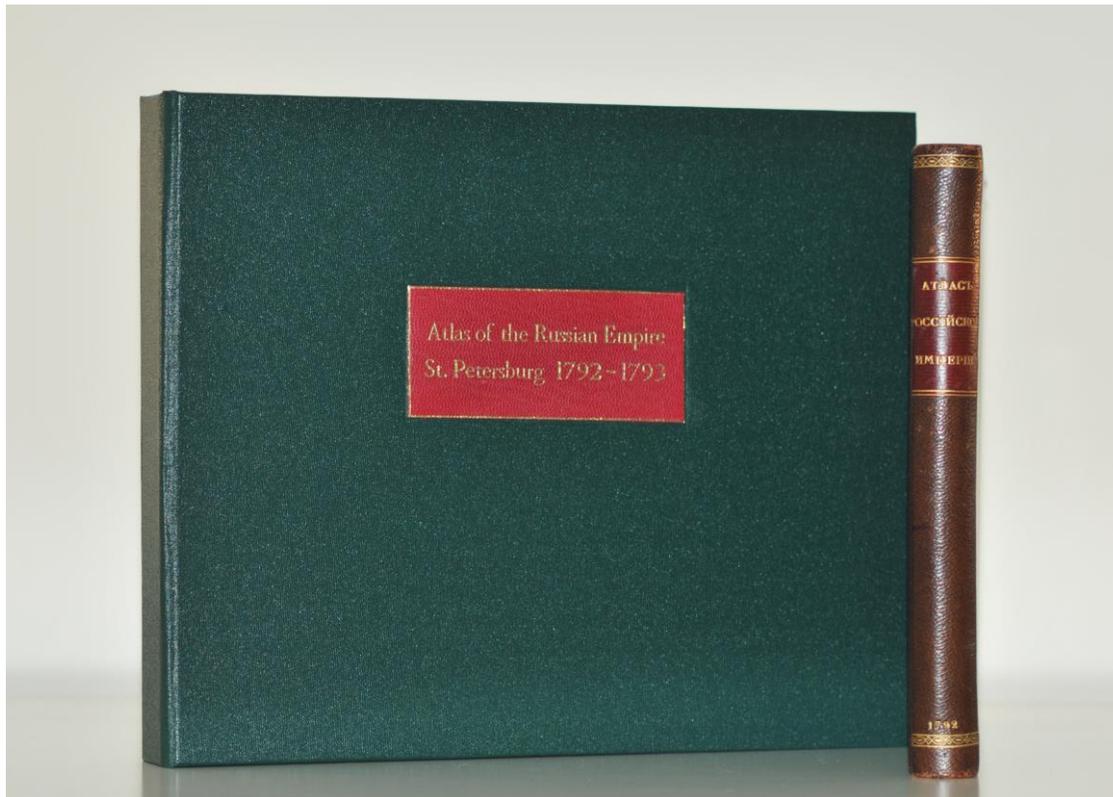




Reg & Philip Remington



1. [ATLAS RUSSIA]. АТЛАСЪ РОССІЙСКОЙ ИМПЕРІИ ... (Atlas of the Russian Empire, : Consisting of 46 maps, Published in the city of St. Peter of 1792) FIRST EDITION, copper plate engraved title, [2] p., 45 outlined coloured copper plate engraved maps, printed on blue coloured paper, 20 x 26 cm. Late 19th century morocco backed boards, maroon letter piece, contains the original marble end-papers, published by Sytin's print shop, St. Petersburg, 1792-1793.

SOLD

We have not been unable to find any bibliographical references listing this work.

No copies located in any American library. 2 copies listed, one at the Russian State Library and another at the Rogge Library in Stockholm.

The atlas is complete; the maps of the atlas are numbered starting from number 2, so in fact there are only 45, and not 46 as indicated on the title-page of the atlas. So the engraved title-page is No.1.

Our copy contains the first Russian map to show the newly partition land of Lithuania, Belorussia and the Western Ukraine, including Podolia and part of Volhynia acquired from Poland by Russia in 1793.

2 maps are of American interest, the General Map, which depicts part of Alaska and the North-West Coast of America, and map No.40 the Aleutian Islands and the western shore of America. Among its more interesting features, the map includes in detail the topography of the Russian regions in North-East Asia and a remarkably detailed group of original Russian place names in Alaska, the Aleutian Islands and along the North-West coast of America, a foreshadowing of the Russian attempts at colonising along the California coast.

At the end of the eighteenth century, all cartographic works in Russia were mainly conducted at the Geographic Department established in 1786, and subordinated to Her Imperial Majesty's Cabinet. This activity was marked by the fundamental Russian Empire Atlas being published in 1792.

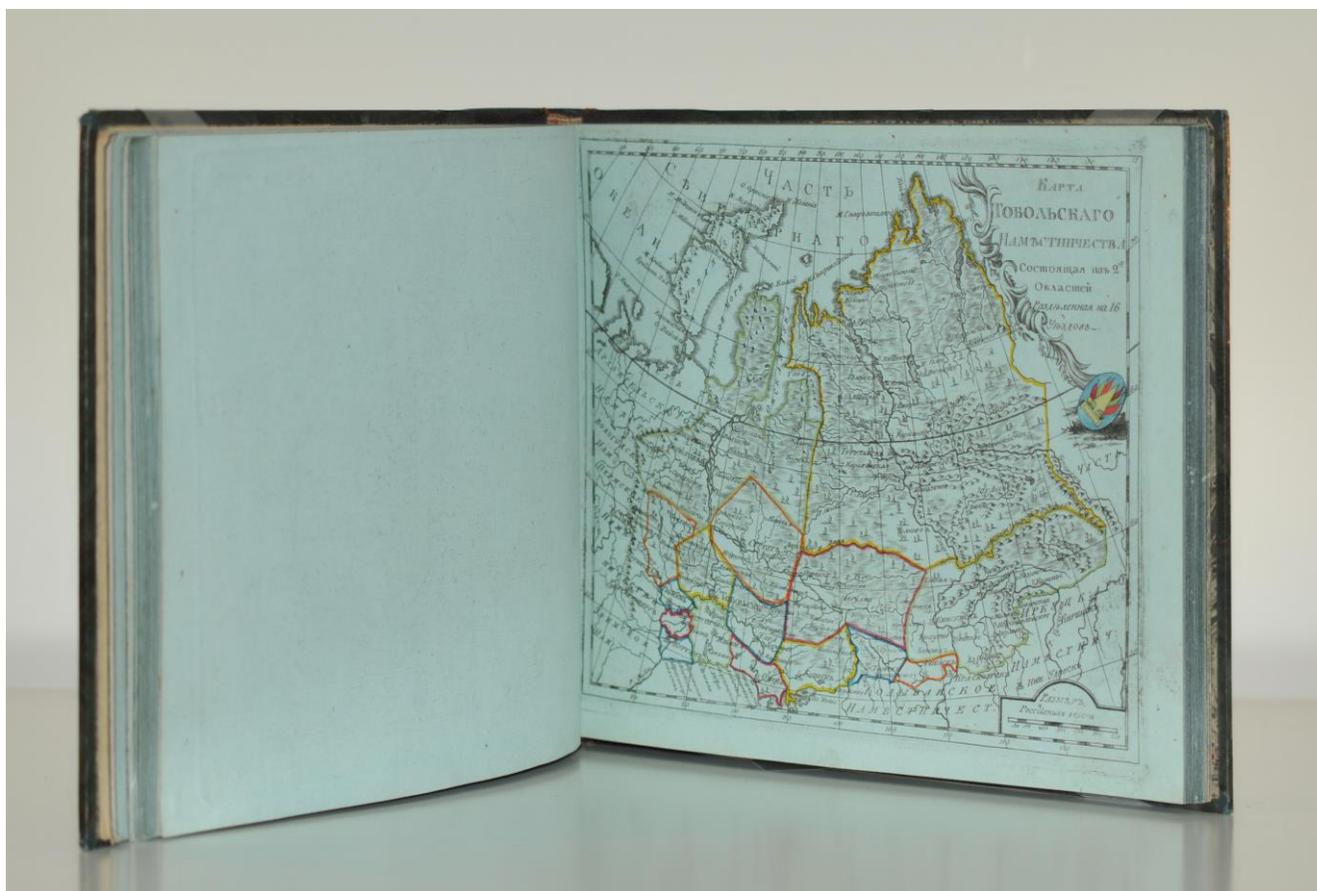
Russian Atlas, English translation of the Provinces. Title (No.1).

Map of Arkhangelsk, Caucasus, Chernigov, Irkutsk, Kaluga, Kazakh Steppe, Kazan, Kharkov, Kiev, Kolyvan, Kostroma, Kursk, Mogilev

Moscow, Nizhny, Novgorod, Novgorod-Siverski, Orontes, Oryol, Penza Perm, Polotsk Pskov, Reval, Riga, Ryazan

Saint Petersburg, Saratov Second Partition of Poland, Simbirsk Smolensk, Tambov, Taurida, Oblast, Tobolsk, Tula, Tver UFA.

Vladimir Vologda, Voronezh, Vyatka, Vyborg Yaroslavl, Yekaterinoslav, Russian Empire.





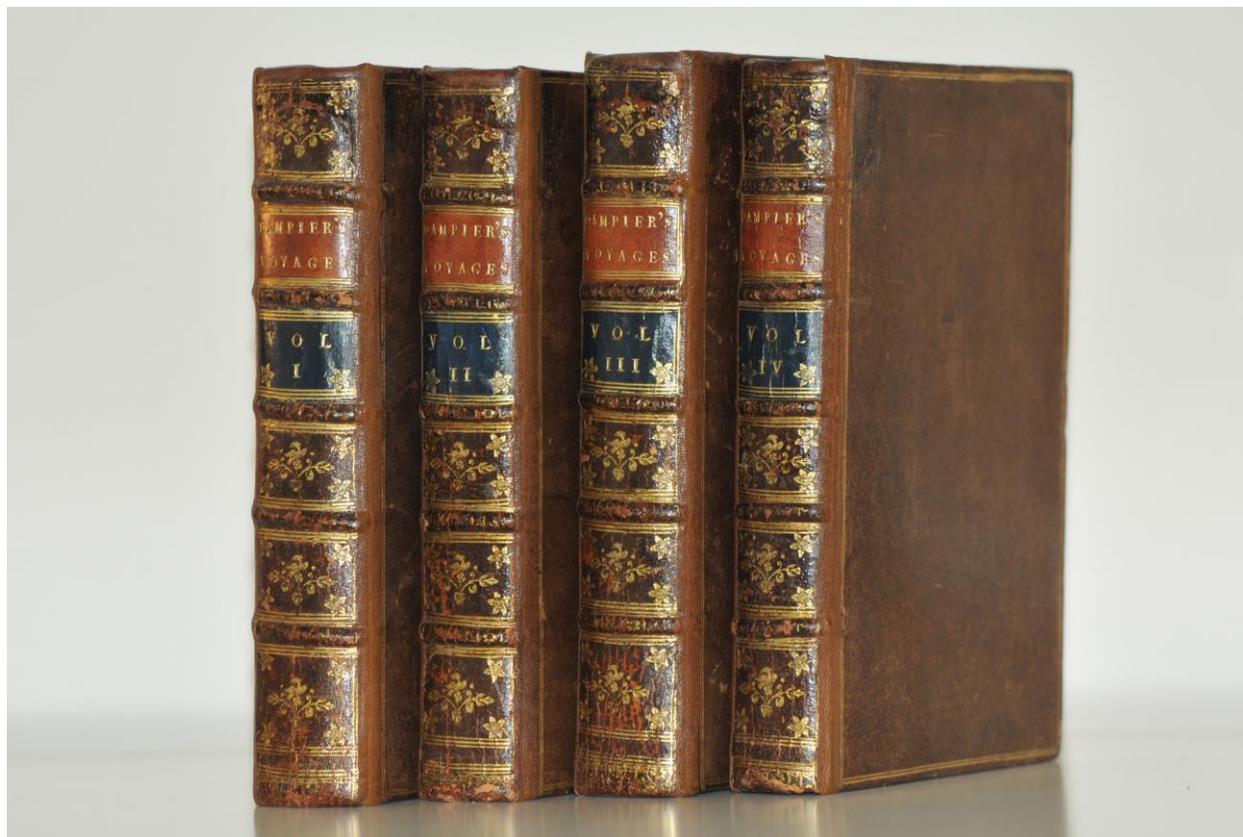
2. Dampier (William, 1652-1715, Buccaneer, Pirate, Circumnavigator, Captain in the Navy and Hydrographer)
Collection of Voyages, BEST EDITION, 63 maps, charts and copper-plate engravings, portraits of Natives, Natural History objects, 4 vols, 8vo, contemporary calf, gilt panelled spine, red and black letter pieces, joints expertly repaired, James and John Knapton, London, 1729. **£12,000**

Hill 422, European Americana 729/69, Sabin 18373.

- I. Dampier's Voyage Round the World, 1681-91, visiting and describing the West Indies, Mexico, New Holland, etc.
- II. Supplement to the Voyage round the World. Two Voyages to Campeachy, and a Discourse on Trade-Winds.
- III. Voyage to New Holland, 1699-1700, and Wager's Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of America.
- IV. Dampier's Cowley's Voyage Round the World and Captain Sharps's Expedition into the South Seas.

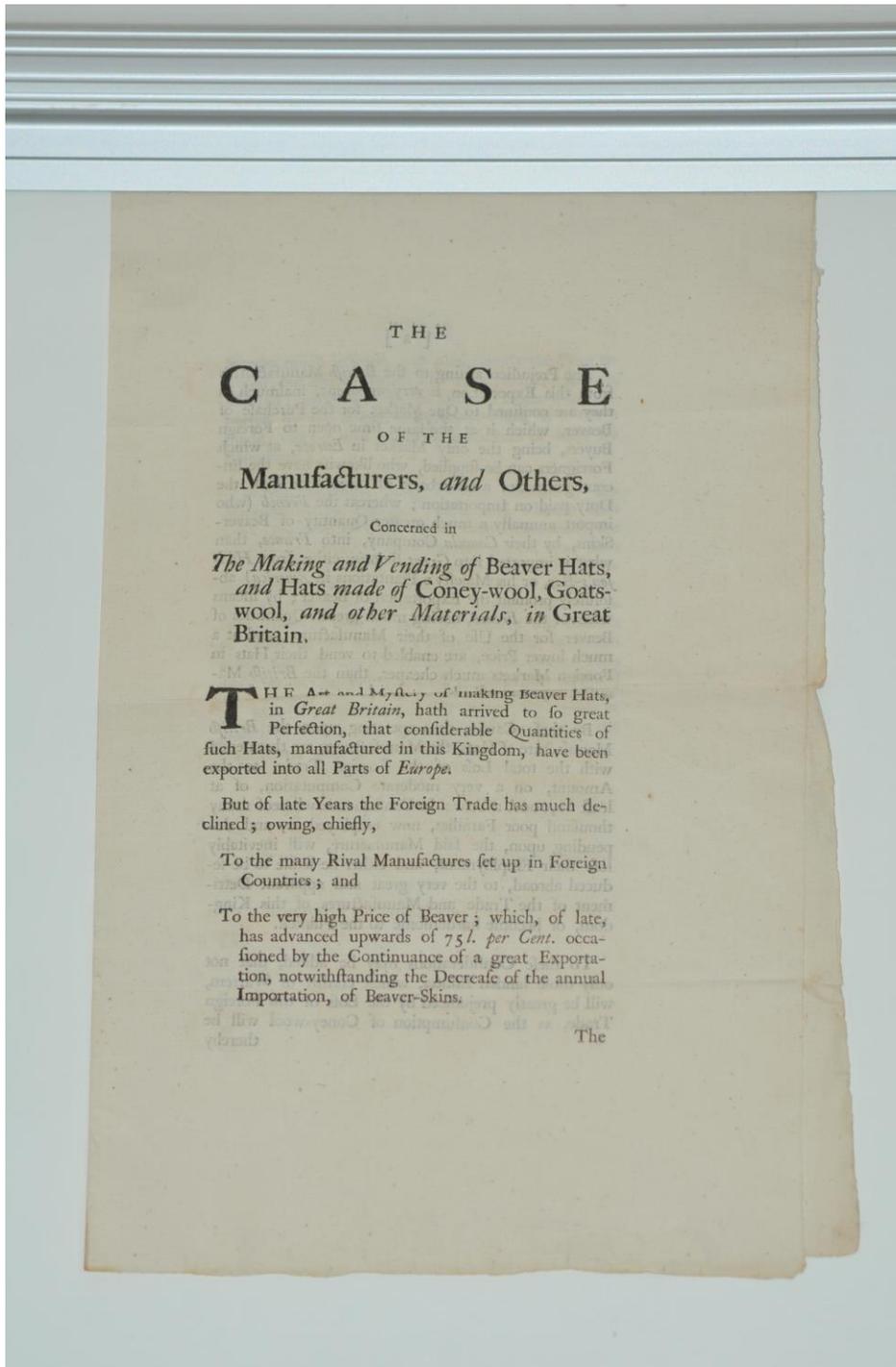
The original collected editions of some of the most famous works in the history of Australia, being the earliest account of the first two English expeditions to Australia.

Dampier's herbarium of 40 Australian Specimens, 18 of which are recorded in his account of his voyages are still preserved at Oxford.



Dampier began his life as a buccaneer in 1680 when he and a party of pirates crossed the Isthmus of America, sacked Santa Maria, seized a number of Spanish Ships plundering and burning as they went, got as far southwards as the island of Juan Fernandez. After various other adventures he joined a French privateer ship on which he remained until 1683, when he and other pirates joined the crew of a vessel commanded by Captain Cook(not James), and sailed round Cape Horn to the Pacific Ocean.

In 1684 Captain Cook died and Edward Davis succeeded to the command, and successfully operated off the coast of South America. Dampier transferred to Captain Swan's ship "Cygnet" in 1685 and sailed westward across the Pacific Ocean; at the Philippines Islands the crew mutinied and left Captain Swan and some of the crew on shore. They cruised between China and New Holland. Australia was sighted on Jan. 4th 1688, near the Lacepede Islands. The vessel sailed along the coast to the entrance of King Sound, where she was hove to and repaired. Here it was that the first English landing was made on Australian soil. Dampier made the fullest possible notes about the country and its inhabitants. The Cygnet left Australia on March 12th and was marooned on Nicobar Islands.



3. FIGHTING THE FRENCH OVER TRADE IN BEAVER SKINS IMPORTED FROM CANADA AND AMERICA TO MANUFACTURE HATS. The Case of the Manufacturers, and others, concerned in the Making and Vending of Beaver Hats, and Hats made of Coney-Wool, Goats-Wool, and other materials, in Great Britain. pp. 3, [1, docket title]; first line reads 'The Art and Mystery of making Beaver Hats'; Folio, (creases from folding) [London, c.1764].

£1500

ESTC N15515, Goldsmiths 9968; Higgs 3129. Not found in Sabin, or Staton and Tremaine.

A scarce tract noting the decline in the British trade of beaver hats due to competition from foreign manufacturers, the high price of beaver, and French manufacturers' ability to sell their hats cheaper in foreign markets. The author fears that the collapse of Britain's hat trade abroad will cost £80,000 per annum and threaten many poor families with unemployment.

'imported into Great Britain, either from Hudson's Bay, or his Majesty's Plantations in America', in order to avoid further deterioration in foreign trade and consequent loss of employment for the 'many thousand poor Families' dependent upon a thriving hat-trade, lower consumption of Coney-wool and the reduction in 'his Majesty's Revenues, in many respects, affected; particularly in the Duty on Goats-wool imported by the Turkey Company'.

The text ends with a plea either to increase imports of beaver from Hudson Bay and America or to discourage its export in un-manufactured form, lest 'this valuable branch of trade' should fall 'into the hands of the French, our greatest and most dangerous rivals'.



4. Hacke (Captain William) A Collection of Original Voyages: containing 1. Capt. Cowley`s Voyage Round the Globe. II. Captain Sharp`s Journey over the Isthmus of Darien, and Expedition into the South Seas, Written by himself. III. Capt. Wood`s Voyage thro` the Streights of Magellan. IV. Mr. Roberts`s Adventures among the Corsairs of the Levant, his Account of their Way of living, Description of the Archipelago Islands, Taking of Seio, &c. **FIRST EDITION**, 6 maps and plates, [16] + 46+ Blank leaf + 100 + 53 pages + 3 pages of advertisements, sm. 8vo, full polished speckled calf, triple gilt rules on covers, gilt milled edges, raised bands, spine fully gilt in compartments, finely bound by Root and sons, London, 1699.

£6500

Wing H.168, Hill 741 Sabin 29473;

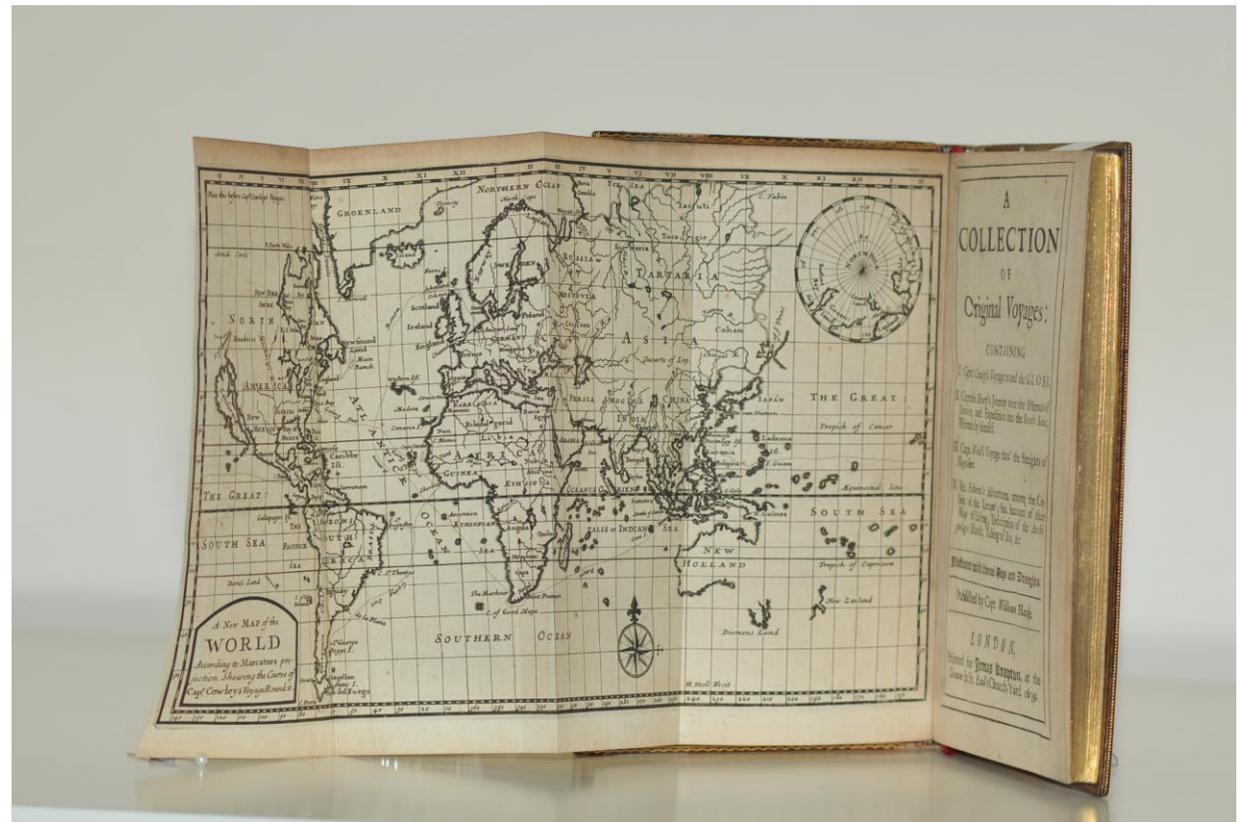
Provenance: Brent Gratton-Maxwell's library with his name tooled in gilt on the inside front cover.

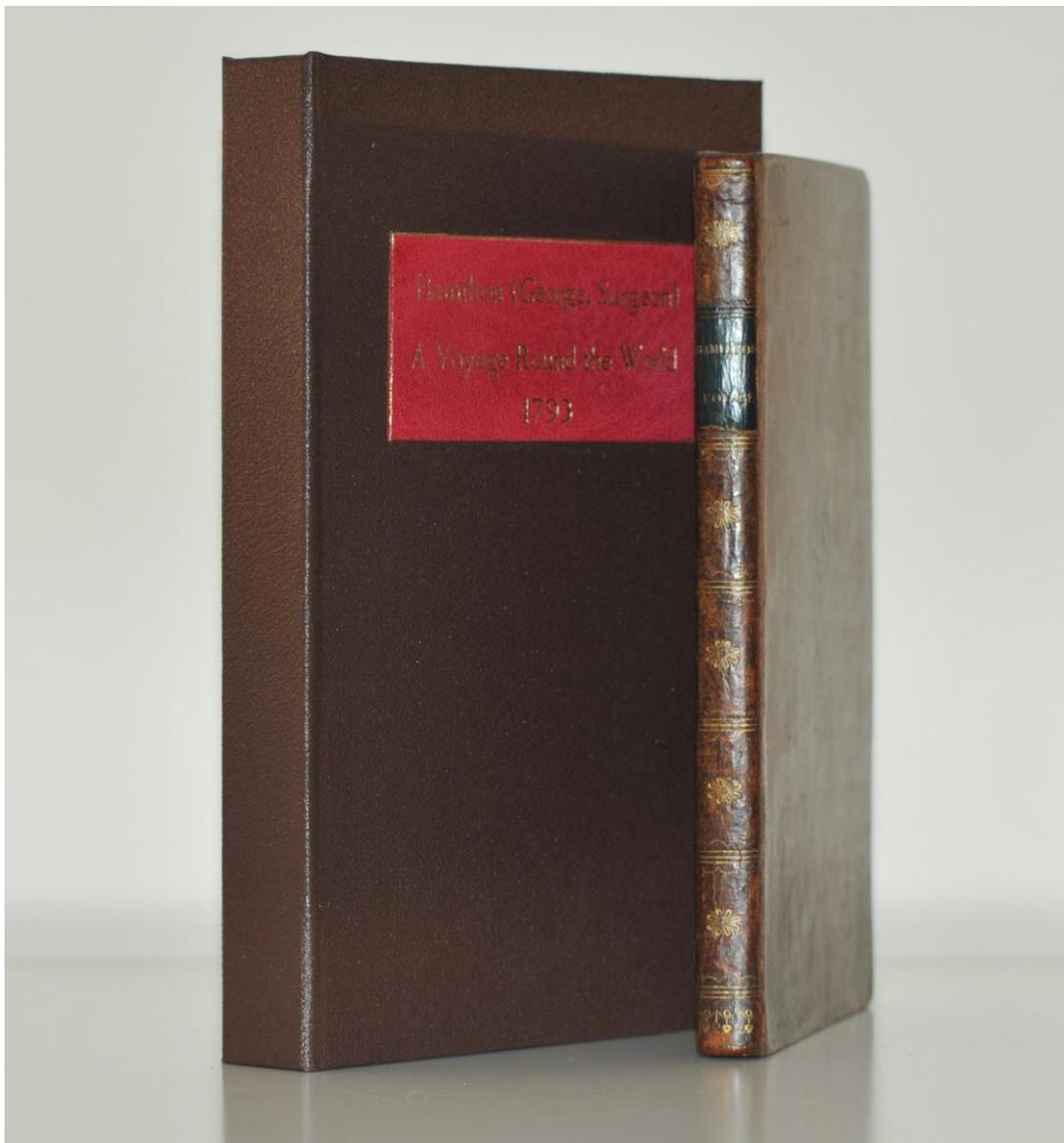
1. Cowley sailed from Virginia with William Dampier in Cooke's vessels but later left them and joined Eaton's ship and went on a independent cruise round the world. He sailed futher south than any predecessor, named some of the Galapagos Islands, visted South Africa, describing Cape Town and the "Hodmantods" who "are born white, but make themselves black with Sut."
2. Sharp was the elected leader of the English buccaneers who cruised along the west coast of South America in 1680-1681.
3. Wood made his visit to the Straits of Magellan in 1670. He gives an account of the Patagonians there, but makes no remarks as to they being in any way unusually tall.

4. Robert escaped from Greek pirates by whom he had been kidnapped and in whose company he was forced to serve as a ship's gunner, Robert reached Leghorn and shipped on board the "Goldern Fortune", Capt. Littlefare sailing into Napoli di Romamia found a strong Venetian fleet, with whom they sailed in company and so were present at the capture of Scio from the Turks in 1694.

"Hacke, who edited these voyages, had himself been a buccaneer... Ambrose Cowley was well known for his harassing ventures against the Spaniards in the West Indies. In his voyaging into the Pacific, he sailed further south than any of his predecessors, and he named some of the Galapagos Islands. Bartholomew Sharp... plundered and looted all along the west coast of South America and weakened Spanish domination in those seas by capturing some important maps in 1680, from which Hacke later made several highly important manuscript atlases. John Wood served on John Narbrough's expedition to the west coast of South America and gave an account of the Patagonians" (Hill).

Hacke had been one of the buccaneers himself, in late he had a shop in Wapping and made a living from selling manuscripts atlases copied from the derroteros plundered from Spanish vessels on various buccaneering voyages.





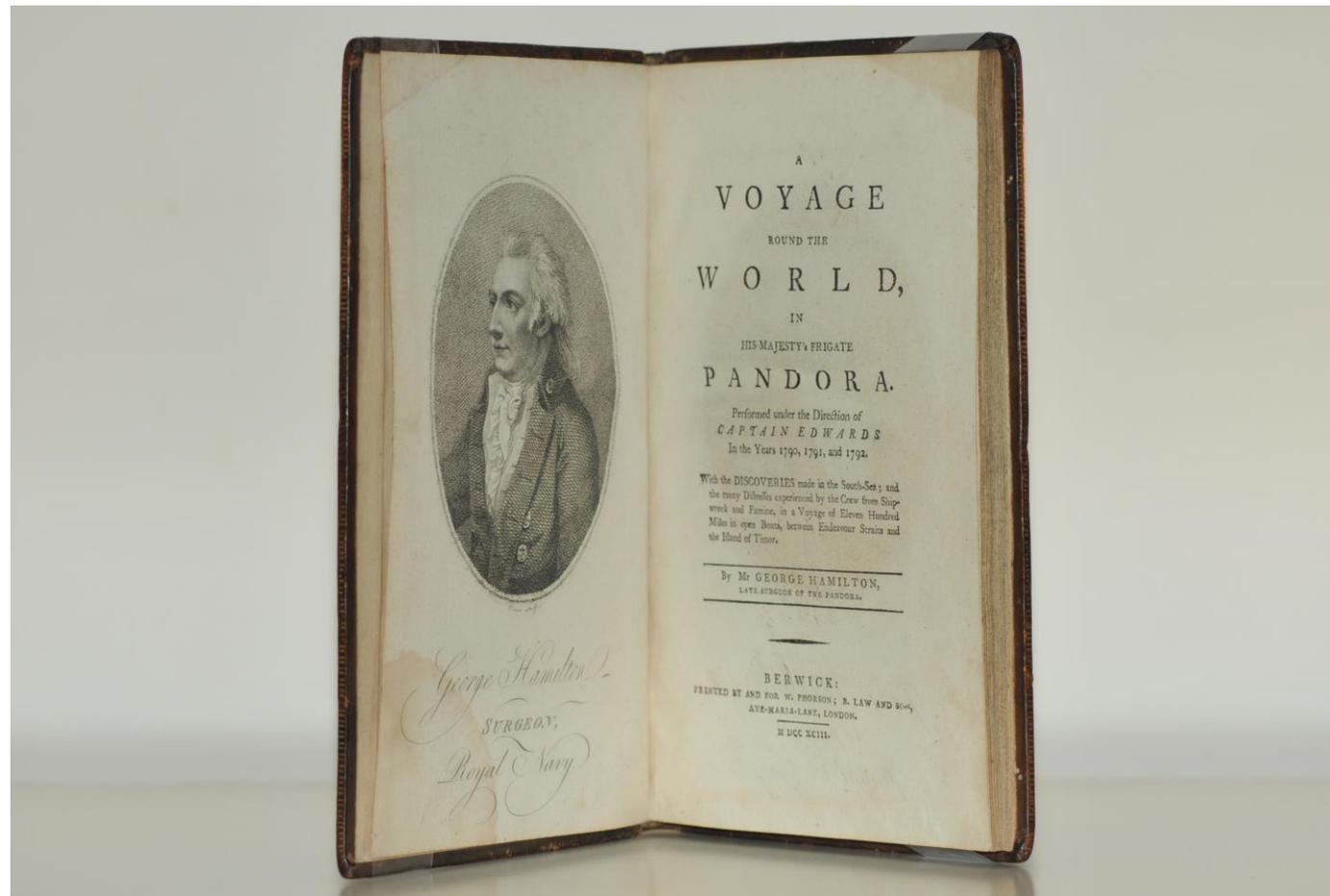
5. Hamilton (George, Surgeon) *A Voyage Round the World, in His Majesty's Frigate Pandora. Performed under the Direction of Captain Edwards In the Years 1790, 1791, and 1792. With the Discoveries made in the South-Seas; and the many Distresses experienced by the Crew from Shipwreck and Famine, in a Voyage of Eleven Hundred Miles in open Boats, between Endeavour Straits and the Island of Timor, FIRST EDITION*, engraved portrait frontispiece, slight dampstain to lower corner, contemporary calf, spine tooled in gilt, black letter piece, (covers slightly rubbed), Berwick: W. Phorson, 1793. **£9500**

Ferguson 151; Hill 2, 766; Kroepelien, 507; Sabin, 30011.

An extremely scarce account of the ill-fated voyage of the Pandora sent by the Admiralty under Captain Edward Edwards to seek out and capture the Bounty mutineers. Written by the ship's surgeon, George Hamilton, an educated man and an entertaining writer, the book is one of the most fluently written and engaging voyage accounts of the period. The Pandora arrived in Tahiti in March 1791 to find that sixteen mutineers had remained on Tahiti when Christian sailed the Bounty away. Two of them had died by the time the Pandora arrived but the remaining mutineers surrendered or were captured and were placed in irons and locked in a cage on deck that was nicknamed "Pandora's Box".

On the return voyage Edwards endeavoured to find a passage through the still uncharted Great Barrier Reef off Australia's east coast but, at what is now called Pandora's Entrance, the ship struck a reef and began to take water. Edwards ordered the prisoners brought out on deck a few at a time but no sooner had the first three been released than the Pandora began to sink and the two men sent to release the prisoners were washed overboard. The ship was sinking quickly but bosun's mate Moulter climbed onto the cage and released the remaining prisoners, all but one of whom got free. The crew and prisoners made it to Batavia in open boats, and from there they were returned to England.

Of the fourteen Bounty mutineers whom Edwards had arrested, ten survived the voyage and wreck. Once back in England they were tried for mutiny. Three of the mutineers were hanged; the other seven were either acquitted or pardoned.





7. Park (Mungo, Surgeon) Travels in the Interior Districts of Africa; Performed Under the Patronage of the the African Association, 1795-1797; with an Appendix Containing Illustrations of Africa by Major Rennell, FIRST EDITION, portrait, 2 folding maps, chart and 5 plates, 4to, London, 1799.

Also;

Park (Mungo) The Journal of a Mission to the Interior of Africa in the Year 1805; together with Other Documents, Official and Private Relating to the Same Mission; to which is Prefixed an Account of the Life of Mr. Park, SECOND EDITION, folding map, 4to, London, 1815 Together 2 vols, 4to, uniform 19th century black straight grained morocco, gilt panelled spines(some foxing and staining), 1799-1815.

£2800

The Author went to Africa under the auspices of the African Association to explore the course of the Niger; he proceeded along the Gambia, attended only by a negro servant and a boy; reached Segou in 1796 after incredible hardship and was imprisoned by the Arabs there, but escaped and returned to England, and made his fame by his travel book published in 1799.

In 1805 he accepted an invitation from the government to organise a second expedition to the Niger. Park reached Bambakoo, but while proceeding along the Niger he died at Boussa in a conflict with the natives, together with all his men.

MAP OF CUMBERLAND, N.S.W. INCLUDING SYDNEY

8. Robinson (H.E.C.) Map of the County of Cumberland, N.S.W. Engraved map with original outline hand colouring, dissected on to 30 sheets and laid on linen as issued, total measurements 970 x 720 mm, 8vo, contained in the original cloth cover with printed publisher's label, Complied and Published by H.E.C. Robinson, 41 Phillip Street, Sydney, c.1899. **£1800**

1 copy listed on OCLC. Not in Fergusson.

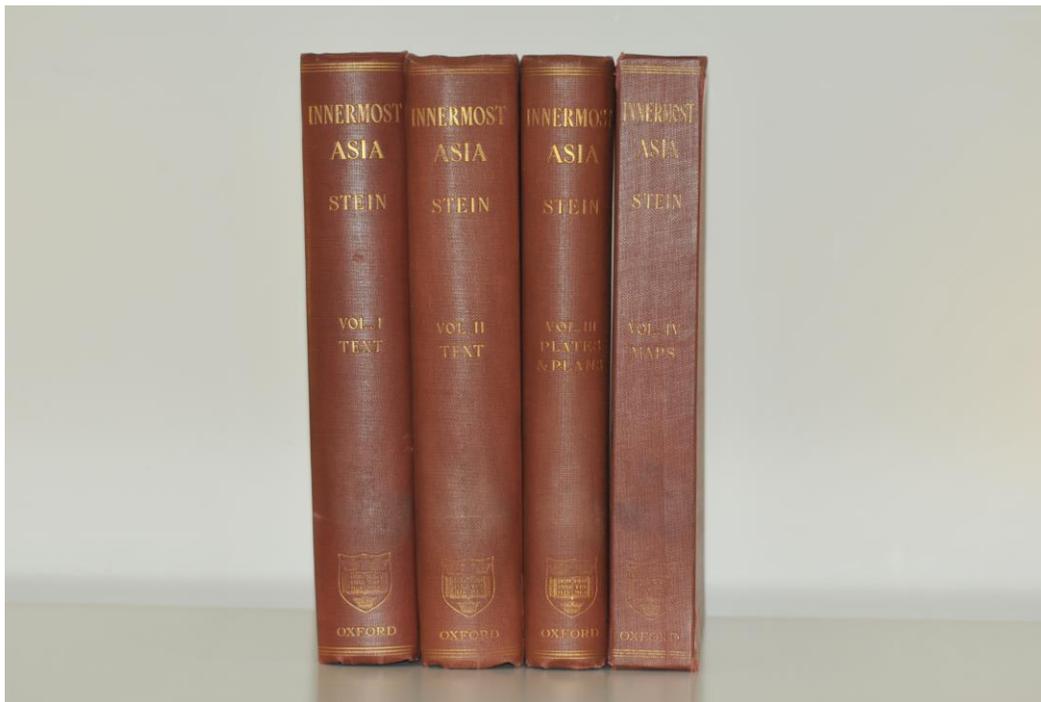
Map of Sydney and environs, extending from St. Albans and Wiseman's Ferry in the north to South Rixon Pass And Bulli in the south and west to Mulgoa. The map includes roads, railway lines, tramways, towns, suburbs and heights at railways stations. There are numerous estates marked and places names that no longer exist or have been re-named.

Shown is the private railway owned by Benjamin Christian Simpson. Simpson's Railway Act was passed on 13 June 1893 which allowed a railway be built from Rosehill to Dural. The State Government took over Simpson's Railway in 1901. Routes shown, South Coast, Sydney to Bulli Snt., Western Route, Sydney to Parramatta and Springwood Stn. Northern Route, Sydney to Tuggerah St. Branch Line, Milson St, Sydney to Hornsby.

In 1895 Robinson set up his own map-publishing business in Wentworth Court, moving in 1898 to Phillip Street and in 1913 to permanent location at 221-223 George Street. H. E. C. Robinson's soon became a byword for maps throughout Australasia; as well as its wide variety of sheet, wall and special purpose maps, atlases and street directories, its ground-floor George Street shop sold a large range of imported maps.

A founder of the (Royal) Geographical Society of Australasia in 1885, Robinson was a member of the Geographical Society of New South Wales in the late 1920s and fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London. "AUSTRALIAN DNB 1988.

Please click the link on the Listings page for a video of the full map.



9. Stein (Sir Aurel) Innermost Asia. Detailed Report of Explorations in Central Asia, Kan-su and Eastern Iran. FIRST EDITION, 4 vols. large 4to. Original russet cloth, top edges gilt, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1928. **£11,000**

Vol.1 text: xl, 548, 288 photo illustrations on 44 plates;

Vol.2 text: xii, 549-1160, 217 photo illustrations on 33 plates;

Vol.3 plans and plates): xii, 59 plans, 124 photographic plates [13 in colour], 14 plates of sketches;

Vol.4 map box: Maps of Chinese Turkestan and Kansu from Surveys made during the Explorations of Sir Aurel Stein, 1900-01, 1906-08, 1913-15; 52 folding maps [index map, nos. 1-47+A-D]. Total: 52 maps, 215 plates.

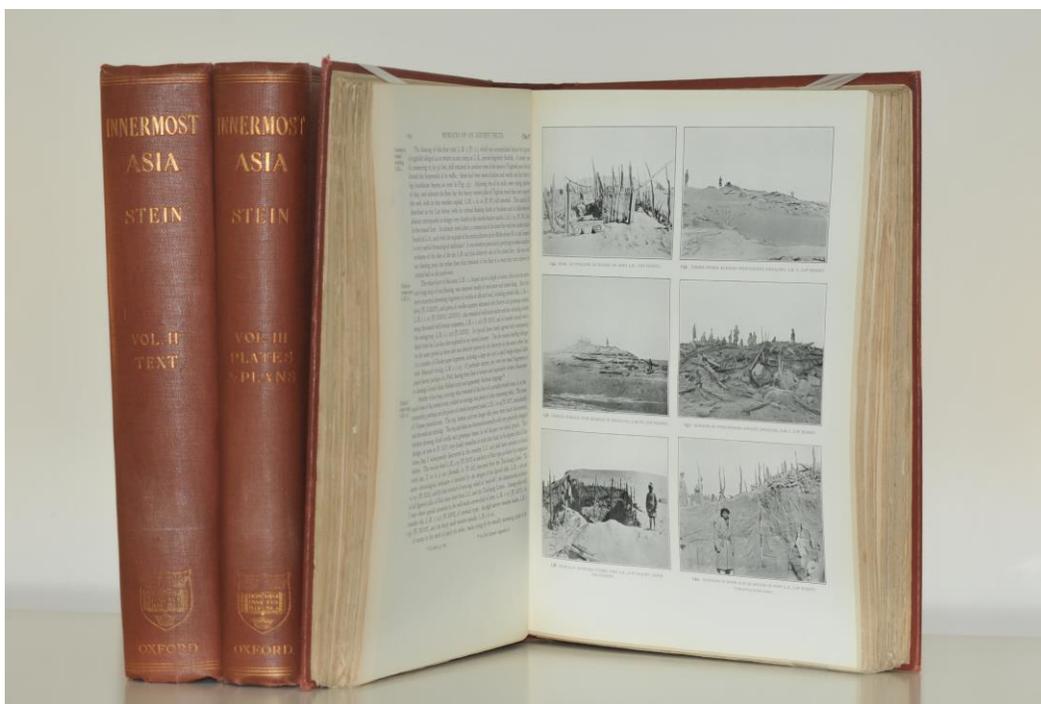
Limited Edition to 500 copies.

Provenance: Hill Library St. Paul (perforation stamp on titles, ink stamp on verso of each map, library numbers removed from spines, atlas, small split to the top and bottom joint).

Internally very clean and crisp.

A comprehensive and scientific report of Stein's third expedition, 1913-1916, which took him to Kashgar, Khotan, across the Pei-shan, the Turfan depression and the Pamirs to Samarkand before turning south through eastern Persia to Baluchistan.

A professor at universities in India since 1887, the Hungarian-born explorer was financed by the Indian government and inspired by the earlier discoveries of Sven Hedin. He established the existence of a lost civilization along the Silk Route in Chinese central Asia, and became the first archaeologist to 'discover evidence of the Graeco-Buddhist culture of north-west India across Chinese Turkestan and into China itself' (ODNB).



10. Wyld (James) Map of India, Constructed with great care and research from all the latest authorities and intended more particularly to facilitate a reference to the Civil and Military Stations. Dedicated to Sir James Rivett Carnac Bart. Chairman of the Court of Directors of the Honourable The East India Company. Arranged under the direction of Captain R M Grindlay, Drawn on a scale of 69.1 miles to the inch. Engraved map with original hand colouring, dissected on to 24 sheets and laid on linen as issued, total measurements 675 x 1000mm, contained in the original slipcase with printed publisher's paper label, London: James Wyld, 1846. **£750**

Large and unusual detailed map of the India. Covers the subcontinent including India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Includes extensive information about the provinces of Bombay, Madras, Bengal, North Western Provinces and Bengal Provinces pertaining to military stations, civil stations. Also includes details about populations and area and an elaborate table of distances. Thousands of villages are shown, all connecting roads, army sphere of influences, posts etc. It even provides a table of distances between 71 major towns.

Please click the link on the Listings page for video of the full map.