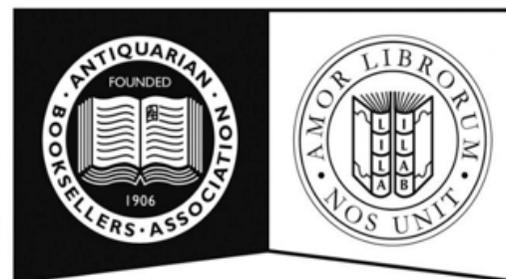




# Reg and Philip Remington Books



## 1. Cheyne (Andrew)

**A Description of Islands in the Western Pacific Ocean, North and South of the Equator. With Sailing Directions.** Together with their productions; manners and customs of the natives and vocabularies of their various languages, x, 198 pp. FIRST EDITION, 8vo, 20th century half navy blue morocco, gilt panelled spine, teg, London, J.D. Potter, 31 Poultry, 1852

£3500

Provenance. Presentation inscription "Presented to the Pacific-Union Club Library by Mr. C.K. McInosh, 1923.

Andrew Cheyne was born in Northmavine, Shetland Islands in 1817. His father was the brother of John Cheyne the Laird of Tangwick. The Cheynes were landowners and also had a regular fishing business exporting cured cod and ling to the Continent.

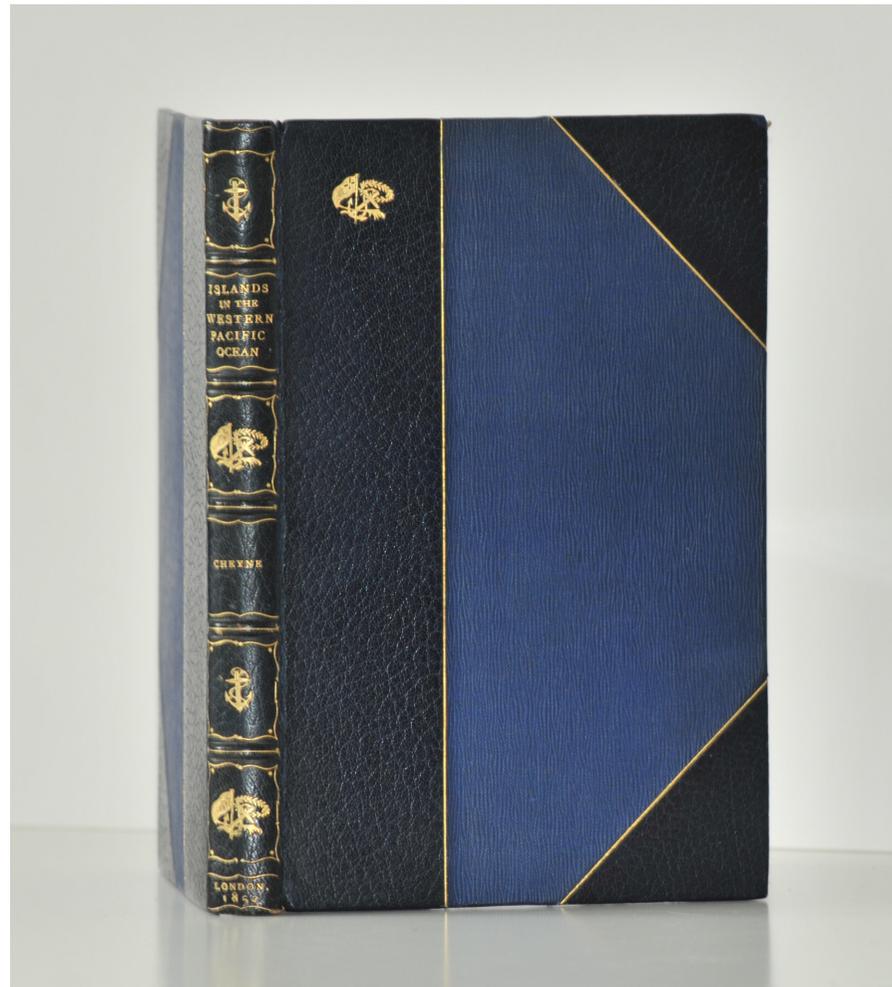
The book was conceived as a guide to other mariners and is therefore largely concerned with sailing directions, locations of islands and reefs, the likely disposition of the native peoples towards visiting ships, and articles useful for trade at each place. When he had stayed at an island any length of time, he sometimes gave a description of the 'customs' of the native society.

In the four voyages he sailed on he described the searched for sandalwood, beche-de-mer, and other tropical produce at the Isle of Pines, New Caledonia, the Loyalty Islands and the Solomons in Melanesia, and Ponape, Yap, and Palau in Micronesia. New Hebrides, Erromanga, Massacre Is., Carolines, Cook Is, Enderby Is, and many other individual islands.

This is one of the earliest documents on the Western Pacific by a European, a very important source for Pacific historians and anthropologists. In 1842 he was residing in Sydney when the London Missionary Society's Brig 'Camden' put into Sydney harbour, the missionaries reported the growth of the valuable sandalwood (the precious wood used for incense burning by the Buddhist communities) on the Isle of Pines.

Four trading voyages were made by Andrew Cheyne in the Brigs 'Orwell' and 'Diana', 1841, 'Bull', 1842, 'Naiad' 1843 and 1844, he visited and records sailing directions to 25 islands and groups of the Pacific Islands, also Marianas, Bonin, Lindsay, Bashee, Meia-co-Simah and Japanese Islands; together with an account of the manners and customs of the people he encountered and the produce grown in their islands. In conjunction with his account he also gives the descriptions recorded by the early explorers of the Pacific Islands .

The following vocabularies are included Lifu and Uea, Loyalty Islands, Stewart Islands, Language. Eddystone Island Language, New Georgia. Bornabi Language, Caroline Islands. Yap Language ,Caroline Islands. Pallou Island Language.



## FIRST PRINTED ACCOUNT OF BERING'S SECOND VOYAGE

### 2. De L'Isle (J.)

**Explication de la Carte des Nouvelles Decouvertes au Nord de la Mer du Sud**, FIRST EDITION, title page + 18 pages, 4to, sewn as issued, preserved in a cloth folder (3 cancelled library stamps on title-page, 1 with small hole not affecting text) Paris, 1752

[together with the map entitled]

**Carte des nouvelles decouvertes au nord de la Mer du Sud, tant a l'Est de la Siberie et du Kamtchatka, qu a l'Quest de la Nouvelle France...** par Philippe Buache... size 26 x 18 inch, preserved in a cloth folder, Quay de l'Horloge du Palais, avec les Cartes de Guill. Delisle et de Phil. Buache, Paris, 1750 [1752]

**£13,500**

Lada-Mocarski No.6: Wroth No.94. Sabin 35253; Streeter 3499 and 3450; Wagner, The Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America,

This important work not only contains the first printed account of Bering's second voyage but it is also accompanied with the first issue of Philippe Buache's map of the North Pacific in which he includes Bering's second voyage discoveries but unfortunately he includes Admiral de Fonte's fictious "Western Sea".The author whilst serving as an assistant to J.K. Kirilov at the Russian Academy of Sciences acquired the information regarding the results of Bering's second voyage, but neglected to publish the new discoveries until he had returned to France. Delisle conduct aroused indignation in the Russian governmental and academic circles which led to the publication in 1753 of G. F. Muller's "Lettre d'un officier de la marine Russiene" which contained a criticism of Delisle's Explication.

Explication  
des nouvelles  
Paris

EXPLICATION  
DE LA CARTE

DES NOUVELLES DECOUVERTES  
Au Nord de la Mer du Sud ;

Par M. DE LISLE, de l'Académie Royale des  
Sciences, & Professeur de Mathématiques  
au Collège Royal.



A PARIS,  
Chez DESAINT ET SAILLANT, Libraires,  
Rue Saint-Jean-de-Beauvais.

MDCCLII.





**AVERTISSEMENT.**  
 Être à employer dans la construction de cette Carte une méthode particulière pour décrire les Méridiens et les Parallèles, qui est telle, que malgré la grande étendue de la Terre qui représente cette Carte, tant en Longitude qu'en Latitude, les degrés du méridien y sont tous égaux et ils coupent tous les Parallèles à angles droits, et enfin, les degrés du méridien ont pour tout le rapport le plus opposé que qu'ils peuvent avoir avec les degrés des parallèles, à savoir, que l'un peut en couvrir dans toute l'étendue de cette Carte, et en tout sens, d'une même étendue de latitude et de longitude, ce qui l'on ne peut pas faire dans la projection des géographes, ni dans toute autre méthode que l'on a employée jusqu'ici pour la construction des Cartes d'une aussi grande étendue.



**ÉCHELLES DE LIEUX.**  
 Lignes communes de France de 25 au Degré.  
 Lignes dont il faut pour une Journée de voyage.  
 Milles d'Angleterre et de Russie de 60 au Degré.  
 Lignes Marines de France de 30 au Degré.  
 Lignes Marines d'Espagne de 17 1/2 au Degré.  
 Toises de Russie dont 500 font un Degré.



### 3. Davy( John)

#### **An account of the Interior of Ceylon, and of its inhabitants, with travels in that island,**

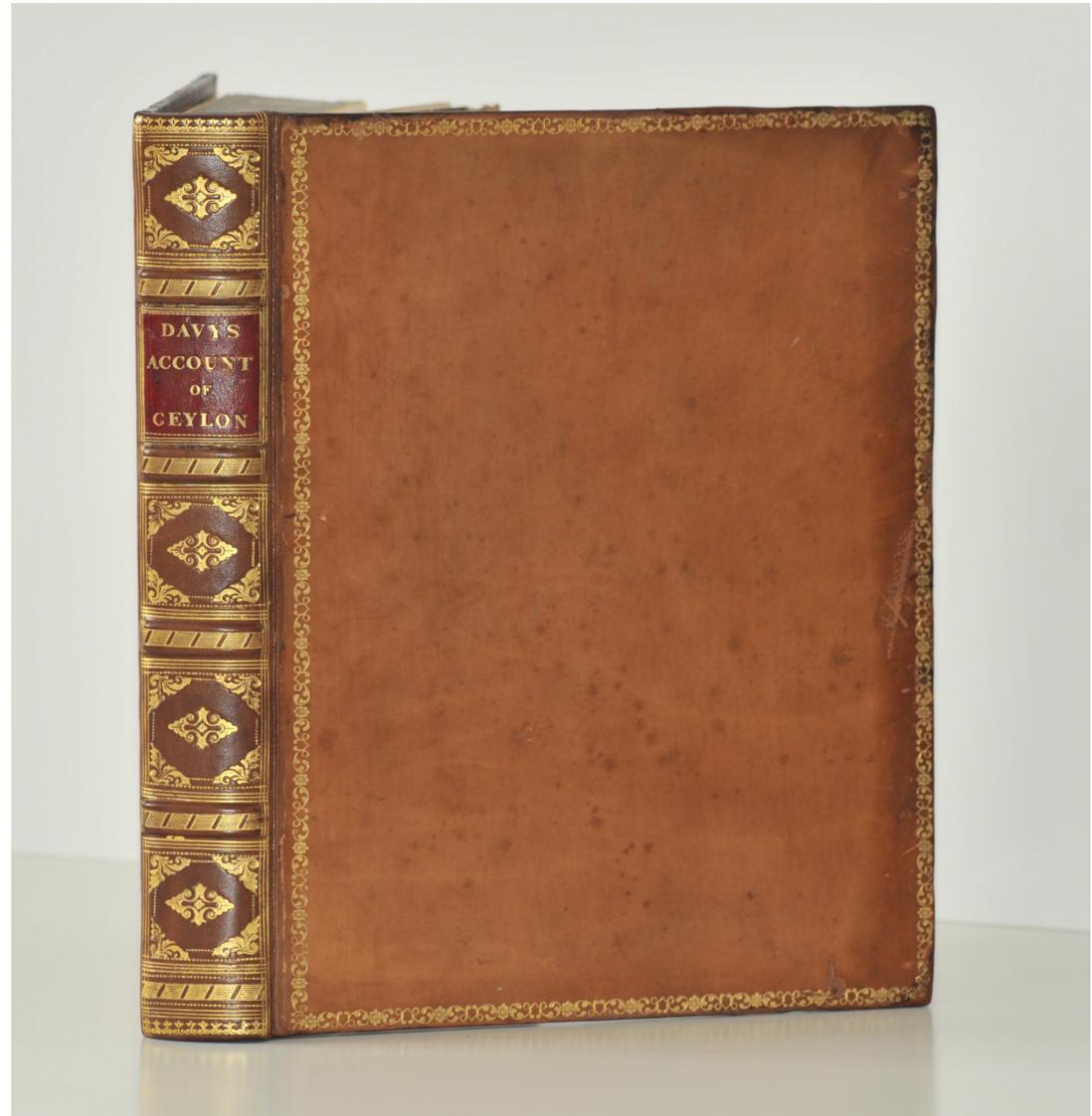
FIRST EDITION, pp.viii, 530, 2 maps, 1 folding. 13 plates including 2 coloured aquatints and 1 large folding panorama, 4to, contemporary polished calf, rebaked, full gilt panelled spine, red letter-piece(some slight foxing and staining) London, 1821

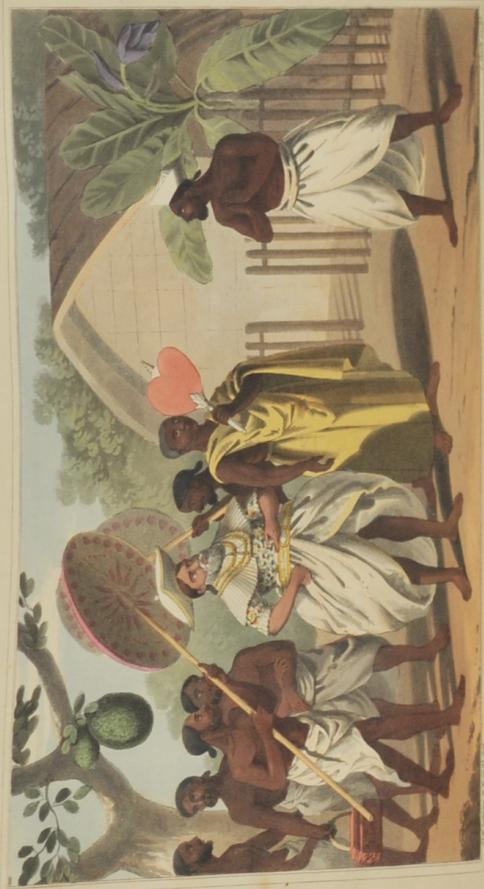
**£2500**

Abbey Travel 412

John Davy (1790-1868) assisted his better known brother, Sir Humphrey Davy, at the Royal Institution before studying medicine and becoming an Army surgeon in 1815.

Arriving in Ceylon in 1816 he accompanied Sir Robert Brownrigg on his tour of the central highlands and Uva province, an experience which generated this book. Davy describes the Court of Kandy and the taking of the tooth from the temple. He was the first to provide an accurate estimate of the height of Adams peak and the "discoverer" of Nuwara Eliya. He wrote on geology and climate, snakes and leeches. He gave a detailed description of the peoples of the Kandyan region, their government, laws and cosmography. Three of the plates are after William Lyttleton, two after Charles Auber.





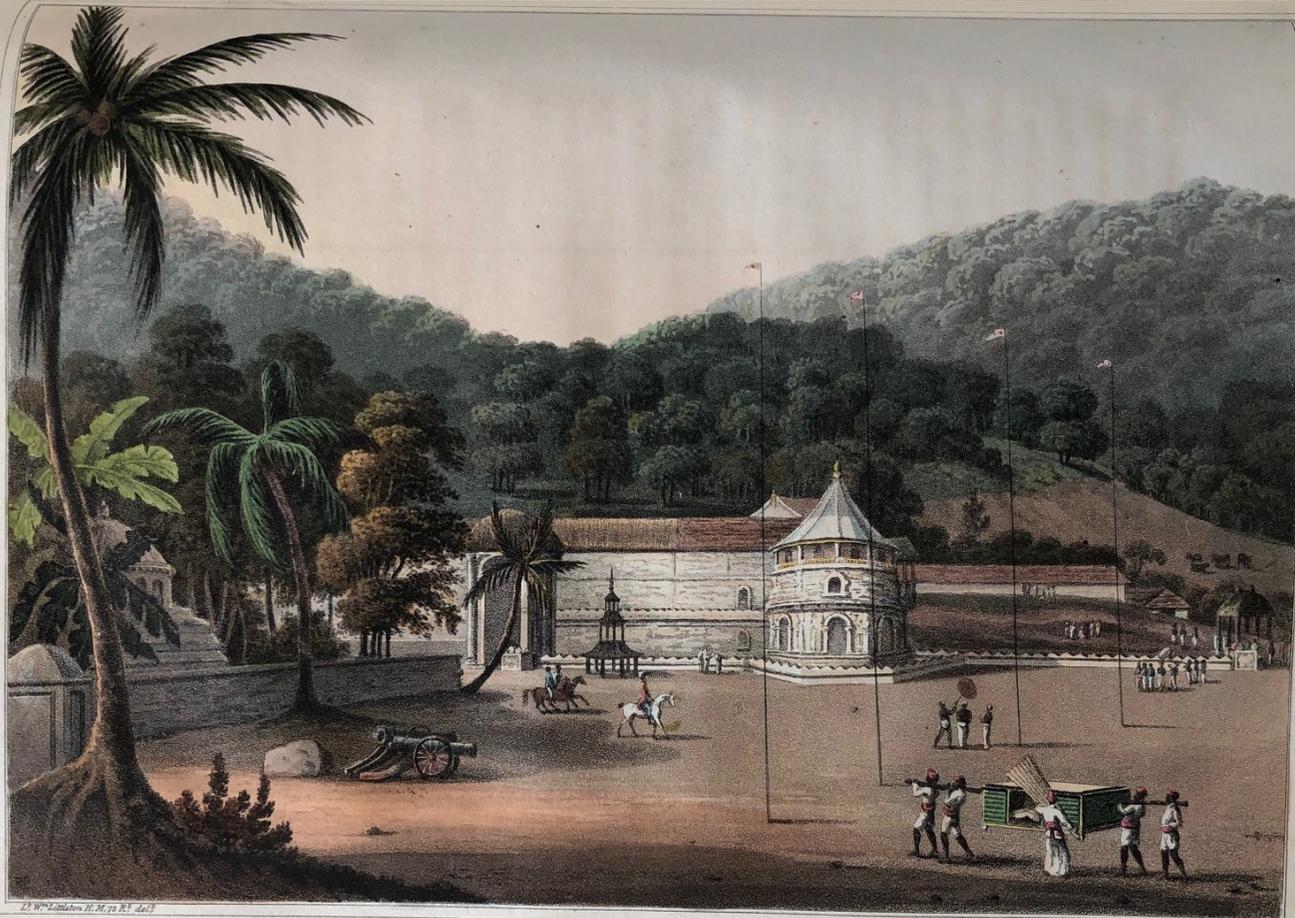
AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
INTERIOR OF CEYLON,

AND OF  
ITS INHABITANTS.

WITH  
TRAVELS IN THAT ISLAND.

BY  
JOHN DAVY, M.D. F.R.S.

LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,  
PATERNOSTER-ROW.  
—  
1821.



J. W. Williams Sc. H. M. 1793 del.

J. Clark Sculp.

*View of part of the Palace, including the Pateripova, and of part of the Nata Dewale, from the great Square.*

*London, Published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Browne, 1793.*

4. Ekelof (Adolf) **Ett Ar i Stilla Havet. Reseminnen från Patagonien, Chili, Peru, Californien, Britiska Columbia och Oceanien.**, [Hawaii and Tahiti], ["One Year in the Pacific. Memories from Travels in Patagonia, Chile, Peru, California, British Columbia and Oceania"]

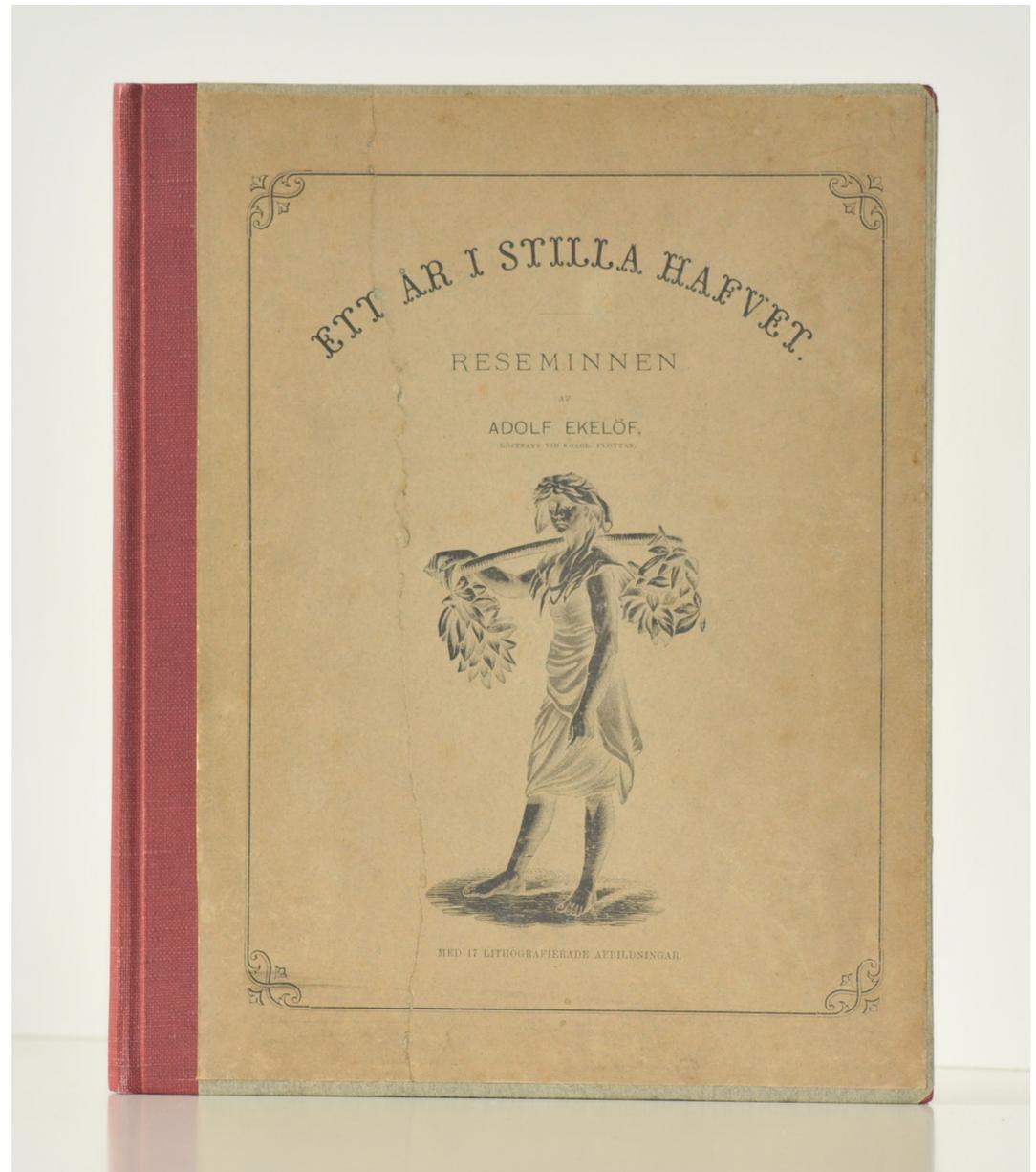
FIRST EDITION, 17 lithographs on 12 plates, 4to, original printed boards, laid down, rebacked and cornered in red cloth, new end-papers, Stockholms Lith. Art. Anstalt, 1872.

£450

Not found in Hill's Collection of Pacific Voyages, Forbes 2936. Du Rietz, *Bibl. Polynesian*, 396. O'Reilly-Reitman 1260.

An Account by a Swedish officer on board H.M.S. "Zealous" flag ship of the British Fleet during a voyage to the Pacific Ocean 1866, under the command of Rear Admiral Hastings He writes about his two year journey up the west coast of south and north America, then to the Sandwich Islands and later to Tahiti. Ekelof's description of his journey begins with the traversing of the Sound of Magellan. While visiting Vancouver Island he changes ship and continues on the small 17-gun corvette "Alert". Ekelof makes a thorough description of the Hawaiian islands, the people, the food, the scenery, the government.

The fine series of plates include portraits of Kamehameha IV and V also Queen Emma. 3 of the illustrations are tinted and show Esquimalt(Vancouver), Wai-ki-ki (Honolulu) and Papitii (Tahiti).'



### 5. Gillespie (Major Alexander)

**Gleanings and Remarks: Collected During Many Months Of Residence at Buenos Ayres,** and Within the Upper Country; with a Prefatory Account of the Expedition from England, Until the Surrender of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, Under the Joint Command of Sir D. Baird, G. C. B. K. C. and Sir Home Popham, K. C. B. By Major Alexander Gillespie, Now Upon the Full-Pay Retired List of the Royal Marines. Illustrated with a Map of South America, and a Chart of Rio de la Plata, with Pilotage Directions.

FIRST EDITION, Two page map of South America and Chart of the Rio De La Plata, 8vo, ii, 342 pp. original boards, uncut, (covers slightly worn), Printed by B. DeWhirst For The Author, Leeds, 1818.

£650

Account by Gillespie, a Royal Marine officer, of the British invasion of Buenos Aires. The British were under the command of Admiral Home Popham and Colonel William Beresford, who proceeded, without orders, from the Cape of Good Hope with 1600 men in 1806. Although initially successful, the British were shortly defeated, primarily by the citizens of Buenos Aires. A second British invasion was attempted in 1807, but was also met with defeat. This account details one small event of the Napoleonic Wars that had a profound impact on the Spanish Empire in South America. "The militia units formed to repel the British expeditions were to become the core of the revolutionary armies who fought the Independence Wars against the Spanish royalists." *The Making Of Warriors*, Rabinovich, 93.



## DAVID DOUGLAS'S JOURNALS

### 6. Hooker (Prof. W.J.)

**Companion to the "Botanical Magazine": A Journal containing such Interesting Botanical Information as does not come within the present limits of the "Magazine",**

FIRST EDITION, engraved view, 3 portraits and 4 plain and 27 partly coloured plates, 2 vols. (all published), roy. 8vo, original cloth (plate 11 is in facsimile, spines slightly repaired, library numerals on spines) London, 1835-36

**£2500**

“one of the most extensive accounts of the Northwest to be published up to that date” (Streeter).

Forbes 'Hawaiian Bibliography No. 942. HOWES H-624. PRIZEL 4223. STREETER 3346. WAGNER-CAMP 60.

The second volume contains an account of Douglas (David, botanist and traveller) Journey to the North-Western Parts of North America, 1824-27, Excursions on the Columbia River, Journey to Hudson's Bay, List of Plants introduced, 1826-27, Excursions in California, Voyages to the Sandwich Islands and the Ascent of Mount Roa, with a Memoir of Douglas and particulars of his Death in the Sandwich Islands, 104 pages: with a portrait.

COMPANION  
TO THE  
BOTANICAL  
MAGAZINE

VOL. I.

580  
5



MR. DAVID DOUGLASS.

*Engraved for the  
Companion to Curtis's Botanical Magazine.*

*L. Martin del. G. G. Scott sculp.*

COMPANION  
TO THE  
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR  
A JOURNAL,

CONTAINING SUCH INTERESTING BOTANICAL INFORMATION AS DOES NOT COME  
WITHIN THE PRESCRIBED LIMITS OF THE MAGAZINE, WITH  
OCASIONAL FIGURES.

By Sir W. J. HOOKER, K. H. LL. D. F. R. S. & L. S.

*And Royal Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow.*

VOL. II.

LONDON:

Printed by Daniel Colverton, St. Dunstons Lane,

FOR THE PROPRIETOR, SAMUEL CURTIS;

PRINTED AT THE

PRINTING OFFICE OF WALTER WOODWARD, STATIONERS' HALL COURT, STREET,

AND BARNUM, GILBERT AND PEARSON, 20, DORSET SQUARE, J. & A. COOK, GENERAL BOOKSELLERS, BATHURST,

AND THE BOOKSELLERS OF THE SEVERAL UNIVERSITIES, AND OF THE SEVERAL SOCIETIES OF LONDON AND ELSEWHERE.

1846.



### 7. Krusenstern (Ivan Fedorovich)

**Voyage Autour du Monde**, fait dans les années 1803, 1804, 1805, et 1806, par les ordres de Sa Majesté Impériale Alexandre 1<sup>er</sup> Empereur de Russie, sur les vaisseaux la *Nadiejeda* et la *Neva*, Traduit de l'aveu et avec des additions de l'auteur; la traduction revue par M. J.-B.-B. Eyriès,

FIRST FRENCH EDITION, 21 lithograph plates and 9 engraved maps, 2 vol, 8vo, and folio atlas, text in original paper wrappers, some repairs, labels re-laid down, uncut, atlas bound in half contemporary quarter red straight grained morocco, text is housed in a half red morocco box uniformly bound to style of the atlas, Paris, Librairie de Gide fils, 1821

**£13,500**

Hill, 953, Lada-Mocarski 61; Cordier Japonica 459; Kroepelien 695; Sabin 38382; Wickersham 6234. O'Reilly-Reitman, 732.

The very fine atlas which is only published with the French edition, "is very important and difficult to obtain" (Hill) it contains 21 lithographed plates by Engelmann and 9 maps, although the illustrations are unsigned, O'Reilly informs us that they are probably the work of Tilesius, who was one of the naturalists on the expedition. They include a portrait of Krusenstern, 4 views of Nuku-Hiva and 8 of Japan and 1 of Aleutian's. The maps include 3 of the Marquesas and 4 relating to Japan.

Krusenstern's voyage of 1803-1806 was the first Russian circumnavigation of the globe and one of the most important voyages of exploration in the Pacific after Cook. It was authorised by Tsar Nicholas I and the voyage was funded by the Russian American Company to explore the north Pacific, to establish diplomatic and commercial relations with Japan, visit the Russian trading posts along the northwest coast of America and examine California for a possible Russian colony. The great importance of this work is its contribution to hydrographic knowledge of the Pacific coast of North America.

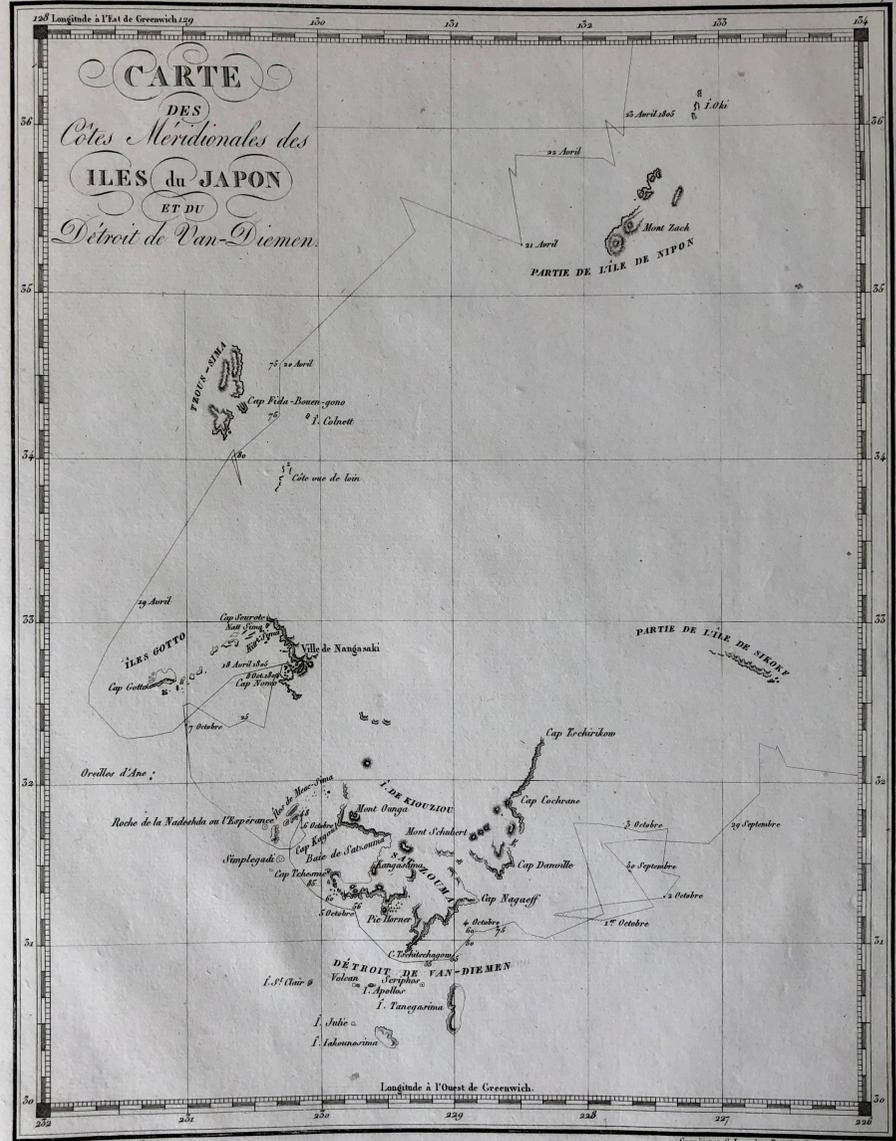
He was accompanied by a brilliant corps of officers, including Lisiansky, Langsdorff, and Kotzebue, all to make their own mark in Pacific exploration. The expedition left Kronstadt on August 7, 1803, in two ships "Nadeshda" and "Neva". They sailed via the Canary Islands, Brazil, Cape Horn, Washington, Sandwich Islands and on to Kamchatka. From there the expedition made a round trip to Japan, explored the coast of Sakhalin, visited Russian America and returned home with stopovers in China, St. Helena, and Copenhagen. The ships arrived back at Kronstadt in August, 1806. The results of the voyage published added vastly to knowledge of the north Pacific, and the voyage had important connections for Russian relations with the Japanese.



CARTE  
DES ILES KOURILES  
ET CONTRÉES VOISINES.







Dessiné par A. B. Vermeil. Géographe.

Gravé par C. Lescaze, Rue des Fossés St-Victor, N° 5.

## TRADING VOYAGE TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AND N.W. AMERICA

**8. An interesting Original Manuscript Log Book of the “Avon”, a Boston Based Trading Ship on a Voyage Bound for the Pacific Ocean, 1815-1818, Ship ‘Ida’ 1818, Sandwich Islands and Ship ‘True America’ Java Seas, 1819, Commanded by Captain Whittemore and Recorded by the Ship’s Purser George Melcher,** neatly written on 224 pages (loosely inserted is a small full length photograph of George Melcher), folio, original calf over marble boards, covered with sailcloth (water stained and showing candle grease throughout, some words age fading), housed in cloth box. 1815-1819

£16,000

The ‘Avon’ departed Boston in 1815 bound for Botany Bay, on December 27th, they reached Port Jackson, on May 9, 1816, they then proceeded to “Sidney Cove” where they “loaded the small arms and prepared against any surprise convicts” they also loaded wood and made repairs to the ‘Avon’, also unloaded some of their cargo of flour, pepper, tobacco, raisins, pitch and chocolate.

After a month in port they weighed anchor and proceeded to sail to the Sandwich Islands, arriving at “Wahoo Harbour” August 11, continued their voyage to Owhyee with two passengers, Captain Smith and McNeil. They had a period of Island hopping moving freight and passengers until September 13, when they sailed to the North West Coast of America. There is a gap in the log from September 18 until December 12, 1816. arriving “from Norfolk Sound” sailing for the rest of the month between Catalina [Island] and the mainland.

February, 1817, they headed south along the Baja Peninsula, sailing with the Boston Trader ‘Sultan’. On April 12, still sailing south Melcher makes reference to scraping the mould off the Seal Skins, during their journey along the California coast. “F. W. Howay, in his book “A List of Trading Vessels in the Maritime Fur Trade, 1805 - 1814” observes that this ship may possibly have been trading on the coast in 1817, but was principally occupied in poaching and smuggling on the coast of California.

On April, 15, they stowed the seal skins and headed for the Sandwich Islands. Between May 13-July 2, they were busy sailing in the Hawaiian Waters for trade. May 23, they anchored in Whymea Roads where Melcher observed “Fort[Elizabeth} being erected... Russians about leaving this, having been drove from the shore by the natives.

”May 26, “A gang of Chiefs on board and the King’s former wife, she having most to say... mounted swivels on the bit head, moved an arm chest on the Fore Castle. These precautions were taken on account of the natives having an idea that this ship belongs to B. P. Battae, and they might attempt to take it by force.”

June 5, Landed at Whymea under Tomorees protection. June 12, Troubled with drunken Chiefs and canoe’s with rum to sell. June 13, sent on shore sample of goods. June 17, Took on board 248 sticks of Sandel wood. June 22, Came to anchor in Whymea Roads... by the Kings old house. June 24, Tomoree and suit[suite] on board. Saluted him with 3 guns. June 27, Delivered to Kings man a bbl rice and 1 keg powder. June 29, Landed 144 bars iron.

Mention is made regarding the 'Enterprise' an Astor ship involved in the fur trade, also the Salem brig 'Panther', the Boston ship 'Parragon' and other American traders.

There is another gap in the log from July 8, to February 14, 1818 when they are bound from Tahiti to Coquimbo, Chile. Captain Whittemore became sick in Chile (where he evidently died).

March 1818, all the trade goods on board the 'Avon' were transferred to the 'Ida'.

Melcher lists the transferred cargo in great detail on over 5 pages, with the entry "Captain Whittemore sick in Coquimbo and myself once more adrift." And I accepted the kind offer of Captain Dorr to give me a passage[home] and I carried my things on board the 'Ida'.

At the end of May, the 'Ida' returned to Hawaii tied up next to the 'Columbia(which had already been sold to King Kamehameha, I.). The 'Ida' resume trading and then departed for Canton with Chinese passengers on board... the log ends in June sailing in Indonesian waters as they passed 'Volcano Grande' Mount Tambora just three years after its devastating eruption.

The log continues to January 25th, 1819, with the ship "True America" as she sails through the Sunday Straits on her way from Canton. They reached England in June. "138 days from Macoa Road." Then sailed to Hamburg where they began unloading cargo beside the Elbe River.

Doctor G.A. Schaffer, of the Russian American Company, sailed on the American ship 'Avon' (Captain Isaac Whittemore) for the bay of Hanalei, on the north side of Kauai. He liked what he saw, and on return to Waimea gave the Ship 'Lydia' to Kaumualii in return for the valley and port of Hanalei, in a convention witnessed by Captains Whittemore. He next arranged for Company purchase of the 'Avon' from Whittemore for 200, 000 piastres, payable in Sitka.

Kaumualii, in exchange for the protection and added assurance the 'Avon' would afford his expansionist projects, agreed to compensate the Company with three cargoes of sandalwood.

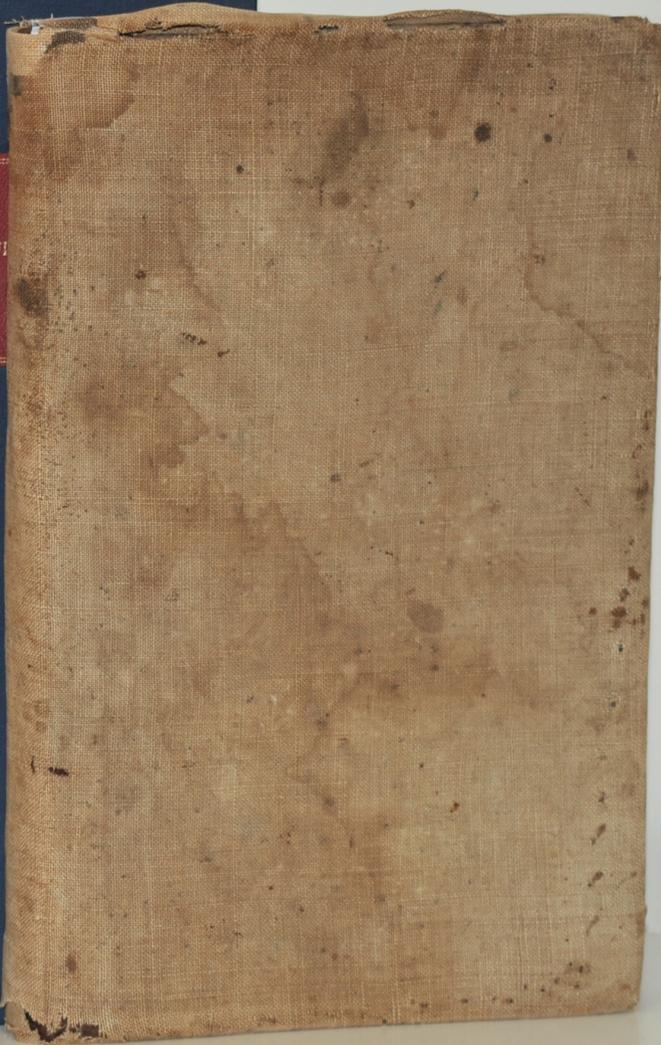
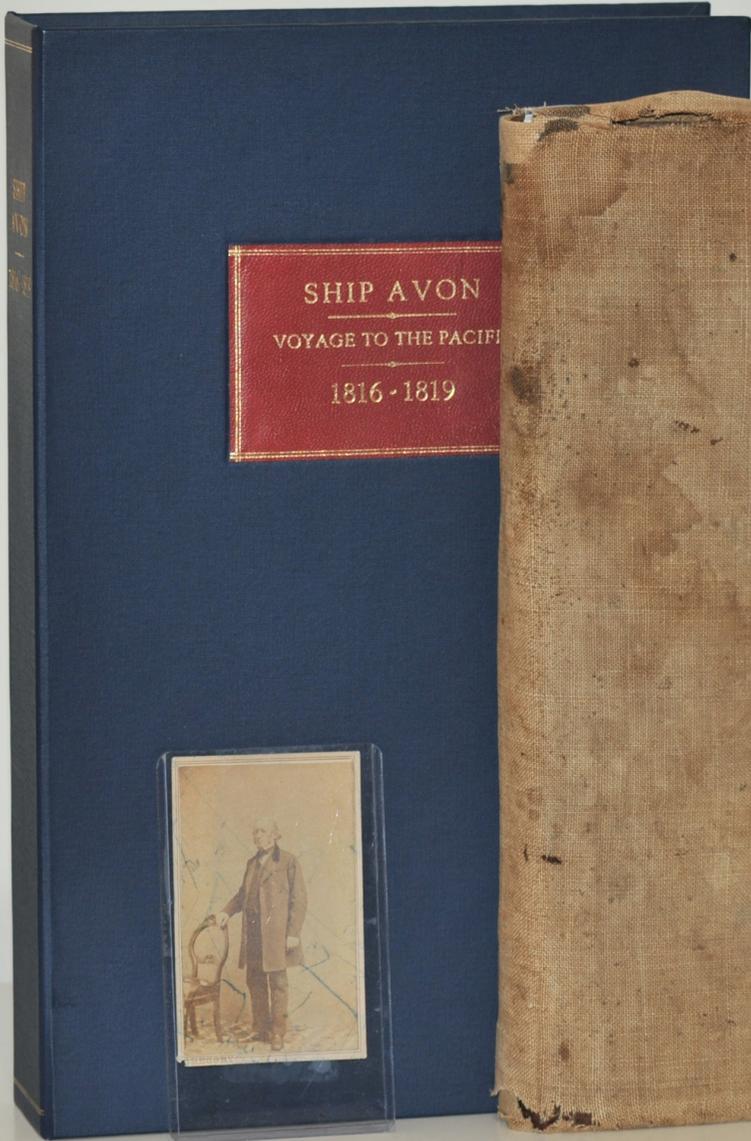
On September 6, Captain Whittemore sailed for Sitka with the 'Avon', to conclude the purchase. Baranov's son Antipatr accompanied him as a passenger.

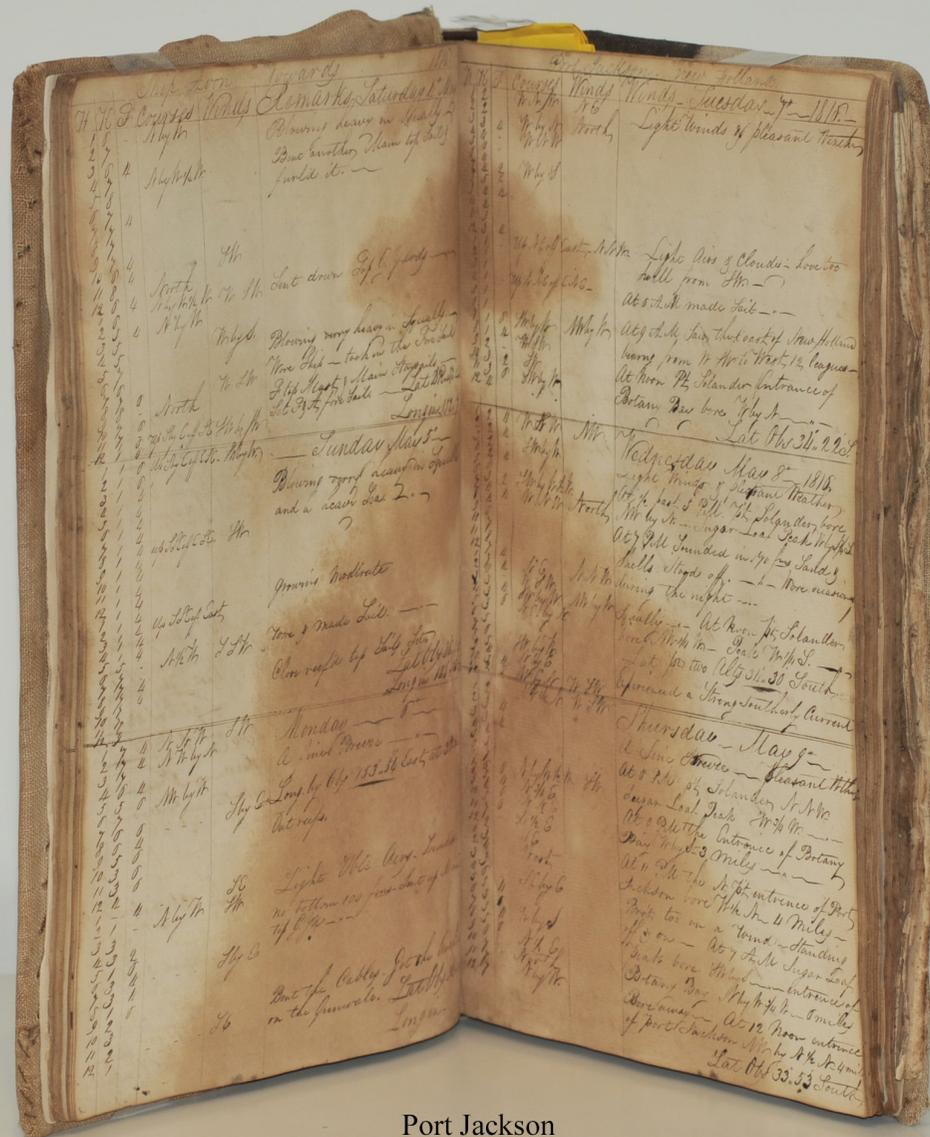
In January 1817, word finally came from Baranov. Whittemore had arrived in Sitka with the 'Avon' at the end of September, expecting payment for the ship. Instead, Baranov had promptly repudiated the transaction arranged by Schäffer.

Whittemore's reactions to this wild-goose chase are not indicated; he went on to the California coast early in 1817, and thence back to Hawaii.

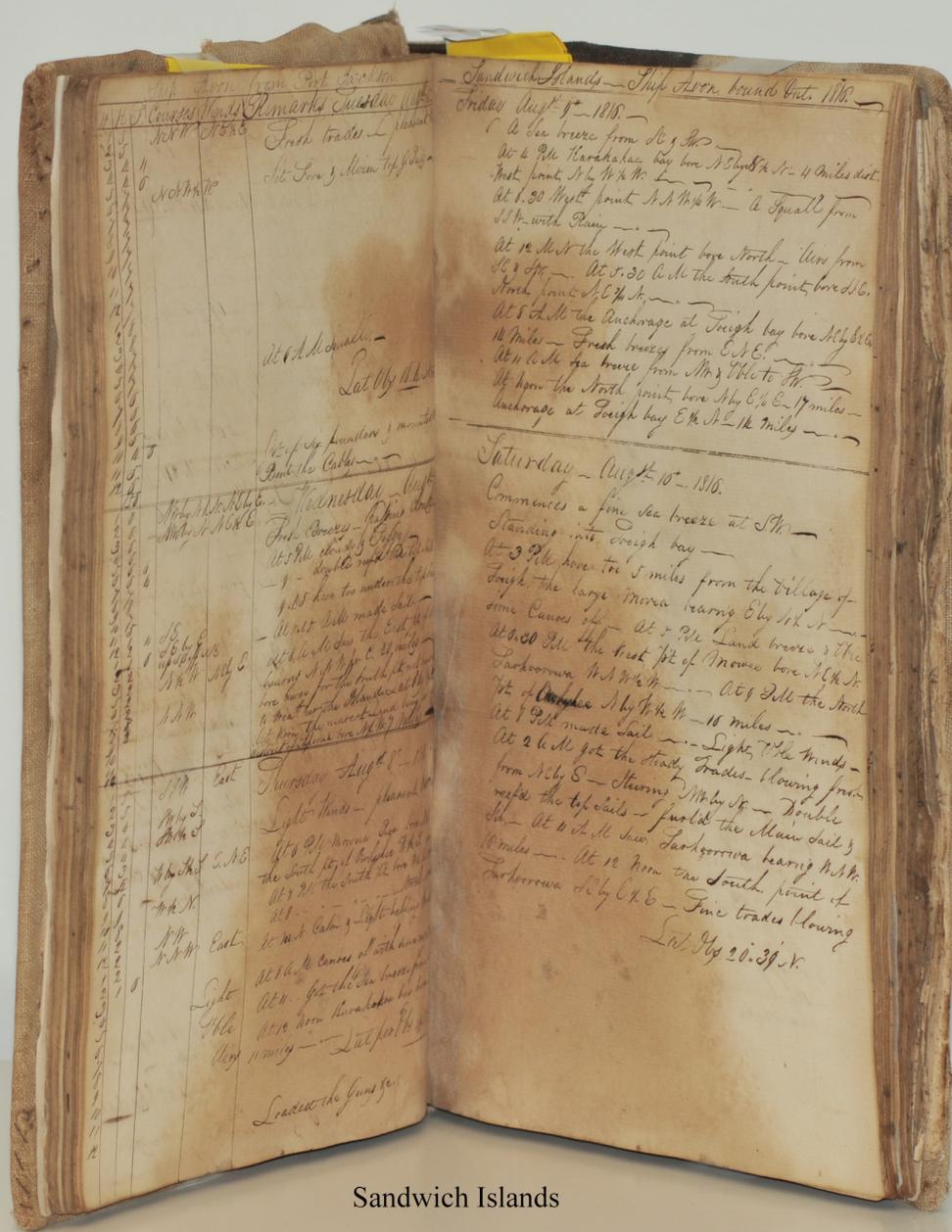
Whittemore, it seems became indirectly involved in a scheme to take Hawaii with Dr. Schaffer of the Russian American Company.

SHIP AVON  
VOYAGE TO THE PACIFIC  
1816-1819





Port Jackson



Sandwich Islands - High Noon bounds Oct. 1818  
Friday August 9<sup>th</sup> 1818

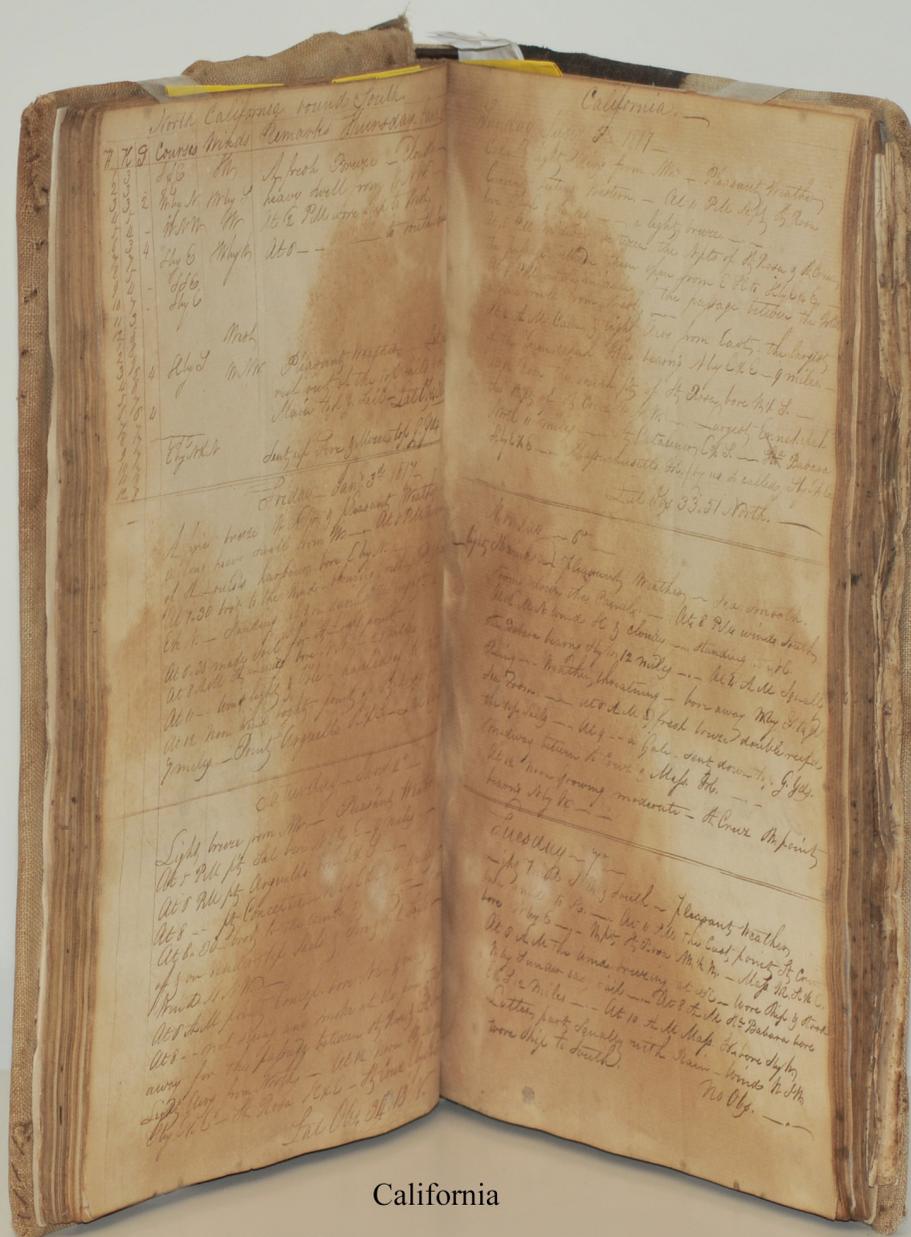
At 6 the breeze from S by E  
At 2 PM Karakakoa bay bore N 1/2 S 1/2 W - 11 miles dist.  
At 6.30 West point N 1/2 W 1/4 W - a Squall from  
S W with Rain  
At 12 West the West Point bore North - line from  
S 1/2 E - At 5.30 with the fresh point bore S 1/2 E  
Fresh breeze from S 1/2 E  
At 8 till the Anchorage at Toigh bay bore N 1/2 E 1/2 S  
14 miles - Fresh breeze from E N E  
At 11 till the breeze from N by N 1/2 E to S  
At noon the North point bore N by E 1/2 E - 17 miles  
Anchorage at Toigh bay E 1/2 S 1/2 W 14 miles

Saturday August 10<sup>th</sup> 1818

Commences a fine sea breeze at 3 PM  
Standing in Toigh bay  
At 3 till have to 5 miles from the village of  
Toigh the large Mera bearing E by N 1/2 E  
At 5 PM Land breeze & the  
At 6.30 till the West pt of Mera bore N 1/2 E  
Tarkoorua N 1/2 W 1/4 W - At 9 till the North  
At 9 till muste Sail - Light & the winds  
At 2 till get the steady Trades blowing fresh  
from N by E - Steams N by N 1/2 W - Double  
under the top sails - fresh the Main sail 3  
14 miles - At 12 from the South point of  
Tarkoorua S by E 1/2 S - Fine trades blowing  
Lat 13<sup>o</sup> 31' N

Table with columns for time and location. Includes entries like 'At 10 till the breeze from S by E', 'At 11 till the breeze from N by N 1/2 E', and 'At 12 till the breeze from N by N 1/2 E'. The table is partially obscured by a yellow tab at the top.

Sandwich Islands



North California bound South

Course	Miles	Remarks	Distance
1	10	By Brock Cove	10
2	10	heavy swell from N.W.	20
3	10	W. by N. 10 E. 10 miles	30
4	10	W. by N. 10 E. 10 miles	40
5	10	W. by N. 10 E. 10 miles	50
6	10	W. by N. 10 E. 10 miles	60
7	10	W. by N. 10 E. 10 miles	70
8	10	W. by N. 10 E. 10 miles	80
9	10	W. by N. 10 E. 10 miles	90
10	10	W. by N. 10 E. 10 miles	100
11	10	W. by N. 10 E. 10 miles	110
12	10	W. by N. 10 E. 10 miles	120
13	10	W. by N. 10 E. 10 miles	130
14	10	W. by N. 10 E. 10 miles	140
15	10	W. by N. 10 E. 10 miles	150
16	10	W. by N. 10 E. 10 miles	160
17	10	W. by N. 10 E. 10 miles	170
18	10	W. by N. 10 E. 10 miles	180
19	10	W. by N. 10 E. 10 miles	190
20	10	W. by N. 10 E. 10 miles	200

Light breeze from N.W. - Pleasant weather  
 At 5 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 8 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 11 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 1 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 4 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 7 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 10 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 1 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 4 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 7 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 10 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles

At 11 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 1 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 4 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 7 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 10 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 1 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 4 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 7 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 10 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 1 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 4 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 7 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 10 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles

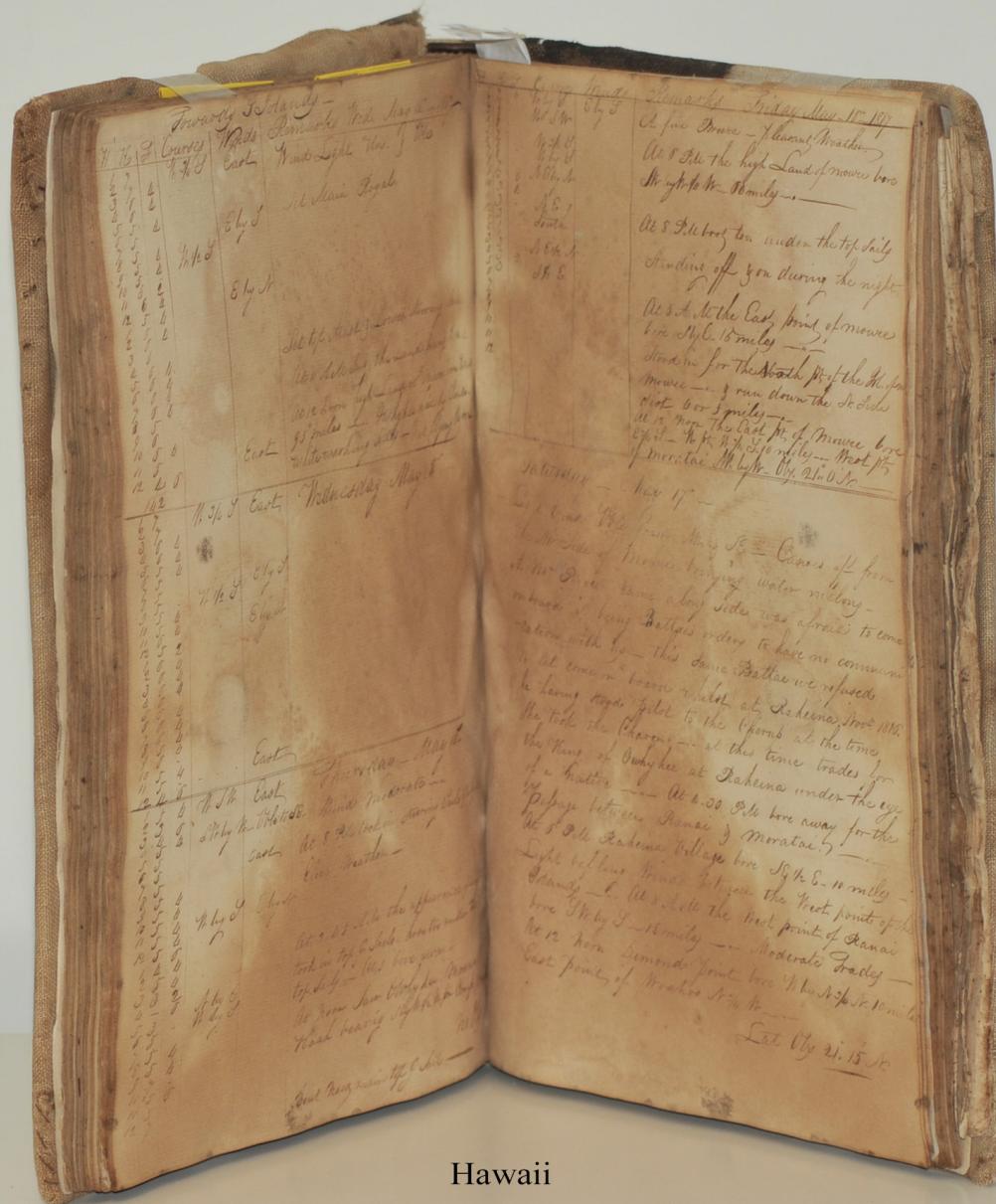
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 At 4 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 7 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles  
 At 10 P.M. by day from N.W. 10 miles

California



Hawaii

## Tourism in the Federated Malay States

9 . [Malay states]. Federated Malay States. Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang.

Trade & Travel. First edition. 12mo (18.5 x 12 cm), pp. 48, text illustrations. original pictorial wrappers. London, Malay States Development Agency. 1911

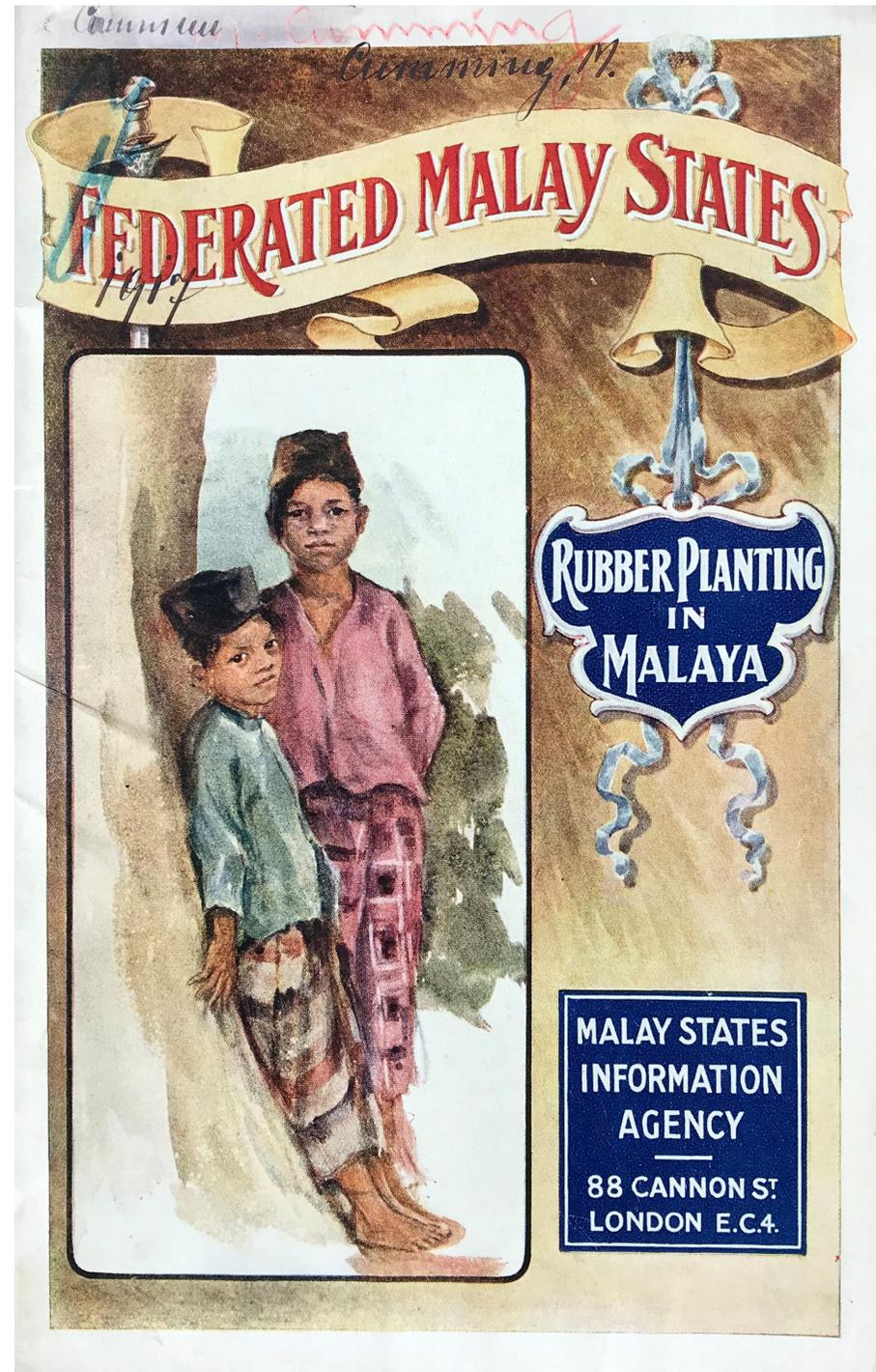
£250

COPAC records no copies. We locate copies at the National Library of Malaysia and National Library of Singapore only.

A scarce early booklet issued to promote tourism and trade just as the rubber boom was passing its peak.

“There is no Colony or Protectorate over which the British flag flies that offers to traveller more alluring prospects... of a pleasant holiday trip than the Federated Malay States.” The introduction emphasises the opportunity to combine business interests in tin or rubber with pleasure travel. There are descriptive notes on both industries, followed by an overview of routes to the Federated Malay States by sea. The bulk of the text lists points of interest, including Penang, the open-cast mines at Taiping, Kuala Lumpur, and Seremban.

The final section gives general hints on accommodation, curios, and clothing, together with a note on hunting and automobile use, which records that two “ladies, attended by a native, have travelled through the Peninsula on a 10-h.p. single cylinder Adams car.” There are eighteen pages of contemporary advertisements included in the text.



**10. Perea Y Rojas (Daniel 1834-1909)**  
**Original 'Corrida de Toros' Spanish Bullfighting,**

FIRST EDITION, chromolithograph title page, and 14 chromolithographed plates after paintings by D. Perea. folio, unbound, housed in a oblong cloth portfolio, plates measure 14 x 17 inches, Madrid, F. Boronat y Satorre, c1873

**£1500**

Not located in OCLC.

All of the illustrations are in excellent condition, clean and with vibrant original colour, a few have some very minor spotting and some have some very small edge tears.

A series of plates depicting in chronological order of the ritual of the bullfight, from the capture of the bulls [Encierro de Los Toros] to their demise and removal from the bull ring by mules [Las Mullilas Sacando al Toro]. Captions in Spanish, French and English, produced at the approximate time Manet painted his bull fight scenes. A scarce piece of Tauromancy.

LAM<sup>a</sup> 12<sup>a</sup>



D Perca pintó.

Cromolit<sup>o</sup> de F<sup>co</sup> Boronat y Satorre, Madrid.

E Casanova cromolit<sup>o</sup>.

ESTOCADA RECIBIENDO.

LE TAUREAU REÇOIT LE COUP D'ÈPÉE † RECEIVING THE BULL THE STUB.

LAM<sup>A</sup> 5<sup>A</sup>



D Perea pinto.

Cromolit<sup>a</sup> de F<sup>co</sup> Boronat y Satorre Madrid.

el Magistral Cromolit<sup>a</sup>.

SUERTE DE VARA.

EXERCICE DE LA PIQUE † PICADOR RECEIVING A CHARGE OF THE BULL

## 11. Raffles (Sir Stamford)

**Substance of a minute recorded by the Honourable Thomas Stamford Raffles**, Lieutenant-Governor of Java and its dependencies, on the 11th February 1814; on the introduction of an improved system of internal management and the establishment of a land rental on the island of Java: to which are added several of the most interesting documents therein referred to.

FIRST EDITION. 4to (30 x 24 cm), pp.[vi], 293, [1], original contemporary marble paper boards,(rebacked and re-cornered) in half navy blue morocco, gilt lines, London, printed (but not published) for Black, Parry, and Co.,Booksellers to the Honourable East-India Company, 1814

£4500

A scarce Raffles item, published in defence of the land reform in Java which he planned and implemented as Lieutenant-Governor during the British occupation of the Dutch East Indies. The bulk of the text comprises his minute of 11 February 1814, which outlines the general principles underpinning the land reforms, a detailed survey of their implementation and results achieved, and a general overview of information on the existing Javanese usage, customs, and institutions gathered during implementation. There is also a section on judicial reform. Raffles includes his instructions to colonial officials regarding land reforms and printed models for rental schedules, revenue reports, and leases. The appendix contains his earlier minute of 14 June 1813 and the critical assessment of the proposed reforms provided by H.W. Muntinghe, a Dutch member of the British provisional government of Java, on 28 July 1813.

Stamford Raffles (1781-1826) was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Java by Lord Minto in 1811, after the successful British invasion. Minto had been ordered to defeat the Franco-Dutch forces in Java, reduce their fortifications and then withdraw, but exceeded his instructions and established a British government in Java. He charged Raffles with improving the state of Java.

Raffles established a Land Commission, lead by Colin Mackenzie (1754-1821), who went on to become Surveyor-General of India. Mackenzie and a team of Dutch officials worked from 1812 to 1813 to survey the system and state of land tenure on Java. Their reports underpinned the proposal put forward by Raffles. By 1814, he had partially implemented the reforms, but the move towards individually assessed leases in place of a semi-feudal system of forced labour encountered numerous problems. The government employed a weak paper currency domestically but required hard currency in the form of silver for external transactions. Local rulers felt that their position had been undermined and coffee prices remained lower than Raffles had optimistically hoped.

Raffles was forced to institute a series of land auctions to consolidate his administration's financial position in 1813; these had attracted considerable attention and criticism by 1814. Raffles paid the costs of printing this work from his own pocket to promote and defend his record in Britain. In August of 1814, the British and Dutch governments agreed that Java would return to Dutch rule, effectively hamstringing Raffles for the remainder of his time in post. He was censured and transferred to Bencoolen in October of 1815.

With the return of Dutch administration in 1815, his ambitious program of land reform was stillborn. Subsequent assessments have generally recognised the purity of his motives in pushing for land reform, but criticised his planning, economic forecasts, and implementation.

SUBSTANCE OF A MINUTE

RECORDED BY

THE HONOURABLE THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES,

*Licutenant-Governor of Java and its Dependencies,*

ON THE

11TH FEBRUARY 1814.

SUBSTANCE OF A MINUTE

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AND THE

ESTABLISHMENT OF A LAND RENTAL

ON THE

**Island of Java :**

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

SEVERAL OF THE MOST INTERESTING DOCUMENTS THEREIN

REFERRED TO.

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LONDON :

Printed (but not published) for BLACK, PARRY, and Co., Booksellers to the Honourable  
East-India Company, Leadenhall Street.

1814.

AUSTRALIAN SCHOOL OF PACIFIC  
ADMINISTRATION

**12. [Robinson (T. editor)]**

**Account of Several Late Voyages and Discoveries to the South and North.** Towards the Streights of Maggellen, the South Seas, the Vast Tracts of Land beyond Hollandia Nova, &c. also towards Nova Zembla, Greenland or Spitsberg, Groymland or Engrondland, &c. By Sir John Narborough, Captain Jasmen Tasman, Captain John Wood, and Frederick Marten of Hamburg. To which are annexed a large introduction and supplement, giving an account of other navigations to those regions of the globe.

FIRST EDITION, 2 large folding maps and 19 engraved plates, 8vo, contemporary calf, joints repaired (slight defect to the cartouche of the map of the Magellan Straits) London, 1694

**£4500**

ESTC R18669; Hill 1475; Sabin 72185; Wing N-154.

An important collection of voyages 'evidently designed to illustrate current knowledge of the two outstanding geographical mysteries, the northern sea passage to East Asia and the existence of the supposed Southern Continent. Publication was closely linked to the Royal Society, a keen exponent of the important contribution to science that mariners could make by keeping detailed journals of their voyages. A fellow of the Society, Sir Tanceed Robinson, is usually credited as editor and the book is dedicated by its publishers, the Royal Society's official printers to Samuel Pepys, who, in addition to his famous place in naval affairs, was a Fellow and President of the Society. It was widely read, sometimes in dire circumstances, such as by the survivors of the Wager (one of Anson's support ships) who pored over a copy for navigational information when wrecked off the bleak coast of Patagonia.

The narratives of the two English voyages- Narborough's and Wood's - are printed here for the first time. Narborough's expedition (1669-71) was the first English venture to the Pacific since that of Hawkins in 1593-94 and was the first such expedition to be officially sanctioned by the Admiralty. Instructed to make discoveries and to explore opportunities to breach the Spanish commercial monopoly over South America, Narborough was forced by increasing hostility to turn back having reached Valdivia in Chili. His principal achievements were some careful observations of Patagonia and an excellent chart of the Straits of Magellan that remained standard for many years. Wood's voyage was an attempt to find a north-east passage to Japan but was wrecked off Novaya Zemlya in 1676. The book's introduction concludes against the existence of such a passage and agrees with Wood that Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya formed part of a single landmass. Martens's description of his voyage to Spitzbergen in 1671, which includes valuable information on whaling in northern waters.

The interest in Tasman's great voyage to the south in 1642, when he discovered Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) and New Zealand, presages the series of English attempts to locate the Southern Continent in the 18th century. The editor of the present volume follows the contemporary belief that such a continent enclosed the southern extremities of the Indian and Pacific oceans and he suggests that the Dutch may have discovered more than they had published.

AN  
**ACCOUNT**  
Of Several **LATE**  
**Voyages & Discoveries**

TO THE  
**SOUTH and NORTH.**

TOWARDS  
*The Straights of Magellan, the South Seas, the vast  
Tracts of Land beyond Hollandia Nova, &c.*

ALSO  
*Towards Nova Zembla, Greenland or Spitsberg,  
Groyland or Engrondland, &c.*

BY  
Sir **JOHN NARBOROUGH**, Captain **JASSEN  
TASMAN**, Captain **JOHN WOOD**, and  
**FREDERICK MARTEN** of *Hamburgh.*

To which are Annexed a **LARGE**  
**Introduction and Supplement,**  
GIVING  
**An Account of other NAVIGATIONS**  
to those Regions of the **GLOBE.**  
The Whole Illustrated with  
**CHARTS and FIGURES.**

London: Printed for *Sam. Smith* and *Benj. Walford*, Printers to the  
*Royal Society*, at the *Prince's Arms* in *S. Paul's Churchyard*, 1694.

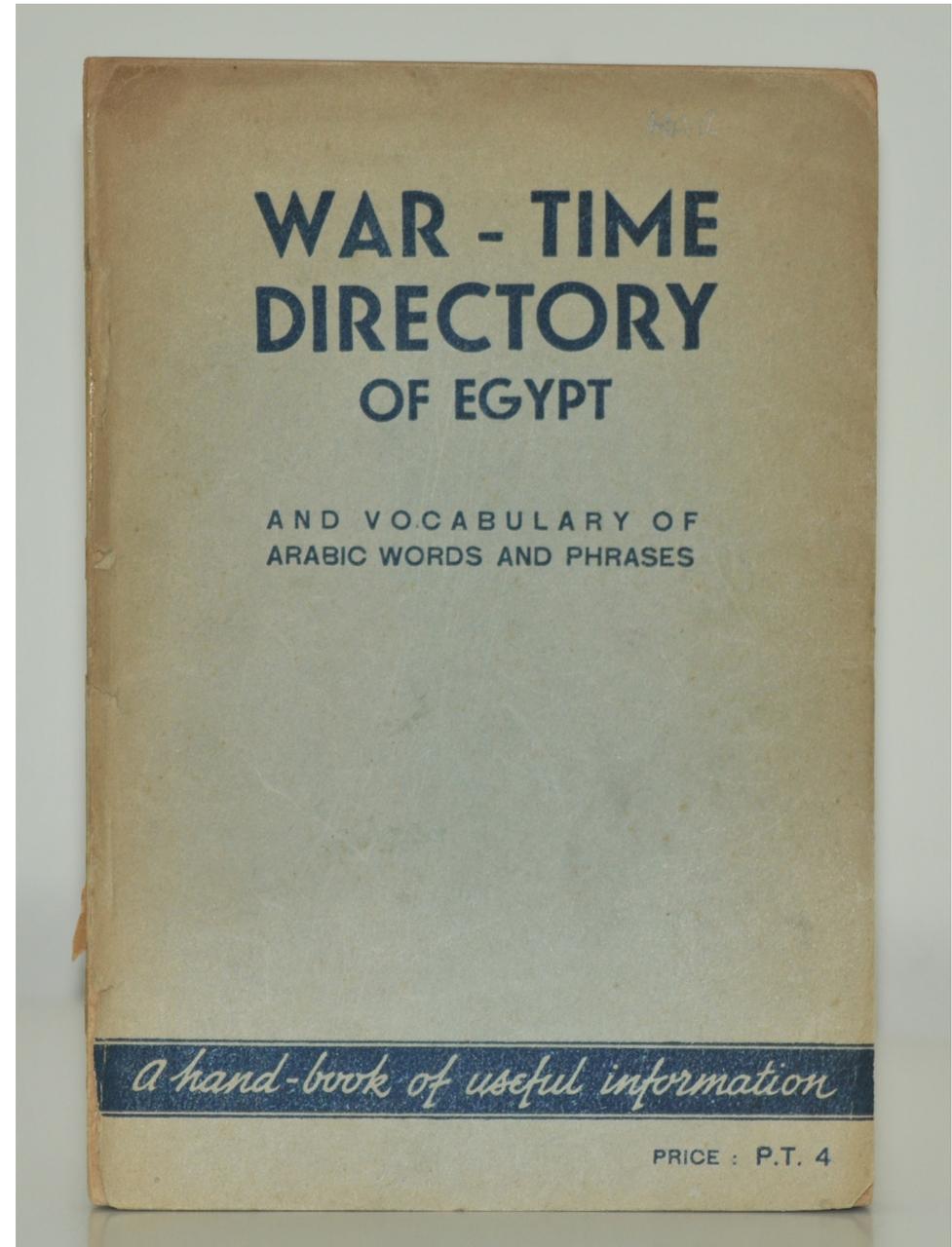


13. War-Time Directory of Egypt and Vocabulary of Arabic Words and Phrases,

FIRST EDITION, 96 pages, folding street plan of Cairo, 4 illustrations and numerous advertisements, 8vo, original printed wrappers(spine repaired, back wrapper missing) printed by Al Hilal, Cairo, n.d.

£250

The advertisements include various night clubs and photographs of the oriental dancers Miss Tahia Carioca, Miss Hekmat Fahmay and the film star Assia.



**14. [Whittingham (Ferdinand)**

**Bermuda: A Colony, a Fortress, and a Prison.** Or, Eighteen Months[1855-56] in the Somers' Islands. By a Field Officer,

FIRST EDITION, x [ix-xii], 287 pp., publishers 24 page catalogue dated November, 1856. folding coloured map of Bermuda, 8 coloured tinted lithograph views with original tissues, 8vo, original publishers pebble grained brown cloth(slightly worn), London, 1857.

**£1800**

Sabin 4907. Hallett, Bermuda, p.78.

A narrative of Bermuda written by a British officer, and one of the few works entirely devoted to the island and life there. "Col. Whittingham was stationed in Bermuda in 1856 and wrote this account of Bermuda and Bermudians as seen by a garrison officer" Hallett.

The lithograph plates have been taken from Daguerreotypes executed, for the author, by Mr. Whittemore of the United States and a frequent visitor to Bermuda.

1. St. George's Town. 2. Hamilton Wharf. 3. View from Gibbs' Hill. 4. Government House, Mount Langton. 5. Grassy Bay. 6. Ireland Island. 7. The dockyard, camber, hulks and barracks. 8. The Commissioner's House.

The appendix contains an account on the yellow fever epidemics in Bermuda.



BERMUDA  
 A COLONY, A FORTRESS, AND A PRISON;  
 EIGHTEEN MONTHS IN THE SOMERS' ISLANDS.

(WITH MAP AND ILLUSTRATIONS.)

A FIELD OFFICER.

"Would not I, the African merchant, see  
 The West Indian soldier, take his rest,  
 The Irish peasant, and the Englishman?"  
 SCOTLAND.

"Preventing war  
 In peace, provides its arms against a war."  
 FINE.

LONDON:  
 LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, LONGMANS, & ROBERTS,  
 1857.

*The right of translation is reserved.*