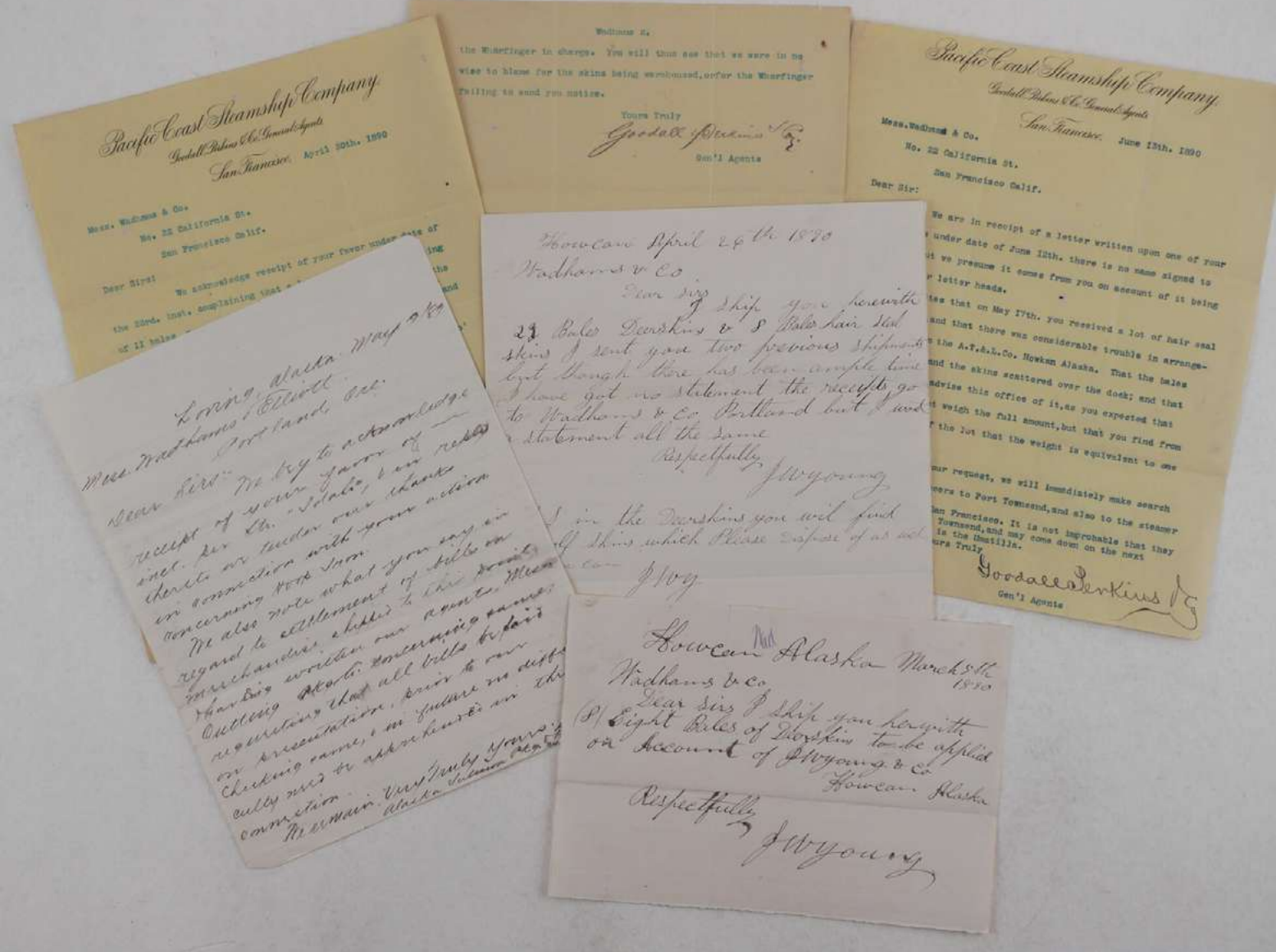
Three Octavo letters (ca. 26x20,5 cm or slightly smaller); the two remaining letters are ca. 22x20,5 cm (8 ¾ x 8 in) and 14x20,5 cm (5 ½ x 8 in). In all 5,5 pp. of text. Three manuscript letters: brown ink on lined paper; one leaf watermarked; two leaves with blind-stamped papermaker’s monograms in the left upper corners. Two typewritten letters: blue text on yellow wove paper; signed in blue ink; printed letterheads of the “Pacific Coast Steamship Company.” All letters docketed in period ink on verso. Foldmarks, the letter from Loring with the ink on several words slightly smeared but still readable. Overall a very good collection.

Interesting collection of original business letters illustrating the trade in deer and hair seal skins between Alaskan pioneers and “Wadhams & Co.” in Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco in 1889-1890. Founded by William Wadhams (1831-1905) in 1865, “Wadhams & Co.” became the first wholesale grocery business north of San Francisco and one of the largest such companies on the West Coast (Wadhams Stevens, H. Wadhams Genealogy. New York, 1913, p. 404). In 1895, William Wadhams joined the partnership with Portland wholesalers Kerr Brothers under “Wadhams & Kerr Bros.” The company erected an attractive five-storey building for its headquarters in 1912 in Portland (northwest corner of 13th and Davis Streets) and remained in business until at least 1922.

The earliest letter is written by a manager of the “Alaska Salmon Packing & Fur

Company” from Loring (Revillagigego Island). The other two manuscript letters are most likely authored by James Wright Young (1842-1904), an Alaskan pioneer who came to Fort Wrangel in 1884 and “in 1889 started a trading post at Howkan [Long Island, Alexander Archipelago], <...> which he operated successfully for several years” (Seattle Daily Times, 31 May 1900/ <http://genealogytrails.com/alaska/ketchikangateway/bios.htm>). A brother of a noted Presbyterian missionary Samuel Hall Young (1847-1927), J.W. Young later supervised the school in Saxman and built the well-known “J.W. Young & Son” general merchandise store in the Newtown area of Ketchikan. The two typewritten letters were written by a representative of the “Pacific Coast Steamship Company” - a pioneer San Francisco shipping enterprise (1867-1916). Overall, an interesting collection of original letters, giving insight into the particulars of the Alaskan fur trade in 1889-1890.

The text of the three letters:  
1) “Loring, Alaska, May 4/89.  
<...> Dear Sirs, We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of \_\_\_ inst. per Str. “Idaho,” & in reply thereto, we tender our thanks in connection with your action concerning hook iron. We also note what you say in regard to settlement of bills on merchandise shipped to this point, & having written our agents, Messrs. [Outting?] Pkg. Co. concerning same, requesting that all bills be paid on presentation, prior to our checking same, & in future no difficulty need be apprehended in this connection. We



remain very truly yours, Alaska Salmon Pkg. & Fur Co., by S.S. Smith.”  
2) “Howcan, Alaska, March 5th 1890. Wadhams & Co. Dear Sirs, I ship you herewith (8) Eight Bales of Deerskins to be applied on Account of J.W. Young & Co. Howcan, Alaska. Respectfully, J.W. Young.”  
3) “Howcan, April 26th 1890. Wadhams & Co. Dear Sirs, I ship you herewith 20 Bales Deerskins & 8 Bales hair seal skins. I sent you two previous shipments but though there has been ample time I have got no statement the receipts go to Wadhams & Co. Portland but I wont [sic!] a statement all the same.

Respectfully, J.W. Young. P.S. in the Deerskins you wil [sic!] find 3 Woolf [sic!] skins which please dispose of as wel [sic!] as you can. J.W.Y.”  
The text of other two letters can be found on our website.

**Price: \$1,250**



16 [ALASKA, KODIAK ISLAND, RUSSIAN MISSION / IQUGMIUT]

Collection of Two Original Manuscript Journals of Meteorological Observations with Additional Notes, Kept in St. Paul's Harbour, Kodiak in 1838-1846 and the Kuigpak Russian Orthodox Mission (Iqugmiut/Russian Mission) on the Lower Yukon River in 1848-1854.

Ca. 1838-1846, 1848-1854. A Folio (ca. 37,5x23 cm) and a Large Quarto (ca. 31x19 cm) journals. 136 (18 blank) and 45 (16 blank) leaves. Brown and black ink on wove and laid paper. The Quarto journal with red ink corrections of dates in text. Folio journal: period brown quarter calf with marbled papered boards and a colour-lettered title on the spine. Quarto journal: period style brown quarter calf with marbled papered boards and a colour-lettered title on the spine. The Folio journal with neatly repaired cracks on the spine, but otherwise a very good set of journals written in a legible hand.

Historically significant collection of two manuscript meteorological journals, likely period administrative copies, recording air temperature, winds, atmospheric pressure and a number of particular weather events observed in two settlements of Russian America in the 1830s-1850s. The Folio journal contains over 230 pages of meteorological data (on ca. 118 leaves filled in on recto and verso), collected in St. Paul's Harbour (now the city of Kodiak) – the largest settlement on Kodiak Island, Alaska. Founded in 1792, it became the first capital of Russian America (until the capital's relocation to New Archangel/Sitka in 1804) and remained the administrative and commercial centre of Kodiak after the Alaska Purchase in 1867.

The main body of the "St. Paul's Harbour" journal covers the chronological period from December 12, 1838 to September 20, 1843 and contains information on the date and hour of observation (8 am, 12 pm, 4 pm and 8 pm), air temperature (on the Reaumur scale), weather conditions (clear, overcast, cloudy, rainy, foggy,

snowy, &c.), and the strength and directions of the wind. A separate, thirteen-page table records air temperature in January 1839 – February 1841; an uncompleted five-page table records air temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind direction and weather conditions (in French) in January-April 1846.

The Quarto journal includes two manuscripts occupying over sixty pages and recording weather in the Russian Orthodox mission on the Kuigpak (lower Yukon) River from September 1, 1848 to February 1850, and from September 12, 1853 to June 24, 1854. Russian American Company established a fur trading post on the lower Yukon River near the Yupik village of Iqugmiut in 1837, which enabled a convenient overland crossing to the lower Kuskokwim River. Russian Orthodox mission was founded there in 1845 by Aleutian missionary Jacob Netsvetov (1802-1864). Born on Atka Island, in 1825, he became the first native Aleutian priest of the Russian Orthodox Church and served on the Atka Island for over ten years, where he built a church and a school. In 1845-57, Netsvetov developed the Kuigpak Orthodox mission, continuously travelling along the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers and building a church in Iqugmiut village in 1851. For his missionary works, Jacob Netsvetov was canonized by the Orthodox Church of America in 1994. The journal covers the early period of the settlement's existence and falls completely within Jacob Netsvetov's tenure at the mission.

The entries include the information on the date of observation (most likely, given in the Old Style; the red ink corrections apparently add the dates in the New Style), the height of

The image shows two pages of handwritten meteorological journals in Russian. The left page is titled 'Метеорологическія наблюденія за...' and the right page is titled 'Куигпакъ 1853-го года'. Both pages contain tables with columns for date, time, temperature, wind direction, and weather conditions. The handwriting is in cursive, and there are some red ink corrections visible.

mercury in the barometer (at 6 am, 12 pm, and 6 pm), the strength and direction of the wind, and "the state of weather" (clear, overcast, cloudy, rainy, fog, snow, &c.). A column titled "Special notes" includes over fifty longer or shorter entries reporting various events, recorded in the mission: the dates of the first snow, the first ice and the breaking of the ice on the Kuigpak and Kuskokwim Rivers and near St. Michael Redoubt in the Norton Sound, aurora borealis, moon halo, extreme cold and snow storms, the number of fish spotted in the rivers during a particular fishing season, hunger among the natives, epidemics, wildfires, an earthquake in the nearby Paimiut village, &c. A separate page describes the weather in January 1854

(temperatures, winds, aurora borealis). Overall an important content-rich original source on the history of climate change and meteorological observations in Russian Alaska in the first half of the 19th century.

Excerpts from the "Special Notes" in the Kuigpak Mission's journal:

"1 September 1848. There was very little fish in the autumn in the Kuskokwim and Kuigpak Rivers and their tributaries. Generally, the year of 1848 was a hungry one, many natives left their homes in hope of bigger abundance in other places, but there they also found shortage. There was an epidemic in the second half of this month, similar to the one in the summer of 1851, but in a weaker degree, - a strong cough



with prickling pain in the stomach, but there were not many cases of death. On the 16th, the first snow fell and covered the ground for ¼ of arshin.

29 October 1848. The Kuigpak is covered entirely with ice.

July 1849. Around the second half of the month, there were frequent fogs with the smell of the burning forest.

October 1849. On the night from the 30th to the 31st there was a bright aurora borealis.

January 1850. During the winter of 1849-50, there was an extremely small number of fish in the Kuigpak, Kuskokwim and their tributaries. Many natives moved to different sites in the hope of bigger abundance, but also found hunger there.

30 January 1830. The cold was so cruel that even local dogs, used to strong frosts, were dying. <...>

September 1853. On the 19th the ice appeared on the Kuigpak opposite the Nulato odinochka [post]. <...> On the 24th the ice appeared on the Kuigpak opposite Iqugmiut.

25 October 1835. For the first and last time this year, a few lampreys were caught. This fish can be found only in Kuigpak and runs in abundance in the autumn, but there are years, like this one, when there is no lamprey run.

1 November 1853. In the native village of Paimiut (100 verstas from the mission to the east), an earthquake was felt from S. to N. Earthquakes are rare here, and the previous one happened more than sixty years ago.

1 December 1853. A bright whitish round near the moon.

1 March 1853. Strong snowstorm and blizzard from 4 pm.

13 March 1853. Bright aurora borealis from midnight to sundown.

April 1854. The winter of 1853-1854 here in Iqugmiut, in the St. Michael Redoubt (about 600 or 700 verstas to the WNW from Iqugmiut), in the Nulato odinochka (600 and more verstas from Iqugmiut to NNW if sailing up the Kuigpak, but much less [if going] straight) and along the entire coast of the Bering Sea, was not cold, and a rare abundance of reindeer was observed. We encountered numerous herds of them. Fish was also abundant, except for lampreys, which didn't

come at all this year.

8 May 1854. The sea [near St. Michael Redoubt] is covered with snow and ice, and natives ride across in dogsleds without trouble. But if looking from Cape Stephens through the spyglass, quite large patches of open water are seen far from shore.

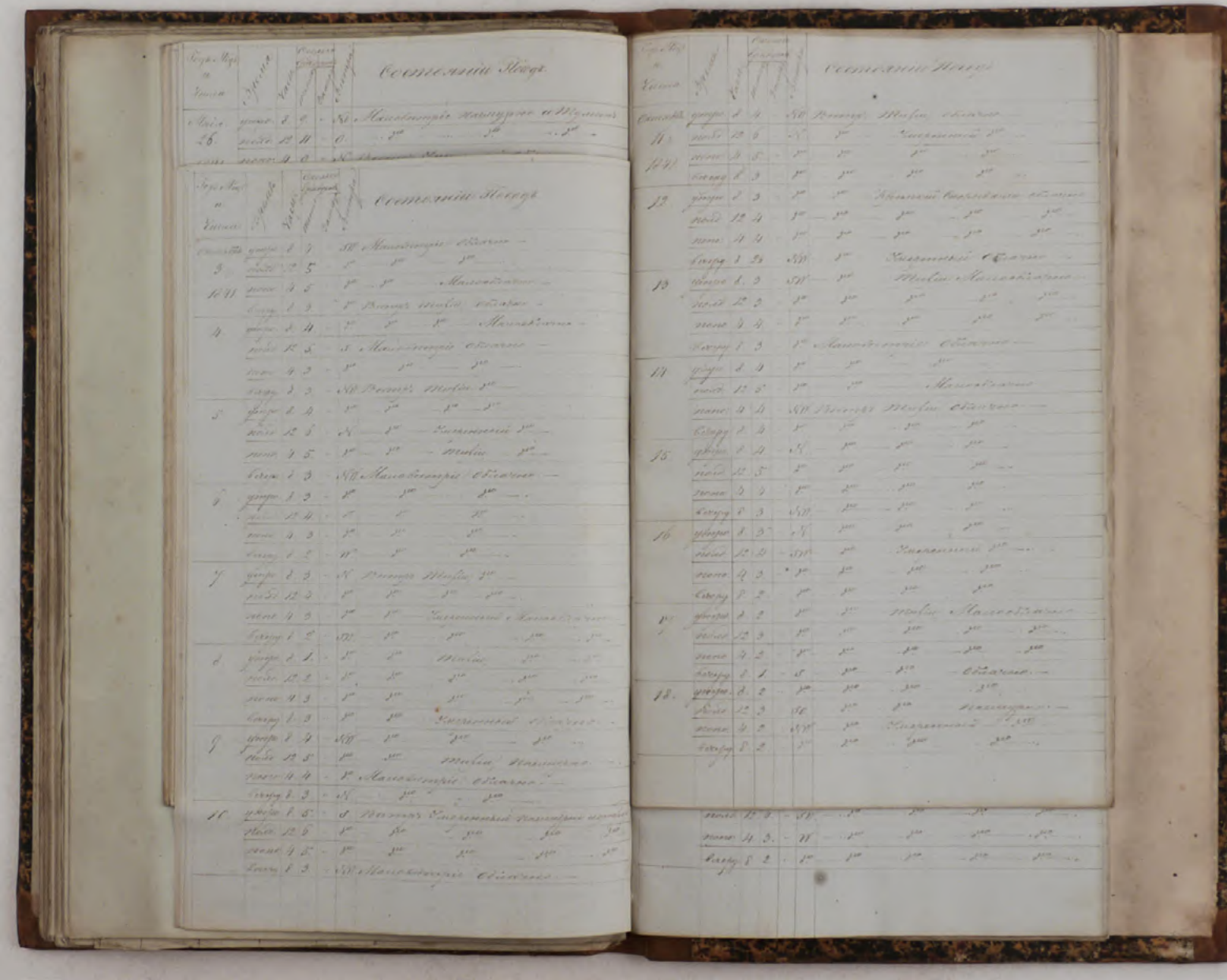
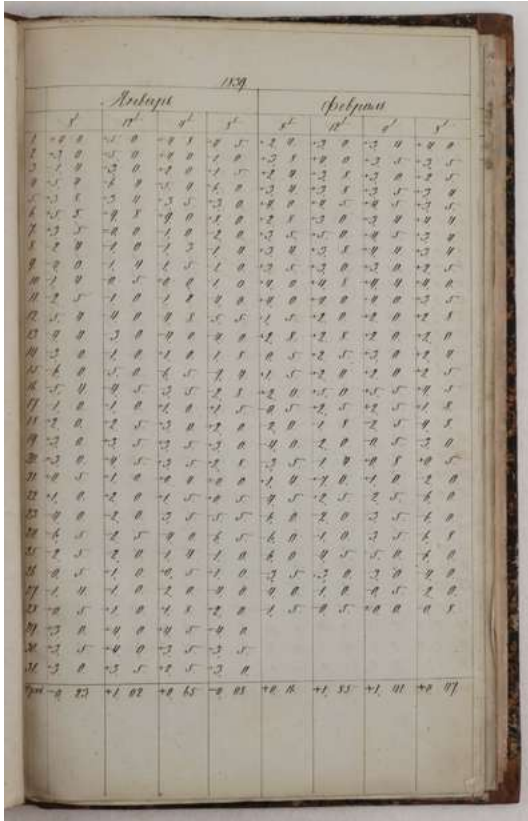
11 May 1854. At 1 pm the ice broke on Kuigpak and partly stopped.

25 May 1854. Kuigpak has cleared from ice, but sometimes the river carries trees.

29, 30 and 31 May 1854. The river carries a lot of trees and debris.

30 May 1854. The last ice was carried away by the wind from WSW, and the sea is completely cleared near St. Michael's Redoubt. By the ten-year observations and notes of Russians, who have lived here for a long time, it can be said that Kuigpak by one month and the sea near St. Michael's Redoubt by six weeks free of ice later than the Neva River in St. Petersburg. In 1845 at St. Michael's Redoubt the sea was freed from ice on May 24. In 1849 – on June 14. In 1853 – on May 31. The summer of this year (1853) was cold and rainy, but the spring was early and warm.»

Price: \$25,000





[CALIFORNIA, BARKER HOUSE]

Houten, Chas V. Two Original Private Letters Written by a Pioneer of Barker House (Modern-day Woodleaf, California) to His “Guiding Star” and “Dearest” Girlfriend Back Home in Sunbury (Ohio), Talking About His Failing Business, the Influx of Migrants From the East, and the Most Popular Trail to California via the Great Plains; Also Passionately Writing, “There Is Not One Hour, That Passes, but My Heart Is With You”. Barker House (California): 23 July & 10 October 1853.

Two interesting California Gold Rush-era private letters written by a pioneer of Barker House (modern-day unincorporated community of Woodleaf), California, to his girlfriend back home in Sunbury, Ohio. Dated 23 July & 10 October 1853, the letters offer a captivating insight into the business struggles of one of the earliest residents of Barker House.

The author, Chas Van Houten, was a native of Sunbury, Ohio, who moved to Barker House, Yuba County, shortly after its establishment in 1850. Houten spent several years in the newly founded settlement and, having failed in his business ventures, returned to Sunbury in the mid-1850s. On 21 September 1858, Chas applied to the United States Patent Office, claiming he “invented a new and useful Improvement in Adjustable Corn-Planters.”

The author, apparently a young store owner in Barker House, addresses the letters to his “guiding star” and “dearest” girlfriend, Harriet Jones. In the texts, Houten reveals his near-desperate state of mind and complains about his failing business and dull life. In the following passages, he contemplates the future of his enterprise and optimistically anticipates an upturn after the influx of migrants from the East. The author also mentions one of the most popular Gold Rush-era routes to the West and writes about the famous California Trail through the Great Plains (The California Trail carried over 250,000 gold-seekers and farmers to the Golden State during the 1840s and 1850s). In the rest of the letters, Houten passionately confesses his love to Harriet, exchanges news about his

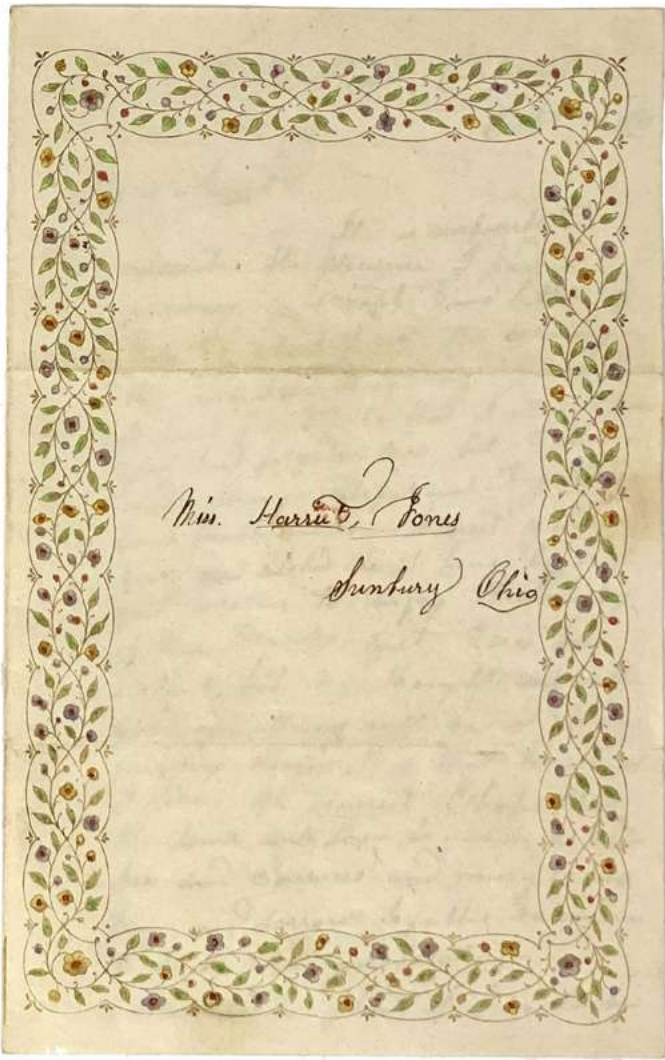
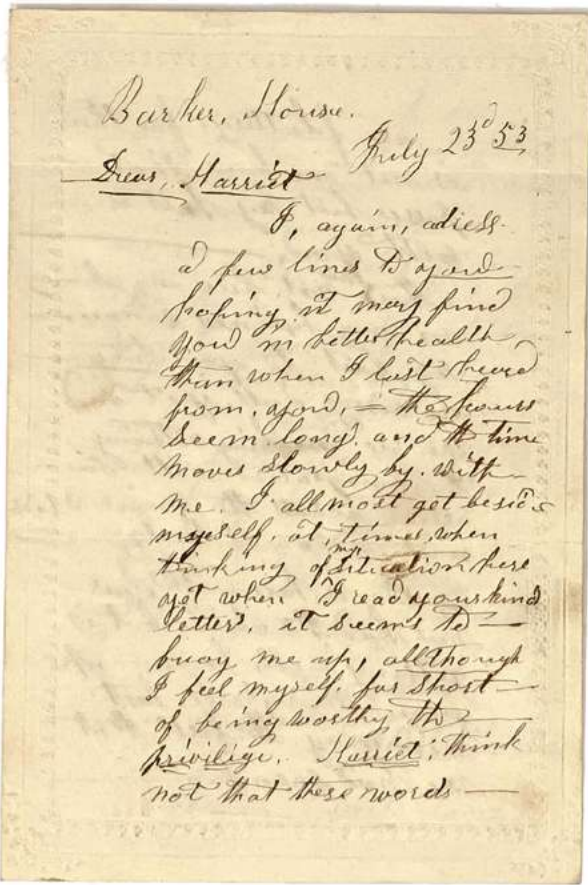
homesick friends in Barker House, and promises to return as soon as possible.

In 1857, shortly after moving back to Sunbury, Ohio, Chas Van Houten married his longtime girlfriend and the addressee of these affectionate letters, Harriet Jones.

Overall, historically interesting original autograph manuscript letters offering a captivating insight into the business struggles of one of the earliest residents of Barker House.

The text of the letters (original spelling):  
23 July 1853: “I, again, addressed few lines to you hoping it may find you in better health than when I last heard from you, the hours seem long and the time moves slowly by with me. I almost get besides myself, at times, when thinking of my situation here yet when I read your kind letters, it seems to bring me up, although I feel myself far short of being worthy to privilege. Harriet: Think not that these words are flattery, for there is not one hour, that passes, but my heart is with you.

There has not been any chang in my business since my last to - things are very dull yet and we are making nothing the emigration will soon arrive across the Plains which will make it lively, Roush is here with us, has had the chills but is getting well, he came up from Maryville last Wednesday that we had seen him - was very glad to see him, I think he may stay here this summer as he can get employment, he is writing a few lines to Anny, in which I think of enclosing this if he does not object. Alex is well but very homesick, he is still cooking for us - please excuse me for the present and I close by



hoping to hear from you at least once a month if convenient to -”

10 October 1853: “It is impossible to describe the pleasure I had in receiving your most kind letter of July 31, which I read this evening. The time seemed so long to me since I heard from you last, that I almost feared you had forgotten me but I am under many obligations to you for your favor. Dearest you in yours wished me at home the day you wrote, to enjoy the society of my friends, yet I was far distant but my thoughts were with you and always will be. it is my guiding star it is that for which I live. Oh Harriet I hope that the time will soon be, when we can see and - , and mingle on joy and sorrow together no more to be so widely separated. I would be glad if I could be at home to cheer you up in your lonely school hours. I know how it is with one just leaving home to be with strangers. You did not state what school you was attending in - . I have not sold out yet. You must not be to much disappointed if I should not get home this fall yet I intend coming as soon as I can closing business here, - is here with me and well. I think he will come from, with me, Alex has gone left San Francisco at 16th of Sept. I suppose he is at home by this time. Excuse me for this time and expect to hear from me soon again. give my love to your Father and Mother, Amy and John, Please write in answer soon.”

Price: \$950



# **[CALIFORNIA, SACRAMENTO, GOLD MINING]**

**Parrott, John (ca. 1811 - ?). Historically Significant Content-Rich California Gold Rush Letter Written by a Pioneer Gold Miner of Sacramento to His Father Back Home in Massachusetts, Contemplating Quitting His Job at Jones & Co Lumber Yard, Enthusiastically Sharing His Idea of Launching a Gold Recovery Business, Talking About His Recent Experiment of Extracting Gold From Black Sand, Describing a Prospective Gold Mining Project in Webberville (A Once-thriving Gold Mining Town), and Meticulously Relating the Process of Gold Washing; Also Mentioning the Recent Cholera Epidemic and Explaining the Meaning of "Rancho". Sacramento: 30 January 1851.**

Quarto bifolium (ca. 27x21,5 cm). 3 pp. Brown ink on bluish wove paper. Addressed and stamped on the last leaf. Fold marks, slightly age-toned, small hole, and 1» chip from unsealing affecting a few words, but overall a very good letter, written in a legible hand.

A historically interesting California Gold Rush-era original autograph manuscript letter written by a pioneer gold prospector of Sacramento to his father, William W. Parrott, in Massachusetts. Dated 30 January 1851, the letter offers a fascinating insight into the business struggles of one of the first gold miners in Sacramento City (incorporated in 1850).

The author, John Parrott (ca. 1811 - ?), was a native of Gloucester, Massachusetts, who arrived in California at the height of the Gold Rush, and in 1851, started working in the lumber yard of Jones & Co in Sacramento.

Dated 30 January 1851, this content-rich early California letter reveals Parrott's profound mining knowledge. In the text, the author meticulously describes the process of gold washing, applied mining procedures, and unfolding mining operations in California. Importantly, Parrott also contemplates quitting his job at Jones & Co lumber yard and joining a prospective gold mining project in Webberville (a once-thriving gold mining area), giving a detailed description of the ongoing diggings in the town. An extensive passage is dedicated

to Parrott's prospects and his idea of starting a gold recovery business. The author proudly shares his recent experiment of extracting gold from black sand (using quicksilver) and enthusiastically calculates his future income ("at least four dollars per in fine gold"). In the rest of the letter, the author writes about the uncertain state of his affairs, discusses difficulties with receiving mail, mentions the recent cholera epidemic, and explains the meaning of the term "rancho." Parrott also exchanges news about his friends in Sacramento and writes about "James Pearce," a gold prospector who lost touch with his family in New York en route to California.

Overall, a historically interesting early content-rich California Gold Rush letter, offering a fascinating insight into the business struggles of one of the early gold miners in Sacramento.

The text of the letter (original spelling and punctuation preserved):

"Your Kind letter written in December I received enclosing one from Mary - and I was very pleased to hear from home and to know that you were all well - my last letter to you was written in November about the cholera time which I hope you received - since I have been in California I have but twice received letters from home by mail and those were directed to the care of F. G. Low as other letters have miscarried this I suppose is owing to several persons of my name being here But I will not apologize

Sacramento Jan'y: 30th 1851

Dear father,

Your kind letter written in December I received enclosing one from Mary - and I was much pleased to hear from home and to know that you were all well - my last letter to you was written in November about the cholera time which I hope you received - since I have been in California I have but twice received letters from home by mail and those were directed to the care of F. G. Low for all other letters have miscarried this I suppose is owing to several persons of my name being here But I will not apologize but acknowledge that I have been remiss in writing home. but as an excuse I will plead the uncertain state of my affairs and the hopes that every week will enable me to give a more satisfactory statement of my affairs -

I have for the last four months been employed in the Lumber yard - of Jones & Co - at fair wages but I have as yet been unable to come to a settlement with them. and not wishing to have all my eggs in one basket I am about changing for the mines. a week or two since I took a trip up to Webberville (the same place where Pliny Davidson worked) and while there bought into a company which are commencing extensive mining operations at that place and the prospect at this time bids fair for a good summer's work. I will endeavor to explain the plan to you and if you see Pliny he will be able to tell you of our chances of success - in the first place the company 50 in number have dug a race the whole length of the bar or flat directly in front of the town and about 100 rods long - and as deep as the bed rock and now intend to work out the whole bar. you can imagine what amount of labor it will require when I inform you that about three acres of the bar is to be turned over. and before we reach



but acknowledge that I have been remiss in writing home but as an excuse I will plead the uncertain state of my affairs and the hopes that every week will enable me to give a more satisfactory statement of my affairs.

I have for the last four months been employed in the lumber yard - of Jones & Co - at fair wages but I have as yet been unable to come to a settlement - with them, and not wishing to have all my eggs in one basket I am about changing for the mines a week or two since I took a trip to Weberville (the same place where Pliny Davidson worked) and while there bought Into a company which are commencing extensive mining operation at that place and the prospect at this time looks fair for a good summers work. I will endeavor to explain the plan to you and if -- Pliny he will be able to tell you of our chances of success - in the first place the company 50 in number have dug a race the whole length of the bar or flat directly in front of the town and about 100 rods long and as deep as the bed rock and now intend to work out the whole bar - you can imagine what amount of labor it will require when I inform you that about three acres of this bar is to be turned over and before reach the gold about 8 feet of top soil will have to be removed. This bar has been ahead worked as much as any other place in California and had probably yielded as much gold as any other yet still the members of the company, most of them residing in Weberville are willing to take this chance here for the summer.

I have also another plan which I think can be made to work to advantage and which I will endeavor to explain - it is to purchase the black sand from the mines and extract the gold from it. but before you can understand this it will be necessary for me to explain the process of gold washing when dirt is washed by any process rocker, long tom or pan and in fact when the first two are used the pan must be used also there is always a large quantity of black sand mixed with the gold and has to be either washed or blown off - probably for every ounce of gold obtained there is from one to two pounds of black sand - this the miners almost invariably throw away but would sale it for a small compensation and from experiment made

here by a friend of mine and myself we find that this sand will yield at least four dollars per in fine gold by simply passing it over quicksilver - we have sent a pound of it to San Francisco to be tested by Mr. Moffar and he will probably make it yield much better than we have done.

Henry Peare is now here with F. Low and has been very sick ever since he has been up from San Francisco but is now improving and I am in hopes that in a week or two will be entirely well. I have not seen William since early in July last but hear from him occasionally. George is reported this side Cape Horn and I am in hopes he will be here in a few weeks.

Fred Low is well but has been rather unsuccessful in business - it is too bad for Fred to me is the best young man I ever met with and lacks nothing to in industry and attention to business to make him successful.

I met Jim Marchant a few days ago - he came down from the mines fully determined to go home but he has since I believe concluded to try them once more. his brother is as well as usual. If you see Capt Ring you can mention this to him - in your letter it seems you were at a loss to know the meaning of the term Rancho. I will endeavor to explain in its broadest sense it means a large farm where cattle are herded but it is also used to denote any kind of a building as for instance a miner will ask you to come in to his ranch when he has nothing but a -- . Capt Marchant has a sort of a road side house for entertainment for man or - sells groceries, - boarders and all that sort of thing and I understand from Jim that he is doing very well.

I hear occasionally from Gloucester men in California but their whereabouts or - success I know nothing at present Daniel Stanford is probably as he has been messing for some time and under such as - as hardly to admit of hopes of ever seeing him again.

Capt Saunders is here but has thus far been unsuccessful

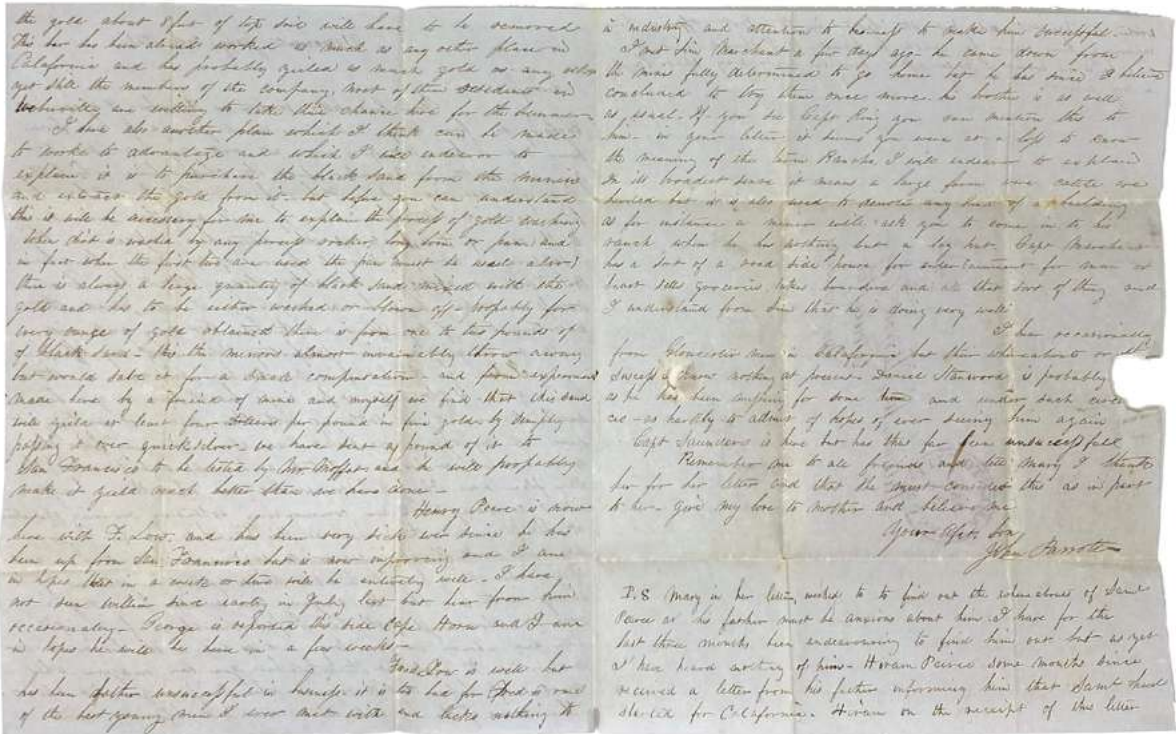
Remember me to all friends and tell Mary I thank her for her letter and that she must consider this as in part to her - give my love to mother and believe me

Your afct son John Parrott  
P.S. Mary in her letter wished to find out the whereabouts of James Pearce as his

father must be anxious about him. I have for the last three months been endeavouring to find him out but as yet I have heard nothing of him. Hiram Peirce some months since received a letter from his father informing him that James had started for California. Hiram on the receipt

of this letter wrote to James and put the letter in the Post Office here informing him where he could be found. If I should meet him and he is in want I will assist him in every way that lays in my power."

Price: \$1,500





## [CALIFORNIA, SACRAMENTO, GOLD MINING]

Southard, Nial (ca. 1820-1914). Historically Interesting Letter Written by a Pioneer Gold Prospector of Sacramento to His Wife in New York, Describing His Job as an Assistant Cook in One of the Earliest Local Gold Mining Camps, Complaining About the Lack of Ladies in California, and Proudly Noting "I Can Wash Dishes as Fast as Any Women". Sacramento: 10 April 1853.

[2] pp., with integral blank docketed on verso in pencil. Old folds, minor edge wear, tiny hole to the first leaf costing just one letter, two diamond-shaped holes in the integral blank, minor scattered toning. Very good.

A historically interesting California Gold Rush-era original autograph manuscript letter, giving a vivid insight into the busy life of an assistant cook in one of the earliest gold mining camps in Sacramento City (incorporated in 1850).

Dated 10 April 1853, the letter is written by Nial Southard (ca. 1820 - 1914), a California pioneer and a native of New York State who arrived in San Francisco in 1852 and mined for gold near Sacramento. After leaving California in the mid-1850s, he moved to Michigan and raised seven children with his wife, Mary Taylor. On 14 December 1914, "Nial Southard, one of the oldest residents of the Tennessee Valley, died in Limestone County. Mr. Southard was 95 years and 5 months old and for thirty-seven years was a resident of this section, having moved here from Michigan in 1877." (Chattanooga Daily Times. 14 December 1914. P.3)

The author, one of the earliest gold prospectors in Sacramento, addresses the letter to his wife back home in New York. In the text, full of spelling mistakes, Nial meticulously describes his job as an assistant cook in one of the earliest local gold mining camps and talks about his daily menus and hectic schedule ("i hafte wosh my close evry Sudaday and help Cook so it make mee lisey"). The author proudly notes, "I can wash dishes as fast as any women," and complains about the lack of ladies in the Gold Rush State: «I haven't spoke to only three or four ladies since I have been in California." In the text, Nial also writes about his excellent health and comments on California's smooth

& fast mailing services. In the rest of the letter, the author details his financial matters and plans for the future, contemplates Mary Taylor's possible arrival in Sacramento, and shares news about his family members and relatives. Overall, a historically interesting original autograph manuscript letter, giving a vivid insight into the busy life of an assistant cook in one of the earliest gold mining camps in Sacramento City.

The text of the letter (original spelling and punctuation preserved):

"My dear wife i recived your leter last week your leter was dated feb the 23 i - to work for Robrot Pamer i a garden eatin vegbills and exspect to stay till i mve hom nex fall my helth is good at presant i hafte work vary had i will yell you how wee live seven of our famly and i am one of the cook wee hav no wimon in our famly i havent spouck to only three or four lady sence i have been in California i hafte wosh my close evry Sudaday and help Cook so it make mee lisey all the day long -- our day work and cook for the rest i can wosh dishes as fast as any women i hav lent Pary - fifty dollars and mister Aron abbott of Dover one hundre dollars he has turnaout a morgague an mister Colinge farm for security i hav about one hundre and fifty dollars moare - i wont you to lete mee now how mis ficher gites along with his farming you can send a leter evry week to California the mail comevry week to California is that boy biganouf to go tochool or is baby yet i wood like to see him and his mother to day i hav not hirdany thing of miner Brown sence i left but whot you Whot is our - an comin to meet mee or the way i whod like to have you meet me if cood tell when i cood bee at new york But meby it will com rit for mee to meet you whod liketo hav you com and visit my for week i com home mrs Caroll is well".

Price: \$950

Sacramento City April the 10 - 1853  
 My Dear Wife I received  
 your leter last week your leter  
 was dated feb the 23 i am to  
 work for Robrot Pamer i a garden  
 eatin vegbills and exspect to stay  
 till i mve hom nex fall my helth  
 is good at presant i hafte work  
 vary had i will yell you how  
 wee live seven of our famly and i am  
 one of the cook wee hav no wimon in our famly  
 i havent spouck to only three or four  
 lady sence i have been in California i hafte wosh  
 my close evry Sudaday - and help Cook  
 so it make mee lisey all the day  
 long -- our day work and  
 cook for the rest i can wash dishes  
 as fast as any women i have lent  
 Pary a lenth fifty dollars and mister  
 Aron abbott of Dover one hundre dollars  
 he has turnaout a morgague an mister Colinge  
 farm for security i hav about one hundre  
 and fifty dollars moare and i wont  
 you to lete mee now how mis ficher  
 gites along with his farming you  
 can send a leter evry week to California  
 the mail comevry week to California  
 is that boy biganouf to go tochool  
 or is baby yet i wood like to see him  
 and his mother to day i hav not  
 hirdany thing of miner Brown  
 sence i left home but whot you



**[CALIFORNIA, EARLY SAN FRANCISCO GOLD RUSH TRADE]**  
**Johnson, W. S. Original Autograph Letter Signed by Pioneer San Francisco Merchant in the Early Days of the California Gold Rush, and Addressed to One of the Nation's Oldest Scales Manufacturing Enterprises, Fairbanks & Co; Complaining About Receiving Damaged Products, Revealing the Cheapest Way to Transport Goods Through the "Impassable" Streets of San Francisco, Stocking up on Over 100 Scales for an Expected Boom in Weighing Equipment, Suggesting Precise Modifications to the Company's Scales for the Proper Gold Weighing, and Commenting on California's Flourishing Hay Trade in the Late-1840s. San Francisco: 30 November 1849.**

A historically interesting original autograph manuscript letter documenting a sales deal between a pioneer California merchant and one of the nation's oldest scales manufacturing enterprises, Fairbanks & Co. The author, W. S. Johnson, wrote the letter on 30 November 1849, as San Francisco's early agricultural boom, the influx of settlers, and the discovery of gold set forth the urgent need for proper weighing equipment.

The history of E. T. Fairbanks & Co starts in 1831 when the Fairbanks brothers from St. Johnsbury, Vermont, received the first patent on their "platform scales." During the gold rush years, Fairbanks & Co became America's most trusted enterprise to manufacture accurate and durable scales for various purposes (railroad scales, hay scales, druggist's scales, etc.). By the mid-1860s, Fairbanks turned out 4,000 scales a month, opening branches nationwide and trading with numerous countries, including China, Cuba, Russia, India, etc. The enterprise remained America's leading scale manufacturer until 1917, when Fairbanks & Co was acquired by the Boston-based United Hammer Co.

Addressed to the E. T. Fairbanks & Co's New York branch, this interesting, early California letter displays the author's knowledge of the American scales industry. In the text, Johnson complains about receiving wet & rusty counter scales from a previous invoice, laments the "nearly impassable" streets of San Francisco,

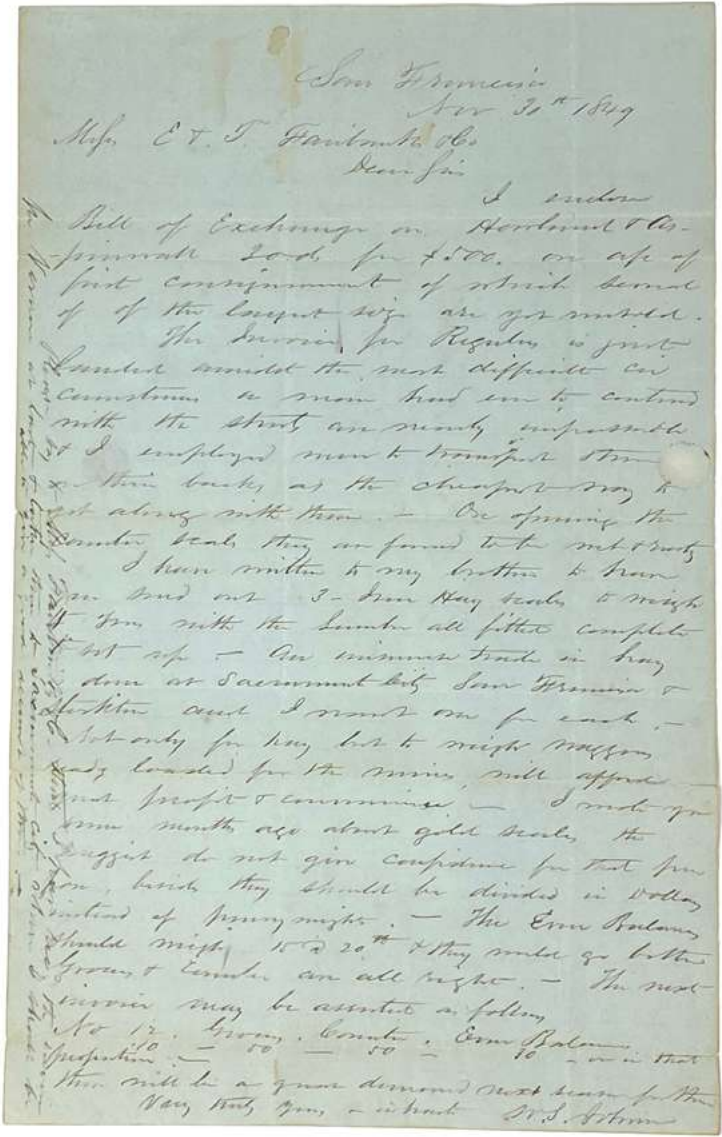
and reveals the cheapest way to transport the equipment through the overcrowded city (on the backs of employees). Next, the author discusses the hay trade boom in San Francisco, Stockton, and Sacramento and orders three iron scales to measure hay and wagons loaded for the mines. In light of the unfolding California Gold Rush, Johnson attempts to find the most suitable option for weighing gold and, for this cause, offers precise modifications to various types of scales manufactured by the company. Near the letter's close, the author orders 100 weighing scales and predicts their massive popularity next season.

In the text, Johnson also mentions Howland & Aspinwall, a New York-based early merchant firm specializing in the Pacific Ocean trade and importing high-status goods (iron, porcelain, silk, etc.) from China. The author writes about the bill of exchange for \$500 worth of goods, apparently purchased by Fairbanks & Co earlier.

Overall, a historically interesting early original autograph manuscript letter documenting the effect of the California Gold Rush on the development of the American scales industry.

The text of the letter (original spelling and punctuation preserved):

"I enclose Bill of Exchange on Howland & Aspinwall good, for \$500 on a/c of first consignment of which several of the large sizes



are yet unsold.

The invoice for Regular is just landed amongst the most difficult circumstances a man had ever to contend with. The streets are nearly impassable & I employed men to transport them on their backs as the cheapest way to get along with them. On opening the counter scales they are found to be wet & rusty.

I have written to my brother to have you send out 3 Iron Hay scales to weigh 4 Tons with the Lumber all fitted complete to set up. An immense trade in hay is done in Sacramento city San Francisco & Stockton and I want one for each. Not only for hay but to weigh waggons ready loaded for the mines, will afford great profit & commission I wrote you some months

ago about gold scales the Druggists do not give confidence for that purpose, besides they should be divided in Dollars instead of penny weights. The Even Balances should weigh 15 @ 20 & they would go better Grocers & Counter are all right. The next invoice may be assorted as follows No 12. Grocers.

Counter. Even balances 10 50 50 30 - or two in that proportion. There will be a great demand next season for them.

Please say to Messrs Fairbanks & Co. that I have rec. the invoices per last & taken them to Sacramento City where I should be able to give a good account of them."

**Price: \$1,250**



21 [CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO, 1906 EARTHQUAKE & FIRE]

Historically Important Collection of One Manuscript and One Typewritten Letter Written by a Frightened Eyewitness to the Destruction of the 1906 San Francisco Earthquake. The Destruction is Vividly Described as “The Awful Sight” of “What Was Left of San Francisco (‘Men Eating Weed,’ Etc.),” and the Damages Inflicted upon Mill Valley (“They Lost Everything except the Clothing”), San Jose (“Badly Wrecked by the Earthquake”), and Stanford (“The University Buildings Are a Complete Wreck,” Etc.), the Influx of Marauders and the Shortage of Food Supplies is also mentioned. He Continues to Describe His Stay in a Quake-Damaged Hotel in San Jose, and Shares the Latest News on His Relatives Affected by the Earthquake; with a Hand-Drawn Map Illustrating San Francisco’s Burned-Down Area and an Unpublished Albumen Photograph Showing Van Ness Avenue, One of the Most Damaged Parts of the City, during the Fire. San Francisco: 24 & 25 April 1906.

Manuscript letter pp. ca. 14 x 15.2 cm (5 ½ x 6 ½ in); typewritten letter pp. ca. 27.9 x 21.3 cm (10 ½ x 8 ¼ in); albumen photograph ca. 10.2 x 5.1 cm (4 ½ x 2 ½ in). Manuscript letter: brown ink on wove paper. Typewritten letter: blue text on yellow wove paper. Both letters with fold marks,

Dated 24 and 25 April 1906, the collection documents the horrors of one of the most devastating earthquakes in San Francisco as seen through the eyes of “E. J. G.,” a frightened witness to the disaster.

The letters were written only a few days after San Francisco experienced one of the severest earthquakes in the history of the United States. The quake and the subsequent fire killed an estimated 3,000 people and destroyed over 30,000 houses, leaving half of the city’s 400,000 residents homeless.

The collection consists of an original content-rich autograph manuscript letter, a typewritten letter, and an unpublished albumen photograph. The letters were written on a train at Lancaster (possibly near Los Angeles) by an eyewitness to the disaster and addressed to his folks back home. According to the letters, the author was from Los Angeles and was engaged in the lumber business. He traveled by train and boat to San Francisco and its nearby areas to check on his relatives and examine levels of destruction five days after the disaster.

In the original autograph manuscript letter dated 24 April 1906, the author shockingly describes his search for affected friends and

relatives in California and vividly portrays the damages inflicted upon San Francisco (“men eating weeds,” “a dead man lying in the street,” etc.), Mill Valley (“they lost everything”), San Jose (“badly wrecked by the earthquake”), and Stanford (“they lost a mill aggregate \$5,000,000”). In the following passages, “E. J. G.” reports on the shortage of food supplies, the influx of marauders, and the destruction caused by the subsequent fire. The frightened author recounts “the most awful sight” he has ever seen and writes about “men eating weeds,” “lines of men and women waiting for bread,” casualties, etc. The author also mentions his relatives in Mill Valley, “who lost everything except the clothing they had on,” and writes about his cousin beyond the Cliff House (San Francisco) “suffering from lack of food.” Near the letter’s close, “E. J. G.” talks about dodging the work gangs in San Francisco and describes his troublesome stay in a quake-damaged hotel in San Jose.

Importantly, the letter includes a hand-drawn map with the author’s notes, showing San Francisco’s burned-down area between South of Market Street to North Beach and the Ferry and Pacific Heights.

The typewritten letter was written on 25 April 1906, almost immediately after the author arrived home. In the text, the letter writer gives a similar account of the earthquake with additional details on the damages inflicted upon Stanford University, panic amongst the fleeing people, his search for relatives among the



refugees, his charity work, etc.

The collection also includes an unpublished albumen photo depicting the environs of Van Ness Avenue, one of the most affected parts of the city, during the fire.

Overall, a historically important collection depicting one of the most devastating

earthquakes in San Francisco as seen through the eyes of a frightened eyewitness.

The text of the manuscript letter is available on our website.

Price: \$2,500



**[CALIFORNIA, NIANTIC HOTEL]**  
**A Historically Interesting Original Autograph Manuscript Letter by Thomas G. Johnson, a California Pioneer and the Owner of One of the Earliest Hotels in San Francisco (Niantic Hotel), Complaining to his “Most Esteemed Friend” About His Failed Business, Unbearably High Labor/Provision Costs, and His Inability To Make a Single Cent, Bitterly Calculating the Net Loss of the Niantic Hotel, Worrying About Not Being Smart Enough for San Francisco’s “Sharpest Population Mixed... With Rascality,” and Sadly Confessing to the “Poverty and Shame” That Prevented Him From Returning to His Beloved Family. San Francisco: 30 July 1852.**

Quarto ca. 24.7 x 18.6 cm (9 ½ x 7 in). 4 pp.  
Brown ink on wove paper.

Dated 30 July 1852, this early California letter offers a unique insight into the hardships of San Francisco’s hostelry industry during the gold rush.

The Niantic Hotel was erected out of the remains of the 1849 gold rush passenger and whaling vessel in San Francisco in 1851. “The House is located in the very heart of the city, and whether for the man of business or pleasure, the location is not excelled by any other in town. The parlors are spacious and tastefully furnished, while the sleeping rooms are neat, airy and pleasant. The larder will be amply supplied with every substantial and luxury which the market affords, and the choicest wines and liquors will always be found at the bar.” (The Nevada Journal. 29 November 1851. P. 1.) Over the years, San Francisco’s top hostelry, the Niantic Hotel, changed multiple owners and was rebuilt several times after California fires. The hotel stood until 1872 when it was torn down to make way for stores built by the land owner, Mr. C. L. Low.

The author of the letter, Thomas G. Johnson, moved to San Francisco in the late-1840s at the height of the California Gold Rush. Johnson purchased the hotel from its founder L. Ruby in 1851, and apparently, after failing to succeed, resold it to the next owner.

In the letter, the disappointed owner of the Niantic Hotel writes to his friend about his struggle to survive in California and laments his failing business, San Francisco’s extremely high labor/provision costs, and his inability to make a single cent. The author bitterly calculates the hotel expenses for previous months and details

the net loss of the Niantic Hotel: “house with 54 rooms and furniture \$1500; “3 mos rent in advance say \$4500,” etc. Johnson sadly notes that he’s not smart enough for San Francisco’s “sharpest population mixed with... rascality” and emphasizes what a tough country California is for a man of no means. The homesick author also talks about the “poverty and shame” that prevented him from returning to his dear family, more precious “than all the gold in California.” In the rest of the letter, Johnson speaks of San Francisco’s exceptional climate and promises to carry on his humble business for as long as he can.

Overall, a historically interesting original autograph manuscript letter by a California pioneer and the owner of one of the earliest hotels in San Francisco, offering a unique insight into the hardships of the hostelry industry during the gold rush.

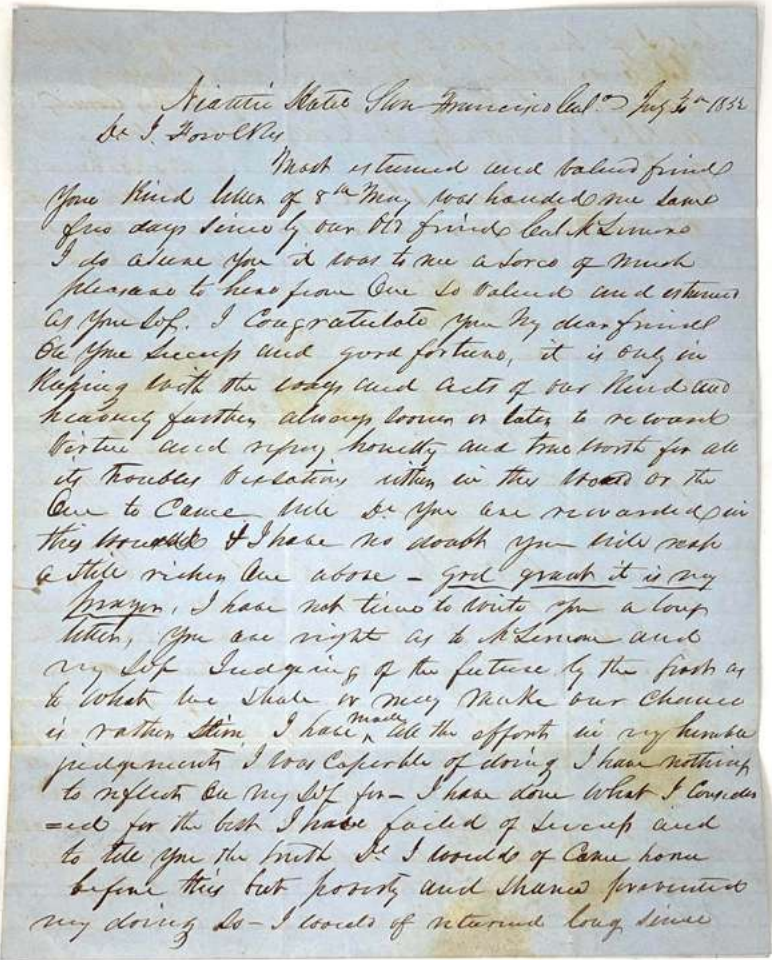
The text of the letter:

“Most esteemed and beloved friend your kind letter of 8 May was handed me some few days since by our old friend --. I do assure you it was to me a sorce of much pleasure to hear from one so valued and esteemed as yourself. I congratulate you my dear friend on your success and good fortune, it is only in keeping with the course and acts of our kind and - further always sooner or later to reward virtue and repay, honesty and true worth for all its troubles - within in the crowd or the one to cauce will. Dr you are rewarded in this trouble I have no doubt you will make a still richer one above - god - it is my prayer. I have not time to write you a long letter, you are right as to - and -- judging of the future by the past as to what we shall or may make our chance is rather slim, I have made

all the efforts in my humble - I was capable of doing I have nothing to - on myself for - I have done what I - for the best I have failed of success and to tell you the truth I would of come home before this but poverty and shame prevented my doing so - I could of returned long since had I of been able to of started business or of -- when I got here, and I am unwilling to bring my family to this Country unless I was better off and better able to take care of them than I can. I am keeping this hotel and have done so since 1st April paid for the house with 54 rooms and fur niture \$1500 plus paid 3 mos rent in advance say \$4500, and worked hard not made a cent one still as it but not as such a - the last month paid \$500, but dull -, have done much, I rather expect to continue if I can, unless Dr. I can - I am doing very - I will return to my family next - I can not I will not if spared be deprived the society and presence of them much longer - is there a place in - or - I can support my family by my efforts I am still bless with good health and ability to attend to business - if there is I will return and go back to work I do here have - since in the Country, am - , as now more than mining to do so for the society of my dear family that is more to me than all the gold in California, I am happy my dear friend to tell you I have some good friends and in my business as a man and my house is at the top of the list. I will not attempt to give you at this time an idea of the expense of doing business in this Country - provisions are extremely high labour also as - as - sufficient to sey altogether. I have not much means, nor - money in this Country it is a hard Country unless a man has means and then Dr to tell you the truth he must be smarter than I think I am to keep it its the sharpest population much mixed with rascality I -- I am - they are too smart for me. I have wrote you some several times - have not got but the one letter from you shall be glad to hear from you and I tell you truly if I can make a support for my family I will return, our old friend - J. you know is of a sanguine temperament sure he will make a fortune. I hope Dr may is in - land operations that may same of these day pay hope is a great thing. ---- staid with me last night send his love to you and his family. Dr I do tell you - takes us all to - are - paid for - in this Country. Our thing

doctor this is the best climate I saw for its - the most healthy. and the Country and - are going ahead. I think if I was a young man I would - on and would ultimately make something if one gets - in the way it - in fact but the trouble is - few get in that way, I will write you again before - and more at length. Please give my best love to all the little family and tell Jephtha if i had him here I could pay the basket of oranges for this our abundance and - them at a - for - Dr. I hope to do you - and that before - Do let me hear from you as often as you can communicate. my best respect to an old and ensuring friend, and accept - very best wishes for your health - and continued prosperity so goodly.”

**Price: \$2,250**





**[CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY]**  
**A Historically Important Original Autograph Manuscript Letter Written by a Southern Pacific Railway Employee to the President of D. O. Mills & Co.'s Bank and One of the Wealthiest Ranchers in Colusa County Edgar Mills, Urging Him to Sign the Right of Way through His Lands as Soon as Possible as This Is "The Only Portion Which Has Not Already Been Obtained" for the Construction of the Now-Defunct West Side & Mendocino R. R., One of the First Railways in Colusa County. San Francisco, Cal., 10 November 1886.**

Two separate Quarto leaves ca. 27,5x20,5 cm (10 ¾ x 8 in). 2 pp. Brown ink on wove paper with the printed letterhead of "Southern Pacific Company, Executive Department, Cor. Fourth and Townsend Streets." With the original envelope ca. 10,5x24 cm (4 ¼ x 9 ¼ in) with a period ink note "Tracing, West Side Mendocino Road." on recto. Fold marks, paper slightly age-toned, but overall a very good letter written in a legible hand.

A historically important original autograph manuscript letter written by a Southern Pacific Railway employee in San Francisco to one of the wealthiest ranchers in Colusa County (California), Edgar Mills, urging him to sign the right of way through his lands as soon as possible as this is "the only portion which has not already been obtained" for the construction of the now-defunct West Side & Mendocino R. R., one of the first railways in Colusa County.

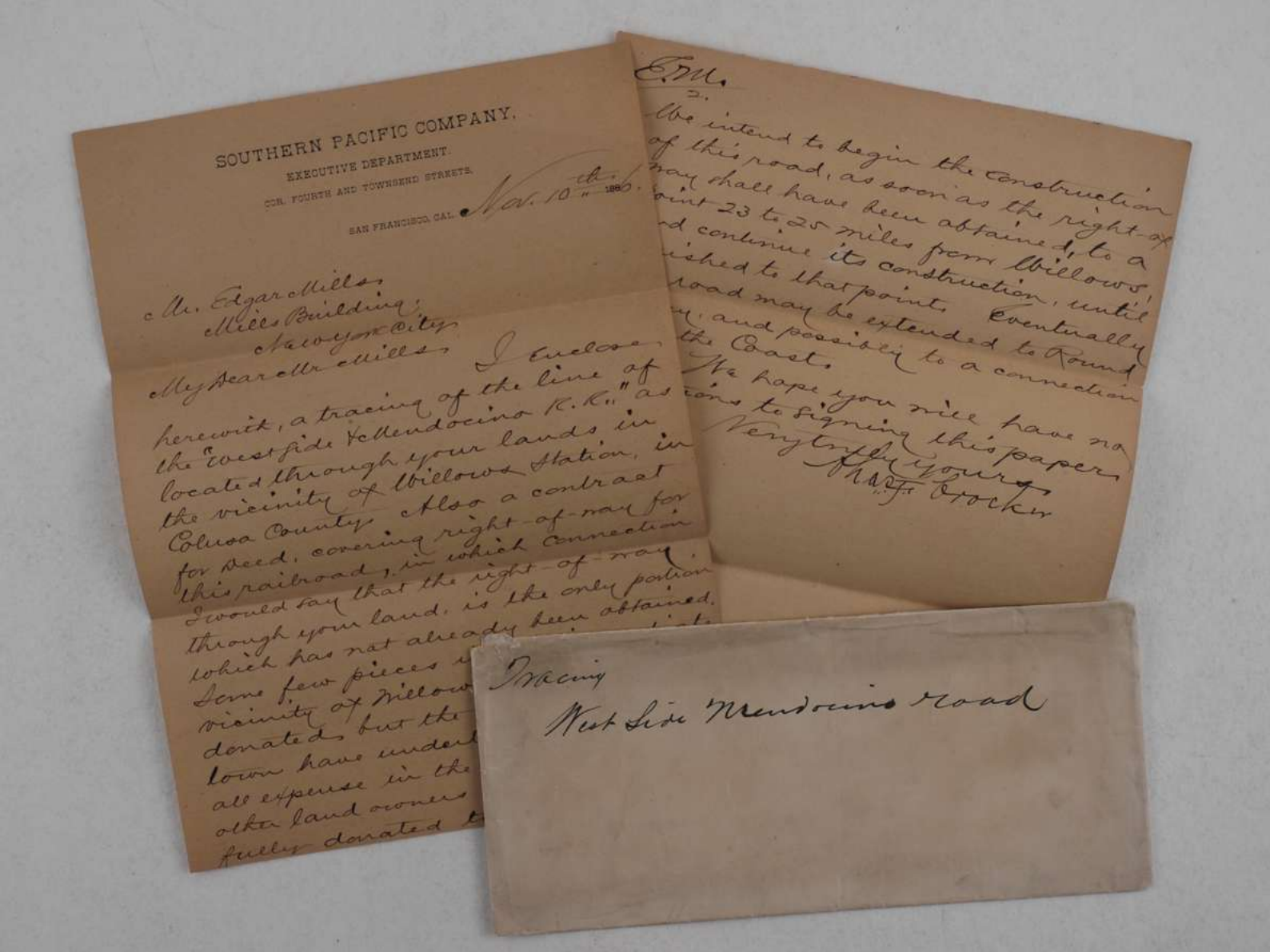
Dated 10 November 1886, this interesting letter offers a unique insight into the early business negotiations in the American West and documents the construction of one of the earliest railroads in Colusa County.

In 1886, ten years after the first train arrived in Arbuckle (Colusa County), the West Side and Mendocino Railroad Company of the Southern Pacific System proposed building a road "to be operated by steam power, for the purpose of carrying passengers and freights for hire, from the town of Willows, in Colusa

County, to Round Valley, in Mendocino County, an estimated distance of seventy miles." (The Los Gatos News. 1 October 1886. P. 1) In 1888, after two years of construction, the WS&M opened a 16.84-mile line ("Mendocino Branch") from the town of Willows through Kurand, Halconera, Millsholm, and Athena to Fruto in Glenn County. The company's attempt to extend the road to the Pacific Coast never came to fruition, and most of the branch line, except for a one-mile section west of Willows, was abandoned in 1951.

The letter was written only a few days after the Turton & Knox constructors "have been given the contract to build the West Side and Mendocino Railroad" (The Record Union. 25 October 1886. P. 3) and shortly after the announcement that the work was to be commenced immediately.

The letter is addressed to Edgar Mills (Ca. 1827-1893) of Sacramento, a banker and the owner of a 7,000-acre farm in the foothills of Colusa County. "Mills was born in North Salem, New York, and trained as a civil engineer. After surveying a railroad along the Hudson River, he arrived in California in 1849. Subsequently he entered the banking business with his brother D. O. Mills, of Sacramento. He later... took charge of it while D.O. Mills was associated with the Bank of California. After D. O. Mills relocated to New York in 1873, Edgar remained in California, overseeing the family businesses. In addition to banking, Edgar's business dealings involved



commercial land development and several railroad ventures." (Bopp, T. The Yosemite Commissioners. 2012. P. 24).

In the letter signed to Edgar Mills in New York City, the author, an employee of the Southern Pacific Railway, urges the banker to sign the contract for the right of way through his lands in Willows as soon as possible as this is "the only portion which has not already been obtained" for the construction of the railway road. The author optimistically writes about the company's future plans of extending the line to the Pacific coast and notifies Mills about the other land owners, who "have all cheerfully donated the right-of-way."

Apparently, Edgar Mills signed the right-

of-way contract immediately after receiving the letter, as work on the railroad construction had already commenced by the first days of December. In 1888, the same year the WS&M merged into the Southern Pacific Railway System, the Millsholm-Milepost station of the Mendocino Branch was named after Edgar Mills.

Overall, a historically important original autograph manuscript letter offering a unique insight into the early business negotiations in the American West and documenting the construction of one of the earliest railroads in Colusa County.

The text of the letter is available on our website.

**Price: \$950**



**[CALIFORNIA, UNEMPLOYMENT]**

**Harrison, William S. Historically Interesting Original Autograph Letter Written by a Disappointed Job-hunter in San Francisco, and Addressed to His Wife Back Home in New York, Deeply Regretting His Decision To Move to California, Complaining About a Severe Shortage of Jobs, Rising Suicide/Insanity Rates, and the "Impossibility of Making a Living," Confessing To Having No Money to Return Home and Being Extremely Anxious Over Finding a Decent Job; Also Talking About His Low-paying Compo Work on a Steamboat, His High Hopes of Getting a New Errand at the Same Vessel, and Declaring His Love for His Wife: "I Did Not Know How Much I Loved You Until I Found Myself Away." San Francisco: 19&20 January 1860.**

Quarto bifolium ca. 24.8x19.7 cm (9 ½ x 7 ½ in). Brown ink on bluish laid paper. Fold marks, slightly age-toned, but overall a very good letter written in a legible hand.

Dated 19&20 January 1860, this content-rich private letter offers a vivid insight into San Francisco's early history, when hundreds of thousands of prospectors flocked to the city, causing a severe surplus in the labor market.

The letter was written by William S. Harrison, a decorator with Jones, Wooll & Sutherland in San Francisco. Harrison apparently left New York for California in the 1850s and remained in San Francisco until the late-1860s.

In this anxious letter, the author writes to his wife, "Beck," in New York and expresses his deep regret at setting out on "a wild goose chase" to California. Harrison details his plans for the future, calculates the cost of returning to New York, compares San Francisco to an "asylum," and confesses his love for his wife: "I did not know how much I loved you until I found myself away." In the rest of the letter, William talks about his friends and relatives in New York and San Francisco, shares the latest news about two suicide cases in the city, mentions an early American stagecoach service "Overland Mail," and enthusiastically comments on the "New York Ledger." At the end of the text, the author reiterates his deep remorse over leaving his family for "these foolish notions..." of making a

fortune and sadly notes: "I was a fool to go away and leave you."

Overall, a historically interesting letter by a disappointed job-hunter in California, offering a vivid insight into the severe labor market crisis in 1860s San Francisco.

The text of the letter is available on our website, here is a small fragment: "It appears to be impossible to get any journey work to do in my business at the present time, so I am running about hunting up odd jobs among steamboats, and other places. I don't want any journey work and would not take it if I can get steamboat jobs and other work and be my own master, as I have always been used to. So I hope I will get that job of gilding that cabin, and make enough to pay my passage home, if things here continue as dull as formerly and I can get no employment to make it worth my while to stop - So, Beck that is the way I am situated now."

**Price: \$1,250**

I feel in reading them  
as the extreme is finding comfort with the satisfaction  
I have in reading them

San Francisco Jan'y 19<sup>th</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1860

My very dear Beck

I received the first letter you wrote to me, a few days ago, and I was also very glad to have a copy of the Ledger as it made feel as if I was home again when I read it. I wrote to you one week ago by the Overland Mail, and I will continue to write to you once a week while I remain here, so you may look out for a letter every week. The Overland Mail takes letters just as certain and as speedy as the steamers do, and as I have plenty of time to write, and you have plenty of time to read, ~~so~~ I have concluded to write to you, and give you some employment in reading my letters. I was sorry to hear that Eddy & Willie had been sick, but it appears they had got better when you posted the letter. When I went away I did not expect to see old Jack alive again and the event proves that I was not disappointed. I feel sorry for the poor critter but I don't believe you grieve much as he was considerable trouble. I was pleased to hear however that you did not expect to see little Ella before I returned, you must take care not to get that way before I get back, and then say it was because I wrote you so many letters. I would like very much to see you all again but I don't believe we will ever meet in California, it makes me feel very unhappy to think that I was ever fool enough to leave you and my home, and come out here on a sort of wild goose chase. It is an awful bad feeling to be here doing nothing, and have no money to get home again. I have had that feeling almost ever since I have



**[CALIFORNIA, THE “BIRDMAN OF ALCATRAZ”]**  
**Stroud, Robert (1890-1963). Historically Interesting Original Autograph Manuscript Letter Written by Robert Stroud, the Lonely “Birdman of Alcatraz,” During His Solitary Confinement, Addressed to His Long-time Friend and Fellow Bird-lover Fred E. Daw in Florida, Confessing To Suffering From an Unresolved Oedipus Complex, Revealing His Early Attempt To Assassinate His Father, and Explicitly Tracing His First Sexual Experiences From the Age of Five to Eleven; Also Including Never-before-Shared Excerpts From His Prohibited Multi-volume Autobiography, Eagerly Calculating Approximate Incomes From His Forthcoming Biopic, Challenging Darwin’s Theory on the Limited Olfactory Capability of Birds, and Recommending Effective Sulfa Medicine Usage for Birds. Alcatraz Prison, California: 24 May 1949.**

Octavo ca. 26x20.2 cm (10 ¼ x 8 in). 2 pp. Blue ink on laid paper. Fold marks, but overall a very good letter, written in a legible hand.

Dated 24 May 1949, this rare private letter offers an uncensored insight into the mind of one of the most notorious criminals in the United States. The lonely “Birdman,” Robert Stroud, wrote this letter the seventh year into his solitary confinement in Alcatraz and shortly after the maximum security prison stripped him both of his birds and his wings.

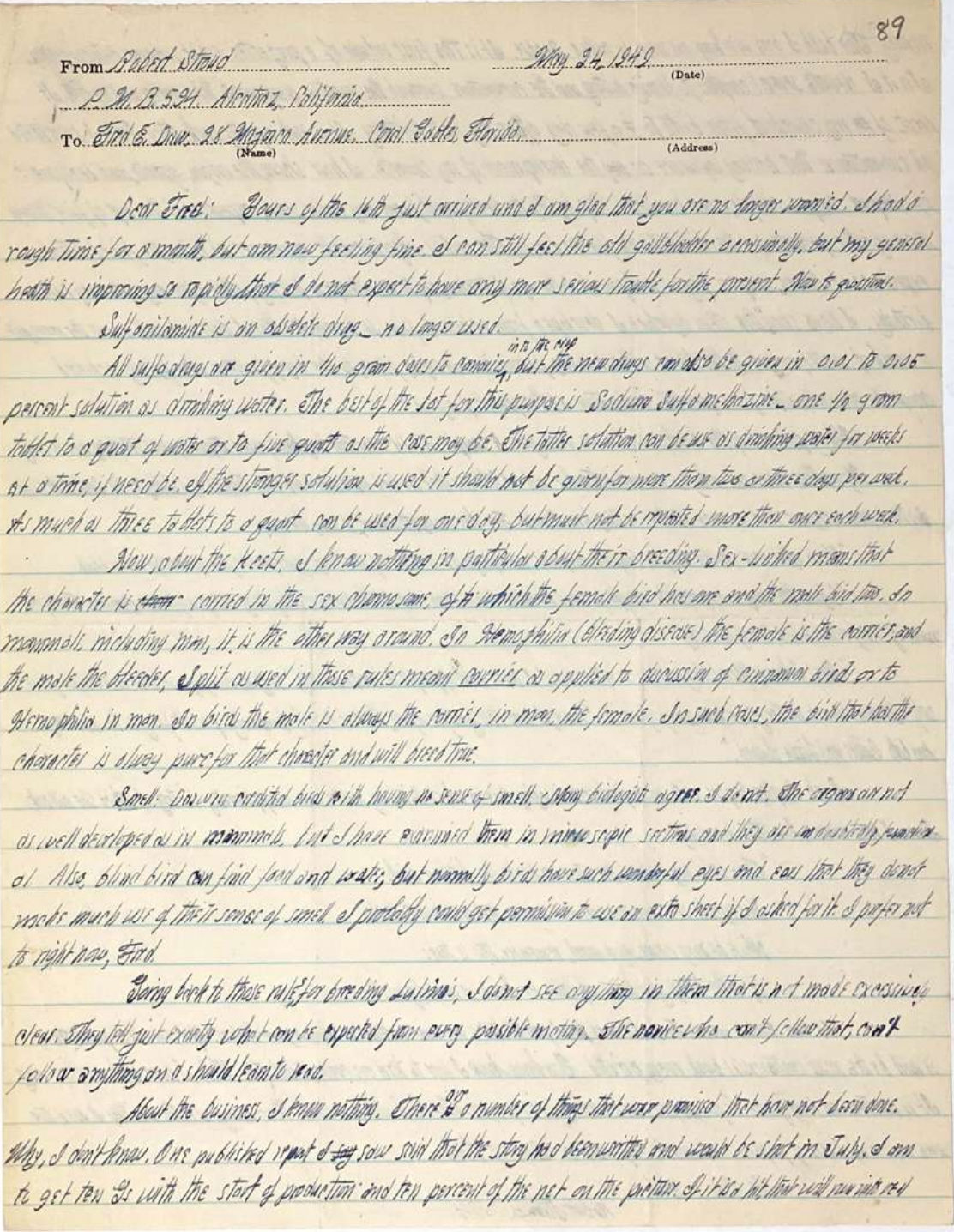
One of the most famous inmates of Alcatraz, a federal prisoner and two-time murderer, Robert Stroud spent most of his seventy years behind bars in solitary confinement. At nineteen, Stroud murdered a bartender in Alaska in a quarrel over a dance hall queen and was sentenced to Leavenworth penitentiary for twelve years. In 1916, he stabbed a guard to death with an ice pack and was sentenced to life imprisonment in solitary confinement. During his time at Leavenworth, Robert, clinically diagnosed as a psychopath, started to study birds and was even allowed to maintain a lab. The murderer made important contributions to avian pathology and emerged as a prominent figure in American ornithology, authoring two books on birds: “Diseases of Canaries” (1933) and “Stroud’s Digest on the Diseases of Birds” (1943). In 1942, Stroud was

transferred to Alcatraz, where he was prohibited from experimenting on birds. The lonely “birdman” died in the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners in Springfield, Missouri, in 1963, going down in history as one of the most notorious murderers in the United States.

This letter is addressed to Stroud’s long-time friend and a former President of the Chicago Bird Club, Fred E. Daw (1907-1982). In the text, written from Alcatraz prison cell #594, the author agonizingly confesses that he suffers from an unresolved Oedipus complex and explicitly traces his first sexual experiences from the age of five to eleven. Further in the text, Stroud reveals a lesser-known fact from his biography and admits to trying to kill his father shortly after becoming sexually active.

In the other parts of the letter, the lonely “Birdman of Alcatraz” speaks of his “leisure time” in solitary confinement and enthusiastically describes his projected multi-volume autobiography “Bobbie.” Importantly, the letter includes interesting, never-before-shared excerpts from the book, offering an intimate insight into Stroud’s relationship with his mother. Despite the author’s explicit excitement over the book, “Bobbie” was prohibited from publication for decades and first became available to the public only in 2014.

In the text, the author also mentions his



forthcoming biopic (later known as «The Birdman of Alcatraz;» 1962) and eagerly calculates approximate incomes from the movie. Directed by John Frankenheimer and starring Burt Lancaster, the film proved a widespread success and was nominated for four Academy Awards.

In the rest of the letter, the “Birdman of Alcatraz” talks about his previous experiments on birds’ organs, dismisses Darwin’s theory on the limited olfactory capability of birds, and

provides precise recommendations to his fellow bird-lover on the effective sulfa drug doses for birds.

Overall, a historically interesting original autograph manuscript letter by the lonely “Birdman of Alcatraz,” offering an uncensored insight into the mind of one of the most notorious criminals in the United States.

The text of the letter is available on our website.

**Price: \$2,500**



**[JAPAN, PERRY EXPEDITION, BLACK SHIP SCROLL]**  
**Large Original, Very Finely Hand-Painted “Black Ship Scroll,” with Twenty-Two Watercolour Scenes and Portraits, Illustrating the Negotiations in Yokohama during Commodore Matthew Perry’s Naval Expedition to Japan and the Signing of the Treaty of Kanagawa in February-March 1854.**

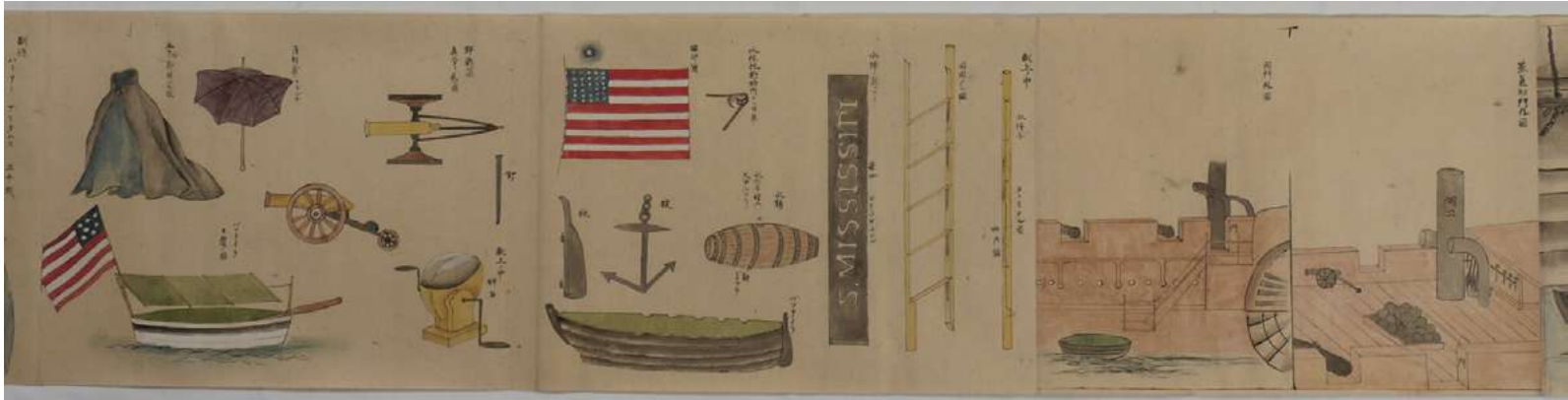
Several scenes dated Kaei 7 [1854], but possibly a slightly later, Meiji period copy. Hand-painted scroll ca. 1085x27,5 cm (ca. 35 ½ ft x 10 ¾ in). Ink and watercolour on rice paper, neatly remounted, with a silk cover and string attached to the outer end of the scroll. Housed in a more recent custom-made wooden box ca. 8x32x7,5 cm (3 x 12 ¾ x 2 ¾ in). Occasional very minor repaired wormholes, but overall a beautiful scroll in very good condition.

Large rare beautiful very finely hand-painted “Black Ship Scroll” with a pictorial record of the negotiations of the first American-Japanese Treaty of Kanagawa which was signed in Yokohama on March 31, 1854. The Treaty resulted from Commodore Matthew Perry’s two naval expeditionary missions to Japan (July 1853 and February-March 1854) and effectively ended 220 years of Japan’s isolation from the western world. Perry first arrived at the Edo Bay in July 1853 and then returned in February 1854. He was allowed to land at Kanagawa, the site of modern-day Yokohama, on March 8, 1854, where a special “Treaty House” was erected onshore. The negotiations lasted for almost a month, accompanied by the presentation of gifts from the American President to the Japanese Emperor and vice versa, contests by sumo wrestlers, drills of American marines, banquets &c. After the Treaty was signed, Perry and his ships cruised in the Edo Bay and departed for Simoda on April 11-18, 1854.

The scroll contains twenty-two hand-painted watercolours; seven of which are large panoramas or views (from 50 to almost a meter long), showing the Black Ships arriving

at the Edo Bay and then staying anchored at night; Yokohama harbour with Perry’s ships, the Japanese fleet and the site of the reception; American troops disembarking and lining up before the reception and Japanese officials seated in attendance; plan of the “Treaty House;” a view of USS “Powhatan” and a gallery of presents brought by the Americans. The other slightly smaller watercolours (about 37 cm long) include a map of Edo Bay (the red triangles indicate canon placements), eight well-annotated views of the American ships and cutter boats (USS Macedonian, USS Lexington, USS Susquehanna, USS Vandalia, USS Saratoga &c.), a detailed drawing of an American steamer’s deck, a close-up portrait of Commander Henry A. Adams (second-in-command during Perry’s expedition) and his son (Henry Adams Jr., 1833-1878), a group portrait of American naval personnel, a view of the grave of an American Mariner Robert Williams (buried in Yokohama on March 9, 1854), &c. The drawings are generally well-annotated; the captions often attempt to transliterate English words and names and, on several occasions, try to reproduce English letters. Overall a historically significant, very large and beautifully painted “Black Ship Scroll.”

“Universal concern bred a variety of means by which news of the Americans was spread throughout the land. One popular and attractive device was the painted pictorial with text done in scroll format. Many were produced, often in duplicate, and they circulated widely. The paintings are not high art; on the contrary, they are works of the artisan and not of the



legitimate artist. The usage “Black Ship Scrolls” was coined subsequently and is a reference to the colour of Commodore Perry’s ships. Not many Black Ships Scrolls have survived”.

“When visiting the ships, the mandarins and their attendants were never at rest; but went about peering into every nook and corner, peeping into the muzzles of the guns, examining curiously the small arms, handling the ropes, measuring the boats, looking eagerly into the engine room, and watching every movement of the engineers and workmen <...> They were not contented with merely observing with their eyes, but were constantly taking out their writing materials, their mulberry-bark paper, and their India ink and hair pencils, which they always carried in a pocket within the left breast of their loose robes, and making notes and sketches. The Japanese had all apparently a strong pictorial taste and looked with great delight upon the engravings and pictures which were shown to them, but their own performances

appeared exceedingly rude and inartistic. Every man, however, seemed anxious to try his skill at drawing, and they were constantly taking the portraits of the Americans, and sketches of the various articles that appeared curious to them <...>” (Hawks, F.L. Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan, Performed in the Years 1852, 1863, and 1854, Under the Command of Commodore M.C. Perry... New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1856, p. 417).

Most of the Perry scrolls date from after 1858 and many of them are crude and derivative copies. However, the present is an artistically very finely executed copy based on contemporary eyewitness accounts that were highly likely created very close to the time of the events shown.

A list of 22 drawings is available on our website.

**Price: \$32,500**



The Scots Chamberlain

同爵

スイソノ

アミタムス

十八歳  
エイチンイヤ



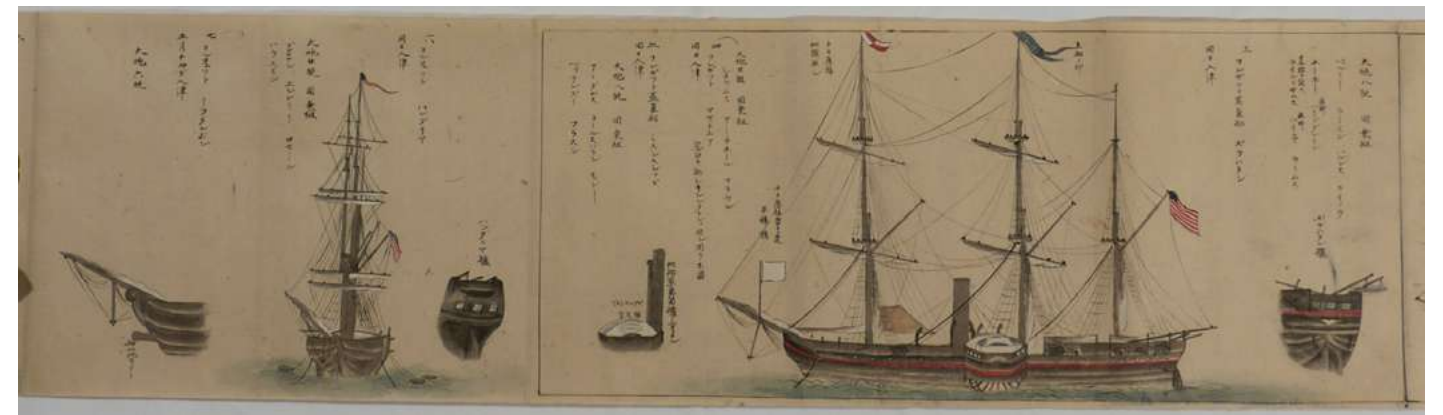
Chelamysca

横父字本ノイ

副将

ハミア アミタムス

五十歳  
セファイヤ





# [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR]

Wingate, B., Corp. A Historically Important Original Autograph Manuscript Letter Written by an American Soldier and Participant of the Mexican-American War the Very Same Day the Siege of Veracruz Ended With Mexico's Surrender, Triumphantly Writing to His Folks Back Home in Indiana about "One of the Greatest Battles Ever Won by American Arms," Talking about Mexican Soldiers Begging General Zachary Taylor, the Next US President, for Something to Eat, Fiercely Stating that Mexico City "Must Hear the Barking of Our Bulldogs [i.e. Bulldogs] Before Walls," and Enthusiastically Predicting the Near End of the Warfare After the American Capture of the "Third Strong Place in the World;" Also Mentioning General Winfield Scott Whose Heroism "Must Gane [i.e. Gain] for the Commander the Name that Will Last for Ages to Come." Veracruz, 29 March 1847.

Folded Folio ca. 24,6x20.2 cm (9 ½ x 7 ¾ in). 3 pp. Brown ink on yellowish wove paper. Blind-stamped papermaker's monogram in the left upper corner of the first page. Addressed, stamped, and sealed on verso of the last leaf. Fold marks, slightly age-toned, but overall a very good letter written in a legible hand.

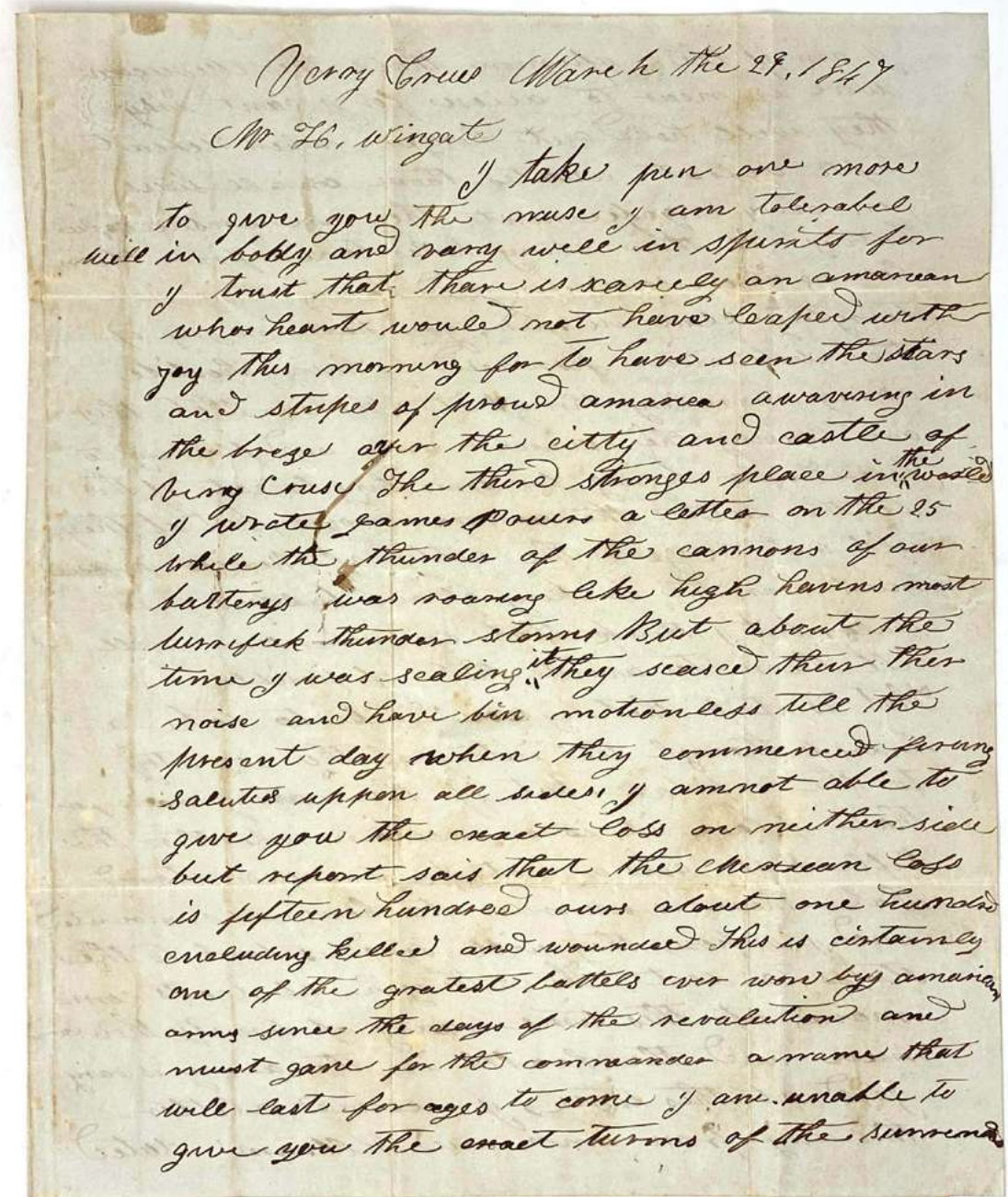
A historically important original autograph manuscript letter written by Corp. B. Wingate the very same day the siege of Veracruz ended with Mexico's surrender, triumphantly writing to his folks back home in Indiana about "one of the greatest battles ever won by American arms," talking about Mexican soldiers flocking to General Zachary Taylor, the next US President, and "beging [i.e. begging] for something to eat," fiercely stating that the city of Mexico "must hear the barking of our bulldogs [i.e. bulldogs] before walls," and enthusiastically predicting the near end of the warfare after the American capture of the "third strong place in the world;" also mentioning General Winfield Scott whose heroism "must gane [i.e. gain] for the commander the name that will last for ages to come."

Dated 29 March 1847, this first-hand, triumphant account of the siege of Veracruz offers a unique insight into the decisive battle of the Mexican-American War.

The battle of Veracruz, a twenty-day siege of the key Mexican beachhead seaport, was a pivotal stage of the Mexican-American War. The American army undertook its first successful amphibious landing when under the command of Gen. Winfield Scott, a force of 12,000 landed three miles southeast of the city on March 9, 1847. After an artillery bombardment and a twenty-day siege, the town's outnumbered garrison surrendered to the US troops. Having secured Veracruz, Scott's army launched the war's final thrust: a six-month, 265-mile fighting march to the "Halls of Montezuma" at Mexico City.

This patriotic letter was written by Corp. B. Wingate, an American soldier and participant in Winfield Scott's siege of "the third strongest place in the world," only a few hours after the end of the battle.

The author addresses the text, full of grammatical mistakes, to his folks (M.H. Wingate and Miss E. Wingate) back home in Lexington, Scott County, Indiana, and recollects "one of the greatest battles ever won by American arms." Wingate talks about the devastating loss of the Mexicans and proudly states, "thare [i.e. there] is scarcely an American whose heart would not have leaped with joy this morning." In the next passages, the author details the



number of casualties, praises the strength of the US troops, enthusiastically predicts the near end of the war, and writes about the immense destruction produced by the hostile army of "proud America." The author claims that Mexico City "must hear the barking of our bulldogs [i.e. bulldogs] before walls" and triumphantly talks about Mexican soldiers begging General Zachary Taylor for something to eat. Wingate also mentions Winfried Scott, whose heroism in the siege of Veracruz "must gane [i.e. gain] for the commander a name that will last for ages to come." Near the letter's close, the author

expresses his desire to march further to the capital city and menacingly notes, "commone sence will tell them [the Mexicans] to avoid that if possible."

Overall, a historically important original autograph manuscript letter from a soldier on the front lines of the war vividly describing a crucial victory of the United States in the Mexican War.

The text of the letter is available on our website.

**Price: \$1,750**



## [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR]

**Dorrance, William T (Ca. 1804 - ?). A Historically Important Original Autograph Manuscript Letter Written by 1st Sergeant of the 7th US Infantry Regiment, William T Dorrance, from Occupied Mexico City and Signed to His Cousin Edward Moulton in Willimantic, Connecticut, Sharing Breaking News of the Arrival of Two US Commissioners "Empowered to Settle the Terms" of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Heatedly Arguing about the Possible Need of Marching to San Luis Potosi and Giving the Mexicans "A Drubbing" There, Decisively Claiming That "The Question of Peace or War Rests Now Entirely with Mexico," and Mentioning Several American Political Figures, Including Nicholas Trist, Nathan Clifford, and Ambrose Sevier. Mexico City, 20 April 1848.**

Quarto bifolium ca. 24 x 20.8 cm (9 ½ x ¾ in). 2 pp. and -. Brown ink on yellowish wove paper. Addressed and stamped on the recto of p.1 'Vera Cruz, Mexico. April, 26'. Fold marks, slightly age-toned, a four-inch tear repaired with tape, some separation along fold lines, but overall a very good letter written in a legible hand.

A historically important original autograph manuscript letter written by 1st Sergeant of the 7th US Infantry Regiment, William T Dorrance, from occupied Mexico City and signed to his cousin Edward Moulton in Willimantic, Connecticut, sharing breaking news of the arrival of two US Commissioners "empowered to settle the terms" of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, heatedly arguing about the possible need of marching to San Luis Potosi and giving the Mexicans "a drubbing" there, decisively claiming that "the question of Peace or War rests now entirely with Mexico," and mentioning several American political figures, including Nicholas Trist, Nathan Clifford, and Ambrose Sevier.

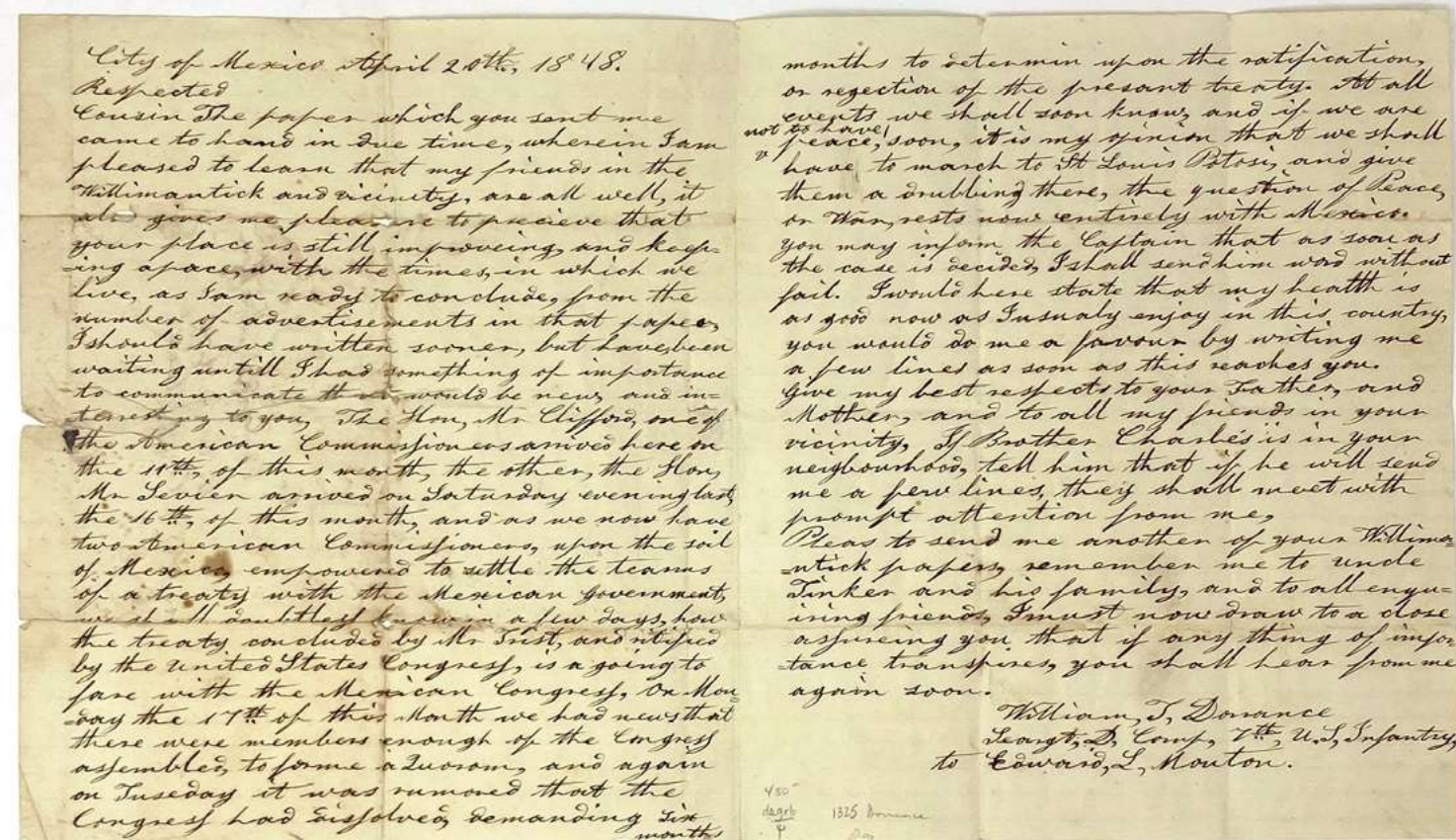
Documenting a turning point in the prolonged negotiations between the US and Mexico, the letter was written only a month before the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was finally ratified by the Mexican legislature.

Two years after the outbreak of the Mexican War and shortly after the American occupation

of Mexico City, the armed conflict entered a new intense stage of negotiations. Following two unsuccessful attempts to reach an agreement, both sides finally signed Nicholas Trist's third Treaty draft on 2 February 1848. The next month, the US applied several amendments to the document and ratified the Treaty on 28 March 1848. Unsure whether Mexico would approve of the revised Treaty, the US sent two commissioners to explain the amendments to the Mexican Government. After much deliberation, the Mexican legislature finally ratified the document on 19 May 1848, officially ending the two-year-long war.

Dated 20 April 1848, the letter was written by William T Dorrance (Ca. 1805-?) from occupied Mexico City almost immediately after the announcement that the American Commissioners had reached Mexico. The author, 1st Sergeant of the 7th Infantry Regiment (1843-1850), US Army, took part in the Mexican-American War and actively participated in the capture of Mexico City.

In the letter addressed to Edward Moulton (ca. 1824-1855) in Willimantic, the author excitedly shares with his "respected cousin" the breaking news of Nathan Clifford and Ambrosie Sevier's arrival in Mexico. The letter writer enthusiastically contemplates how the treaty concluded by Nicholas Trist "is



going to fare with the Mexican Congress" and decisively claims that "the question of peace or war rests now entirely with Mexico." In the text, Dorrance also mentions the Mexican Government's rumored hesitation about the Treaty and comments on the recently failed uprising in San Luis Potosi, furiously discussing the possible need to give the Mexicans "a drubbing." The rest of the letter features interesting remarks on the gradual development of Willimantic, notes on the author's health, and private messages to his relatives back in Connecticut.

Seven years later, the recipient of the letter, Edward Moulton, died of self-inflicted injuries at the age of thirty-one in Willimantic, Connecticut.

Overall, a historically important original autograph manuscript letter offering a unique insight into a turning point in the prolonged negotiations between the US and Mexico.

The text of the letter is available on our website. Here is a fragment: "I should have written sooner but haven been waiting untill I

had something of importance to communicate that would be news, and interesting to you, The Hon. Mr. Clifford, one of the American Commissioners arrived here the 11th of this month, the other, the Hon. Mr. Sevier arrived on Saturday evening last, the 16th of this month, and as we now have two American Commissioners, upon the soil of Mexico, empowered to settle the terms of a treaty with the Mexican Government, we shall doubtless know in a few days, how the treaty concluded by Mr. Trist, and ratified by the United States Congress, is going to fare with the Mexican Congress. On Monday the 17th of this month we had news that there were members enough of the Congress assembled, to form a Quorum, and again on Tuesday it was rumored that the Congress had dissolved, demanding six months to determin upon the ratification, or rejection of the present treaty."

**Price: \$1,750**



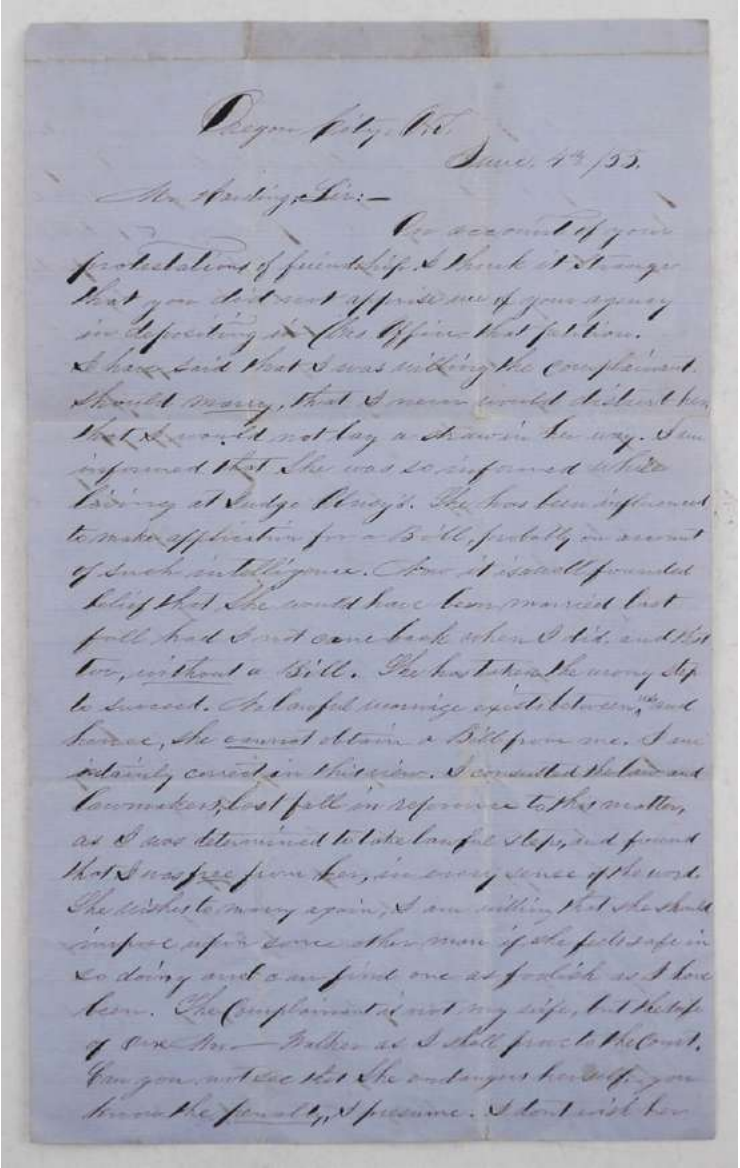
**[OREGON CITY, COMMON LAW MARRIAGE]**  
**Interesting Early Autograph Letter Signed Regarding a Legal Dispute Likely over a Common Law Marriage in Oregon, Addressed to “Mr. Harding” (Most Likely a Notable Salem Attorney Benjamin Franklin Harding) and Mentioning Judge Cyrus Olney, then the Associate Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court. Oregon City, O.T., 4 June 1855.**

Folio (ca. 32x19,5 cm or 12 ¾ x 7 ¾ in). 2 pp.  
Brown ink on blueish laid paper. Fold marks, paper slightly age-toned, but overall a very good letter written in a legible hand.

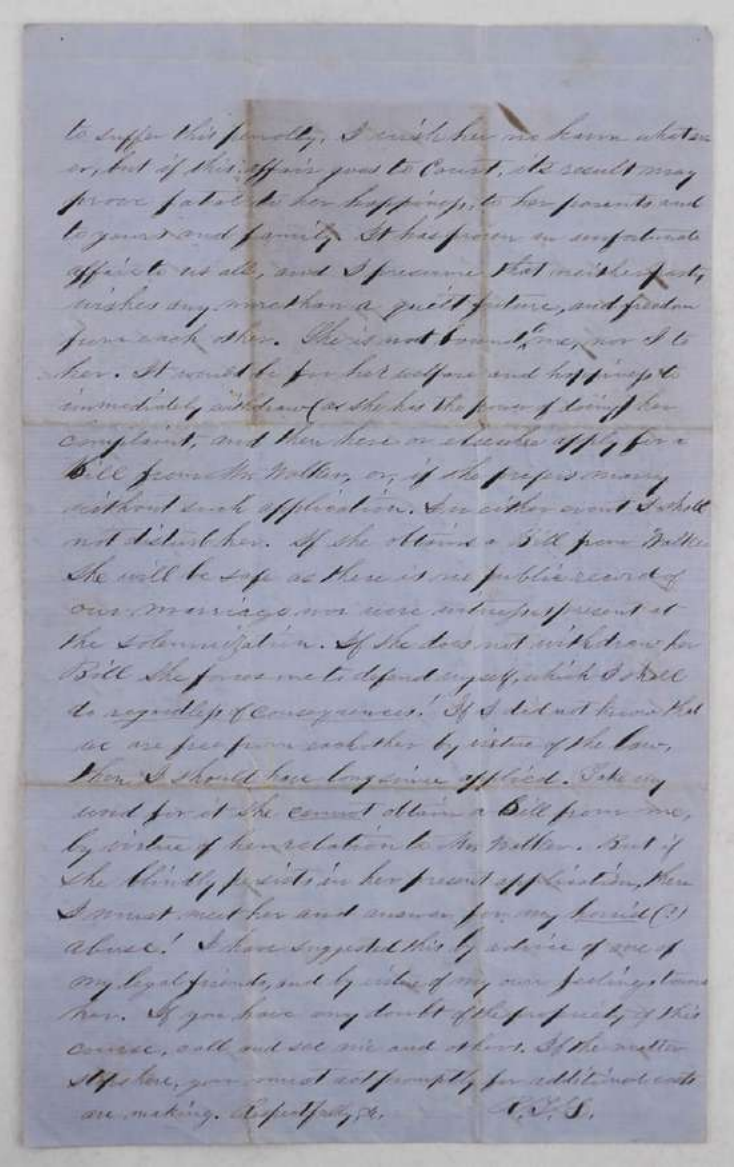
Interesting original manuscript letter providing an insight into an early legal dispute over the confirmation of what looks like a common law marriage in the Oregon Territory. Written by a resident of Oregon City who concealed his identity under the letters “R.J.G.,” the letter is addressed to “Mr. Harding” – most likely, Benjamin Franklin Harding (1823-1899), a notable Oregonian attorney and politician. In 1852, Harding established the “Harding and Grover” law firm in Salem; in 1855-59 served as the Secretary of the Oregon Territory. During the American Civil War, Harding took the office of the US Senator from Oregon (1862-65). In the letter, the author refuses the claim of an unnamed woman to be his alleged wife (apparently, common-law) and declares that he can prove that she is in fact the wife of another man, and that he is going “to defend myself, which I shall do regardless of consequences.” In the beginning of the letter, the author notes that the “claimant” lived “at Judge Olney’s,” who was Cyrus Olney (1815-1870), then the 6th Associate Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court (1853-58). Later Olney served as a delegate to the Oregon Constitutional Convention (1857) and served in the Oregon House of Representatives. Overall, an interesting early original letter regarding legal disputes over the confirmation of common-law marriages in the Oregon Territory.

The text of the letter:  
“Mr. Harding, Sir,

On account of your protestations of friendship I think it strange that you did not apprise me of your agency in depositing in [...?] Office that petition. I have said that I was willing the complainant should marry, that I never would distrust her, that I would not lay a straw in her way. I am informed that she was so informed while living at Judge Olney’s. She has been influenced to make application for a Bill, probably on account of such intelligence. Now it is well founded belief that she would have been married last fall had I not come back when I did, and that too, without a Bill. She has taken the wrong step to succeed. No lawful marriage exists between us, and hence she cannot obtain a Bill from me. I am certainly correct in this view. I consulted the law and lawmakers last fall in reference to this matter, as I was determined to take lawful steps, and found that I was free from her, in every sense of the word. She wishes to marry again, I am willing that she should impose upon some other man if she feels safe in so doing and can find one as foolish as I have been. The complainant is not my wife, but the wife of one Mr. Walker as I shall prove to the court. Can you not see that she endangers herself, you know the penalty, I presume. I don’t wish her to suffer this penalty, I wish her no harm whatsoever, but if this affair goes to court, its result may prove fatal to her happiness, to her parents and to yours and family. It has proven an unfortunate affair to us all, and I presume that neither party wishes any more than a quiet future and freedom from each other. She is not bound to me, nor I to her. It would be for her welfare and happiness to immediately



withdraw (as she has the power of doing) her complaint, and then here or elsewhere apply for a Bill from Mr. Walker, or if she prefers marry without such application. In either event I shall not disturb her. If she obtains a Bill from Walker, she will be safe as there is no public record of our marriage nor were witnesses present at the solemnization. If she does not withdraw her Bill, she forces me to defend myself, which I shall do regardless of consequences. If I did not know that we are free from each other by virtue of the law, then I should have long since applied. Take my word for it, she cannot obtain a Bill from me, by virtue of her relation to Mr. Walker. But if



she blindly persists in her present application, then I must meet her and answer for my horrid (?) abuse! I have suggested this by advice of one of my legal friends, and by virtue of my own feelings toward her. If you have any doubt of the propriety of this course, call and see me and others. If the matter stops here, you must act promptly for additional costs are making. Respectfully, R.J.G.”

**Price: \$850**



## [OREGON, ROGUE RIVER WAR]

Barkwell, M.C., Surgeon General of Oregon Territory; Wixom, Henry Walker (1820-1888); Coombs, L.J., Surgeon, Oregon Mounted Volunteers. Collection of Two Original Autograph Letters Signed and Three Period Copies of Certificates of Service and Discharge, Detailing on the Medical Service and Supplies in the Second Regiment, Oregon Mounted Volunteers during the Rogue River War of 1855-56. Jacksonville & Fort Leland: 8 May, 10, 16, 28 August, 4 September 1856.

Five original Folio manuscripts, each ca. 30,5x19 cm. Four single leaves and one bifolium with 1, 4, 1, 1, 1 (=8) pp. of text. Brown ink on blueish wove and laid paper; all documents with more or less visible blind-stamped papermaker's monograms in the left upper corners. All documents docketed on verso (the bifolium on verso of the first leaf). Fold marks and minor creases, one document with two minor tears on folds and a small loss on the upper margin not affecting the text, the bifolium with a minor loss on the right lower corner not affecting the text; overall a very good collection of legible documents.

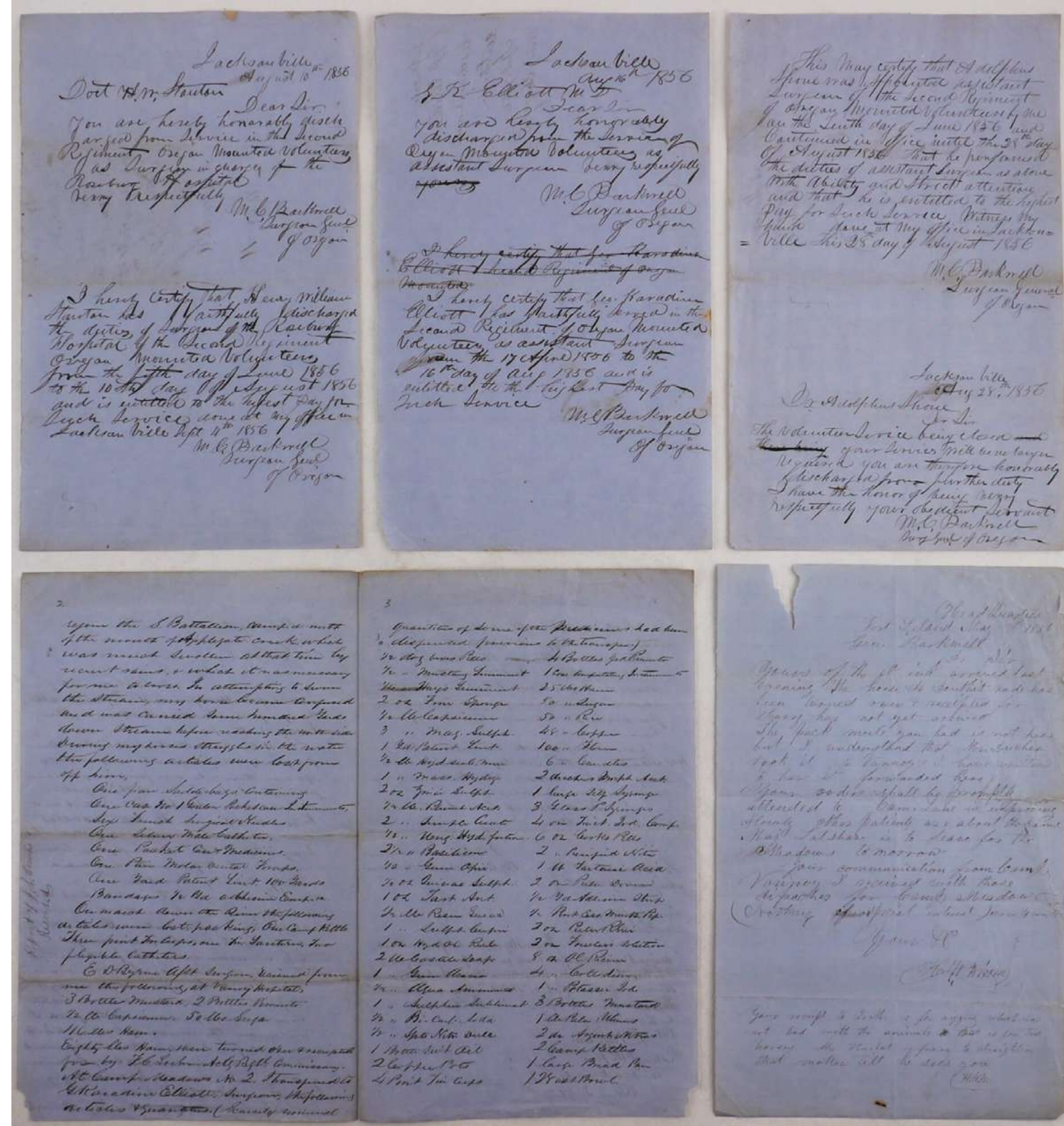
Historically significant collection of original documents, giving insight into the organization of medical service and supplies in the Second Regiment, Oregon Mounted Volunteers in April-August 1856, during the last months of the Rogue River War. The war between the US Army, local militias and volunteers and the Native Americans from the Rogue River Valley area lasted from October 8, 1855 to June 1856, ending with the forceful removal of the native people to the Coast Reservation in southwestern Oregon. The Second Regiment of Oregon Mounted Volunteers was created on the basis of the so-called Northern and Southern volunteer battalions (formed by the proclamation of the Oregon Governor G.L. Curry on October 15, 1855) and was disbanded in July 1856.

The most interesting document is the original letter by one of the regiment's surgeons,

Dr. L.J. Coombs, reporting on his travels in April-July 1856 and providing lists of medicines and supplies delivered to the camps of the Southern battalion in the Illinois Valley and the Applegate Creek, and to the hospitals at Fort Vannoy and Camp Meadows. Addressing M.C. Barkwell (then the Surgeon General of the Oregon Territory), Coombs also reports about "stale rations" and "many cases of diarrhea" among the troops in the Illinois Valley camp and lists the medicines and supplies lost during transportation.

The second letter, also addressed to M.C. Barkwell, was written by Henry Wixom, who came to California to mine gold in 1852. In ca. 1854-56, he raised stock in the Rogue River Valley and operated "one of the stations for the Overland trail and stagecoach routes." During the war, he "joined the company to quell the uprising of the Indians" and "asked to be admitted to the surgeon's corps, as he had quite an intimate knowledge of medicine and nursing which he had learned from his father, Dr. Reuben Wixom" (see more about Wixom in: Wixom Family History/ J.H. Wixom, R.S. Widdison. Salt Lake City, 1963, pp. 49-50; <https://archive.org/details/wixomfamilyhisto00wixom/page/49/mode/1up?view=theater&q=1820>).

Three one-page documents are the period copies of certificates of military service of the surgeons employed by the Oregon Mounted Volunteers. The documents copy M.C. Barkwell's signatures and date back to August 1856. Overall an interesting collection of original manuscripts on the history of the medical



service in Oregon during the Rogue River War.

A list of documents with excerpts from the text is available on our website.

Price: \$3,250



**[PACIFIC, PITCAIRN ISLAND]**  
Beechey, Frederick William, Captain RN (1796-1856); Taber, William Loring, Captain (1826-1894). A Copper-Engraved Map of Pitcairn Island by a British Arctic Explorer Captain Frederick Beechey, with an Extensive note on Verso by an American Whaler William L. Taber, Detailing his Visit to the Island on February 5, 1857, less than a year after it was Abandoned by its Inhabitants in May 1856; With a Piece of Mahogany “From the First House on Pitcairn Island,” Arguably Originally Deriving from HMS “Bounty;” the Map is Titled: Pitcairn Island by Captn. F.W. Beechey, R.N., F.R.G.S. 1825. London: Hydrographical Office of the Admiralty, 15 December 1829.

Copper-engraved map housed in a later black wooden frame, ca. 27,5x35 cm (10 ¾ x 13 ¾ in); with the protective glass panels on recto and verso. The plate size is ca. 23x30,5 cm (9x12 in), but the map was not examined outside the frame. Engraver’s name is in the right lower corner (“J.&C. Walker sculpt.”). With an extensive brown ink manuscript note by W.L. Tauber on verso. Supplemented with a narrow rectangular piece of mahogany with remnants of connecting notches; the piece is ca. 3,5x23,5x0,7 cm (1 ½ x 9 x ¼ in). One side with a 19th-century paper label with a period ink note “Piece of wood from the first house on Pitcairn Island. Brought by William White.” The map is with minor soiling and staining, but overall a very good group.

Rare second map of Pitcairn Island, compiled by a noted British Arctic explorer Frederick William Beechey during his voyage to the Pacific and the Bering Strait in 1825-1828. The map was published in the British Admiralty in 1829 by the special Act of the Parliament, two years before the publication of Beechey’s official account (Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Beering’s Strait, to Cooperate with the Polar Expeditions: Performed in HMS Blossom, under the Command of Captain F.W. Beechey, R.N., F.R.S. &c., in the Years 1825, 26, 27, 28. London: Colburn & Bentley, 1831, 2 vols.). Beechey and his crew stayed on Pitcairn for over two weeks in December 1825, when they surveyed the island on foot, performed astronomical

observations, extensively talked to John Adams about the history of the mutiny on the “Bounty” and produced the second, largely improved map of the island after the first attempt by Captain Philip Carteret in 1767. Beechey’s map of Pitcairn Island was actively used throughout the 19th century, with several corrections made in 1872 (see the copy from the National Library of Australia, <https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/3523454>).

The map marks Pitcairn’s main sites and objects (Bounty Bay, the Rope, St. Paul’s, Landing Place, Point Christian, Adams Rock, Young’s Rock, and huts on the site of future Adamstown) and provides geographical coordinates and sea depths. The relief is shown by hachures, including the Pawala Valley Ridge in the southwest. The insert in the right lower corner depicts the island as seen from the sea (with the coordinates of the highest point), with a ship’s cutter and sailors approaching the viewer in the foreground.

Our copy bears an extensive manuscript note by a New Bedford whaler William Loring Taber, made during his visit to Pitcairn in February 1857. The note provides an interesting commentary on the history of a short-time relocation of Pitcairn Island inhabitants to Norfolk Island in May 1856. Due to the growing population and rising overuse of fishing grounds, all 194 islanders left Pitcairn on board the British naval transport Morayshire. A



group of sixteen people returned in late 1858, followed by four more families in 1864, thus re-establishing the Pitcairn community, which continues to exist today.

The text of Taber’s note (the spelling is original): “Bark Jn. A. Parker of New Bedford, Wm. L. Taber, Master, touched at this Island February 5/57. The Island was abandoned by the Community on the 2nd of May 1856 and went to Norfolk Id. in an English Vessel, taking the best of their Household goods with them, and leaving many that they could not be burdened with on board of a ship. Their Houses was the best made that I ever saw of the kind – we found plenty of Cocoanuts, Oranges, Bananas, Pine-Apples, and other fruits – with Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkins, Cabbages, and Fowls to

spare. Water can be obtained here at times. I consider the within Lat. 25°04’ South, Long. 130°16’ West to be correct. Wm. L. Taber.”

The map is supplemented with a piece of mahogany wood, collected by one “William White” and allegedly harvested from “the first house on Pitcairn Island,” which in its turn was built from the remains of HMS “Bounty.” Overall a fascinating original historical artifact, providing a connection between American whalers and British mutineers and explorers on Pitcairn Island in the remote area of the South Pacific.

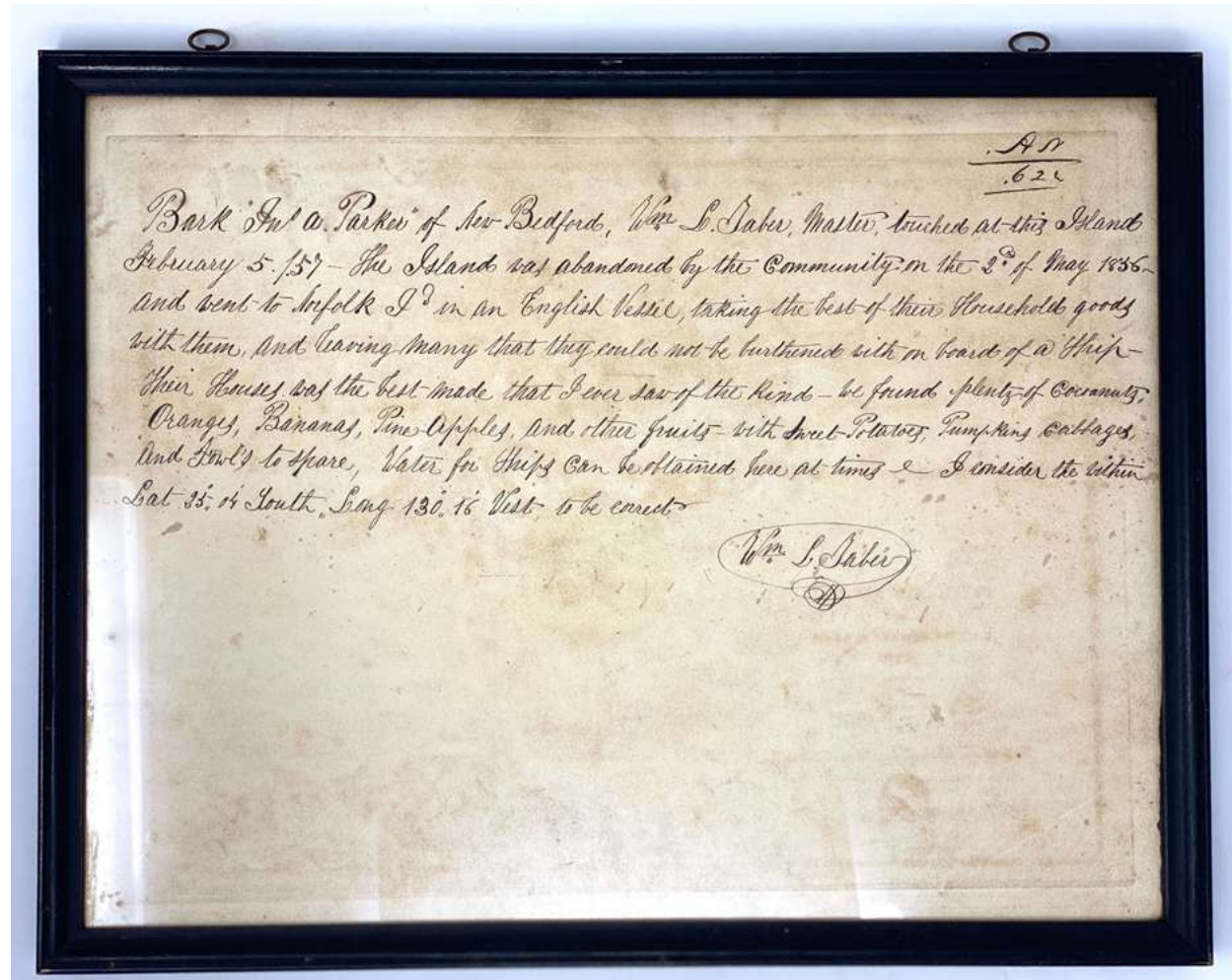
A resident of Mattapoisett, William L. Taber took a seven-year whaling voyage to the Pacific in 1852-1857, in command of the bark “John A. Parker” (some notions about



Taber see in: Mattapoisett and Old Rochester, Massachusetts, being a history of these towns... New York, 1907, p. 275). Several of Taber's letters to his wife (Susan Goodsped Taber, 1828-1900), written during the voyage, can be found in the archive of the Mattapoisett Historical Society (Norling, L. Captain Ahab had a Wife: New England Women & the Whalefishery, 1720-1870. The University of North Carolina Press, 2000, p. 279). "John A. Parker" was built in Mattapoisett in 1852, named after an influential local whaling and iron magnate and went on several whaling

voyages in the Pacific in the 1850s-1860s (Starbuck, A. History of the American Whale Fishery from its Earliest Inception to the year 1876, pp. 492-493, 548-549; <https://archive.org/details/historyofamerica00star/page/1/mode/1up?view=theater>). In 1863, the bark was raided and burned by the Confederate States cruiser "Alabama," commanded by Raphael Semmes (Semmes, R. The Cruise of the Alabama and the Sumter. New York, 1864, p. 283).

**Price: \$5,500**



## [PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR]

**Vastine, Thomas Judson Sr. (1870-1937). Historically Significant Original Manuscript Journal, Recording His Service as the Head of the Regimental Musical Band of the 43rd U.S. Volunteer Infantry during the Philippine-American War and Illustrated with 43 Original Photographs (29 Cyanotypes and 14 Gelatin Silver Photos); Supplemented with a Loosely-Inserted Period Two-Page Manuscript Note, dated "Tacloban, Leyte, P.I., May 5, 1901," and Four Related Period Newspaper Clippings. Diary and photos: ca. 1899-1901.**

Folio journal ca. 34x21 cm (13 1/4 x 8 1/4 in). Ca. 145 lined watermarked paper leaves (pages with printed numbers from 1 to 289). Manuscript text in period brown ink. [T.p.], 1-17, 19-20, 22, 36, 250, 252, 254-255, 258, [2 - loosely inserted] = 28 pp. of text & related illustrations. With 29 mounted cyanotypes, including three large images ca. 12x16,5 cm (4 3/4 x 6 1/2 in); the rest are ca. 9x11,5 cm (3 1/2 x 4 1/2 in) or slightly smaller. With fourteen mounted gelatin silver photos from ca. 8,5x8,5 cm (3 1/4 x 3 1/4 in) to ca. 5,5x8,5 cm (2 1/4 x 3 1/4 in). Most photos with period ink captions underneath. With four newspaper clippings (two mounted and two loosely inserted). With a recent 36-page transcription of the diary and all included materials. Period brown half calf with cloth boards, expertly restored with the preservation of the original spine. A few photos mildly faded, a few leaves with occasional water stains, but overall a very good historically important photo illustrated journal.

Historically significant original manuscript journal, illustrated with unique snapshot photographs and containing eye-witness account of the events during the Philippine-American War (1899-1902), mostly concentrating on the actions on the Samar and Leyte Islands in 1900. The author, Thomas J. Vastine, "organized the 43rd U.S.W.V. Regimental Band and was sent to the Philippine Islands for two years with the band and regiment" (see the included newspaper clipping "Who's Who in Westinghouse Radio"). "The 43rd Infantry U[nited] S[tates] V[olunteer], was organized in September 1899 with Colonel Arthur Murry as its C.O. They were assigned to Major General Arthur McArthur's command and fought in many battles against the insurgents

until they were disbanded in 1901 when the insurrection quieted down after Aguinaldo's capture" (Eisenberg, Harvey S. 43rd Infantry, USV Service Medal 1899-1901// Journal of the Orders and Medals Society of America. Vol. 26. No. 2. February 1975. Pp. 26-27). According to Vastine's "Veteran's Compensation Application" (see the included brochure "Unpublished War Manuscripts of Thomas Judson Vastine Sr.") he served with the regiment from November 1, 1899 to July 1, 1901.

The journal opens with a four-page account of Vastine's voyage from Boston to Manila on board the U.S. Army transport ship "Meade." Another sixteen pages, containing text and mounted photographs, record the events during the Philippine-American War, from Vastine's arrival to Manila on December 31, 1899, and ending with the New Year's Eve celebration in Bagbag (near Manila) on December 31, 1901. The most detailed entries relate to the first months of Vastine's war service, describing his first military engagements near Manila, and captures of Sorsagan, Catbalogan and Tacloban in January 1900. Vastine also records the 43rd USV regiment's casualties during the Siege of Catubig and other engagements in May 1900, his trips around the islands in July-September 1900, &c. Five pages at rear contain the manuscript text of four poems, reflecting on a soldier's experiences during the Philippine-American War, as well as the "Consolidated Summary of Events of 43rd Inf. while in the P.I. for 11 months, 1900" (p. 258). The titles of the poems: 1) "The Forty Third at Catubig. By R.H.S." (p. 250); 2) "Dying Prisoner" (p. 252); and 3) "The Soldier's Prayer. Copy of a Modern Appeal in use at the Philippines. Tacloban, Leyti, P.I., February 4, 1901" (pp. 254-



255). The two-page text on the loosely inserted leaf (titled "To Whom it May Concern. Tacloban, Leyte, P.I., Pay 5, 1901. O.P.S.") is a sarcastic description of the Philippines, evidently written by an American participant of the war: "The Philippines are a bunch of trouble gathered on the western horizon of civilization. <.> it is no place for a Mass.[achusetts] man. I would rather be in a civilized country."

About ten photos show the cities and sites seen on the way to the Philippines (Malta, Port Said, Suez Canal, Aden, Colombo). The rest of the photos were taken in the Philippines (with one image of Singapore) and mostly show Tacloban after its occupation by the American troops in January 1900: headquarters of the first American military governor of Leyte Island, Colonel Arthur Murray (1851-1925), captured cannons, barracks of the 43rd Volunteer Infantry Regiment and its musical band, the scene of the surrender of the Filipino defenders of Tacloban, “guard house,” a “new hospital,” a sawmill, a city church destroyed by the typhoon in 1897, &c. There are also several portraits of American military men posing with the locals. Two interesting images relate to the capture of Catbalogan (Samar Island) on January 27, 1900, and show USS “Nashville” “in action at Catabalogan” and the headquarters of Major Henry T. Allen (1859-1930) of the 43rd US Volunteers.

A list of captions to the photos taken in the Philippines (and Singapore); the spelling is original: [A group portrait of the members of the 43rd Volunteer Infantry regimental band]; Chinese street theator, Singerpore; Major Allen Head Quarters, Catabalogan, showing captured cannons; Gun boat Nashville in action at Catabalogan; Tacloban, Leyti, 43rd Inf. Band Stand; Colonel Arthur Murrey Quarters, Tacloban, Leyte, P.I.; Hdq. 43rd U.S.V. Nipa Barracks at Maleta, near Manila; A saw mill in the Philippines, Tacloban, Leyti; Harbor at Tacloban, Leyti, P.I.; Band Barracks of 43rd Unf. U.S.V.; Native with a finger 8 in long; A social gathering; Quarter Master Sergeant Grant; Native fish market, Tacloban; The Borrie [barrio], Tacloban, Leyte, P.I.; Church destroyed by typhoon 97, Tacloban; Native mode of transportation; The surrender of Capitan Roehos,

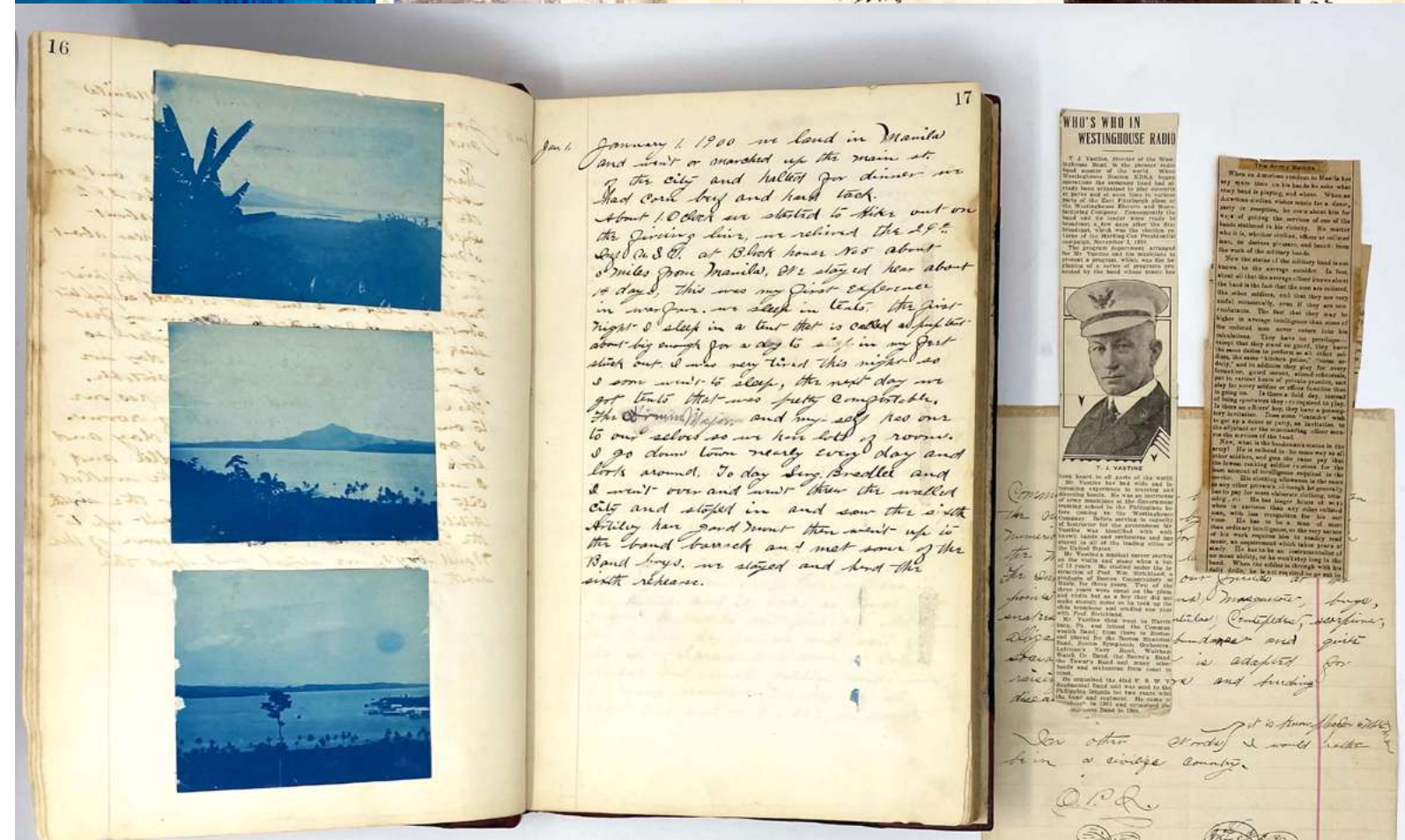
Tacloban; One of the principal building in Tacloban when we landed where the first shot was fired; A close shave; A captured cannon in front of Head Quarters, Tacloban, Leyti, P.I.; [Toiboneli?] Tacloban, P.I.; Gard House, Tacloban; Taken at [Rayburg?]; Colonel Murray's quarters, Tacloban, Leyti, P.I.; The new hospital; [Five uncaptioned panoramic views, most likely of Tacloban harbour].

A list of newspaper clippings: [The Server: A poem. By Frank Geere. From the “Manila Times,” December 25, 1900] (mounted); “Add to the Roll of the World’s Heroes the Names of 31 American Volunteers: How 31 American Volunteers Successfully Resisted a Force of 600 Filipinos” (ca. May 1900, illustrated, mounted); “The Army Bands” (possibly, by Vastine, ca. 1900-1901, from an American newspaper published in Manila, loosely inserted); “Who’s Who in Westinghouse Radio: [T.J. Vastine]” (ca. 1920s, illustrated with Vastine’s portrait, loosely inserted).

The journal also contains several children's pencil drawings and scribbles, two of which are signed by Vastine's granddaughters Doris Jane (1933-2005, later - Hobson, later - Lathlaen) and Joanne Beatty (1935-2012, after marriage - Minnick). Two pages include manuscript biographical notes about Vastine, made by one of his grandchildren (pp. 24-25). The manuscript is supplemented with a recent custom-printed brochure ("Unpublished War Manuscripts of Thomas Judson Vastine Sr., 43rd U.S. Volunteer Inf. <...>," n.d., 36 pp.), fully transcribing the text of the entire journal, captions to the photos, and the newspaper clippings. It also contains reproductions of Vastine's personal records of military service and the entry from the U.S. Census of 1900, providing additional biographical data.

Excerpts from the journal are available on our website.

**Price: \$6,500**









### [RUSSIAN FAR EAST, DE KASTRI, KAMCHATKA]

Attributed to [Panov, Mikhail Philippovich]. Album of Fifteen Original Watercolour Views, Showing Russian Post Alexandrovsky (now De-Kastri, Khabarovsk Krai), "River Du," Petropavlovsk and Paratunka River on Kamchatka in the 1880s. Ca. 1884-1886.

Oblong Folio (22x35 cm). 15 card stock leaves with watercolours and two leaves with period ink annotations at the front. Watercolour and pencil on paper. All but two watercolours with period ink numbers and/or captions in the upper or lower corners. Most leaves with red ink stamps of a Russian antique dealer Vladislav Kasperovich (1948-2015) on verso. Three leaves with unfinished ink sketches on verso. Period style green half morocco with cloth boards; spine with raised bands. Paper slightly age-toned, occasional minor water stains, one leaf with minor tears on the upper margin neatly repaired, but overall a very good album with beautiful watercolour sketches.

Unique collection of beautiful watercolour views of the Russian Far East and Kamchatka, dating back to the 1880s. Nine watercolours show general and detailed views of the Russian Post Alexandrovsky and De-Kastri settlement in the Bay de Castries (modern-day Chikhachyov Bay, Khabarovsk Krai), located on the eastern shore of the Strait of Tartary, opposite Sakhalin Island. The settlement was founded in 1853, "although the land where it was situated would not officially be Russian territory until the signing of the Treaty of Aigun five years later" (Wikipedia). It was in the Bay de Castries, that ships of the Russian Pacific fleet hid from the superior French and British forces during the Crimean War in 1854. Russian ships managed to escape to the mouth of the Amur River through the Strait of Tartary because the British and French didn't know that Sakhalin was an island. Anton Chekhov visited De-Kastri just a few years after the drawings were made, in 1890, and described it in his book "Ostrov

Sakhalin" (M., 1895). The settlement endured Japanese occupation during the Russo-Japanese war (1904-1905), military engagements between the White forces and the Red Army during the Russian Civil War (1917-1923), and construction of Soviet defence fortifications during the 1930s and 1940s. In 1950-1953, De-Kastri housed a gulag camp, which provided a workforce for constructing the tunnel under the Strait of Tartary, aiming to connect Sakhalin with the mainland. The work stopped after the death of Stalin. Nowadays, De-Kastri is known for being one of the largest oil export terminals in the Far East, mainly oriented on deliveries of Sakhalin crude oil to Asian markets.

The album includes two general views of De-Kastri and seven detailed and thoroughly annotated views of its interior, showing military barracks, armoury, telegraph station, infirmary, warehouses, "the building of the naval department," "the guards' house," communal kitchen, houses of local merchants Kordes and Khvostov, "my dwelling," skating rink, "logs for the construction of the church" &c. One drawing shows "River Du about 100 versts from De-Kastri" (possibly, River Duki, a tributary of River Amgun which itself flows into the Amur River), with the comment: "the river is so abundant with trout that it can be caught by bare hands."

The other five watercolours are of Kamchatka. A well-executed sketch shows "Porotunka River" (Paratunka River, southwestern Kamchatka) with the comment "a remarkable spot due to warm sulphur springs with water up to 50°. The same place also stands out for its abundance of bears, and maybe in this regard, it's the only one in the world. During one day, I





saw six bears, of which I killed one". The other views do not specify where they were taken but most likely depict Petropavlovsk. A general view shows the Petropavlovsk waterfront and a part of the Avacha Bay with the Koryaksky volcano in the background and the bell tower of the old Petropavlovsk cathedral in the centre. The other three drawings (one unfinished) show a coastal settlement and a part of a harbour, possibly Petropavlovsk or its environs.

The artist, who created the watercolours, was most likely Mikhail Panov, who served as the head of the meteorological station at Post Alexandrovsky in 1879[or 1880]-1885 and took several views of the settlement and its environs, as well as portraits of the locals. According to an article from a Khabarovsk newspaper, some of Panov's works were presented to the administration of De-Kastri municipality by one of the descendants in 2020 (De-Kastri – nasha s toboi biografiya// Tikhookeanskaya Zvesda/ 01.05.2020; [https://toz.su/newspaper/iz\\_istorii\\_sovremennosti/de\\_kastri\\_nasha\\_s\\_toboy\\_biografiya/](https://toz.su/newspaper/iz_istorii_sovremennosti/de_kastri_nasha_s_toboy_biografiya/)). As follows from a Russian genealogical forum, Mikhail Panov came to Siberia from western Russia in the 1870s and in 1879 married Anastasiya Golovnya, the daughter of a Transbaikalia Kossack from Troitskosavsk. In the 1870s and 1880s, Panov worked for several gold mining enterprises in the Amur River basin, including the Amgun gold mines of a Blagoveshchensk merchant Kh. Tetyukhov. In 1879[or 1880]-1885, Panov served at the meteorological station in Post Alexandrovsky, De-Kastri. After 1889 the family moved to Irkutsk, where Panov died in 1892 (<https://predistoria.org/forums/index.php?topic=5773.0>).

Overall a rare historically significant collection of beautiful watercolour views of De-Kastri and Kamchatka in the mid-1880s.

The drawing's numeration doesn't entirely match the manuscript list at the front: leaves 9 and 11 are not present; four leaves that are present (14, 15, 18, 19) do not have manuscript annotations.

A list of watercolours is available on our website.

**Price: \$7,500**





# PHOTO ALBUMS

34

## [ALASKA, ALEUTIANS, UNALASKA, UMAKNAK & SHUMAGIN ISLANDS]

Ennis, R.C.? Album of 180 Original Gelatin Silver Photographs of Dutch Harbor (Unalaska), Sand Point (Popof Island) and Unga Village on Unga Island (a Ghost Town Since 1969), Taken and Collected by an American Resident During WW2. Ca. 1940-1944.

Oblong Folio album (ca. 29x38,5 cm). 16 black card album leaves. With 177 mounted and three loosely inserted gelatin silver photos. The mounted photos include 27 larger images from ca. 12,5x17,5 cm (5 x 6 ¾ in) to ca. 10x12,5 cm (4x5 in), and 150 smaller images from ca. 7,5x12 cm (3 x 4 ¾) to ca. 6x6 cm (2 ½ x 2 ½ in). Over ninety photos with period white ink captions on the mounts; over forty with period blue ink captions on verso. Compiler's white ink note on the inner side of the front cover. With three loosely inserted gelatin silver panoramas ca. 11x26 cm (4 ¼ x 10 ¼ in), one photo captioned in negative. Period brown cloth album fastened with a string; front board with a blind-stamped ornament. a couple of photos with minor creases, but overall a very good album of strong interesting photos.

Historically significant collection of original photos of Dutch Harbor – a settlement on the Umaknak Island in the Unalaska Bay (Fox Islands), where the US naval base was constructed in September 1940 – January 1941, and of Sand Point and Unga villages on the Shumagin Islands off the Alaska Peninsula. The photos were taken and collected by a local resident – likely, a civilian employee of the Dutch Harbor naval base. Over a hundred photos show Dutch Harbor in ca. 1940-1941, with a series of interesting pictures of the settlement

and Captains Bay “before the air base was started,” including aerial and close-up street views with “old Russian hotel” and “steam cloud from volcano in background.” The other photos show the naval base under construction, “start of the air base,” the completed naval radio station, the “site of part of Dutch Harbor Air Base,” the settlement with “Marine barracks in back,” “sand spit in front of D.H.,” Amaknak Island and “sheep ranch on Amaknak Island,” “Dutch Harbor restroom, note the wind bracing,” “construction of marine barracks at Dutch Harbor,” completed barracks (the photo is dated January 15, 1941), “barracks and B.O.Q., Standard Oil tanks in front,” &c. There are also images of the Dutch Harbor with naval ships USS “Spica” USS “Charleston” and Alaska Steamship Co.'s ships “Cordova” and “Tanana.”

Eleven photos depict the story of SS “Northwestern,” which was grounded on the beach in Dutch Harbor during the storm in December 1940 and was afterwards turned into a barracks for civilian construction workers at the airbase. The photos show the ship before the storm, “during the storm” and “taking a beating on the beach,” “taking the marines off after the storm,” the damage in the ship's stern (“notice how the anchor chain ripped the steel plates”) and “Northwestern” at its “final berth.” Over a dozen photos document the “warehouse



*S.S. Northwestern Final berth.*

fire at Dutch Harbor, 12-16-40,” showing the flames, “some of the damage by explosion when dynamite went off,” the burned building of the “Alaska Commercial Company,” “D.H. office after the explosion,” damaged post office and “Old Russian Hotel” with broken windows. The album also contains excellent views of Unalaska town and harbour taken from different positions, “Mt. Makushin – an active volcano,” Mt. Ballyhoo, Captains Bay, Holy Ascension Russian Orthodox church, a “native dwelling at Unalaska,” “Indian Service Hospital at Unalaska,” a scene of “blasting rock from channel in front of Unalaska, Dec. 1940,” &c.

Fifty photos at rear and several images throughout the album show the villages of Sand Point & Unga on the neighbouring Popof and Unga Islands of the Shumagin group,

south of the Alaska Peninsula. The photos were apparently taken in ca. 1942-1944 during the compiler's work there and depict both villages in great detail, showing local cod cannery and saltery, general stores, “Russian church” (St. Nicholas chapel) in Sand Point, U.S. Marshall's house & office, jail, school house, liquor store, “blacksmith shop” in Unga, &c. Three large gelatin silver panoramas also show Unga village and harbour; one photo is captioned “Unga, Alaska” in negative. Unga became a ghost town when the last Aleut family left for Sand Point in 1969.

Some of the captions to the photos of Sand Point and Unga: “Looking south from spit at cannery at Sand Point,” “Sand Point spit in front below,” “Equipment at Sand Point cannery,” “Cannery as Sand Point, burned Dec.

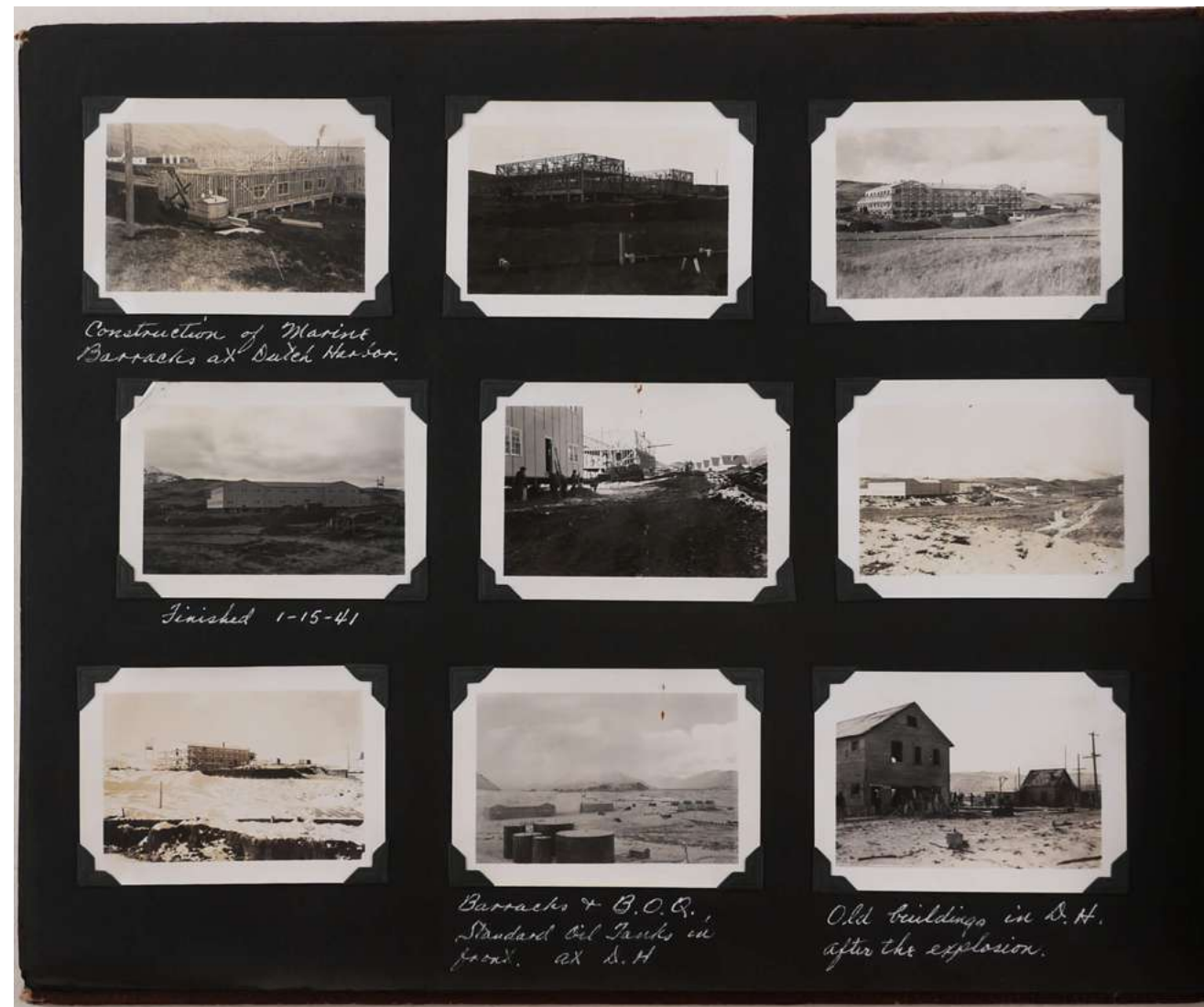


1942,"Machine shop & bunk house, Sand Point cannery, note shot on side hill. Excavating for new water tank, March 1942,"Cannery in foreground, Sand Point village in back," "Sand Point, Alaska, March 1942," "General and only store in Sand Point," "Store Bldg. used as warehouse," "Cannery at Sand Point," "Russian church & parsonage, Sand Point," "Unga Island from Sand Point," "Fresh water lake back of cannery, Sand Point," "U.S. Marshall's house & office, jail in rear, Unga, Alaska, June 1944," "School house, Unga, Alaska," "Unga, Alaska, looking south," "Pool Hall, Unga," "General store from rear," "Casey's general store, small building is liquor store, Unga," "Dock at Unga," "Warehouse, oil storage & blacksmith shop, Unga," "Unpainted bldg cod saltery, bldg with Unga sign, Picture show white house, Casey's residence, taken standing on dock."

The photos of other places in Alaska include three views of the partly submerged wreck of USS "Kvichak," after it grounded on reefs south of Ketchikan on January 17, 1941. There are also several views of Seward and environs, including a photo of "the Brown Bear, Alaska Game Commission boat at Seward," pictures of the Alaskan Peninsula, the crater of Mt. Aniakhchak, &c.

The album is supplemented by three newspaper clippings, dated 1940-1942 (all possibly from "The Seattle Times"), reporting about the events in Dutch Harbour – the wreck of steamer "Northwestern" in December 1940, the fire on the naval base in 1941 and the Battle of Dutch Harbor on June 3-4, 1942. The manuscript note on the inner side of the front cover reads: "The pictures of the Aleutian Islands & pictures of Unalaska and Dutch Harbor, Alaska were either picked up or taken by me on my trip from Sitka to Dutch Harbor. Left Sitka on January 1st 1941 and returned March 29th, 1941." Overall an important original visual source on the history of Dutch Harbour settlement, naval base, and Sand Point and Unga villages during WW2.

**Price: \$2,500**





# ARIZONA, MEXICAN BORDER WAR

De Ronge, Louis Onderdonk (1892-1971). Album with 71 Original Gelatin Silver Photos, Titled: Private Louis O. de Ronge, Fifth Militia Cavalry, Troop B of Hartford, Conn. 1916. On the Mexican Border. Arizona. Ca. 1916.

Quarto album ca. 26,5x19,5 cm (10 ¼ x 7 ¾ in). 18 black stock leaves (plus 32 blank at rear). With 71 gelatin silver photos (68 attached by mounting corners and three loosely inserted), including 55 images of postcard size, ca. 8,5x13,5 cm (3 ¼ x 5 ½ in) and sixteen smaller images from ca. 7,5x12 cm (3 x 4 ¾ in) to ca. 6x8,5 cm (2 ½ x 3 ½ in). All photos with period white ink manuscript captions on the mounts and very similar period pencil captions on versos of the photos. White ink manuscript title on the inner side of the front board. Period reddish brown faux leather album; paper label of the album maker on the inner side of the rear cover. Binding rubbed and with chipping on extremities, hinges with cracks, several images detached from the mounts. However, overall a very good album with historically interesting photos.

Historically important collection of well-executed original snapshot photos documenting the military activities and everyday life of the Fifth Cavalry Regiment of the U.S. Army in Nogales, Arizona, during the Pancho Villa Expedition (March 1916 – February 1917), a part of the large-scale Mexican Border War (1910-1919). Formed in 1855, the regiment took part in several major armed conflicts involving the United States and continues to exist today in a modified form. During the Mexican Border War, the regiment served in Nogales from June 1916 to February 1917, patrolling the U.S. – Mexican border and taking part in the Pancho Villa Expedition, a military raid of the U.S. Army under the command of General John Pershing into Mexican territory.

The album was compiled by a young serviceman of the Regiment's Troop B Louis de

Ronge, a native of Hartford, Connecticut. Troop B originated as the state governor's Volunteer Horse Guards and was mustered into federal service in June 1916. Most photos show the 5th Militia Cavalry's camp in Nogales, military exercises, raids and drills, and everyday activities of the personnel. Among them are the views of the camp in general, the officers' tents, soldiers "in line for mess," "our incinerator at Nogales," "mess shed demolished by young hurricane," soldiers on a horse-driven cart "clearing the picket line," "tents rolled and equipment in order for inspection," "targets near Nogales," "picket line at Nogales," "motor truck in chronic state of being stuck," "a mule wagon with mounted patrol," "laying tarpaulins for the motor trucks over the impassible roads," "building the wooden tents," "sorting the mail," &c. The photos from cavalry raids and trips around Nogales depict the riders "in column of twos, off for a drill," "climbing a hill near camp, Nogales," "off for a morning's drill," "a platoon," "a Skirmishers drill," "in picket line, saddling up," "deploying as skirmishers," "on one of the patrols," "watering the horses," &c. A series of thoroughly captioned images portray the enlisted men and officers: "Trumpeter Haynes," "Frank Lambert," "Sergeants Dickinson, Westbrook, Trumpeter Haynes, Sergeants Mills and Dexter," "Sergeant Myers, top Sergeant," "Dirk Phillips," "Stub' Gray," "Lieutenant Cheney and Sergeant Dickinson," "Frank Aningan, the horse shoer and one of the best natural comedians we possess," "Tom Evans," "First Sergeant Myers on sealskin," "Henry Brown," "Ratcliff (Rat) Weller on his white charger," "not a crowd of escaped sing-singers, but the noble 5th squad <...> [followed by the list of names]," "Bill Hammersley on 'Bullet,'" and others. There



are also a couple of portraits of the album's compiler: "Louis O. de Ronge on Heatherbloom left of picture," "Louis O. de Ronge on Brainless, alias Heatherbloom," &c.

The other photos include two views of Nogales (railway station and Banco de Sonora "where we were not allowed to tread"), four views of the nearby Arizona town of Arivaca (general view from the distance, the Main Street, "a good part of town" and a "six horse team" in front of the building of the Arivaca Land & Cattle Co.), two images of Mcvey's Ranch "furnished inside like a luxurious Eastern home," and photos of a "line of motor truck going through Tubac," and "on the fine road to Tuscon." Several images portray local Mexicans: "Truck drivers, Mexicans and troopers, during a halt

of the motor truck train," a "murderous looking" Mexican horse rider, and a "Mexican family, the senoritas are often quite pretty." The album ends with eleven unrelated photos, including family portraits and scenes from British India.

Overall an important rare first-hand visual account of the American military activities in Nogales during the Pancho Villa Expedition of 1916.

Louis O. de Ronge was "a graduate of Trinity College [Hartford, Conn.], class of 1914. He was with Troop B, Connecticut Cavalry in the Mexican War, and was with the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I. He was employed by the Shepard Insurance Agency for many years, was a general agent for the Columbian Mutual Life Insurance Co. <...> He



was secretary of the University Club of Hartford, and sang with the Choral Club of Hartford. He was on the board of assessors in West Hartford, and was chairman in 1963" (Obituary: Louis O. de Ronge// Hartford Courant, 16 January 1971, p. 10).

Price: \$2,500

The pocket-line  
"Saddling up"



The murderous looking one is the Mexican. The simple thing with the pink nose and white anatomy is a horse.

Left to right Sergeants Richardson, D. Hook,  
Lamont, Hayes, Sergeants Mills and Keyler.



Our incinerator at Nogales.  
Work of the 5th Squad.

Camp in Nogales.



Sergeant Myers  
top Sergeant.



**[BRAZIL, MATO GROSSO]**

**Album with ca. 113 Gelatin Silver Photos, with many Ethnographic Photos, Documenting an Expedition to the Bananal Island, Araguaia River, Rio das Mortes and Upper Xingu River Region in the Central Brazil, Titled on the First Leaf: Expédition de l'explorateur Ricardo Gratwold au Mato Grosso, 1952. Ca. 1952.**

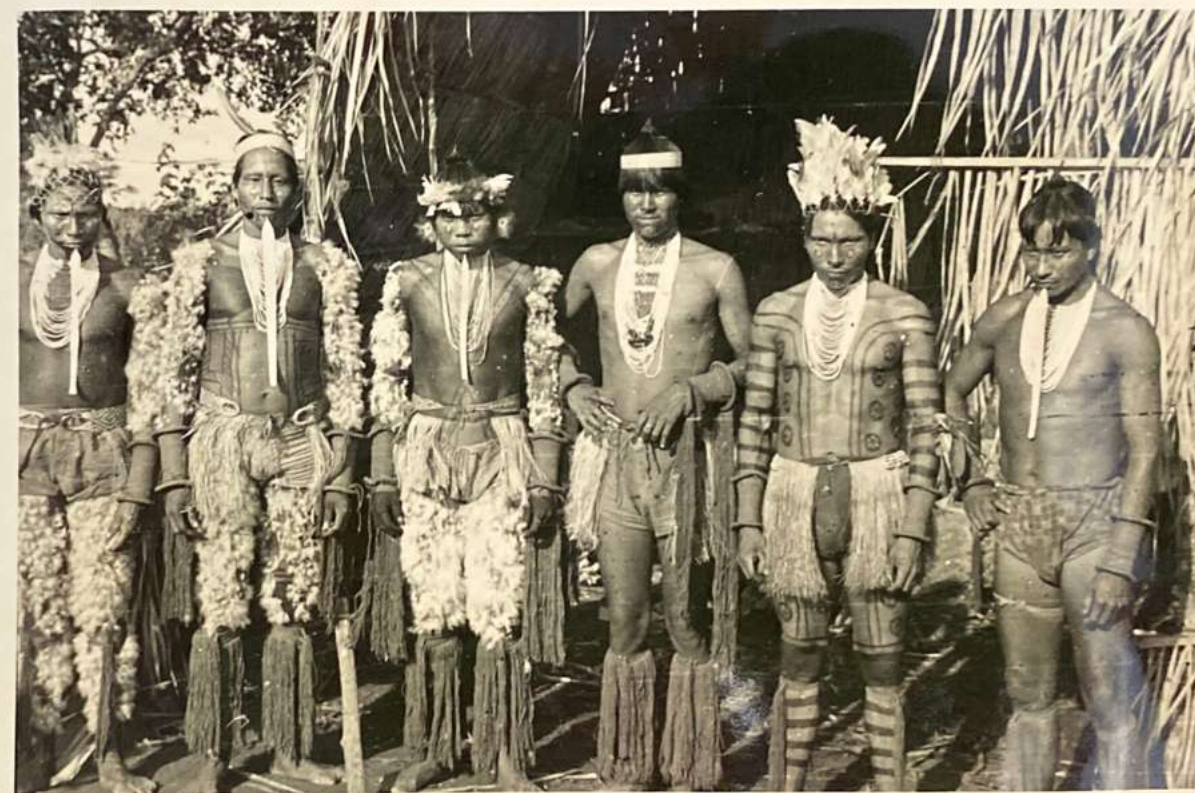
Oblong Quarto album ca. 22x33 cm (8 ½ x 13 in). 25 card stock leaves with tissue guards (4 blank). With 112 mounted gelatin silver photos, including 15 larger ones, ca. 10x14,5 cm (4 x 5 ¾ in) or slightly smaller; the majority of the photos are ca. 7x10 cm (2 ¾ x 4 in). All photos with period manuscript ink notes in French on white paper labels, attached to the mounts; over forty photos with additional pencil or ink notes in Spanish on verso (some notes are extensive). With two pieces of printed ephemera, a newspaper clipping, three manuscript notes and two colour-printed postcards mounted at the rear. With a large loosely inserted photo, ca. 21x24 cm (8 ¼ x 9 ¼ in). Period grey patterned leather binding, fastened with a string. Binding slightly rubbed on extremities, several photos with mild creases, but overall a very good album with sound, extensively annotated interesting strong photos.

Historically significant collection of original snapshot photographs taken during a 1952 expedition to the Araguaia River, Rio das Mortes, and the upper Xingu River region in central Brazil (Tocantins and Mato Grosso states). The expedition was apparently led by one "Ricardo Gratwold" and included Uruguayan brothers Alejandro and Hugo Pesce. According to a manuscript note mounted in the album, Alejandro Pesce was a taxidermist at the National Museum of Natural History in Montevideo. During the expedition, he prepared about two hundred animals (mammals, birds, insects, fish, reptiles, and parasites). The album also includes a printed catalogue of the ethnographical exhibition held in Montevideo in November 1960. It was dedicated to the Kayapo

indigenous people of Brazilian Para state and included artifacts brought by Alejandro Pesce, who also edited the exhibition's catalogue (see the Preface and editor's notes). One of the album's last leaves has a printed leaflet advertising safaris organized by his brother, Hugo Pesce. Pesce offered two-week safaris for groups from one to four people and guaranteed them such trophies as "jaguar, puma, peccari, wild pig, tapir, [and] deer." The album was likely compiled by a French member of the expedition, who captioned all photos in French. Over forty photos have additional (and often more detailed) captions in Spanish on versos, most likely made by one of the Uruguayan expedition members.

The album opens with a vivid photo of a native Brazilian posing in front of a small plane; the photo is captioned "Avioneta taxi, rented in Goiania, the capital of Goias [state]." It is followed with a dozen images, taken on the Bananal Island (Araguaia River, southwestern Tocantins state), mostly portraits of native Karaja people (dancing men in traditional costumes, families, people going in river canoes, a man cooking a turtle &c.). One photo portrays Ricardo Gratwold with a killed jaguar. Further, in the album, there is also a large aerial photo of the Araguaia River and a large portrait of a Karaja woman wearing a traditional loin cover.

Four photos from Chavantina (Xavantina), a small town on the Rio das Mortes in the eastern Mato Grosso state, include a view of a Catholic chapel and "padre Antonio Colbaccini," who "has been living with the Indians for 50 years." To this group also belongs a portrait of Ricardo Gratwold posing with a





gun in a Brazilian selva forest. The album also includes four photos taken on the river near the small settlement of Cachimbo: two portraits of Ricardo Gratwold, a view of the forest and a wooden motor boat named "Xavantina" on the side. A Spanish caption on the verso of one of them reads (in translation): "Place called Cachimbo, where there is a strategic airfield. The geographical centre of Brazil. The river has no name." The site now houses the Cachimbo military airport of the Brazilian Air Forces; the first airfield opened there in 1950.

About sixteen photos portray Xavante people from the valleys of Rio das Mortes and Rio Santos Domingos in the eastern Mato Grosso (warriors, families, a village of thatched-roof houses). Over thirty portraits and scenes were taken in the Upper Xingu region in Mato Grosso and depict different Xingu tribes: Jaulapiti (Yawalapiti) people from the upper Xingu River, Kuikuro people from the Tuatuari River and Kalapalo people from the Kuluene River (a tributary of the Tuatuari). Interesting images show men playing native flute-like instruments, women and children posing with the explorers, women sifting cassava flour and cooking flatbreads, families in front of their houses, going in river canoes, men fishing by shooting arrows, views of exterior and structure of a traditional house (in construction and when completed), &c. Several photos portray native Javae people, apparently from the area east of Bananal Island (a family group, a father and a son, a man making fire, a man with bow and arrows, a man fishing from a boat - with a large loosely inserted photo duplicating the one mounted in the album).

Over twenty photos picture hunted animals, birds and fish (a crocodile, an Amazon river dolphin, an anteater, monkeys, a deer, turtle eggs, a jaguar, a puma, a tapir, a piranha &c.). The album also contains several portraits of the expedition members making notes, examining a jaguar, and washing a crocodile for taxidermist preparation in the Araguaia River; a close-up photo portrays Hugo Pesce. There are also views of Manaus (state of Amazonas), Goiás City (Goiás), a plane of the Brazilian Air Force near the Tapajos River, and several later photos and colour-printed postcards. A six-leaf manuscript

mounted on one of the leaves at the rear contains a brief vocabulary of the "Words of the Karaja Indians."

Overall an important ethnographic visual source on the history of contacts and life of the indigenous people of Mato Grosso and central Brazil in the mid-20th century.

**Price: \$4,500**





# **[CALIFORNIA, MONTEREY, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES]**

**Taber, Isaiah West (1830-1912); Johnson, Charles Wallace Jacob (1833-1903); Savage, Charles Roscoe (1832-1909), and others. Album with 46 Rare Original Albumen Photographs, Showing Monterey (Chinatown, Monterey Bay, Hotel del Monte, First Adobe Buildings, Custom House, "The First Jail," "General Fremont's Headquarters during the Mexican War," &c.), San Francisco ("Mrs. Mark Hopkins and Gov. Stanford Mansions," "Court, Palace Hotel," "Bazaar in Chinatown," "The Entry - Chinese Theatre," "Chinese Grand Restaurant," "Mission Dolores"), Salt Lake City ("Brigham Young's Grave," "The Eagle Gate near Brigham Young's Residence," "Temple Block," "Beehive and Lion House"), Chinatown in Los Angeles, &c. Ca. 1886.**

Oblong Quarto album ca. 18x28 cm (7x11 in). 23 card stock leaves. With 46 mounted albumen photos from ca. 12,5x20 cm (4 ¾ x 8 in) to ca. 9,5x19,5 cm (3 ¾ x 7 ½ in). Over thirty photos signed and/or captioned and/or numbered or dated in negative. About thirty photos with period ink captions in English on the mounts. Period ink noted on the inner side of the front board: "April to September 1886. Mr. & Mrs. Franklin Smith; Mr. & Mrs. Elmer F. Smith." Period brown full sheep from the Isaiah Taber's studio, expertly rebaked using the original boards. Gilt-lettered title "Photographs, Taber Phot., S.F." on the front board; the inner sides of both boards with moire paper; all edges gilt. Several mounts with minor chipping on extremities, the first and the last leaves with minor losses of the outer layer of paper, not affecting the images, a couple of photos mildly faded, but overall a very good album of rare interesting photos.

Attractive album with large early photos of California and Utah, taken by the prominent local studios of Isaiah Taber, Charles Wallace Johnson and Charles Savage, including rare images of Chinatowns in Monterey, San Francisco and Los Angeles, and portraits of Apache and Quechan Native Americans. The photos were apparently collected during an American family's trip in April-September, 1886 (see the inscription on the inner side of the front board).

The album opens with about a dozen photos of Monterey and its environs by Charles Wallace Johnson (three images are unsigned but attributed to him), showing a panorama of the Monterey Bay "from Gen. Fremont's old fort," the grounds of Hotel del Monte (general view, tennis courts, a cactus in the "Arizona garden," "interior of Bathhouse," dated in negative "Sept. 6th & 5"), a street in Monterey Chinatown with the locals sitting at their doorsteps, "Old California State House in Monterey, used for a school house, Oldest Government Building in California," "Old Adobe building used for a time as Barracks, Monterey," adobe building of "the first jail," "Midway Point showing cypress trees," "exterior of Carmel Mission near Monterey," and "Old Custom House, Monterey."

Nineteen photos by a prominent San Francisco photographer Isaiah Taber show: "Veranda, Hotel del Monte," "Lake and Ornamental Grounds, Hotel del Monte," "The oldest building in Monterey (Adobe), over 100 years old," "Old Adobe building at Monterey, occupied by Gen. Fremont's Soldiers during the Mexican War," "General Fremont's Headquarters during the Mexican War, Monterey," "Cypress tree near Cypress Drive," "Midway Point," "Interior View of Carmel Mission, est. 1770," "Big Trees, Felton, Santa Cruz Co.," "Beach Drive from Cliff House," "View of Cliff House from the Ocean." Six Taber's photos of San Francisco include the

views of "Mrs. Mark Hopkins and Gov. Stanford Mansions," "Court, Palace Hotel," "Bazaar in Chinatown," "The Entry - Chinese Theatre," "Chinese Grand Restaurant," and "Mission Dolores, est. 1776." There are also interesting views of "Los Angeles, Cal. The Chinese Quarter" and "Horton House, W.E. Hadley, Proprietor, San Diego."

Also included are five views of Salt Lake City by prominent Utah photographer Charles Roscoe Savage depict "Brigham Young's Grave, S.L. City," "The Eagle Gate near Brigham Young's Residence, Salt Lake City," "Scene nr. Bronco, Truckee Canyon, Southern Pacific Railroad," "Temple Block, Salt Lake City," and "Beehive and Lion House, Salt Lake City."

The album also contains two studio photos by A. Frank Randall (1854-1916) - a portrait of Augustine Virgil (Chief of the Jicarilla Apache Nation) and a portrait of two Apache babies in cradle boards, captioned in manuscript "Apache Papooses" (the same photo is attributed to Randall by the Huntington Library, <https://hdl.huntington.org/digital/collection/p15150coll2/id/9862>). There is also an unsigned but numbered studio portrait of a Yuma (Quechan) mother with two toddlers. The album closes with six unsigned albumen studio views of Niagara Falls taken from the American and Canadian sides.

Overall a historically significant collection of rare early well-preserved albumen photos of Monterey, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Salt Lake City, housed in the special publishers binding of Isaiah Taber's studio.

**Price: \$8,500**







Apache Papooses



Augustine Sicarella  
Apache Chief



Yuma Indians





Old California State House in Monterey  
Used for a School House.  
Oldest Government Building in California



Old Adobe Building used for a time as Barracks.  
Monterey



Chinatown  
Monterey



Interior of Bathhouse  
Hotel del Monte



### [CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO, 1906 EARTHQUAKE & FIRE]

[Bullock, Thomas Fontaine] (1872-1938); [Ross, John] (ca. 1859-1929). Collection of 79 Loose Original Gelatin Silver Photographs, Showing the Destruction of San Francisco and Environs about a Week after the Earthquake on April 18, 1906; With a Commemorative Issue of the "San Francisco Examiner" dated 18 April 1975, and Three Clippings from Californian Newspapers (1972, 1975 and 1976), Dedicated to the Earthquake and Reproducing Eleven of Bullock's Photos. Ca. spring-summer 1906.

Seventy-nine loose gelatin silver photos, including six larger ones, ca. 15,5x20,5 cm (6 ¼ x 8 in), fifteen images from ca. 12,5x17 cm (5 x 6 ½ in) to ca. 10,5x15 cm (4 ¼ x 6 in), two panoramas ca. 7,5x16,5 cm (3 x 6 ½ in) and 56 smaller photos from ca. 10x12 cm (4 x 4 ¾ in) to ca. 8x8 cm (3 ¼ x 3 ¼ in). Five photos numbered in negative, ca. eighteen with period ink-stamped numbers on verso. Three larger photos with period pencil captions on verso. All photos were previously removed from an album and bear black residue of the album leaves on verso; all have later pencil notes and captions on verso, identifying the photographer or locations. With 18 loose gelatin silver photos of family and friends, ca. 1900s-1910s, from ca. 11x16,5 cm (4 ¼ x 6 ½ in) to ca. 5,5x5,5 cm (2x2 in). With a commemorative issue of the "San Francisco Examiner" and three clippings from Californian newspapers, dated 1972, 1975 and 1976 (see the detailed descriptions below). A couple of photos mildly faded or with mild silvering, occasional minor creases, but overall a very good collection of strong rare photos.

Historically significant extensive collection of rare original photos of San Francisco, taken shortly after the infamous earthquake and fire on April 18, 1906. The photos are by Oakland photographer Thomas Bullock and were largely unknown until the 1950s, when they were used as illustrations to the article of a noted Californian seismologist Hugo Benioff "Earthquakes – where they come from, why they occur, and what their effects

are" (Engineering and Science, vol. 17, No. 2, Nov. 1953, pp. 13-18). The article reproduced four of Bullock's photos, supplementing them with the following note: "These pictures of the great earthquake which struck San Francisco at 5:14 a.m. on April 18, 1906 were taken by Thomas F. Bullock, an Oakland photographer. Filed away for years [italics added], they were brought in to the San Francisco Chronicle this spring – on the 47th anniversary of the quake – by Mr. Bullock's daughter, Mrs. Mildred Lindquist [1898-1975, who was about 6 at the time of the earthquake]. Though these are only a few samples of almost 100 pictures taken by Mr. Bullock, they gave an indelible impression of this historic earthquake" (p. 16). Twenty years later, some more of Bullock's photos were reproduced in the California newspaper "Tri-Valley Herald and News" (25 April 1972 and 18 April 1976), this time on the initiative of Mildred Lindquist's daughter (and Bullock's granddaughter) Elizabeth A. Patrick (b. 1920 - ?). The editor's note stated that "the pictures on this page were taken about a week after the quake. They have never been published before [italics added]." The newspaper also provided more details on how Bullock took the photos: "Mrs. Patrick's mother accompanied her father on some of his trips to San Francisco to photograph the disaster. He used an Eastman View camera, she said, with a wooden tripod, "and he carried all of his equipment in what looked like a big suitcase. He walked many miles taking these films and carrying all of his



equipment" (Unpublished photos recall 1906 quake// Herald & News (Dublin, Livermore & San Ramon, Calif.) Tuesday, April 25, 1972. P. 4). A small exhibition of Bullock's photos was held in the historical Mutual Savings Bank building (700 Market St.) in the Financial District of San Francisco in April 1986 (San Francisco Solo Shows// Oakland Tribune (Oakland, California). 13 April 1986, p. 92). Apart from that, we haven't found any mentions or publications of Bullock's photos, or any holdings in public libraries and collections. Apparently, he was active in Oakland in ca. 1900s-1930s; newspaper notice informed of him purchasing Holston photography studio in 1933 (Business Changes// Oakland Tribune, 5 February 1933, p. 23).

The photos include general and close-up views of the burned San Francisco downtown

core; residential neighbourhoods damaged by the earthquake; and tent camps for refugees (in Golden Gate or Presidio Parks). The condition of the city shown in the images presumes that they were taken not long after the disaster: the fires are gone, but the streets still have a lot of rubble and debris on the sides. A couple of photos show downtown streets with restored streetcar lines and busy traffic. The pictures often feature San Francisco residents – walking around, lining up for food or clothing, posing for the camera &c., and armed militiamen. One photo apparently portrays Bullock himself, holding a camera. The same horse-driven cart presents in several images. The locations of most photos were identified in pencil on verso by a previous owner. Among them: Old City Hall; Hall of Justice; Fairmont Hotel; Palace Hotel;



Leland Stanford's mansion (?); Marcus Koshland Mansion; Lotta's Fountain (Kearny & Market Sts.); Temple Emanu-El (Sutter & Stockton); Temple of Congregation Beth Israel; Central Theatre; Emporium; Call/Speckles Bldg. (Market & Third); Native Son's Monument; James Flood Bldg.; Market St.; Mission Dolores; U.S. Post Office; Grace Church; St. Dominic's Church; Sweeney's Observatory on top of Strawberry Hill, Golden Gate Park; "The Mrs. Crocker Camp" (Union Sq.); "Red Cross tent;" and others. Our collection includes one photo, very similar and certainly taken at the same time as one of the images from Hugo Benioff's article (a damaged private house on Howard Street), and a photo of a tent camp, very similar to the ones reproduced in the abovementioned California newspapers.

The collection also includes three large photos, depicting the earthquake destruction in Santa Rosa. The images show the area of modern-day Old Courthouse Square: the Fourth St. with the furniture store of Hattie, McKinney & Titus on the right and collapsed Courthouse in the background, and Hinton Avenue with the teams clearing the ruins of the Grand Hotel. Period pencil notes on verso attribute the authorship to "Ross Photo" or John Ross, a pioneer photographer of Santa Rosa (fl. ca. 1900s-1920s). The same photos can be found in the collections of Sonoma County Library: <https://digital.sonomalibrary.org/documents/detail/70179>; <https://digital.sonomalibrary.org/documents/detail/70017>.

Eighteen private photos, apparently also taken by Thomas Bullock, show family and friends, Stow Lake in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park, a ferris wheel (apparently, at the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis), a mansion, &c. There are also three large non-identified images of a coastal town, a trestle bridge and a waterfall. Overall an important extensive collection of rare, largely unpublished original photos of San Francisco, taken shortly after the Great Earthquake and Fire of 1906.

A list of newspaper articles:

1) Unpublished photos recall 1906 quake// Herald & News (Dublin, Livermore & San Ramon, Calif.) Tuesday, April 25, 1972. P. 4. "The pictures on this page were take about a week after the quake. They have never been

published before and are done so through the courtesy of Mrs. Richard E. Patrick of Livermore, whose grandfather, Thomas F. Bullock, Oakland photographer, recorded the scenes. <...> Mrs. Patrick's mother accompanied her father on some of his trips to San Francisco to photograph the disaster. He used an Eastman View camera, she said, with a wooden tripod, "and he carried all of his equipment in what looked like a big suitcase. He walked many miles taking these films and carrying all of his equipment" (reproduces seven of Bullock's photos).

2) The Quake. Memories of 1906// San Francisco Examiner. April 18, 1975. P. 4.

3) [Commemorative Issue]: April 18, 1906. Historic photos of a dying city// San Francisco Examiner. 18 April 1975. 8 pp.

4) Java, J. "The Earth shook and the sky burned." The day San Francisco fell// Tri-Valley Herald (Dublin, Livermore & San Ramon, Calif.) Sunday, April 18, 1976. P. 17. "Photographs of the San Francisco earthquake are reproduced through the courtesy of Elizabeth A. Patrick from original plates by Thomas Fontaine Bullock" (reproduces four of Bullock's original photographs).

**Price: \$4,500**





### [CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA, 1925 EARTHQUAKE]

**Collection of 75 Loose Original Gelatin Silver Photographs, Showing the Destruction in Santa Barbara and Environs after the Earthquake on June 29, 1925.**

Seventy-five loose gelatin silver photos: twenty larger ones (including one duplicate), ca. 11,5x16,5 cm (4 ½ x 6 ½ in), and fifty-five smaller ones (including 10 duplicates), ca. 8x14 cm (3 ¼ x 5 ½ in). Twenty-two photos with later pencil or pen captions on verso. Several photos with small creases on the corners, one photo with a loss of the left upper corner, but overall a very good collection of rare strong photos.

Historically significant extensive collection of original photos, documenting the destruction of Santa Barbara's historic downtown, caused by the earthquake on June 29, 1925. The earthquake measured a magnitude between 6,5 and 6,8 on the Richter scale and ruined most of the city centre. Only a few buildings on State Street – the commercial hub of Santa Barbara – remained standing. Most of the city landmarks, including the church of the Mission Santa Barbara, Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church, First National Bank, courthouse, jail, library, schools, hotels &c. sustained significant damage. The earthen Sheffield Dam northeast of Santa Barbara collapsed, inundating its eastern part. The tracks of the Southern Pacific Company railroad were also badly damaged. Thanks to the local engineer who shut off the town's gas and electricity, the earthquake did not result in the fire as it happened in San Francisco in 1906. This allowed the city planners to analyze the damage and improve the existing construction standards. The city was rebuilt over the next ten years according to more stringent building codes. Architecturally, the new buildings followed the Spanish Colonial Revival style, which defines the modern appearance of Santa Barbara.

The collection includes 64 original

photos (and 11 duplicates) of Santa Barbara, taken shortly after the earthquake. A series of images shows the downtown core around the State Street – First National Bank (901 State St.), Arlington Hotel (between Sola and Victoria Sts.), Californian Hotel (State & Mason Sts.), Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic church (Figueroa and State Sts.), "Columbia Drug Co." and "Hardware & Crockery" (1034 State St.), San Marcos building (State & Anapamu Sts.), "Spotless Cleaners" (17 West Ortega St.), "Gutierrez Drug Store" (State and Ortega Sts.), "El Nido" Hotel (934 State St.); "Central Hotel" and "Faulding Hotel" (corners of State and Haley Sts.), "Michael A. Levy Shoes" (913 State St.), Free Public Library (40 East Anapamu St.), Church of the Mission Santa Barbara, &c. There are also several photos of ruined private residences and workers cleaning up the debris. Over twenty photos show the destruction in Santa Barbara environs – the Sheffield dam, broken railway tracks, a damaged bridge, pipes, road construction machinery and workers. Overall an important extensive collection of original photos documenting the devastation of the 1925 Santa Barbara earthquake.

**Price: \$2,250**





**[CARIBBEAN, EARLY CRUISE]**

**[Arnoldson, Louise Griffin, née Paterson] (1876-1956). Album with 165 Original Gelatin Silver Photos and Cyanotypes, Taken and Collected during the 1902 Cruise Around the Caribbean on Board the Hamburg-America Line Ship "Prinzessin Victoria Luise," Including Several Images of St. Pierre and Morne Rouge on Martinique Shortly before Their Destruction during the Eruption of Mount Pelée in May and August 1902.**

Oblong Folio album (ca. 25,5x30,5 cm). 22 card stock leaves. With 165 mounted original photographs (153 mounted and 12 loosely inserted), including 154 gelatin silver photos from ca. 18,5x23,5 cm (7 ¼ x 9 ¼ in) to ca. 5x9,5 cm (2 x 3 ¾ in) and eleven cyanotypes from ca. 10x11 cm (4 x 4 ½ in) to ca. 5,5x7,5 cm (2 ¼ x 3 in). Over thirty photos with period pencil or ink captions on verso. About a dozen photos captioned or numbered in negative; about twenty photos with studios' ink stamps on verso. Period maroon pebbled half cloth album with cloth sides; gilt-lettered title "Photographs" on the front board. A couple of photographs with creases and tears on extremities, a couple of images mildly faded; but overall a very good album of strong interesting photos.

Historically significant collection of original vernacular and studio photos, documenting the second Caribbean cruise of the famous Hamburg-America Line ship "Prinzessin Victoria Luise." The first purpose-built cruise ship, "Prinzessin Victoria Luise," made her first tour around the West Indies just a year earlier, in 1901, and ended her career in 1906 after wrecking near the coast of Jamaica. During the 1902 cruise, which lasted from February 8 to March 8, the ship visited Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Cuba, Trinidad, Curacao, Martinique, Venezuela, etc. The Martinique stop is very important, as the tourists became one of the last visitors to Saint-Pierre, the economic and cultural centre of the island which was completely destroyed during the eruption of Mount Pelée two months later, on May 8, 1902. The album contains

several snapshot photos of the city and the volcano, as well as views taken on the way to the mountainous community of Morne Rouge, located on Mount Pelée's slope (Morne Rouge was also destroyed during the later volcanic eruption on August 30, 1902). Four rare photos, taken by the Saint-Pierre studio of Théodore Célestin before the catastrophe of 1902, show the city's central square - Place des Monges or Place Bertin, the famous lighthouse on the same square (captioned in pencil "Just after leaving the Quay, St. Pierre"), St. Pierre's botanical garden and the beach at Carbet "en route from St. Pierre to Fort-de-France." Other interesting photos include street scenes of Kingston, Havana, San Juan, Port of Spain, Santiago de Cuba, Willemstad, Fort-de-France, a "coolie village" in Trinidad, numerous portraits of the native people, etc.

The photos were taken and collected by Louise Griffin Arnoldson (then still Paterson), a young woman from a wealthy Chicago family. Her father, Joseph Griffin Paterson, worked as an examiner of patents for the United States Patent Office. Louise had the degree of Bachelor of Music (violin) from the American Conservatory of Music and studied languages at the University of Chicago. In 1907 she married Torild W. Arnoldson, the head of the modern language department at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, but divorced him in 1915. In 1916-1920, Mrs. Arnoldson taught French at the University of Utah; in 1920-1948, worked in the Montana State University, retiring as an associate professor. She also studied at the





University of Paris, receiving a doctor's degree in 1934. "Mrs. Arnoldson owned an authentic Amati violin, an heirloom in her family for generations, and was concertmaster of the Montana State University Symphony for several years after her first arrival in Missoula. She was <...> a member of the Modern Language Association and the American Association of University Professors" (Mrs. Arnoldson Dies at 79//The Missoulian (Missoula, Montana), 29 March 1956, p. 5). The album contains several portraits of Louise Arnoldson, including two photos with a violin and a later portrait with her daughter, Astrid H. Arnoldson (1908-1992). Overall an interesting content-rich visual source on the history of early Caribbean cruises, with rare photos of St. Pierre and Morne Rouge shortly before their destruction.

A list of captions: The Morro, San Juan, Puerto Rico; The Morro, Havana; Harbor, St. Pierre; Louis; Fort-de-France; Morne Rouge; On the road to Morne Rouge, Martinique; Coolie woman on the road from Blue Basin, Trinidad. Mrs. Barton engaged her in conversation for the convenience of photographer; Trinidad, on road to Blue Basin; Coconut palm grove, Port of Spain, Trinidad; Looking into the Plaza of the Capitol, Curacao; Private house, Valencia, Venezuela; Governor's House, Port of Spain, Trinidad; The Venezuelan Littoral from the mountains above La Guayra; Curacao, our guide; Curacao; On the beach, Curacao, where my handful of shells were picked up; Park walk and Government House, Curacao, Mr. & Mrs. Parrish [?] and Miss Lee in the distance; Jamaica, sugar mill; Negro cabin on the road to the Bog Walk, Mr. & Mrs. Barton and Mr. Harmon in foreground; On the road to Castleton Gardens, Jamaica; Waterfront, Curacao, Hamburg-American agent going on shore; View from window of Jamaican cabin on the road to Bog Walk, boy climbing coconut palm; Girl washing in stream, Bog Walk, Jamaica; Cathedral, Santiago de Cuba; The Morro, Santiago de Cuba; "Remember the Maine," Captain Sauermann; Cathedral, Havana; Cristobal Colon Cem.; Memorial Arch, Curacao; Diving boys, St. Pierre, Martinique; Street in coolie village, Port of Spain, Trinidad; El Telegrafo, Havana; West Queen Street, Kingston, Jamaica; Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica; Morro, San Juan; Just after

leaving the quay, St. Pierre; Haunted sentry, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Blue Basin up the mountain gorge; Jardin des Plantes [St. Pierre]; Light-house & fountain, Place des Monges, St. Pierre; En route from St. Pierre to Fort de France.

The larger studio photos have the following signatures in negative or ink stamps on verso: "Ramon Corral Fotografo, Habana" (10); "Soubllette et Fils, Curacao, W.I." (4); "Th. Celestin (St. Pierre, Martinique)" (4); "Views of Jamaica, J.W. Cleary, 89 King Street" (2); "Stephens & Scott, The Stores, Trinidad" (1).l.

**Price: \$3,250**





# **[CAMBODIA, ANGKOR WAT, PHENOM PENH]**

**Album with 50 Large Excellent Albumen Photos of Angkor Wat and Other Angkorian Temples, Phnom Penh (Entrance Gate to the Royal Palace, Trésor du Cambodge, City Jail, Golden Statue of Buddha in Wat Phnom Temple, Port), Cambodian Temples, Settlements, Locals, French Travellers and Colonial Residents, &c. Ca. 1880s-1890s.**

Oblong Folio album ca. 28,5x38 cm (11 ¼ x 15 in). 50 thick card stock leaves. With 50 mounted albumen photos, mostly ca. 21,5x27 cm (8 ½ x 10 ½ in); six smaller photos are from ca. 18x24 cm (7 x 9 ½ in) to ca. 16x22,5 cm (6 ¼ x 8 ¾ in). Several photos numbered in negative; no captions. Period black half sheep album with cloth boards; marbled endpapers; all edges gilt. Binding rubbed on extremities, corners bumped, mounts slightly waved, but overall a very good album of strong interesting photos.

Historically significant extensive collection of large early albumen photos of the ruins of the Angkorian temples (Angkor Wat, Angkor Thom complex) and contemporary Cambodia, from the time of discovery of the country's ancient history and architecture by French colonial authorities. Cambodia was declared a French protectorate in 1863 and was integrated into French Indochina in 1887, gaining back its independence in 1949-1953. The album includes thirty excellent professional studio photos of Angkor Wat, Bayon and other Angkorian temples, showing Angkor Wat's entrance gate and central tower, pavilions, porticos, exterior and interior of galleries, architectural ornaments carved on columns and doorways, bas-reliefs with the figures of devata spirits, smaller temples covered with dense vegetation, &c. Several photos feature Cambodians and French travellers or colonial residents posing in the temples' settings.

Twenty photos depict other parts of Cambodia (with at least one image of the other parts of French Indochina, showing the Governor's Palace in Saigon, which was built in

1868-73 and demolished during the Vietnam War in 1962). The photos of Phnom Penh include two views of the wall and entrance gate to the Royal Palace (constructed in 1866-1870), featuring the Chan Chhaya or Moonlight Pavilion and a corner pavilion, now removed. There are also images of the colonial Treasury (Trésor du Cambodge), the walls of the city jail (with the sign "Prison" on the building on the far left), the golden statue of Buddha in the Wat Phnom temple, and the city port on the Mekong River. The other photos show Cambodian temples, settlements, local families, monks, French colonial residents posing next to Cambodian thatched-roof houses, groups of ox-cart drivers, &c. Overall an important collection of large, well-preserved early photos of Angkor Wat, Phnom Penh and Cambodia in the late 19th century.

**Price: \$8,500**





**[CHINA, XINHAİ REVOLUTION]**

**Album with 74 Original Gelatin Silver Photographs and Two Printed Postcards, Showing USS "Dale" and other Warships of the US Asiatic Fleet, Chinese Troops, Camps, Artillery Guns and Scenes of Destruction during the Xinhai Revolution, China Inland Mission Boys School in Chefoo (Yantai), Scenes of Forceful Removal of a Queue of an Elderly Chinese Man, &c. Ca. 1910s.**

Oblong Quarto album ca. 18x27 cm (7 x 10  $\frac{3}{4}$  in). 16 card stock leaves (plus over thirty blank at rear). With 74 mounted gelatin silver photos (some issued as real photo postcards), mostly from ca. 10,5x16,5 cm (4  $\frac{1}{4}$  x 6  $\frac{3}{4}$  in) to ca. 8x14 cm (3  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  in); five smaller photos at rear are ca. 5x6,5 cm (2 x 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  in) or slightly smaller. One photo captioned in negative "U.S.S. Dale at 17 knots, enroute to Hong Kong, China," several photos numbered in negative, otherwise no captions. One photo mounted on the studio card of "Lai Chong, North Cze Chun Rd., Shanghai." Period black full cloth album with the paper label of "The Heinn Co., Milwaukee" on the inner side of the front board. Binding neatly repaired on hinges, a couple of photos very mildly faded, one of the photos on the first leaf torn and repaired with tape, but overall a very good album with rare historically interesting photos.

Historically significant collection of original gelatin silver photos, apparently taken and assembled by a crew member of the USS "Dale" (a Bainbridge class torpedo boat destroyer) during her service in the Philippines and China as a part of the US Asiatic Fleet (1904-1905, 1907-1917). The album contains about a dozen images, taken in the Philippines (beachside, thatched-roof houses, locals), but of the most photos relate to USS "Dale's" service in China during the Xinhai Revolution, which overthrew the Manchu Dynasty and established the Republic of China (October 1911 – February 1912). About a dozen images show USS "Dale" and other American warships and their crew during voyages and military exercises at sea. Very interesting are over twenty photos of Chinese military camps, fortifications, troops, artillery guns, scenes of destruction and fires, aftermath of public executions, &c. Two photos depict a scene when a Chinese military man forcefully cuts off a queue (traditional Qing

hairstyle) of an elderly man. The other photos show the Temple of Heaven in Beijing, China Inland Mission Boys School in Chefoo (Yantai), ancient pavilions, lion rock statues, Chinese girls posing in studio surroundings, &c. Several photos portray a young American sailor, who was apparently the album's compiler. Two printed postcards at rear depict the Custom House and German Club "Concordia" in Shanghai. Overall an interesting photo collection, providing an insight into the Xinhai revolution in China through the eyes of an American naval serviceman.

"The First Torpedo Flotilla - convoyed by Buffalo - cleared Norfolk on 12 December 1903 and sailed to the Asiatic Station by way of the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. Arriving at Cavite, Philippine Islands, on 14 April 1904, Dale cruised in the islands and on the coast of China until placed out of commission in reserve at Cavite on 5 December 1905. Recommissioned on 10 July 1907, she remained on duty with the Asiatic Fleet, cruising to Japan and China, engaging in torpedo and battle practice and maneuvers with the flotilla, guarding and inspecting the target range at Cavite, and transporting mail and passengers. After the United States entered World War I, Dale patrolled the entrance to Manila Bay from 30 June – 1 August 1917, then sailed to join US Patrol Squadrons based on Gibraltar, arriving there on 20 October. She patrolled and escorted convoys in the eastern Mediterranean until the end of the war" (Wikipedia).

**Price: \$2,500**









**[CHINA, SHANGHAI]**

**Stevens, Paul. Lt. Historically Important Collection of Thirty-Nine Original Gelatin Silver Photographs Documenting the Battle of Shanghai During the Second Sino-Japanese War and Showing Shanghai (The Partly Ruined Bund and Destroyed North Station, Café de Luxe, streets, houses, etc.), Chapei (The Office of the Mayor of Shanghai Yu Hung-Chun, a Racecourse, Naval Ships in the Wangpou Harbor, the Destroyed Buildings of the Bund and a Girls' School), and Peiping (A Funeral Procession and Chinese Structures); With Three Pieces of Ephemera and Seventeen Newspaper and Magazine Clippings (Including "The Shanghai Times") Featuring Articles on the Destruction of the City and Several Jokes about Life as a Marine; the Album is Titled: Photographs. Shanghai. China 37-38. Stevens, Paul. Lt. The 1st Battalion, 6th Marine Regiment of the US Marine Corps. 1937-1938.**

Oblong Quarto album (ca. 20x27 cm). With 23 card stock leaves with tissue guards (10 blank). With 39 mounted original gelatin silver photographs of various size from ca. 13x8 (5x3 in) to ca. 4,5x3,5 cm (1 ¾ x 1 ½ in). All but two photos with period with ink captions in English on the mounts (the captions relate either to individual photos or groups of photos); twelve photos with Chinese captions in negative. With 17 newspaper and magazine clippings, including from "The Shanghai Times," dated 1937-1938; all but one mounted. With three pieces of ephemera loosely inserted. Period black full-cloth album fastened with a string; gilt-lettered title "Photographs. Shanghai. China 37-38" on the front board. Binding slightly rubbed on extremities and weak on hinges, but overall a very interesting collection of strong rare photos.

Historically important collection of thirty-nine original gelatin silver photographs, twenty newspaper clippings, and three pieces of loosely inserted ephemera, documenting the Battle of Shanghai (August 13 – November 26, 1937) during the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945). The album was compiled by Lt. Paul Stevens, who served in the International Settlement of Shanghai in 1937-1938 with the 1st Battalion, 6th Marine Regiment of the US corps. The Regiment was sent to the Settlement to protect American citizens on August 18, 1937, shortly after the outbreak of the war, and was deployed to San Diego, a few months after the end of the battle.

On August 13, 1937, after the Japanese

invasion of Shanghai, the city became the epicenter of the first major battle of the Second Sino-Japanese War. As tensions escalated, the US Marine Corps increased its presence in the International Settlement of Shanghai, an area of the city extraterritorially held by the British and the Americans since 1863. While maintaining neutrality, the settlement received more than 400,000 Chinese refugees fleeing the war. After the Japanese occupation of Shanghai in November 1937, the International Settlement found itself surrounded by the Japanese Army. Soon, the Marines were evacuated either to the United States or the Philippines and on December 8, 1941, the Settlement was occupied by Japanese forces.

The album contains thirty-nine photographs, including twelve photos with Chinese captions in negative, apparently taken on the order of Shanghai authorities. Five photos show Chapei (Zhabei), an area north of the International Settlement: the office of the Mayor of Shanghai Yu Hung-Chun (1898-1960) who fled the city after the end of the battle, a destroyed girls' school, and a racecourse. One of the photographs of the girls' school portrays the album's compiler standing in front of the ruined building.

The album also includes three photos showing a Chinese funeral procession and different buildings in Peiping (Beijing).

Most of the other photos contain graphic scenes of the destruction of Shanghai, showing the Bund (with "background burning")

mistakenly bombed by the Chinese forces, North Station, Café de Luxe, streets, houses, and cars after the Japanese bombardment. Five photos show some of the victims and a wounded Chinese with "two boy scouts" (evidently Chinese). There are also photographs of naval ships in the Wangpou harbour (Huangpu; Shanghai), a "Chinese sandbag in placement," a Chinese soldier on a Shanghai Street, the compiler's friend Wittig "on top of Billet 611, Shanghai" and a "Chinese funeral truck."

Eight photographs show the compiler's friends and acquaintances both in the US and China, including a Russian girl in Shanghai. One photograph depicts a group of Chinese soldiers drinking tea.

The album is supplemented with seventeen period newspaper and magazine clippings, including those from "Shanghai Times," showing the destruction of Shanghai after the Japanese bombing. The clippings also include some humorous caricatures and jokes about life as a Marine: "It takes a man to be a Marine! It takes a Marine to Win a Medal! And it takes a Marine and his Medals To Win a Girl!!"

The collection contains three pieces of loosely inserted ephemera:

1) Printed covers of the map of Shanghai issued by the Shanghai Branch of the oldest and largest youth charity in the world, Navy Young Men's Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.). With Steven's manuscript inscription on the front cover. The front wrapper shows a red triangle pointing the way to the building of the Y.M.C.A. at Cor. Szechuan and Hongkong Roads in Shanghai. The back of the wrapper features a listing of the services and amenities available at Y.M.C.A., including a swimming pool, billiard room, and religious services. On the inside of the back wrapper is a listing of U.S. officials stationed in Shanghai. Ca. 16,5x9 cm (6 ½ x 3 ½ in);

The organization was established by the philanthropist George Williams in England in 1844. The Y.M.C.A. arrived in Shanghai in 1912 and was intended to provide help to the U.S. servicemen stationed in the city.

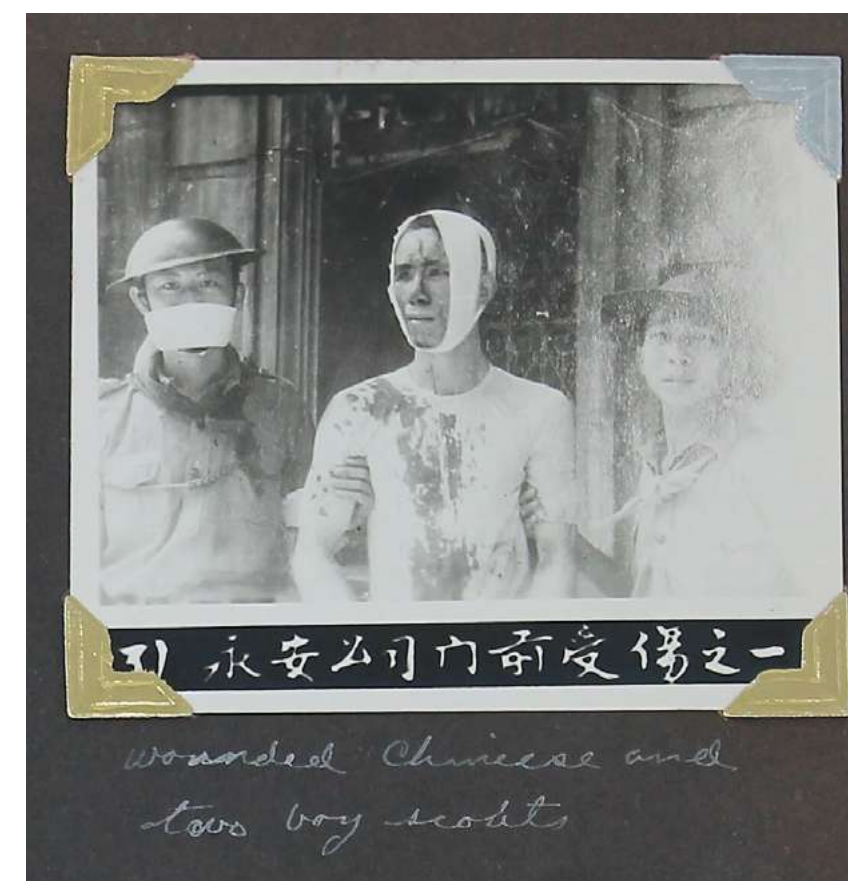
2) A liberty card with Stevens' name and date typewritten (14 July 1938) and signed by his superior from the 1st Battalion, 6th

Regiment of the US Marine Corps, H. C. Tschirgi, ca. 5x7,5 cm (2x3 in);

3) Stevens' original manuscript note on how to operate "Browning automatic rifle model of 1918 caliber 30 gas operated, air-cooled, magazine fed, shoulder weapon." Ca. 23x15 cm (9x6 in). Black ink on woof paper with the printed letterhead of the Navy Y.M.C.A.

Overall, an important collection of photographs, newspaper clippings, and ephemera documenting the Battle of Shanghai during the Second Sino-Japanese War.

**Price: \$1,750**







Koren-Chixiese



CLAUDE CHRISTMAN



SHIRLEY



CHARLOTTE



CHINESE-SOLDIER



上海大火之一一五

The Bund - Shanghai  
Background Bombing

Some Bombed Areas



Chinese funeral truck



Bombed Chinese girls school  
and myself



RACE COURSE - CHANG



RUSSIAN girl



CHINESE-STRUCTURE



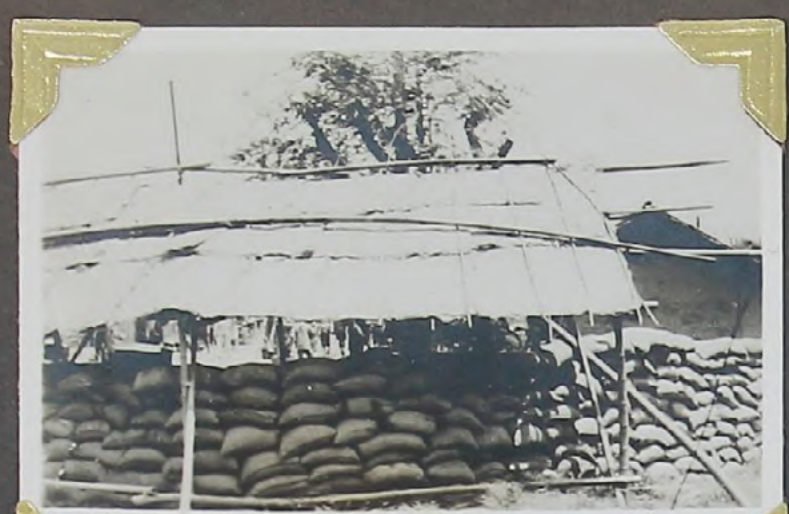
CHINESE-STRUCTURE



A field formation



Field formation



我軍前線佈防之一

CHINESE-SANDBAG  
IMPLACEMENT



此大世兵門前被炸汽車

BOMB-STRUCK-CAR



# [CUBA, FIRST AMERICAN OCCUPATION]

**Lansing, Horace Collins, 2nd Lieut., U.S. Signal Corps Volunteers (1880-1957). Historically Significant Album with 113 Original Extensively Annotated Gelatin Silver Photos, Showing American Military Camps and Soldiers in Pinar del Rio, Viñales, and Havana, during the First American Military Occupation of Cuba just after the Spanish-American War. Ca. 1898-1899.**

39 wove paper leaves (plus 22 blank at rear). With 113 mounted gelatin silver photos from ca. 12x17 cm (4 ¾ x 6 ¾ in) to ca. 5,5x8 cm (2 ¼ x 3 ¼ in). All photos with period manuscript ink captions on the mounts (often very detailed). First leaf with Lansing's handwritten record of his military service. With three pieces of ephemera, three gelatin silver photos and a newspaper clipping with Lansing's obituary loosely inserted. Period grey full buckram with brown sheep corners and colour-stamped decorative borders on both boards. Binding slightly soiled and rubbed on extremities, two photos previously removed from the album, about a dozen photos with creases or minor chipping, a few photos with different degrees of fading. Overall, a very good album with rare historically significant photos.

Historically significant, extensive, and well-annotated collection of original photos, providing a first-hand account of American military administration in western Cuba in late 1898 – the spring of 1899, following the island's occupation by the U.S. troops after the Spanish-American War (April-August 1898). The album was compiled by 19-year-old Horace C. Lansing, a second lieutenant in the 15th Company, U.S. Signal Corps Volunteers.

According to Lansing's handwritten account of his military service (see the first leaf of the album), he enlisted at Camp Bushnell in Columbus (OH) in April 1898 and trained in several U.S. military camps (Montauk Point on Long Island, NY; Huntsville, AL; Savannah, GA) before sailing to Cuba. He served in Cuba

from December 1898 to April 1899, landing in Havana and spending most of his service time in Pinar del Rio and Viñales (both in Pinar del Rio province, western Cuba). A caption on the verso of the loosely inserted portrait of Lansing and the clipping of his obituary included here, note that he was the youngest commissioned army officer who served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. Later, he retired from military service and moved to California, where he got engaged in investment broking. A resident of Berkeley for over thirty years, he was a member of All Souls Episcopal Church and the Berkeley Sons of the American Revolution (see the included newspaper clipping and Obituary: Horace Collins Lansing// Oakland Tribune. 1 December 1957, p. 55).

The album opens with twenty-four photos illustrating Lansing's service at Montauk Point, Huntsville and Savannah, including views of tent camps, cavalry drills, «reception given to Pres. McKinley,» a picket line, a logging camp, the headquarters of General Wheeler, soldiers «waiting for mess,» «interior of Co. 15 Signal Corps electric light plant,» Huntsville public buildings, &c. Lansing presents in several photos, posing with his superior, Captain Ambrose Higgins and General Adolphus Greely (1844-1935), who was then the Chief Signal Officer of the U.S. Army and supervised the operation of communication networks during the Spanish American War.

The rest of the photos document Lansing's service in Cuba. Several images show the loading of troops on board the U.S. Army

troop ship «Minnewaska» (with a picture of soldiers washing on board the boat). About nineteen images were taken in Havana and include views of the city harbour (with USAT Minnewaska and the wreck of USS Maine), «Spanish fortification,» «a ruined Spanish fort, burned by Gen. [Antonio] Maceo,» Morro Castle, the statue of Columbus, street views, &c.

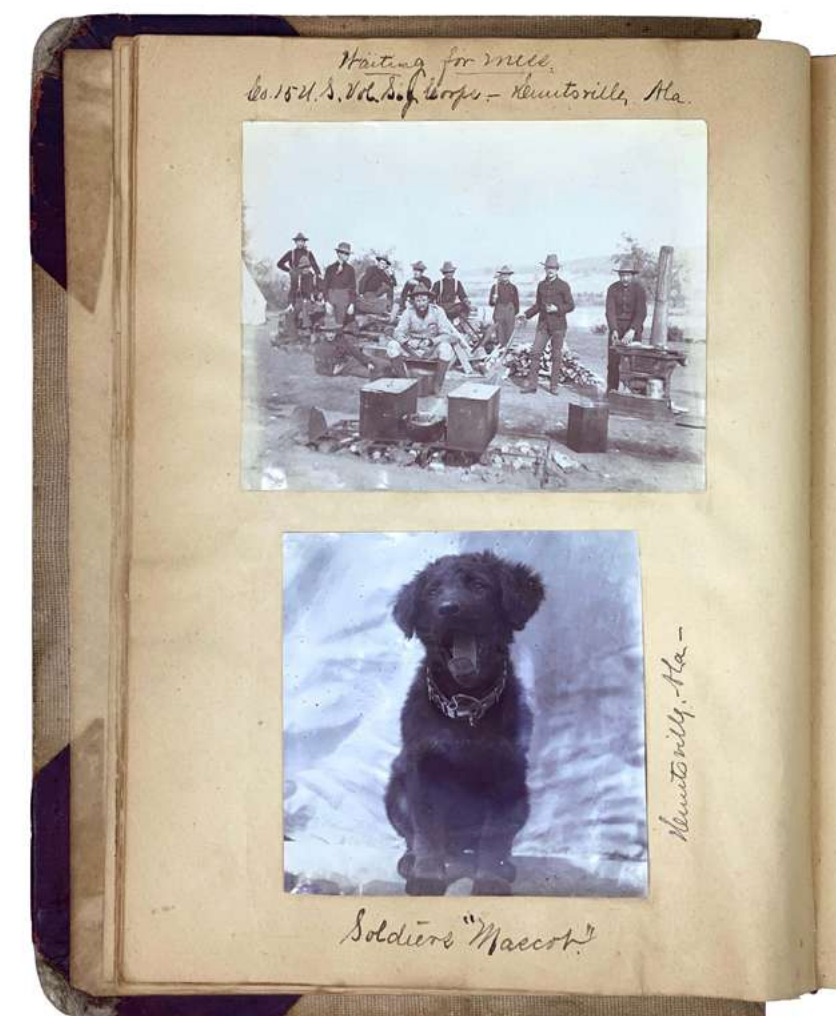
The album includes over fifty excellent photos illustrating American military activities and everyday life in Pinar del Rio. The series starts with a scene with the «first troops landed at Pinar del Rio» on December 12, 1898. The other pictures show the ceremony of the official transfer of the city to the United States on January 1, 1899, U.S. Signal Corps headquarters and tent camps, exterior and interior views of the telegraph office, the stringing of telephone wires, the officers' mess tent, and Lansing's tent, captioned «Our Home,» the military prison, scenes from a «sham battle,» «a ruined Spanish fort,» captured Spanish Army barracks, «a Spanish block-house,» the «Governor's Palace,» local railway station, «Hotel Ricardo,» a «Coffee House» a regiment of Cuban soldiers, &c. There is also an interesting scene of a baseball game played in the city and captioned «Two strikes,» several portraits of General George W. Davis and his staff (including Lansing, who evidently joined Davis' staff for a brief time), views of the «Entrance to Cuban Tobacco plantation on the King's Highway,» a tobacco farm, a pack mule train «carrying tobacco from [the] plantation to town,» &c. Lansing is himself pictured and identified in several photographs. He also includes several portraits of a Cuban academic he befriended, named Maximo Abaunza, Director and Professor of Natural History and Agriculture at the Instituto de Segunda Ensenanza de Pinar del Rio. The photos also show Abaunza's family. The last two images in the album show the «Picturesque mountains north of Viñales, Cuba» and an «Immense cave» close to the city.

Overall an important collection of unique original photos documenting the first months of the American occupation of Cuba from December 1898 to the spring of 1899.

A list of the loosely inserted ephemera and photos: 1) «Death claims H.C. Lansing» (a clipping from a California newspaper with

Lansing's obituary); 2) A membership card of the «Sons of the American Revolution California Society» for 1945; 3) The receipt for property tax received from Lansing by the Oakland tax services in 1919; 3) A telegram to Lansing sent by Capt. Ambrose Higgins from Pinar del Rio, on the official form of the U.S. Signal Corps; 4) Three gelatin silver photos, including Lansing's portrait in military uniform with a pencil note on verso: «Spanish American War. Youngest commissioned officer, Lt. Horace Collins Lansing.»

**Price: \$6,500**









# **[GUATEMALA, ANTIGUA, LAKE ATITLAN]**

**Album with 263 Original Gelatin Silver Photographs Showing Guatemala City (Yurrita Church), Antigua Guatemala (La Merced Church, Santa Clara Convent), Chichicastenango (Church of Santo Tomas, Pre-Columbian Maya Statue of Pascual Abaj, City Market), Palin, Santa Cruz del Quiche, Lake Atitlan, Railway Tracks and Stations, Portraits of Local People in Traditional Costumes, Scenes of Festivities and Everyday Life, &c. Ca. 1930s.**

Folio album ca. 37,5x27,5x5 cm (14 ¾ x 10 ¾ x 2 in). 62 leaves of toned wood-pulp scrapbook paper (5 blank). With 263 mounted gelatin silver photos (tipped in cellophane corners); the majority are ca. 8,5x12 cm (3 ¼ x 4 ¾ in); one large photo is ca. 12,5x17,5 cm (5 x 6 ¾ in); six smaller photos are ca. 6,5x8,5 cm (2 ½ x 3 ½ in). Six leaves and one individual photo with period pencil captions on the mounts. Housed in period black card boards and additional outer covers wrapped in Guatemalan woven patterned textiles; all fastened with brass screw bolts. Mounts are slightly brittle, some with minor tears and losses on extremities, not affecting the images, but overall, a very good album of interesting strong photos.

Historically significant extensive collection of original photos of Guatemala in the 1930s, with numerous views of cities, churches, natural landmarks, Mayan religious sites, scenes of festivities and everyday life, and portraits of local people wearing traditional costumes. The travellers (likely, Americans) went by a train of the Northern Railroad of Guatemala from Puerto Barrios on the country's Atlantic coast to the capital, Guatemala City. They also visited the Guatemalan central highlands, stopping at Antigua Guatemala, Palin, Chichicastenango, Santa Cruz del Quiche and Lake Atitlan. Among the identified images are views of the Yurrita church in Guatemala City, still under construction (built by the Yurrita family in 1927-1941); Catholic sites of Antigua Guatemala (exterior and interior of the Church and convent of La Merced, ruins of Santa Clara convent); Lake Atitlan and nearby San Pedro and Atitlan volcanos. A series of photos of Chichicastenango show the Church of Santo Tomas and the nearby famous street market; arched bridge with painted decorations and the sign "1932" on top; three images of the pre-Columbian

Maya statue of Pascual Abaj (in its original state, before it was defaced in the 1950s), and a portrait of a porter from the "Mayan Inn" (a hotel in Chichicastenango, opened in 1932 and still working today), &c.

A series of photos captioned "Quiche" include scenes of a religious festival in Santa Cruz del Quiche (with the building of the "Palacio Municipal" in the foreground), showing a crowd on the square in front of the city cathedral, a procession of masked participants, musicians playing drums and traditional Mayan marimba instruments, &c. Several photos show the tracks and stations of the Northern Railroad of Guatemala and automobiles fitted with railcar undercarriages to move along the railway tracks. There are also views of Mayan ruins and stelae, villages, churches, fields, countryside roads, waterfalls, highlands, &c.

Photos of Guatemalan people portray street and market sellers, bull carts drivers, carriers of goods, farmers, Catholic priests, elders, families with children, women wearing traditional costumes and headdresses, women and girls washing clothes in outdoor basins, weaving, dying cloth, grinding grains, making tortillas and other food, &c. Five photos of the interior of a textile factory show women working the looms and spinning machinery. Several photos most likely portray the travellers posing with the locals. Overall, an important extensive collection of original photos of Guatemala and its people in the 1930s. The ornament on the textile used for the binding is very similar to the cloth, depicted in one of the photos.

General captions on the top of the mounts: Barrios to Guatemala City; Palin; Antigua; [Lake Atitlan?]; Chichicastenango; Quiche. The caption to the individual photo: A porter at Maya Inn, his wife & family.

**Price: \$4,500**









**[HAWAII, CAMP MCKINLEY]**

**Album with 73 Original Gelatin Silver Photos, Including 55 Views of Honolulu and the U.S. Army Camp McKinley, Shortly after its Establishment in 1898. Ca. 1898.**

Oblong Folio album ca. 26x35 cm (10 x 13 ¾ in). 12 card stock leaves. With 73 gelatin silver photos, mounted in windows, each ca. 8,5x8,5 cm (3 ½ x 3 ½ in). No captions. Period brown half sheep "Gilson Adjustable Album" with cloth boards, fastened with a string. The front board with a gilt-lettered title "Photographs." Binding rubbed on extremities, corners bumped, spine with minor cracks on top and bottom, a few photos mildly faded or with mild silvering, but overall a very good album of interesting photos.

Historically significant collection of early original photos of Camp McKinley (1898-1907), the first U.S. military post in Hawaii. The camp was established on the outskirts of Honolulu (Kapi'olani Park at the foot of Diamond Head) in August 1898, just days after the annexation of Hawaii by the United States in August 1898. At first, Kapi'olani Park housed two military camps, stationing the 1st New York Volunteer Infantry and the 2nd U.S. Engineers: Camp Otis, founded inside the park's racecourse track, and future Camp McKinley, south of the racecourse. Both of them served as stopover points for the American forces heading to the Philippine theatre of the Spanish-American War (April-August 1898). Camp Otis was abandoned in November 1898 after its personnel had left for the Philippines. By the end of 1898, the second camp was relocated further north, between Leahi and Kana'ina avenues, and named Camp McKinley. It existed until 1907 when the construction of Fort Shafter northwest of Honolulu was completed.

The album opens with six views of a military camp in the mainland United States (possibly, Camp Merritt near San Francisco), showing tents, American soldiers and a wooden auxiliary structure. A street view, placed with this group of photos, most likely, shows San

Francisco (featuring the storefront of "F.W. Wright & Co.," who ran a major hardware store at 823 Market Street in San Francisco). The next four photos show American soldiers posing on board an ocean steamer, evidently during their voyage to Hawaii.

Over twenty images show the military installations at Camp McKinley (tents set up amid low-growing trees, a structure possibly serving as a water reservoir) and American soldiers (posing in front of their tents, marching at a military review, digging with a shovel, milking a cow, playfighting, swimming in the sea, posing in front of a cactus, &c.). There is also a photo of the Nu'uuanu Valley Military Hospital at "Buena Vista" (Nu'uuanu Ave. at Wyllie St.). The other photos show Honolulu harbour and streets (with tramcar tracks and electric posts), Iolani Palace, the Statue of Kamehameha I in front of the Ali'iolani Hale building, banana plantations, Diamond Head, several distant views of the city taken from above &c. Several photos portray native Hawaiians posing in front of their houses or with American soldiers. Seven photos at the rear are family portraits, most likely taken in the United States. Overall an important collection of early original photos of Camp McKinley in Honolulu.

**Price: \$3,250**





**[MEXICO CITY, MITLA]**

**Album with 52 Original Gelatin Silver Photographs of Mexico, Showing Mexico City (Metropolitan Cathedral, Basilica of Our Lady of Guadalupe, Streets & Shops), Temple of the Feathered Serpent in Xochicalco, Arbor del Thule Cypress, Ruins of Mitla Archaeological Site, Mexican Market and Street Sellers, Load Carriers, Cart Drivers, Beggars, Families, and others. Ca. early 1900s.**

Oblong Quarto album ca. 18x27,5 cm (7 x 10 ¾ in). 25 card stock leaves. With 50 mounted (in windows) gelatin silver photos, each ca. 12,5x17,5 cm (5x7 in); and two studio gelatin silver photos, pasted to the inner sides of both boards, ca. 16,5x21,5 cm (6 ½ x 8 ½ in) and ca. 12,5x20 cm (5x8 in). Both studio photos captioned (one also signed "Waite Photo") in negative, otherwise no captions. Period black full cloth album with the paper label of "The Heinn Specialty Co., Milwaukee" on the inner side of the rear board. Binding slightly rubbed on extremities and loosened on the hinges, several mounts with minor tears (repaired with archival tape), not affecting the images, a few photos mildly faded, but overall a very good album of strong interesting photos.

Attractive collection of rare large original amateur gelatin silver photos of Mexico, apparently taken by an American tourist in the early 1900s. Most of the photos in the collection are large snapshots, capturing moments of everyday life in Mexican cities and the countryside. Among the identified photos are views of Mexico City, showing the Metropolitan Cathedral, the old Basilica of Our Lady of Guadalupe, city streets featuring the office of "Max A. Philipp y Cia.," which sold "tools and explosives," a shop with the sign "El Tocador de Venus," &c. There are also two photos of the Temple of the Feathered Serpent (Xochicalco archaeological site, Morelos), showing its state before the major excavation and restoration in the 1940s-1960s. Two images show the Arbor del Thule – a giant Montezuma cypress, between 1200 and 3000 years old, near Oaxaca city.

Numerous photos portray native Mexicans – merchants and customers at outdoor markets, street sellers (hats, sweet potatoes), load carriers, cart drivers, beggars, women washing clothes in a river, families, &c. A vivid scene portrays a crying woman talking to a police officer, surrounded by a crowd. There are also photos of city streets featuring tram tracks, galleries and columns of a convent, building facades, a staircase, countryside roads, mountain scenery &c. The studio photos pasted on both boards show the ornamental brickwork of the ruins of the Mitla archaeological site (Oaxaca state) and a bullfight in Mexico City (the latter by Charles Betts Waite, 1861-1927). There are also seven views of New Orleans, mounted on the last leaves (St. Louis Cathedral with the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, a street, cemeteries with elaborate pavilions over the tombs). Overall an interesting collection of rare original large amateur photos of Mexico in the early 20th century.

**Price: \$3,250**





### [RUSSIAN FAR EAST, THE BAIKAL-AMUR MAGISTRAL RAILWAY]

**Historically Significant Collection of Thirty-Nine Original Gelatin Silver Photos of the Construction of the Easternmost Section of the Baikal-Amur Magistral Railway, Showing Stations (Khungari, Mulli, Etc.), Bridges (Over Gayter and Khungari Rivers), Tunnels (Kuznetsovsky), Passing Loops (Sollu, Kuznetsovsky), Berths on the Amur River, Inmate Workers, Construction Processes, Etc.; Also, the Construction Head, F. Gvozdevsky, Hammering the Last Spike in the Rail Track in July 1945, the First Train Traversing the Sikhote Alin Pass, a Crowd Celebrating the Launch of the First Railway Ferry across the Amur River, Etc., Titled:] Stroitelstvo No. 500. NKVD SSSR. Godovoy Otchet za 1945 God. Fotoalbum [Construction No. 500. PCIA of the USSR. Annual Report for the Year 1945]. 1946.**

Oblong Folio album (ca. 20x30 cm). 21 card stock leaves. With 39 mounted original gelatin silver photos including one large folding panorama ca. 13x42 cm (5 ¼ x 16 ½ in); the other photos ca. 10.5x15 cm (4 ¼ x 6 in). All photos with printed captions in Russian on the mounts. First leaf with a detailed printed title. Period black full cloth album with gilt lettered title on the front board. Period official ink stamp on the title page; the inner sides of both boards with period pencil and ink official notes. The note on the inner side of the rear board, signed by a technician of Moscow office V. Lavrionov, testifies that the album is complete and has no losses (1950). Period pencil notes on both sides of the rear board; binding slightly rubbed on extremities but overall a very good album with strong rare photos.

Historically significant collection of early original gelatin silver photographs illustrating the construction of the easternmost section of the Baikal-Amur Magistral Railway, the second Russian link to the Pacific Ocean after the Trans-Siberian Railway. The eastern section stretches from Komsomolsk-on-Amur to Sovetskaya Gavan on the Pacific coast and crosses the Sikhote Alin ridge. The railway was constructed in 1943-1945 by labor camp inmates under the administration of the Soviet Secret Police (NKVD), an agency tasked with extrajudicial executions of citizens

and the administration of forced labor camps.

In 1933, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR adopted a resolution «On the Construction of the Baikal-Amur Magistral.» Initial work on the BAM project was carried out under the supervision of NKVD from 1933 until the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War in 1941. Two years later, the Soviet authorities revived the idea of the Baikal-Amur Magistral, focusing on its easternmost section from Komsomolsk-on-Amur to Sovetskaya Gavan via the Sikhote Alin ridge (475 km). The construction crew was tasked with building the railway within two years; however, challenging geological conditions of the Sikhote Alin mountains compromised the state goal. After an additional survey conducted by the Sikhote Alin expedition, Soviet engineers developed a new, time-saving route with only one tunnel (Kuznetsovsky) on the ridge. The new route of the eastern section was completed on July 15, 1945, in less than two years of construction.

The album, commemorating the completion of the railway and intended for internal use only, starts with six general views of the Sikhote Alin mountains and the nearby areas (valleys of the Udomi and Khungari rivers, etc.). Over dozen photos capture the construction and depict transportation of rails over the Sikhote Alin pass, basalt in the recess "Pik," excavations,



explosions, etc. Labor-camp inmates and special machinery are clearly visible in several photos. Ten photos show different BAM structures: bridges (over the Gayter and Khungari rivers), stations (Khungari and Mulli), passing loops (Sollu and Kuznetsovsky), etc. The album also contains two photographs of both entrances of the Kuznetsovsky tunnel with hanging portraits of Stalin and Lavrentiy Beria. On June 26, 1953, Beria, Minister of Internal Affairs, was arrested for treason and executed in a few months. Photos and printed editions commemorating the former official were actively destroyed in the following years.

A large folding panorama shows the general view of the Verkhne-Udominskaya loop ascending to the Sikhote Alin ridge. There is also an interesting photograph of the

construction head, Fedor Gvozdevsky (1901-1962), hammering the last spike in the rail track on July 15, 1945.

Eight photos relate to the Amur River and show the construction of a ferry line, a newly built pumping station, high-water berth, the ice drift, hummocks, etc. One of the photographs depicts the celebration of the launching of the first railway ferry across the Amur River. The berth is decorated with banners and a portrait of a Soviet official.

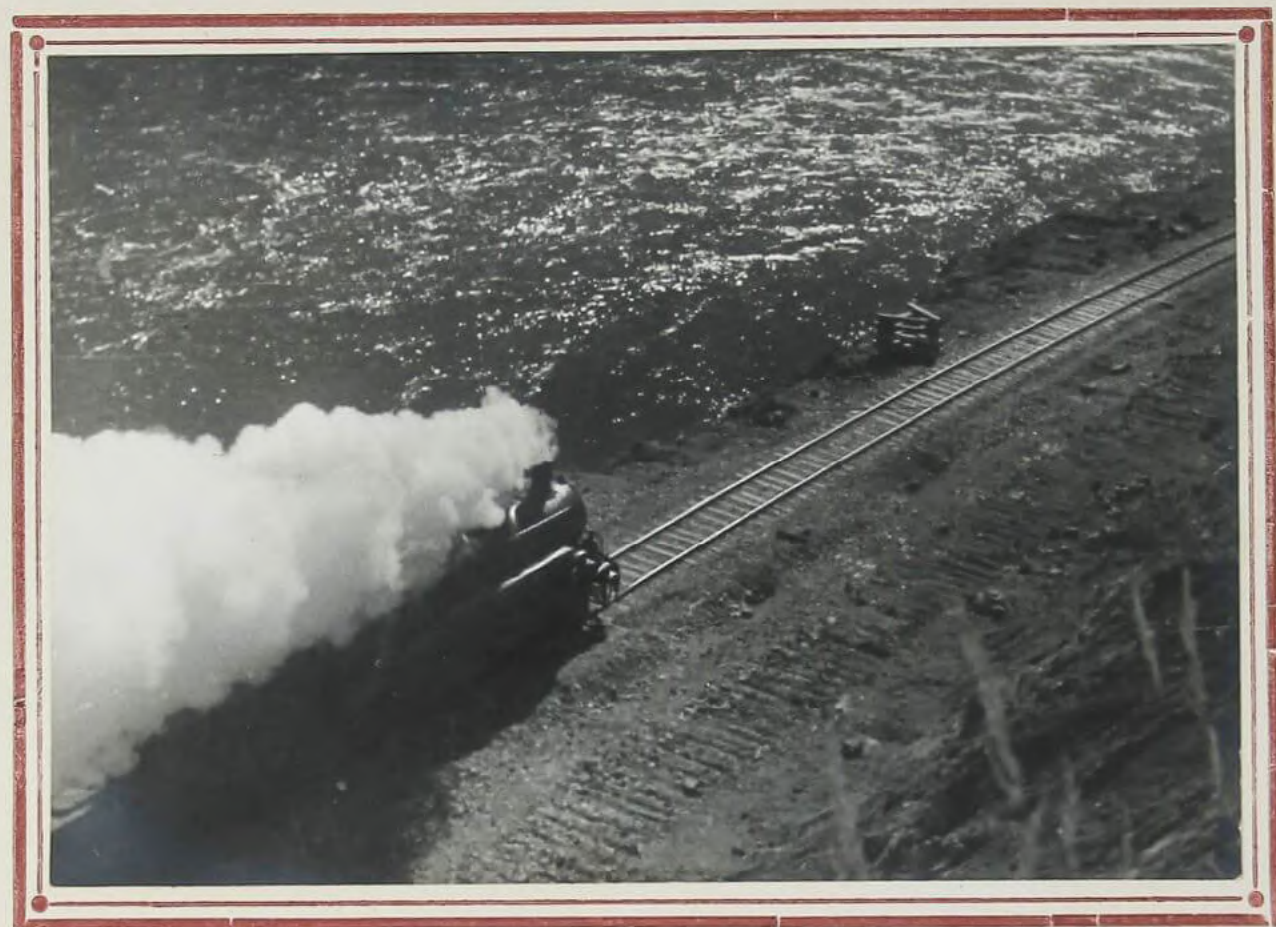
The album ends with two triumphant photos of the first train traversing the Sikhote Alin pass and approaching the Pacific Ocean. Overall, an important visual source on the history of the Baikal-Amur Magistral Railway.

**Price: \$4,250**

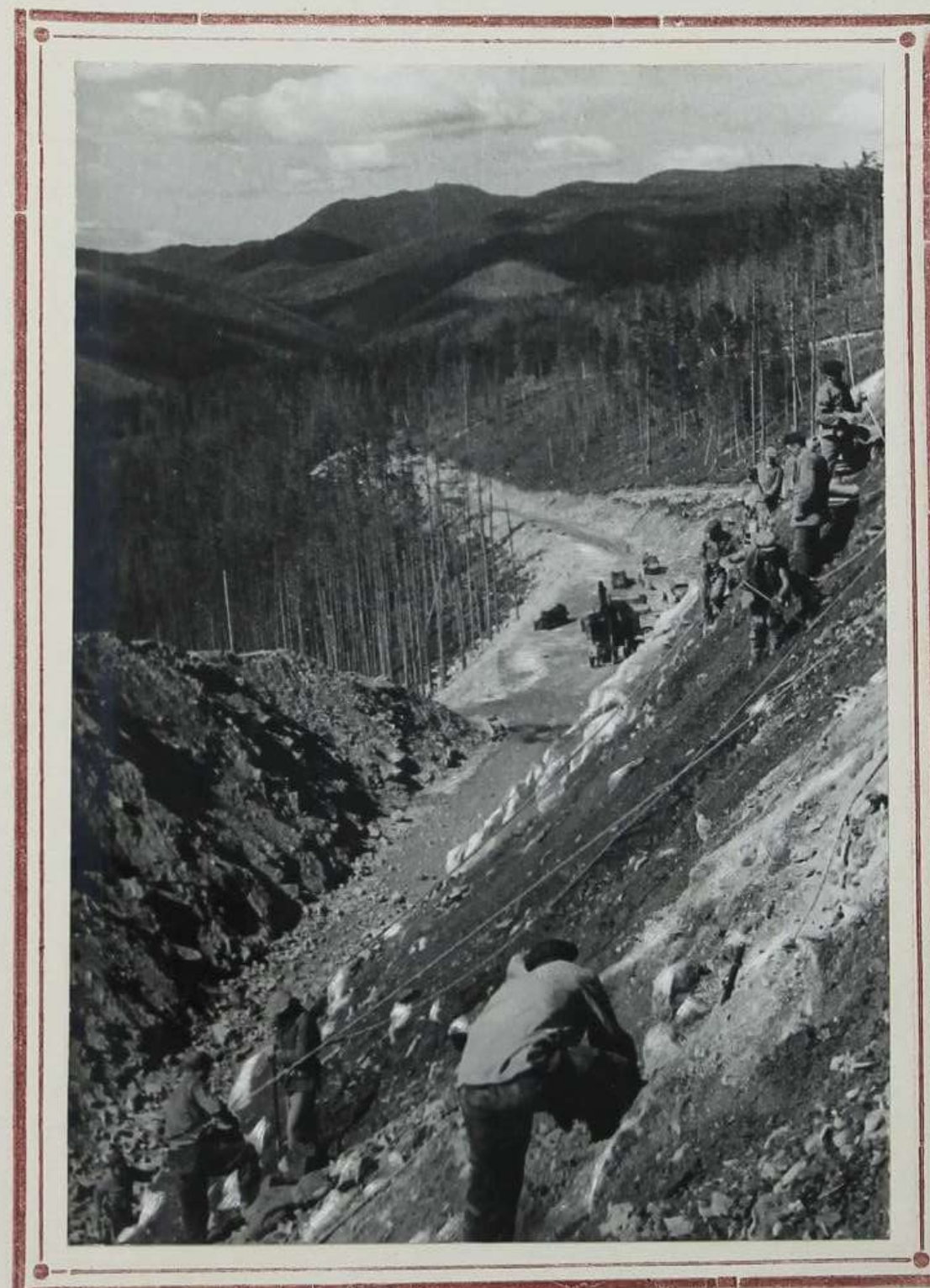




Крутые склоны в долине р. Хумгари



Первый поезд на подходе к Тихому океану



Добор откосов Выемка км 203 пк 14



### [SOUTH AMERICA, PERU, PACIFIC COAST]

Album with 29 Rare Early Original Albumen Photos of Towns and Villages on the Pacific Coast of South America, Highly Likely, in Peru, Taken by an American Naval Sailor, Possibly, a Crew Member of USS "Mohican"; Including a View of the Basilica and Convent of San Francisco in Lima. Ca. 1880s.

Oblong Quarto album ca. 18x26,5 cm (7 x 10 ½ in). 14 card stock leaves. With 29 pasted on albumen photos, including twenty-four larger images from ca. 14x23 cm (5 ½ x 9 in) to ca. 10x18 cm (3 ¾ x 7 in); five smaller photos are from ca. 8,5x11 cm (3 ¼ x 4 ¼ in) to ca. 6x6 cm (2 ¼ x 2 ¼ in). No captions. All but one larger photos with period ink numbers on the mounts. Period dark brown half morocco with cloth boards, neatly rebacked; gilt lettered title "Album of Photographs" on the front board; moire endpapers. Paper label of "Partridge Photo Supplies, San Francisco" and a bookplate with decorative initials on the front pastedown endpaper. Covers slightly rubbed, mounts slightly age-toned, a couple of photos mildly faded, but overall a very good album of rare early photos.

Interesting collection of early photos of the Pacific coast of South America, taken by a crew member of an American naval ship, possibly the second USS "Mohican" (1883-1922). In the 1880s-1890s, she served in the US Navy Pacific Squadron, cruising off the coast of South America and frequently visiting Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand and South Pacific islands. The album contains a photo of an American

warship in a harbour (possibly, South American), that looks similar to the period photos of USS "Mohican." There is also a portrait of an American naval sailor, resting on board the ship next to a cannon, and a photo of a naval ship's cutter, going under the American flag. The other photos show coastal settlements in South America, taken from the sea, views of streets, thatched-roof houses, shore protection fences, and a small hotel. Three larger city views likely show Lima (a general rooftop view, a city square and a port with rail tracks, a signal tower and numerous ships in the harbour). A large photo definitely depicts the Basilica and Convent of San Francisco, Lima. There are also several portraits of South American ladies and families posing in their affluent city houses or in a horse-driven cart. One smaller photo, most likely, portrays Pacific islanders in their outrigger canoes. One of the paper labels on the front free endpaper belongs to the studio of a noted San Francisco photographer and dealer in photographic supplies, Samuel Cheney Partridge (1864-1900). Overall an attractive collection of early albumen photos of the Pacific coast of South America.

**Price: \$2,500**





**[THAILAND, MYANMAR, VIETNAM]**

**[Lippens, Paul] (1876-1915); Kerchove de Denterghem, Carl de (1878-1961). Album of Ninety-Six Original Gelatin Silver Photographs, Documenting a Trip from Moulmein (Mawlamyine, Myanmar) to Bangkok and thence to Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City) in February-March 1902, Titled:] Siam & Cochinchine. 1902.**

Large Oblong Folio album ca. 32,5x46 cm (12 ¾ x 18 ¼ in). 55 stiff card album leaves. With 96 mounted gelatin silver photos including one large image ca. 28x33,5 cm (11 x 13 ¼ in); most photos are large images from ca. 23x29 cm (9 x 11 ¼ in) to ca. 12x22,5 cm (4 ¾ x 8 ¾ in); there are also 21 smaller panoramas ca. 5,5x17,5 cm (2 x 6 ¾ in), and 20 smaller photos ca. 9x11 cm (3 ½ x 4 ¼ in). All photos with period manuscript ink captions in French on the mounts (some captions relate to two or more photos), many images also dated on the mounts. With three mounted printed maps (of Siam, Bangkok and Cochinchina) from ca. 28x38,5 cm (11 x 15 ¼ in) to ca. 21,5x31,5 cm (8 ½ x 12 ¼ in), two maps with period ink inscriptions detailing the dates certain places were visited. Period dark black half morocco with black pebbled cloth boards; front board with a gilt-lettered title; spine with a gilt-lettered title and partly-rubbed owner's initials "P.L."; moiré endpapers. Spine neatly rebaked with original spine laid down, one mount with minor tears or losses on extremities, neatly repaired, a few photos mildly faded or with mild silvering, but overall a very good album of strong interesting photos.

Historically significant collection of early original photos of lesser-travelled eastern Myanmar and northern Thailand, valleys of the Ping and Chao Phraya Rivers, as well as large attractive views of Bangkok and Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City). The photos were taken and collected by Belgian industrialist and politician Paul Lippens, a member of an influential family of liberal politicians from Ghent. Paul's father,

Hyppolite Lippens (1847-1906), was the mayor of Ghent (1882-95), a member of the local parliament and a senator for the liberal party. Paul's elder brother Maurice Lippens (1875-1956) served as the governor of Belgian East Flanders province (1919-21), Governor-General of the Belgian Congo (1921-23) and President of the Belgian Senate (1934-36). Paul himself was actively involved in Belgian liberal politics and colonial affairs. In the 1900s, he owned shares and worked as an administrator of "Galang Exploitation Maatschappij," a Dutch-owned company producing rubber from hevea plantations on the island of Galang of the Riau Archipelago, modern-day Indonesia (Bulletin de l'Association des Planteurs de Caoutchouc. Mai 1910, Vol. II, No. 5 (the inner side of the front cover). When in 1910 the company was transformed into the London-based "Galang Besar Rubber Plantations Ltd.," Lippens became one of its directors (Galang Besar Rubber Plantations// The Economist, June 11, 1910, p. v). In 1912, Lippens also became a shareholder of "Compagnie Commerciale et Agricole d'Alimentation du Bas-Congo" (Journal officiel de l'Afrique équatoriale française, 15 février 1912, p. 112). During WW1, he went to the front as a volunteer and died in 1915 after being wounded in a military engagement on the Yser River.

In 1902 Paul went on an around the world trip with his cousin, count Carl de Kerchove de Denterghem, celebrating the latter's graduation from engineering school. According to the detailed printed maps included in the album, on January 31, 1902, the travellers departed from Mawlamyine (then a



*Bangkok - New Road.*

part of British India) and travelled north-east, towards the Dawna Range and the territory of modern-day Lan Sang National park in northern Thailand. They reached Ping River near the modern-day town of Tak in early February and went down the river by boat to its confluence with the Nan River, where the Chao Phraya River is formed. From there, the travellers went to Bangkok and, after a several-day stay, sailed along the coast of Cambodia to French Cochinchina (modern-day Vietnam), travelling from Hong Chong to Chaudoc (Chau Doc) on the Mekong River and thence to Saigon.

The album opens with a dozen photos of Burma (Myanmar), taken on the way from Moulmein (Mawlamyine) to the Thai border.

They show the Salween (Thanlwin) River, peasants harvesting rice, a Buddhist monastery in Kawkareik, travellers' bungalow in Miawadi (Myawaddy, a major trading point on the border between Myanmar and Thailand), the party porters crossing rivers and jungle, and entering a village. One photo shows "Paul Lippens on the suspension bridge made of telegraph wires," and another one portrays Carl de Kerchove de Denterghem on a raft before crossing the Me Mue (Moei) River, "separating Burma and Siam."

Over forty images illustrate the travellers' trip to Bangkok down the Ping and Chao Phraya Rivers. Among them are several excellent panoramic views of the Ping River and its banks (including a panorama showing



the confluence of the Ping and Nam Rivers at Pac Nam Pho), two large street views of Pac Nam Pho (one featuring Carl looking at a street procession), panoramas of Me Nam (Chao Phraya) River, views of Chai Nat, the royal palace in Bang Pa In, old Siamese capital in Ayutthaya (ruins of a monastery, a statue of Grand Buddha, elephant kraal, riverboats), portraits of the party cook "Thomas," Carl eating breakfast at the river bank, &c. Over twenty photos of Bangkok (mostly large) show the city's river port and steamboats, numerous khlongs (canals) in the Sampheng neighbourhood, Wat Arun temple (entrance gate, the central prang, interior of the main chapel), Wat Pho temple, "New Road" (Charoen Krung Road) with an electric tram approaching the viewer on the left side of the street, Khlong Ban Luang, Chao Phraya River

and the wall of the royal garden, Wat Pra Kaew complex, &c. Three studio photos portray Thai people (an actor, a boy and a young girl).

Fourteen photos at the rear were taken during the trip to Cochinchina and show the harbour of Hong Chong, a black pepper plantation, the road from Hong Chong to Hatien, the Mekong River and Canal de Hatien in Chau Doc, a Vietnamese village, a temple, Saigon streets leading to the Grand Pont (apparently, Pont des Messageries Maritimes, now Mong Bridge), &c.

Overall an interesting collection of original photos of lesser-travelled areas of Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam, with a number of large, well-executed images.

**Price: \$8,500**



Bangkok -

Intérieur du Wat Phnom



Acteur siamois -



Bangkok - Khlong Sans le Sampheng -



Bangkok - Khlong Sans le Sampheng -



Bangkok -

Jardins du Roi sur la rive des Tamaris -

Khlong Sans la cité nouvelle -