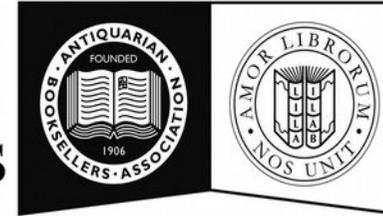




Reg and Philip Remington Books



1. Akhmatov (I.) Geographical, Historical, and Chorographical Atlas of the Russian State,

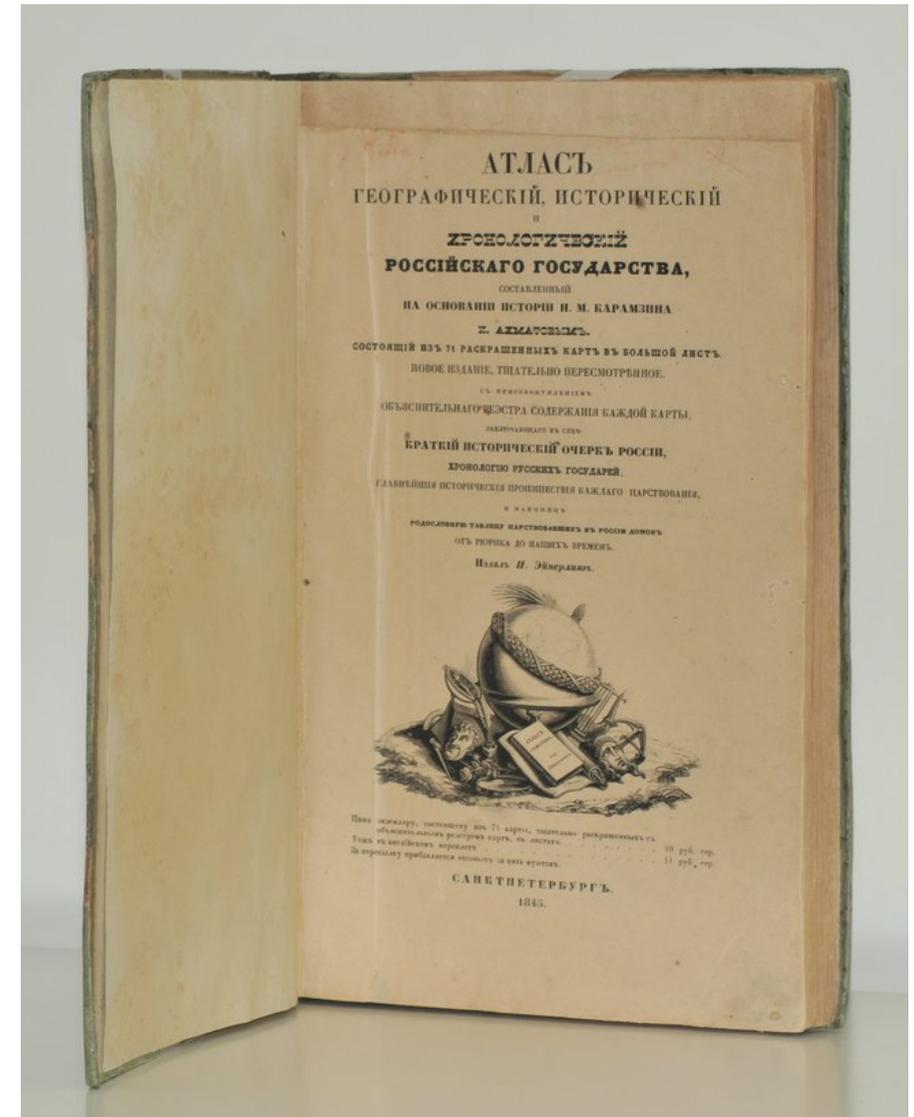
Based on the History of N.M. Karamzin, New Edition, revised,
title page, 28 pp, 71 coloured maps, folding table of Chronology
of Russian Tsars, 862-1845,

Folio, original cloth-backed printed paper-covered boards (covers
worn and stained, some loss to the paper title on covers, toning
and scattered foxing), Saint Petersburg, 1845.

£5000

Jeremy Black: Maps and History, page 74.

Karamzin was a distinguished Russian historian of the early 19th
century, he provides a detailed account of the development
of Muscovy. Shows the barbarian invasions divided among a
number of maps, also the case with Mongol advances, depicted on
4 maps.



2. Bellin (Jacques Nicolas)

Observations sur la construction de la Carte de l'ocean oriental ou mers des Indes, pour servir aux vaisseaux du roy. Dressée au Dépôt des cartes, plans & journaux de la Marine; par ordre de M. le comte de Maurepas,

FIRST EDITION, 35 pp. 4to, 23x18 cms, modern marbled boards, morocco spine label, [Paris], [De l'Imprimerie de Jacques Guerin] 1740.

Not listed in OCLC; Sabin 4556.

The scarce first edition text of Bellin's extensive account of his map of the Indian Ocean. The work includes lengthy separate analyses of the coasts of Africa from the Cape of Good Hope to the Red Sea, Madagascar and other isles in the Indian Ocean, and the coasts and islands of Asia from the Red Sea and especially to China.

In addition to these geographic locations, observations were made in the regions by various explorers. The cartographer Bellin was employed for more than five decades in the French Hydrographic Service, where he served as the first "Ingénieur hydrographe de la Marine." Commissioned to develop new surveys of the coasts of the world. Remarkably scarce in this original printing:

Together with the chart.

JACQUES-NICOLAS BELLIN'S CHART OF THE INDIAN OCEAN.

Bellin (Jacques Nicolas) Carte Reduite De l'Ocean-Orientale ou Mers Des Indes Contenant Les Costes d'Afrique, depuis le Cap de Bonne Espce. jusqu'a La Mer Rouge, et celles d'Asie, depuis la Mer Rouge, jusqu'aa Canton en Chine...

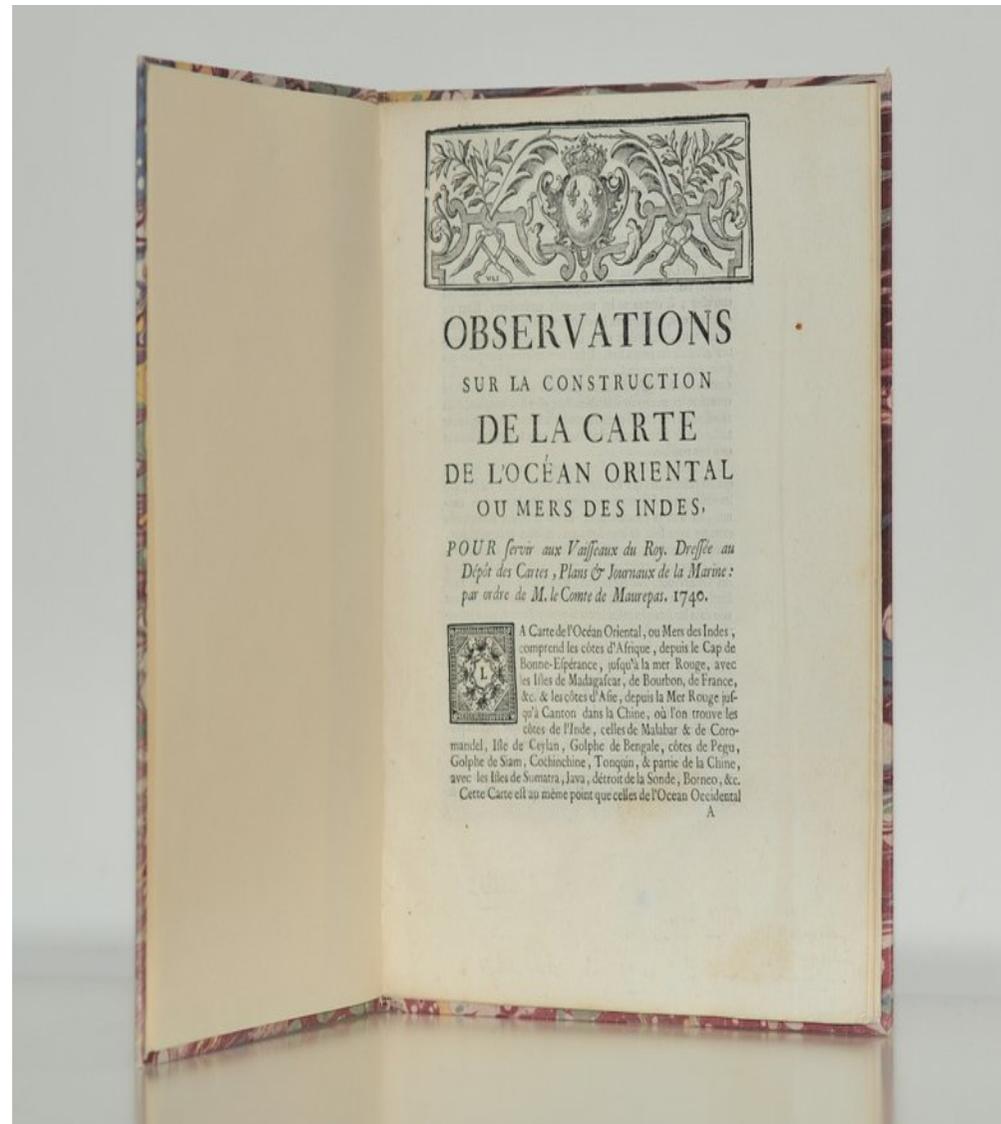
FIRST ISSUE, Copper-engraved chart, hand-coloured in outline. 60.5x78.3 cm (Some mild soiling and discolouration, mostly near the top), Dépôt... de la Marine, France, 1740.

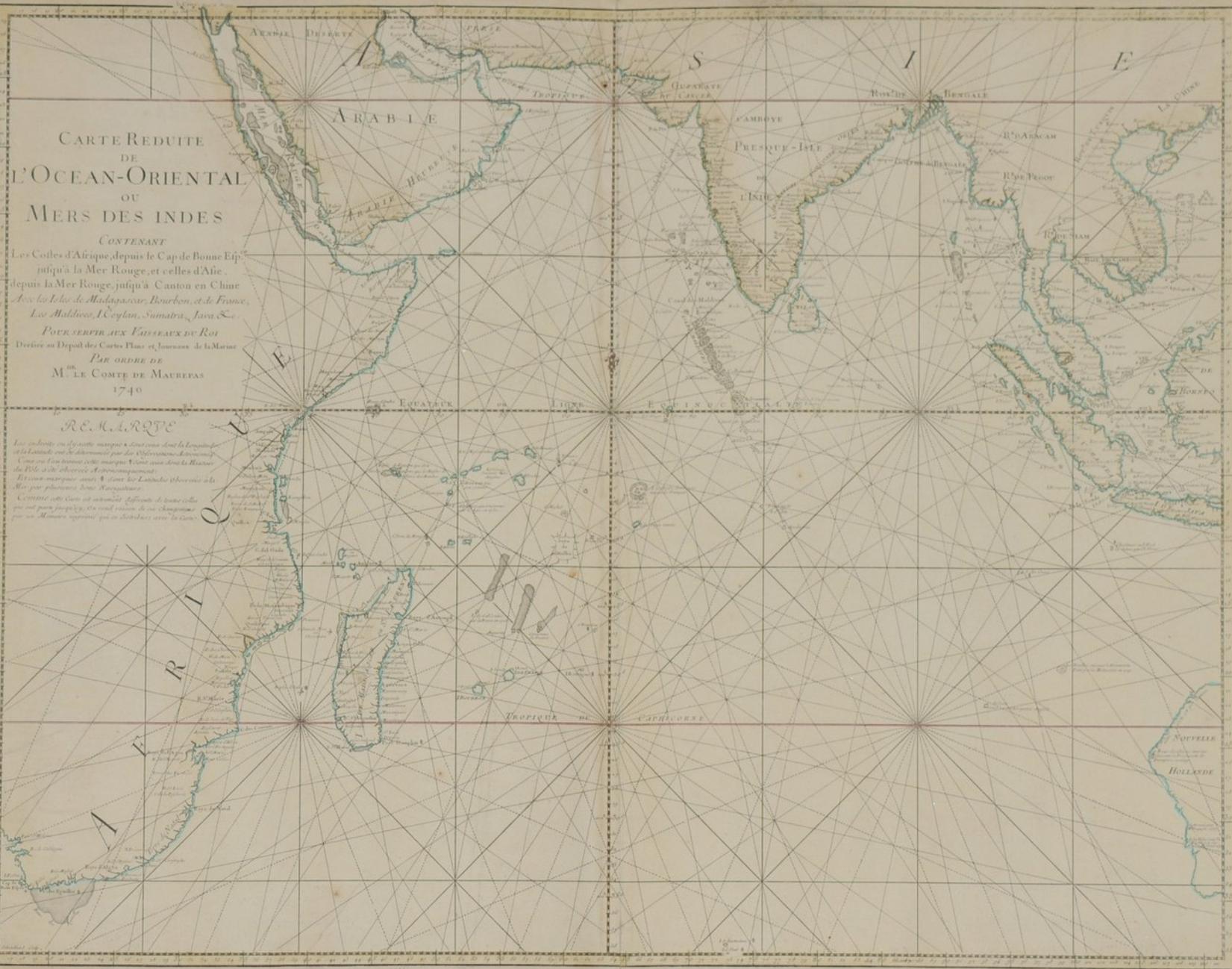
The scarce first issue of this important large scale detailed sea chart, dedicated to Comte de Maurepas, French ministre de la marine to Louis XV by Nicholas Bellin, hydrographer to the French Navy.

The chart extends from Africa to Australia and north to the Tropic of Cancer. It contains the latest cartographic information of the Indian Ocean and features extensive rhumb lines, illustrates and describes the first French contact with the Australian coast at Eendracht Land in 1687 by Duquesne-Guitton, in command of the ship *Loiseau*. The English naming of Shark Bay by Dampier 1699 and the Dutch visit to Swan River by Vlamingh 1697, are added. Bellin also records the first English sighting of the Australian coast and the first recorded European shipwreck off the coast of Western Australia by the *Tryall*, an East India Company ship under the command of John Brookes in 1622, that had run aground on the *Tryal Rocks* (105km off the north-west coast of WA). Brookes's subsequent untruthful report to the authorities in Batavia, had him place the rocks further west than their true position and in the direct course of VOC ships sailing due north for the Sunda Straits. This new information immediately prompted Gerritz, the VOC mapmaker in Batavia, to add the rocks on Dutch charts where they remained in this incorrect position for a period of almost two hundred years.

During this period the French navy, under the command of Comte de Maurepas, regained its lost prestige and France was once again recognised as a maritime power. From the French foothold of Reunion (previously Ile Bourbon) and Mauritius, the Indian Ocean increasingly became an area where the French endeavoured to expand their influence. As part of this expansion, they required their Hydrographic Office to provide up-to-date sea chart such as this.

Price for both items £7500





CARTE REDUITE
DE
L'OCEAN-ORIENTAL
OU
MERS DES INDES

CONTENANT
Les Côtes d'Afrique, depuis le Cap de Bonne Esp.
jusqu'à la Mer Rouge, et celles d'Asie,
depuis la Mer Rouge, jusqu'à Canton en Chine.
Avec les Isles de Madagascar, Bourbon, et de France,
Les Maldives, Ceylan, Sumatra, Java &c.
POUR SERVIR AUX VAISSAUX DU ROI
Dressée au Dépôt des Cartes Plans et Journaux de la Marine
PAR ORDRE DE
M. LE COMTE DE MAUREPAS
1740

REMARQUE
Les côtes ont été marquées & dressées d'après les longitudes
et les latitudes qui se trouvent par les observations astronomiques.
Lors que les côtes ont été marquées, l'usage a été de marquer
de 10 en 10 degrés de longitude & de latitude.
Il s'en est marqué aussi 5 dans les Latitudes observées de la
Mer pour plusieurs de ces Vaisseaux.
Comme cette Carte est destinée à servir de Guide à ceux
qui ont pour but de faire le tour du monde, on a marqué
par un Minus les côtes qui se trouvent vers le Sud.

SHIPWRECK OF THE 'ALBION.'

3. Broadside:

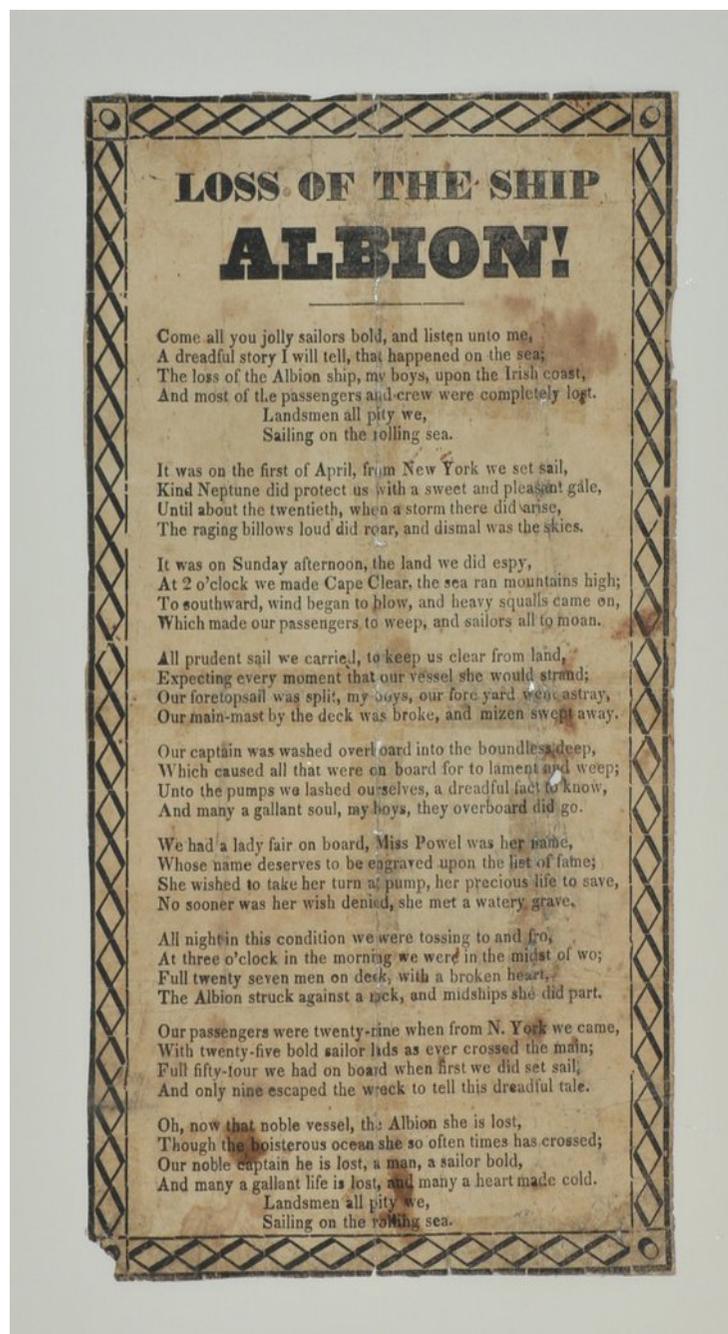
Loss of The Ship Albion!

10 x 5:5 inch, slightly browned and stained (with small loss to the right hand border, hole affecting 2 letters in text), No place of printing, c.1822.

£500

The packet ship Albion, sailing from New York to Liverpool, was wrecked on the coast of Ireland on April 22, 1822. Of the 54 people on board, only 9 survived. As this was the first loss suffered by a North Atlantic packet line, the disaster horrified people on both sides of the ocean.

The Black Ball Line was the first company to offer scheduled packet service across the Atlantic. Its vessels began sailing between New York and Liverpool in 1818. A ship left New York on the first of every month. The Black Ball Line started out with four ships. The Albion, under Captain John Williams, was the line's fifth ship, added in 1819. It had a capacity of 447 tons. The ships took an average of 23 days to sail to Liverpool and 40 days to make the return journey to New York.



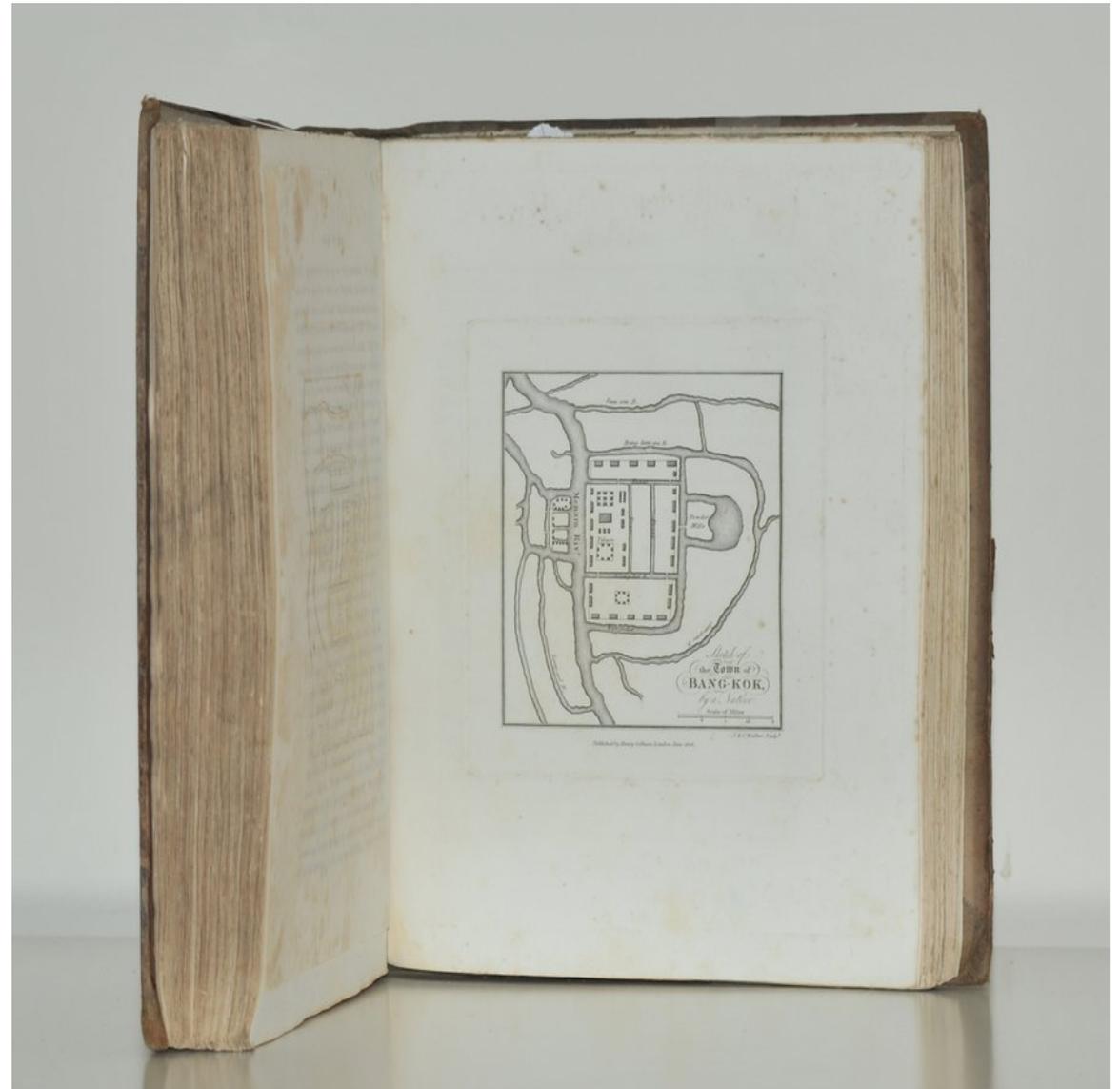
4. Crawford (John) Journal of an Embassy from the Governor-General of India to the Courts of Siam and Cochin China; Exhibiting a View of the Actual State of Those Kingdoms,

FIRST EDITION, [i-viii] [i] – 598pp, large folding map of Siam and Cochin China, folding aquatint plate of the Town and Road of Singapore, 9 aquatint plates, 2 engraved plans of Bangkok and Singapore, 3 plates showing alphabets and vocabularies, numerous wood-engravings within the text, 4to, contemporary boards, neatly and sympathetically rebacked in buckram, new printed paper label to spine, (map laid down on old paper, with slight repairs to margins and at folds, some occasional spotting,) London, 1828.

£7500

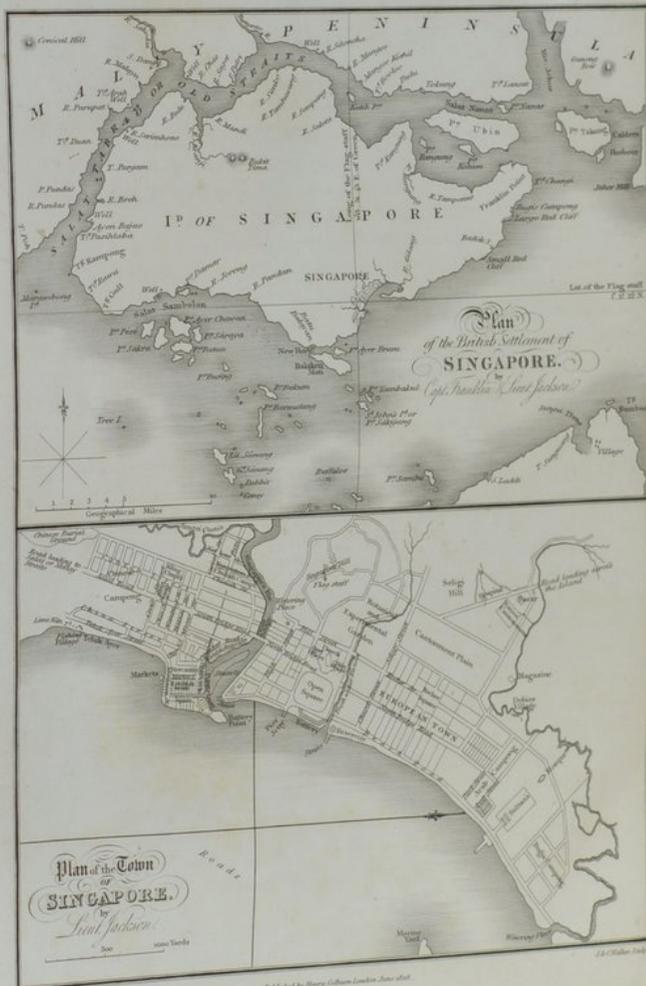
Abbey, Travel 405

This is an account of the author's travels to Siam, Calcutta, Penang, Malacca and other parts of Southeast Asia. He describes in detail the places he visited, the climate, the people he met and the flora and fauna that he came across during his travels. He also documents the economic and administrative aspects of these places.



John Crawfurd (1783-1868) was a Scottish physician who joined the East India Company in 1803. In 1808 he arrived in Penang, where he began his studies of Malay, and in 1811 he accompanied Lord Minto and Thomas Stamford Raffles on the British invasion of Java, where he served as Resident of Yogyakarta until the British withdrawal in 1816. Crawfurd was an envoy to Cochin China and Siam in 1821 before he became Governor of Singapore in 1823 to 1826.. On a diplomatic voyage he travelled through Thailand, Vietnam, and the Malay Peninsula.





Handwritten notes on the right page, including the word "SINGAPORE" and other illegible text.

SHIPWRECK OF THE INDIAMAN 'GROSVENOR'

5. Dalrymple (Alexander)

An Account of the Loss of the Grosvenor Indiaman,

Commanded by Capt. John Coxon on the 4th August 1782, (inferred from the Portuguese description of the coast of Africa to have happened between 28 and 29S, with a relation of the events which befel those survivors who have reached England viz. Robert Price, Thomas Lewis, John Warmington and Barney Larey. Being the report given in to the East-India Company by Alexander Dalrymple, Published with the approbation of the Court of Directors. Esq. NEW [AND BEST] EDITION, half title [i] 58 pages, 19th century half morocco, pebble grained cloth boards, gilt title lettering on the spine, Published: Printed for J.Sewell and J Debrett, London, 1785.

£5500

This edition is a revised and expanded edition, it contains a further 12 extra pages than the first edition, see Andrew Cook: Bibliography of Alexander Dalrymple; No.100.

Mendelssohn (Sidney) South African Bibliography volume 1 page 650:

"The ill-fated vessel sailed from Trincomale on the 13th of June 1782, and struck on the coast of Kaffraria a few weeks after. The passengers agreed to accompany Captain Coxon in an attempt to reach the Dutch settlements in the Cape...., One by one, however, the doomed sufferers succumbed or were left behind, and when, after 117 days of fearful hardships, a remote Dutch farm was reached, only six men arrived out of a whole ship's company.

In fact, the inhospitable, cruelty and barbarity of the Kaffirs was very remarkable and contrary to their usual habits, but in explanation it is stated that "as there subsisted at this time an inveterate enmity between the Kaffirs and the Dutch colonists, who had treated them with unparalleled cruelty, this may account for the behaviour of the former to the shipwrecked English, who being of the same colour as the Dutch, partook of their resentment" Mendelssohn Vol. I.

Four of the rescued crew of the Grosvenor were examined in London by Mr. Dalrymple, at the request of the Chairman of the East India Company, Sir Henry Fletcher. Of the four, Price and Larey went in one party, Lewis in another, and Warmington in a third, but their accounts do not clash. There is a list of the Captain's party, numbering forty-five people, none of whom were ever heard of again, with the exception of two black maid servants; and another list containing the names of twenty individuals, in which part Price and Larey remained and a third, which included at the time Lewis and Warmington.

Five other men were fortunate enough to survive the hardships and perils of the journey: Evans, who remained at the Cape, and Hynes, De Larso, Feancon, and Hubberly, who went to Copenhagen. On the arrival of the survivors at Swellendam, an expedition was fitted out by order of the Governor and Council of the Cape, to go to the wreck in quest of more of the people who were saved." The party was under the command of Captain Miller (Hillegard Miller), and consisted of 30 or 40 waggon's and horses, with tents, and about 100 Europeans and 300 Hottentots," Evans and De Larso accompanied the party, but being opposed by the natives and the horses being exhausted they had to retire. They discovered some lascars and the two black aids; but Price stated that in the course of their journey they saw several dead bodies. According to Theal, the black maids and the lascars asserted that, " to the best of their belief, all the other shipwrecked people had either been killed by the Kaffirs or had perished of want and fatigue.

An
ACCOUNT of the LOSS
of the
GROSVENOR INDIAMAN,
commanded by
Capt. John Coxon,

On the 4th August, 1782 (inferred from the Portuguese Description of the *Coast* of AFRICA to have happened between 28° and 29° S.)

with

A Relation of the Events

which befel

Those *Survivors* who have reached ENGLAND,

viz.

Robert Price,
Thomas Lewis,
John Warmington,
and
Barney Larey,

Being the *Report* given in to the EAST-INDIA COMPANY
by

ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Published with the **Approbation**

of the

Court of Directors.

A NEW EDITION.

LONDON, 1785.

Printed for J. SEWELL, *Cornhill*; and J. DEBRET, opposite
Burlington House, Piccadilly.

6. Daniell (Thomas and William)

Oriental Scenery...

Containing Architecture, Antiquities and Landscape Scenery, Parts 1-5, Part 6, Hindoo Excavations in the Mountain of Ellora near Aurungabad in the Decan, Twenty-Four views from the Drawings of James Wales, under the direction of Thomas Daniell, 6 vols. Folio, bound in three, contemporary half maroon morocco, London, 1812-16.

£11,000

Abbey 432.

COMPLETE SET, containing 144 lithograph plates and 8 plans. The Daniells published this smaller version of their large folio edition of the Oriental Scenery to make it available to a wider audience.

Part 1. Views of Delhi, Agra and Bahar.

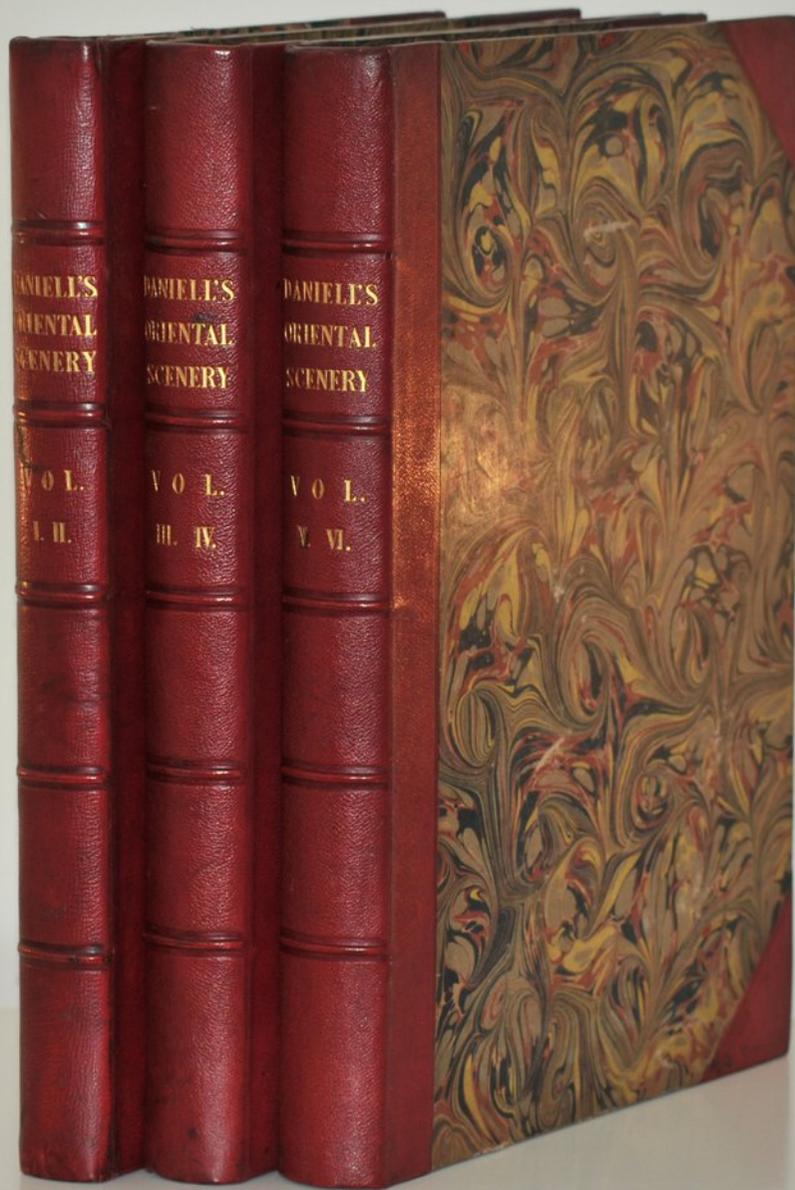
Part 2. Town and Harbour Scenes of Calcutta and Views of Madras.

Part 3. Mosques, Mausoleums and views of Bahar, Allahabad, Mysor, and Delhi.

Part 4. River Ganges, Serinagur, Tinnevelly.

Part 5. Elephanta Cave, Salsette, Gour, Bangalore.

Part 6. Mountain of Ellora.



DANIELL'S
ORIENTAL
SCENERY

VOL.
I. II.

DANIELL'S
ORIENTAL
SCENERY

VOL.
III. IV.

DANIELL'S
ORIENTAL
SCENERY

VOL.
V. VI.



Part of Cheringhee, Calcutta.

Published by The W. & A. Daniell, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, July 1, 1812.



Remains of an ancient building near Feroz-Shah's Cotillah at Delhi.

Published by Tho' & Wm. Doolittle St. & Cleveland Street, Strand, London, 1812.

7. Ellis (George)

General Map of the Countries comprehended between the Black Sea and the Caspian.

[with] Memoir of a Map of the Countries comprehended between the Black Sea and the Caspian; with an account of the Caucasian Nations and Vocabularies of their Languages.

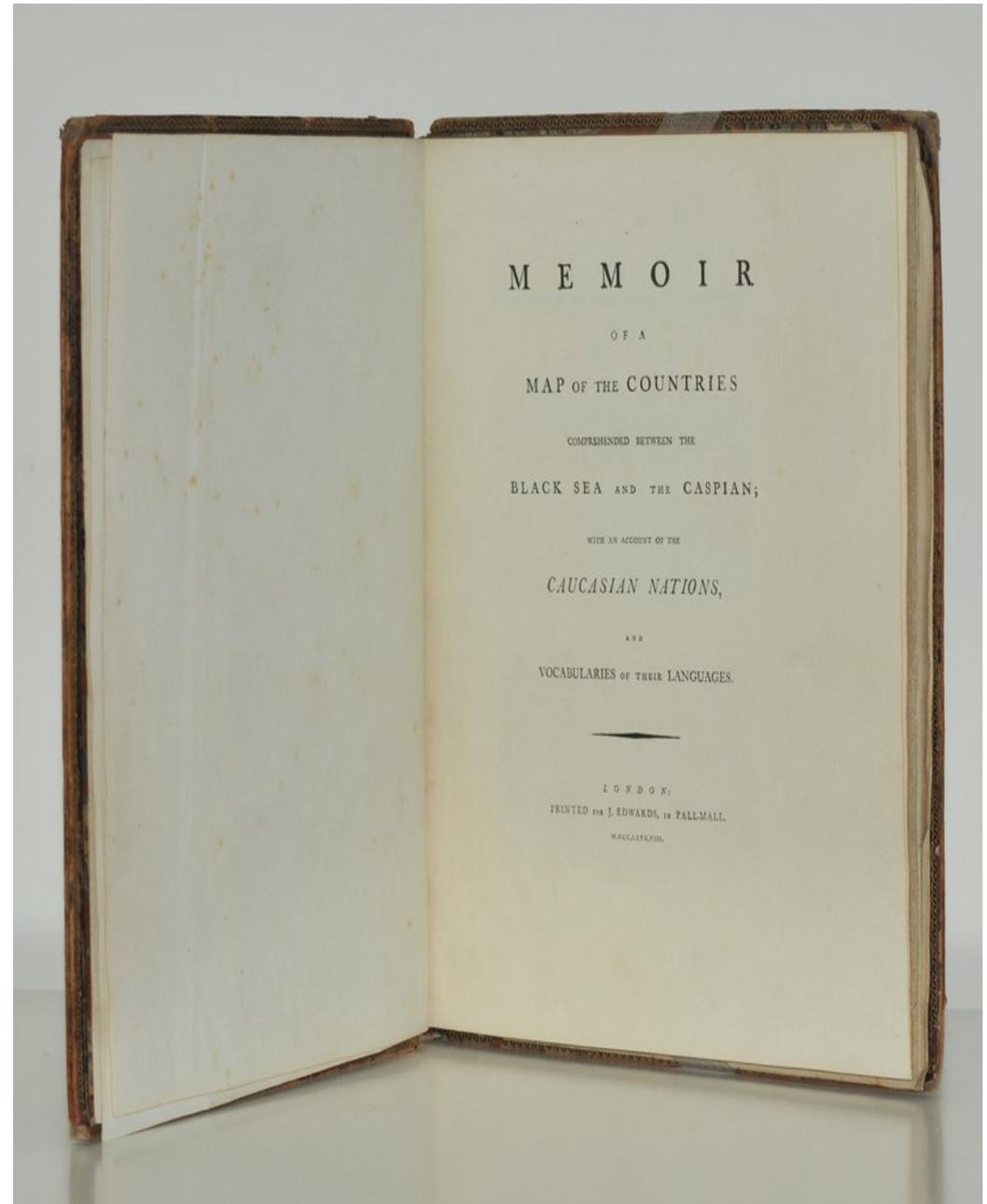
FIRST EDITION, iv, 80 pp. large engraved folding map by S.J. Neele, hand-coloured in outline, 4to, contemporary reversed calf, rebaked, gilt spine, red letter piece, J. Edwards, London, 1788.

£3500

Atabey 394; Cox I, 235; Lowndes 731. Not in Blackmer.

The fine large map of the Caucasus, with an interesting description of its countries and people, and 22 pages of various vocabularies, including Abkhazian, Osetian and Georgian.

The authorship of this scarce work is generally credited to the writer George Ellis (1753-1815). "Ellis spent two years in Russia c.1786 attached to the British legation at St. Petersburg" (Atabey). "The British Library's copy, a gift from Ellis's wife to her niece, has a note from the latter confirming [the attribution], and stating that it was written after his return from a visit to the British ambassador to Russia". (ODNB)



8. Griffith (William)

Palms of British East India;

Posthumous Papers Bequeathed to the Honourable East India Company, and Printed by Order of the Government of Bengal, arranged by John M'Clelland, Surgeon, Bengal Service,

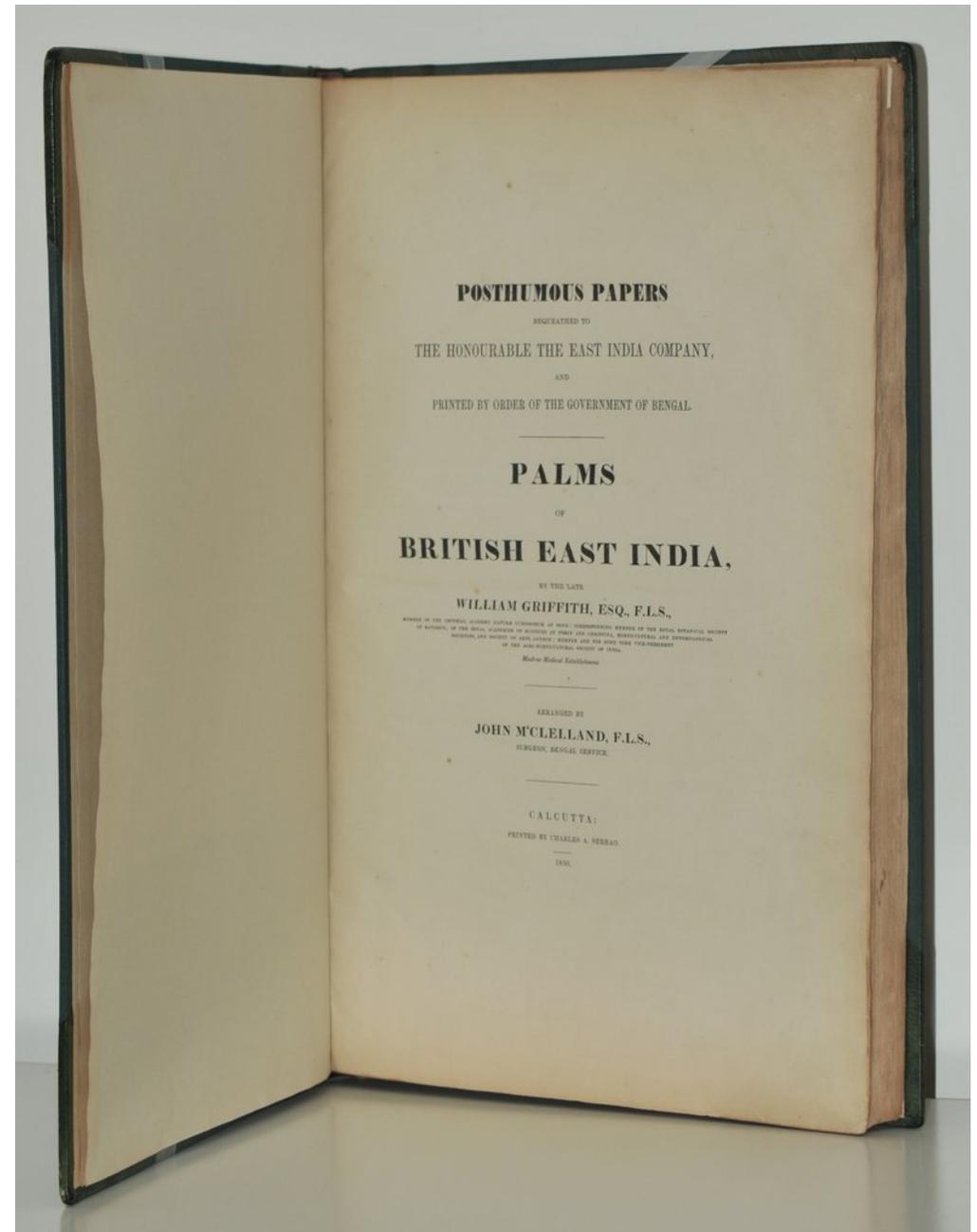
FIRST EDITION, xvi, 182 pp, [xvii] – xxviii, [1] ad pp. 139 lithographed plates, modern half green morocco, spine lettered in gilt, raised bands, Printed by Charles A., Serrao, Calcutta, 1850.

£5500

Important work on the natural history of the palms of the East Indies.

Griffith's first station was on the coast of Tenasserim, but in 1835 he was attached to the Bengal presidency, and served (together with Nathaniel Wallich) as botanist in an expedition to inspect the tea-forests and explore the natural history of Assam, then a little-known region. This was the beginning of a series of journeys through nearly the whole of the company's territories, during which many specimens (especially botanical) were collected.

He was again at Calcutta in August 1841, and, after visiting Simla, and was appointed to Malacca in Malaya as civil assistant surgeon. He was recalled in 1842 to take charge of the Royal Botanic Garden in Calcutta and also acted as botanical professor in the medical college at Calcutta.



EDINBURGH COFFEE MERCHANT

9. Law (William, Coffee Merchant)

The History of Coffee,

Including a Chapter on Chicory. Small 8vo, 46 pp. map, plate of the Coffee House, two illustrations in text of various coffee-making processes and equipment, original printed paper wrapper cover (front cover is slightly chipped around the edges, pages are age-toned.), London: William and George Law, 1850.

£750

Bookplate inside front cover: "El Rincon de Las Flores."

William Law (1799-1878) was a coffee merchant to the Queen and, along with his brother George Law who joined him in 1840, ran a tea and coffee shop on St. Andrew's Square opening in 1835. He later expanded the operation to include a second store front at 544 New Oxford Street in London. William Law also served as Lord Provost of Edinburgh from 1869-1872, during which time he installed the first city tramway system and erected the Ross Fountain in Princes Street Gardens.

An interesting pamphlet on the history of coffee, purported by the author to have originally been written as "letters from Paris to friends in Edinburgh" in 1829. The text begins with the history of coffee in Asia and Europe, and continues with various ways to roast and prepare coffee. A final letter provides interesting insight into the then-new coffee commodity chicory and its apparent upset in the coffee market, it also provides key arguments from both sides of the chicory debate, including the perspectives of farmers, magistrates, and other countries in Europe in which the use of chicory is prevalent (though it is plain that Law supports its use in coffee). Included is a review (i.e. Advertisement) for the Law brothers' coffee by a reputed chemist analyst and early business theorist, Andrew Ure (1778-1857).

On the verso of the last leaf is a map showing the London location of the Law brothers' coffee shop near the British Museum. An additional engraving gives a front-facing view of the coffee store.



THE
HISTORY OF COFFEE,

INCLUDING

A CHAPTER ON CHICORY.

BY

WILLIAM LAW,

OF EDINBURGH,

COFFEE MERCHANT TO THE QUEEN.



LONDON:

REPRINTED BY WILLIAM AND GEORGE LAW,
544 NEW OXFORD STREET,
AND 31 ST. ANDREW'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

1850.

THE
HISTORY OF COFFEE,

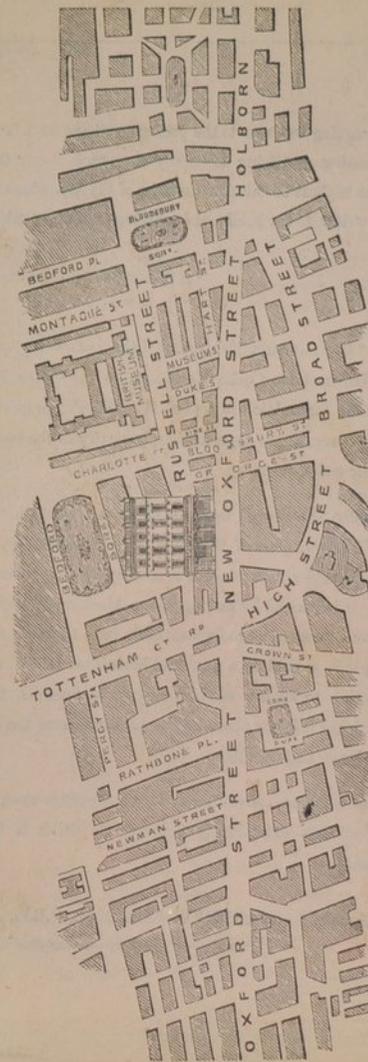
INCLUDING
A CHAPTER ON CHICORY.

BY
WILLIAM LAW,
OF EDINBURGH,
COFFEE MERCHANT TO THE QUEEN.



LONDON:
REPRINTED BY WILLIAM AND GEORGE LAW,
544 NEW OXFORD STREET,
AND 31 ST. ANDREW'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

1850.



10. 'Mission Gallieni types du Senegal',

Set of 36 photographic images, each captioned in manuscript on the rear of the image, 11x16 cm, 8vo, loose in original green pebbled cloth, title in gilt to the front cover and flat spine, silk ties (some plates with tiny holes to the top of the margins), Published by Grand Photographie Monge, Paris, c.1885.

£650

Album of photographic reproductions of drawings made during the Galléni mission in Senegal in 1880-81.

Séga, young Malouké du Togo collected in St Louis by Governor Brière de L'Isle - Woman Peule de Ségou – Malunké woman from Kita country - Bambara woman pounding millet - Nagoba, Bambara girl from Mango village (Niger) – Woman of Balandougou - Tisserand Bambara de Nango ...

Joseph Gallieni was born in Haute Garonne in 1849. He joined the army and served in West Africa and Tonkin, in 1886 was appointed governor of Upper Senegal.

In 1876 he landed for the first time in Dakar, assigned to the body of Senegalese riflemen. In January 1887, Lieut.-Con. Josph Gallieni, Commandant of the Haut-Fleuve, area of West Africa set aside some land in Kayes, the colonial headquarters in the region, for slaves seeking liberation from their masters who mistreated them.



11. [Pato, Thomas]:

Memoir of Thomas Hamitah Pato,

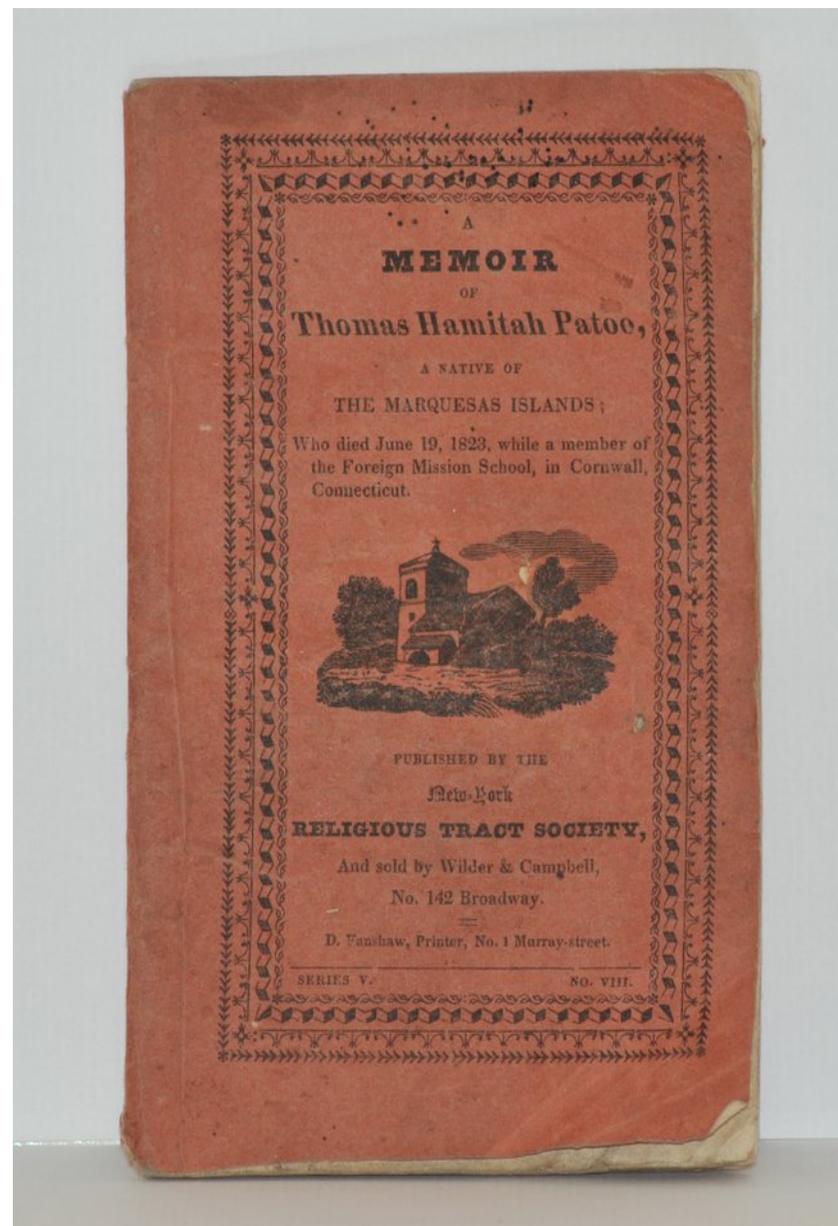
A Native of the Marquesas Islands; who Died June 19, 1823, while a member of the Foreign Mission School in Cornwall, Connecticut. Woodcut illustrations in text, 48pp. 24mo. Original red printed wrappers. (wrappers lightly soiled, extremities rubbed, some minor foxing), Published by the New-York Religious Tract Society, D. Fanshaw, printer, (N.Y. c.1823-25)

£250

OCLC. lists 3 copies of this edition.

Thomas Pato, born in 1804 on one of the Marquesas Islands, boards an American ship at the age of fourteen and eventually made his way to Boston. Then attending school in Cornwall, Connecticut, he was converted to Christianity and joined the Foreign Mission School where he died at the age of nineteen. Interestingly, Pato was in school at Cornwall with John Ridge, son of a leading Cherokee family and later one of the tribe's chief negotiators with the United States. There is a brief description of the islands and their inhabitants at the beginning of the tale.

This tract contains several testimonials about converts to Christianity from Africa, India, etc., published by the New York Religious Tract Society (later known as the American Tract Society). Three concern Africans in South Africa and Antigua.



12. Pleschééf (Captain Sergey) Survey of the Russian Empire,

According to its present newly regulated State, Divided into different Governments; Shewing their Situation and Boundaries, the Capital and District Towns of each Government; Manners, and Religion of the various Nations that compose that extensive Empire; Seas, Lakes, and Rivers; Climates; Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures; Population and Revenues; Mountains, Minerals, Metals, and other Natural Productions. Translated from the Russian, with considerable Additions, by James Smirnov, FIRST ENGLISH EDITION, 8vo, half-title, xxiv, 336, [22] pp., folding map of the Russian Empire and folding plate of arms & uniforms, contemporary calf, joints repaired, London: J. Debrett 1792.

£850

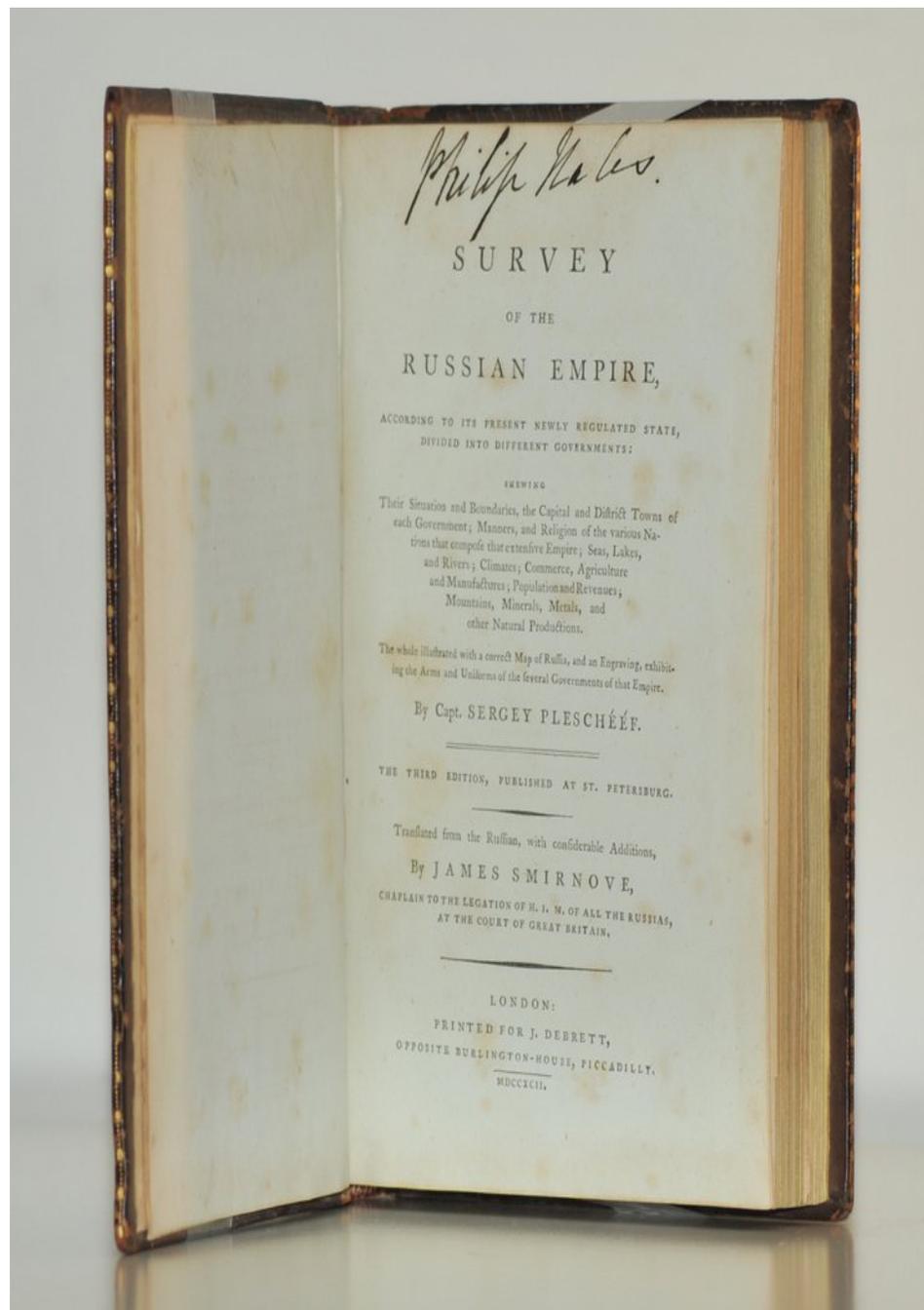
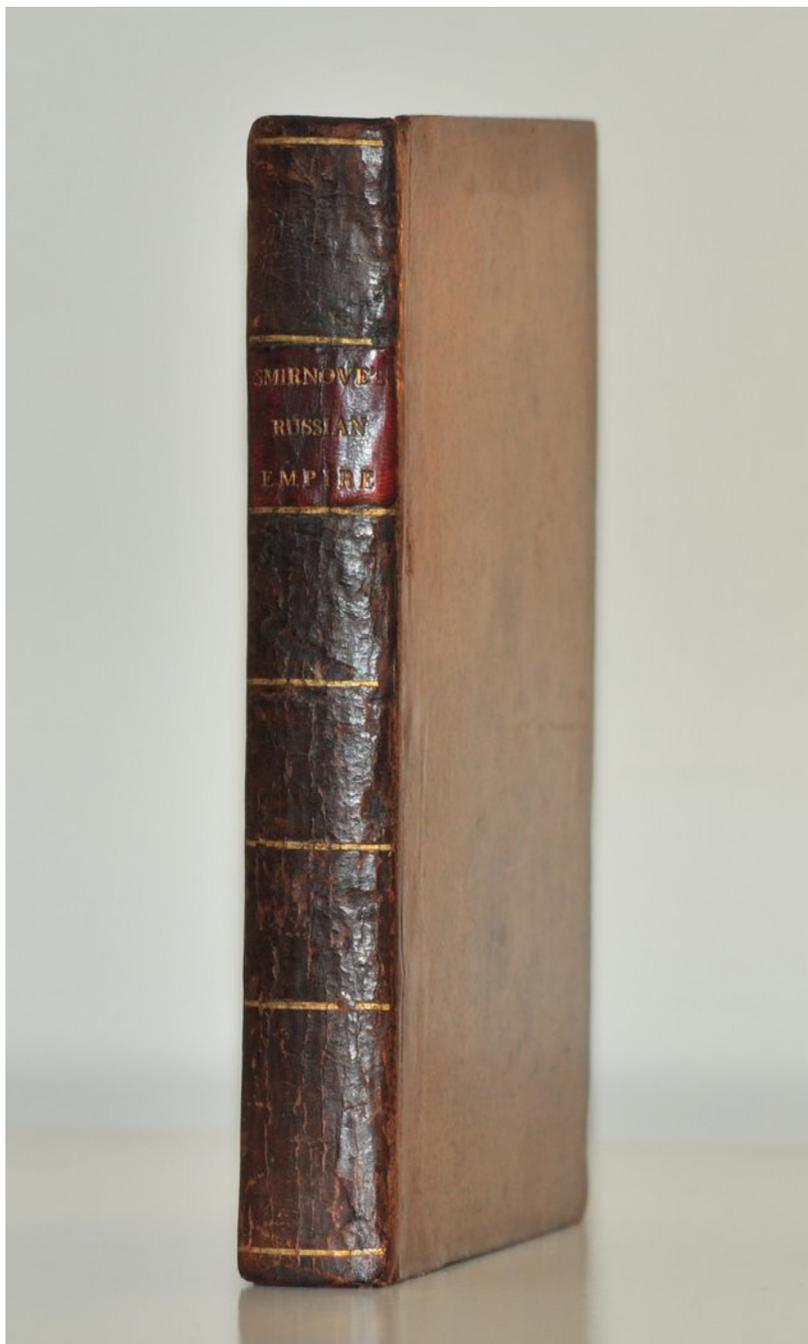
The title page states "The Third Edition, Published at St. Petersburg," but apparently referring to the edition from which the present work was translated; Smirnov, the translator, was chaplain to the Imperial Russian delegation to Great Britain. Bookplate of H.F. Macomber.

A detailed narrative of the many different ethnic peoples who made up the population of the Russian Empire.

Besides Russians, there are two other sorts of inhabitants. The Laplanders, or Lopari, in the district of Kola. They are called the Russian Laplanders; they live in huts, have very large herds of rein-deer, whose flesh and milk serve for their sustenance. The Semoyads, a straggling numerous people are idolaters. This race begins at Mezene, and extends to Enisseisk, or even as far as the river Lena. They dwell in huts, live on reindeer flesh, but chiefly on salmon, which probably gave them the name of Semoyads, or Samoyeds, which in the Russian language means salmon-eaters. They pay yasak(currency), which is collected at Poustozersk. Novaya Zemlia, a barren, rocky, inhospitable island on the Northern Ocean. It is divided from the continent by the Straits of Vygat, and belongs to the government of Archangel, the inhabitants of which frequent this island for the sake of killing sea calves, mountain foxes, and white bears, the traffic of which brings them a very considerable profit. The northern part of this government is very mountainous but the southern abounds with very excellent meadow lands fit for breeding of cattle. The horned cattle of Kholmogor are very famous for its extraordinary size. There is a great quantity of larch growing about the river Pinega, which is used to great advantage for ship building. In the district of Kholmogor there is a private dock-yard, and in that of Onega there is a great number of salt-pans. In consequence of the badness of the soil, which is not fit for cultivation, and the severity of the climate, the inhabitants of this place are obliged to import corn for their maintenance, and to employ themselves in killing of whales, fishing, hunting, and gathering of eider down, for which purposes they go to the White Sea and the Northern Ocean, as far as Spitsbergen. The goods exported from Archanghelsk into foreign countries are, corn, hemp, flax, and linseed oil; Russia leather, peltry, sea-calves teeth and skins; seal-skins, tar, pitch, train oil, and tallow; and from Onega there is a very considerable exportation of mast and other timber. The inhabitants of Archanghelfk are famous for turning in bones, of different sorts, several curious playthings, which they dispose of in different cities to very considerable advantage. In the Solovetskoy island they get clean talc, or Moscovy glass, which is disposed of in the neighbouring places.



SURVEY
OF THE
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
PART I
SECTION I
OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, AS FAR AS
THE GREAT OCEAN
BY
ADAM SMITH



Philip Hales.

SURVEY

OF THE

RUSSIAN EMPIRE,

ACCORDING TO ITS PRESENT NEWLY REGULATED STATE,
DIVIDED INTO DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS:

SHOWING

Their Situation and Boundaries, the Capital and District Towns of
each Government; Manners, and Religion of the various Na-
tions that compose that extensive Empire; Seas, Lakes,
and Rivers; Climates; Commerce, Agriculture
and Manufactures; Population and Revenues;
Mountains, Minerals, Metals, and
other Natural Productions.

The whole illustrated with a correct Map of Russia, and an Engraving, exhib-
ing the Arms and Uniforms of the several Governments of that Empire.

By Capt. SERGEY PLESCHÉÉF.

THE THIRD EDITION, PUBLISHED AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Translated from the Russian, with considerable Additions,

By JAMES SMIRNOVE,

CHAPLAIN TO THE LEGATION OF H. I. M. OF ALL THE RUSSIAS,
AT THE COURT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. DEBRETT,
OPPOSITE BURLINGTON-HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

MDCCCII.

14. Thompson (George)

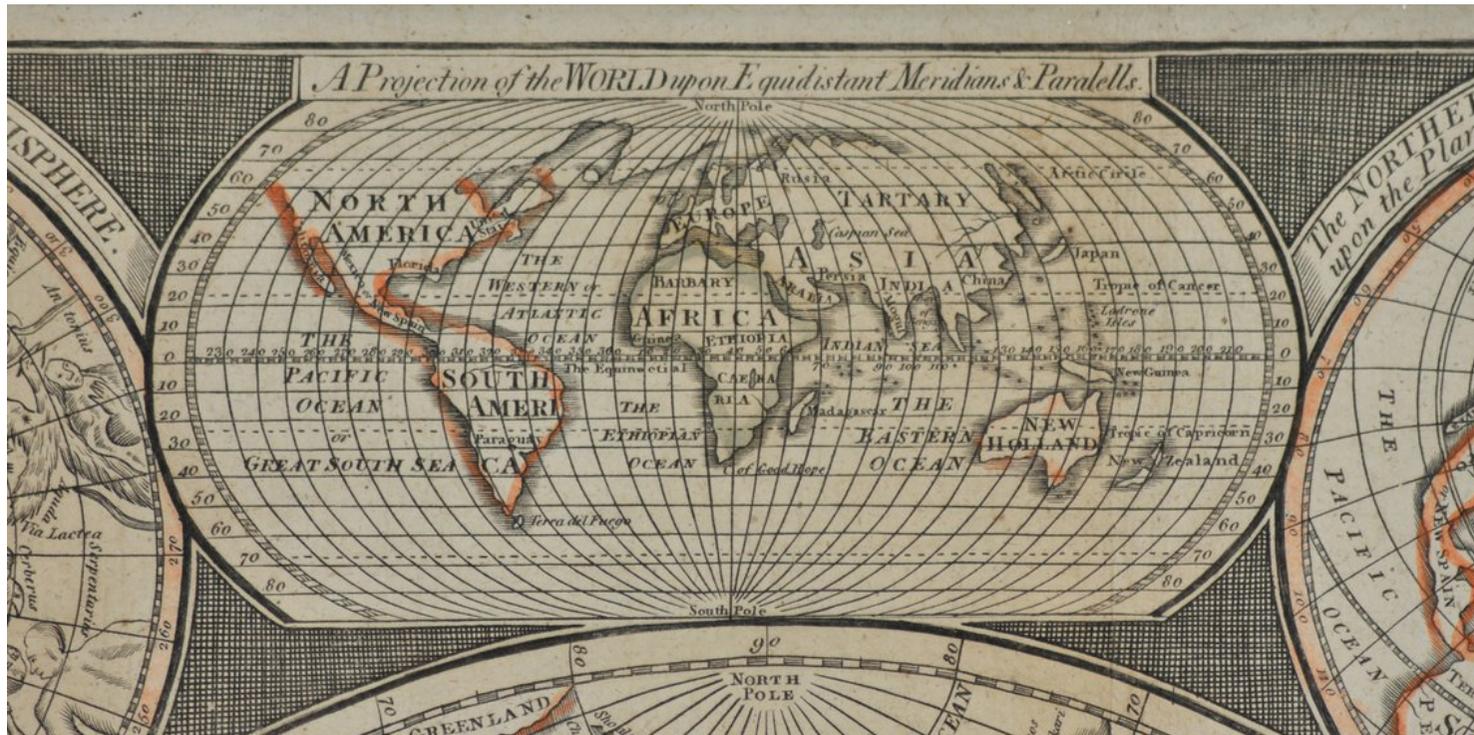
A New Map of the World with all the New Discoveries, By Cap't Cook

& other Navigators Including the Trade Winds, Monsoons and Variations of the Compass, Illustrated with a Coelestial Planisphere, the Various Systems of Ptolomy, Copernicus & Tycho Bray, Together with the Apparences of the Planets, original contemporary colour to outline the hemispheres with fuller colour in the title cartouche, two sheets conjoined, (some slight old repairs to the centre of the chart, without loss of engraving), London: Published January 1st by G. Thompson, 1798.

£6000

NOT LISTED IN BEDDIE'S Bibliography of Captain James Cook.

Scarce. We have located only 3 copies of this map, the one mentioned in G. Armatage; *The World at their Fingertips*, No. 23. at the British Library, New York Public Library and David Rumsey Map Collection. Separately issued broadside map, A two-sheet, double-hemisphere map of the world surrounded by insets of polar and other projections, celestial spheres in the cusps and other astronomical diagrams. Including the wonderful, figural, title cartouche featuring natives, the map has a total of twenty-six separate sections. Engraved surface measuring 63 x 94 cm with margins 73 x 111 cm. Shows voyages of Captain Cook and crews, and discovery of Cape of Good Hope by Vasques di Gama in 1487.



Inserts;

1. 'The Northern Hemis-Phere upon the Plane of the Equinoctial'
2. 'The Northern Coelestial-Hemisphere'
3. 'A Projection of the World upon Equidistant Meridian and Paralells'
4. 'The Northern-Hemisphere upon the Plane of-the Ecliptic', includes North America, South America to 'Brazil', Africa south to 'Monomotapa', Asia south to Ceylon and 'Siam'
5. 'The Face of the Sun, by Francis Kircher'
6. 'Ptolomy's System'
7. Copernicus System'
8. 'The Sun Enlightning the Earth'
9. 'The Face of the Moon'
10. Tycho's System'
11. 'Sphere Recta'
12. Mercury'
13. 'The Sun Enlightning y.e Moon'
14. 'The Southern-Hemisphere, upon the Plane of the Equinoctial'
15. 'Venus by M. Cassini'
16. 'The Southern Hemisphere, upon the Plane of the Horizon.' Extent: Southern South America; South-East Asia and the East Indies; China coast and southern Japan'
17. 'Mars-by M. Cassini'
18. 'The Southern- Coelestial Hemis-phere'
19. 'Saturn. By M. Cassini'
20. 'The Northern Hemisphere upon the Plane of the Horizon.' Extent; Americas south to 'Paraguay' Africa, Asia,etc.
21. 'Jupiter with his Four Satellites by M. Cassini'
22. 'The Southern Hemisphere upon the Plane of the Ecliptic.' Exten; southern South America, southern Africa and Madagascar, the East Indies and Australia'

15. Twentieth Century Impressions of Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Other Treaty Ports of China:

Their History, People, Commerce, Industries, and Resources, Editor-in-Chief A. Wright (London), Assistant Editor, H.A. Cartwright (Hong Kong and Shanghai), FIRST EDITION, [2], [14], 13-848, [2] pp., illustrated with 1,950 photographs and other sources, 4to, original full brown morocco, gilt vignette on front, spine gilt, all edges gilt. London, Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing, 1908.

£3500

An in-depth study of the people, street life, buildings, culture and industry of Hong Kong, Shanghai and other Chinese ports. Includes chapters on the silk industry, tea by T H. Wade, and cotton industries by Kerfoot, various public works and government organisations, leading citizens, etc.

