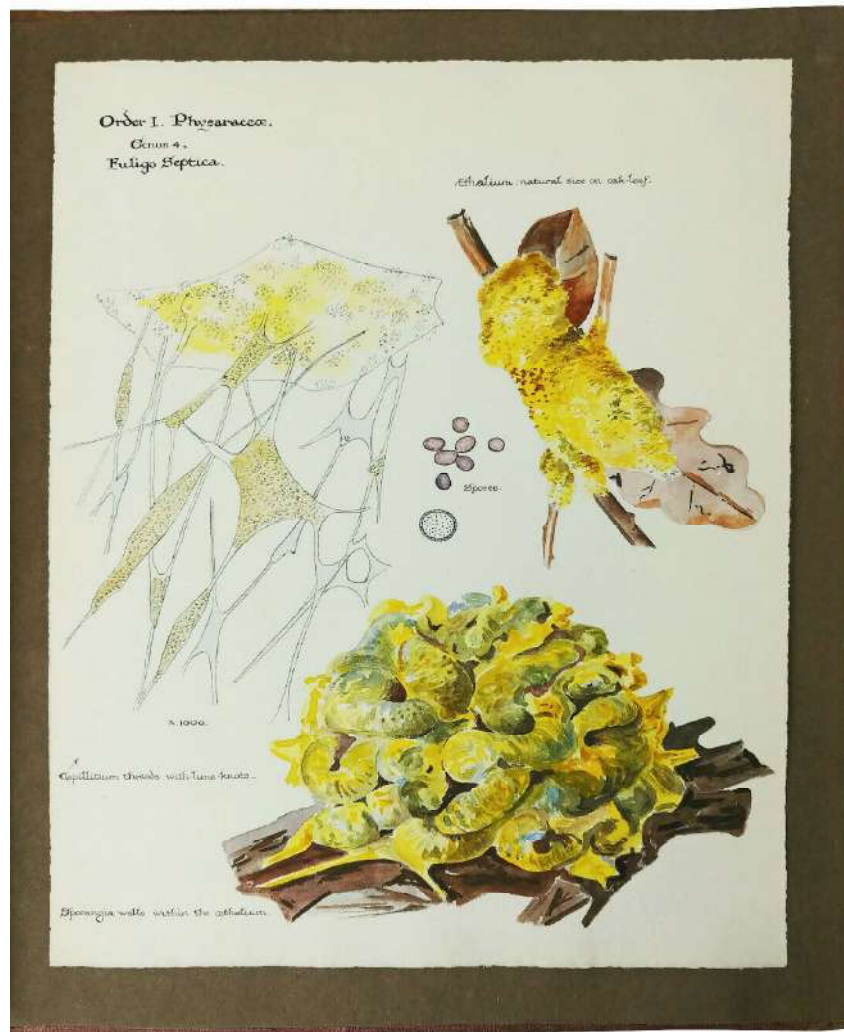




# Voyager Press

Rare Books & Manuscripts

Bernhard Lauser, F.R.G.S.  
President



## *Manuscripts & Photography*

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**(MANUSCRIPT - ENGINEERING - GERMANY)**  
**DIESEL, Rudolf**

**Inventor of Diesel Engine**  
**Signed Manuscript Letter**  
**Early Prototype Plan Described**

**US\$1,250**

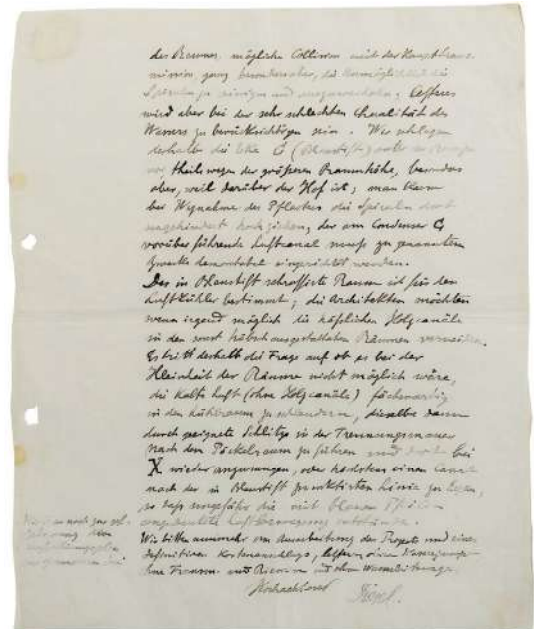
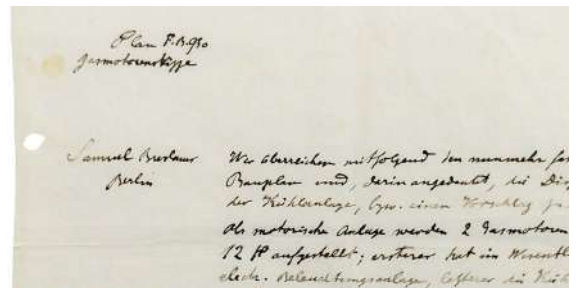
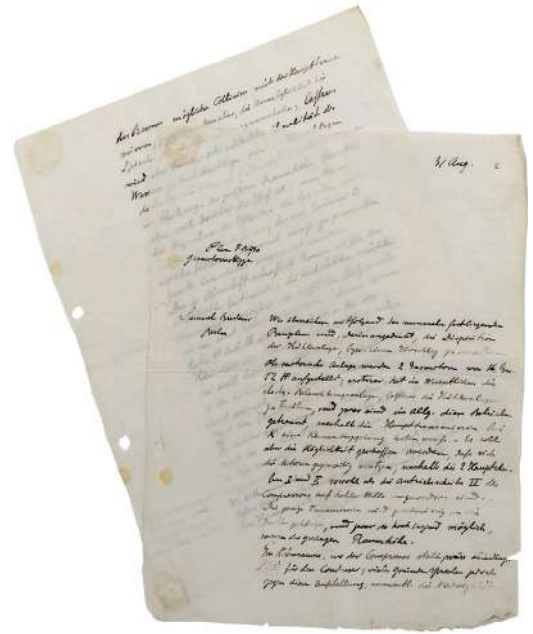
**[Berlin, 31 August 1895] - Rudolf Diesel's retained copy of his own signed manuscript letter to Samuel Breslauer, concerning the installation of a gas engine. Text is in German. 4to. Two single leafs, 2 pages of text on onion skin paper measuring approximately 30 x 24 cm. Minor aging, otherwise in very good condition.**

In this correspondence, Diesel describes alterations being made to the design of his first prototype, making comments on the compressor, transmission, and the lighting system (ignition), among other things. The second prototype, described here, would be built by October the same year. The specific plan for this engine model is noted in the upper margin: Plan F.B.930.

Rudolf Christian Karl Diesel (1858-1913), needing no introduction, was a German inventor and mechanical engineer who is world-famous for having invented the Diesel engine. At the time of this letter, Diesel was diligently working on altering and perfecting his 1893 engine design. This design would later be known as the diesel engine.

The first successful Diesel engine Motor 250/400, designed by Rudolf Diesel, was officially tested in 1897 by German industrial engineer Moritz Schröter. Schröter concluded, "we are beholding a quite marketable machine that has been thoroughly designed with great attention to every single detail." At this time, several firms bought licences for building legal copies of the Motor 250/400. It is now on display at the German Technical Museum in Munich.

The first prototype Motor 150/400, had been completed 12 July 1893. Initial tests proved it to be a successful concept.



nicht um Ausarbeitung des Projekts und eines  
Kostenausschlages, leffen ohne Wasserpumpe  
und Nocken und ohne Wasserdichtungen.  
Hochachtungsvoll  
Diesel.

## (MANUSCRIPT - PRIVATEERING - SCOTLAND)

# Primary Source Account Privateering in the American Revolution Little-Known Privateer Brigantine In the Virginia State Navy 'The Other Grand Turk' Seized by British Near Shetland Islands

US\$1,750

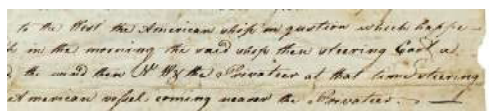
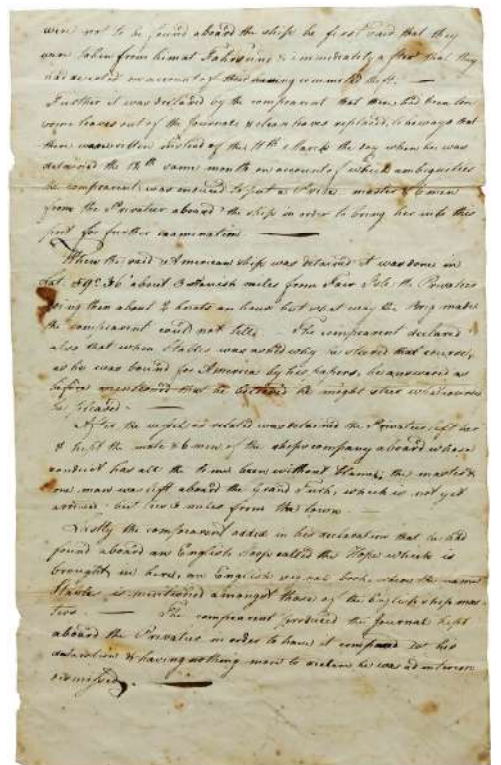
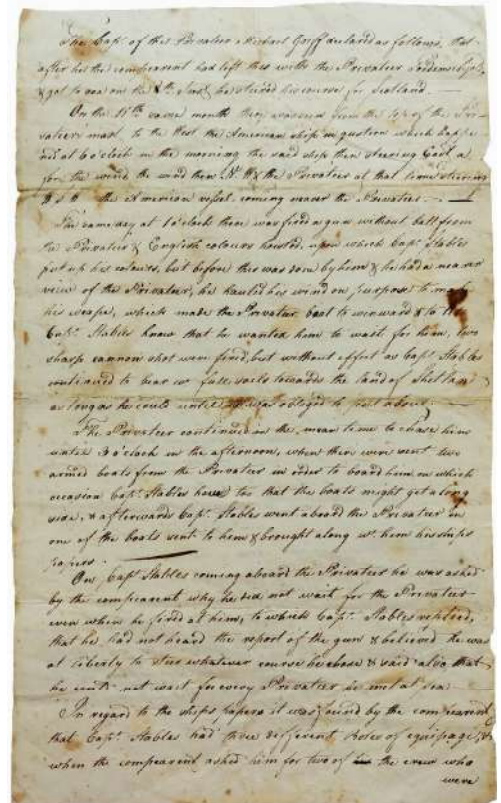
[Scotland, 1783] - Manuscript deposition against the little-known Brigantine privateer 'Grand Turk' operating under letters of marque and reprisal for the Virginia State Navy, which was spotted, chased and captured near Scotland's Fair Isle by Michael Griff, Captain of the British privateer Tordenskjold. Folio. 2 pages in a very neat hand, recto and verso on a single leaf measuring approximately 20cm x 32cm. Very good condition, a fascinating and detailed primary source account.

The American privateer is a little-known and all-but-forgotten brigantine that served the American War of Independence, deserving of its place in history. Not to be confused with the famous Grand Turk from Salem, MA, this brigantine privateer was built for the Virginia State Navy and first commissioned on 1 October 1781 (only 14 weeks after the famous vessel).

According to the NRAR (Naval Records of the American Revolution 1775-1788), being the authoritative source on historic vessels, Virginia State's brig Grand Turk was equipped with 14 guns and manned by a crew of 60 men strong. Her master was Cornelius Schermerhorn, whose mate was Walter Stephens of Philadelphia at the time of launching. She was bonded for \$20,000 by Samuel Davison and Joseph Carson, both of Philadelphia. Joseph Carson was also part owner of the vessel, together with John Wright Stanly and George Emlen of Philadelphia.

Excerpts from the Manuscript:

"The Captn of the Privateer Michael Griff declared as follows, that after he the compearent had left this with the Privateer Tordenskjold, & got to sea on the 8th Inst. he steered his course for Scotland. On the 11th the same month there was seen from the top of the privateer's mast, to the West, the America ship in question which happened at 6 o'clock in the morning..." [referring to the American privateer Grand Turk, named later]



**(MANUSCRIPT – COURT DOCUMENT)**  
**American Brig “Eliza”**

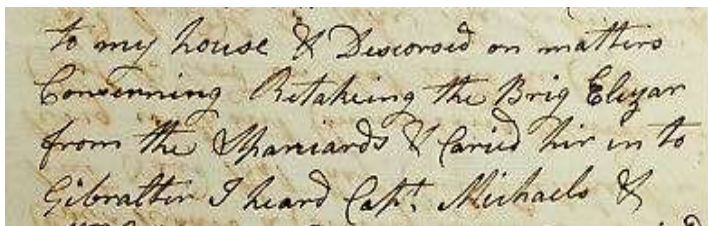
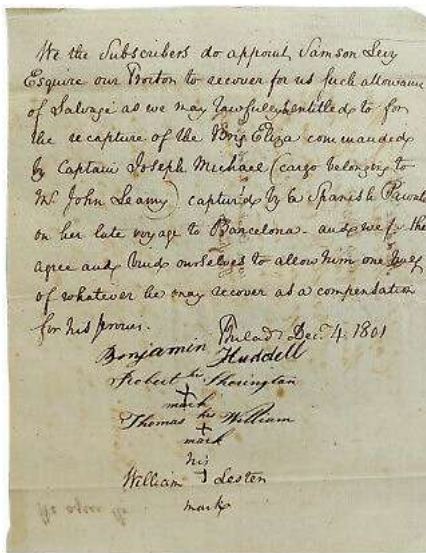
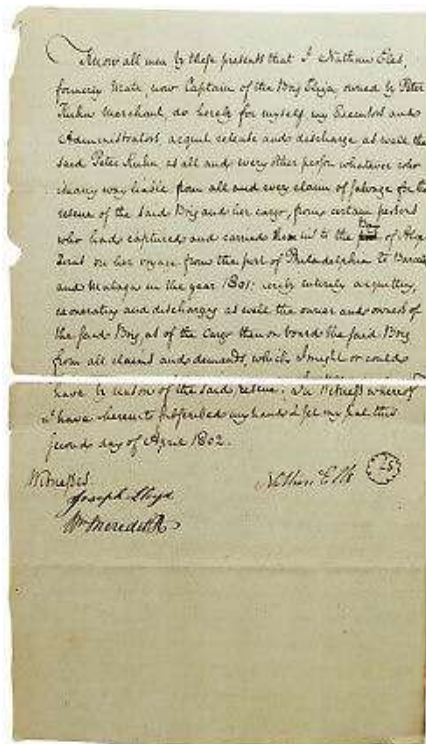
**Primary Source Document**  
**Captured by Spanish Privateer**  
**In the Bay of Algeciras**  
**Recaptured and Brought to Gibraltar**  
**\* During the Battle of Algeciras Bay \***

**US\$1,750**

[Washington, D.C., November 1801 - ca. April 1802] - Four manuscript court documents pertaining to an American merchant ship captured in 1801 by a Spanish Privateer while on a voyage to Barcelona and Malaga with valuable cargo, the subsequent recapture by the American crew, and claim for compensation from the salvage of her cargo. Three folio, one octavo, all single-leaves. Two documents are split at folds, one of which has very minor loss to text, otherwise the lot in very good condition, clean and legible, a most interesting record of the event and proceedings in the Admiralty Court.

Primary source accounts concerning a privateering and counter-privateering event in the early nineteenth century provide a glimpse into the sea-trade mindset including a compassionate take-over, sales of cargo salvage as compensation to crew, and Admiralty Court proceedings

The American Brig Eliza, formerly Schooner Maria, whose homeport was Charleston and master was Captain Joseph Michael, was destined for Barcelona and Malaga in June 1801, with a cargo belonging to an American merchant named John Seamy. Near Tarifa, in Cádiz Province, on 10 July she was seized by Spanish privateers and ordered to the Port of Algeciras. While at anchor there, Captain Michael, with the help of his crew, in particular a Benjamin Hubble, managed to re-take the ship from the Spanish. They immediately proceeded across the Bay to English Gibraltar with the intention of selling the ship and cargo for personal gain.



**(MANUSCRIPT - SILK - JAPAN)**  
**Shunshō & Shigemasa**

**Cultivating Silk Worms**  
**12 Stages of Silk Production**  
**Japanese Colour Woodblock Prints**

**US\$3,750**

**Kitao Shigemasa (1739-1820) and**  
**Katsukawa Shunshō (1725-1792)**

**Kaiko Yashinaigusa (Cultivation of Silk Worms)**

A complete series of 12 Edo or Tokugawa Period Chūban (中判) Japanese Woodblock Prints on sericulture (silk production), bound in book form and first produced in 1772 (Meiwa 9/An'ei 1) by Kitao Shigemasa. Designed collaboratively with Katsukawa Shunshō with six prints by Kitao Shigemasa and six by Katsukawa Shunshō. It was reprinted in 1776 and then later in 1786.

The prints show the twelve stages of silk production, comprising:

- 1) Laying eggs on a sheet of paper
- 2) Picking mulberry leaves to feed larvae
- 3) Transferring grown silkworms to other bamboo mats and feeding them
- 4) Re-activating worms after sleep
- 5) Feeding larvae with mulberry leaves
- 6) Placing cocoons on trays
- 7) Arranging male and female moths to lay eggs
- 8) Silkworm moth flying after hatching cocoon
- 9) Hand-spinning thread from cocoons in a pan of boiling water
- 10) Stretching silk floss on wooden posts
- 11) Spinning silk
- 12) Weaving silk on loom

The 6 prints by Shunshō are nos. 1, 3, 6, 8, 11, 12  
The 6 Prints by Shigemasa are nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10  
*chuban tate-e*: Image size (23cm x 17cm) - sheet size (30cm x 21cm)

Very pleasingly bound in book form with silk cloth covers



(AGRICULTURE - JAPAN)  
OKURA, Nagatsune

**Whale Oil as Pesticide**  
**First Japanese Book on Crop Control**  
**Jokoroku - Destroying Locusts**  
**Woodblock Illustration**  
**Text in Japanese**

**US\$3,750**

Title: Jokoroku. [Removing Locusts]

[Edo: Okura Nagatsune, 1826] - A rare and revolutionary work complete with woodblock illustration, proposing and demonstrating the use of whale oil as a pesticide for crops being destroyed by locusts, this being the first Japanese book to describe agricultural pest control and pesticide. All text is in Japanese. 8vo. 72 pages including title page and some form of index being the final leaf. Woodblock print. 8 full-page illustrations, 2 double-page illustrations, and 2 smaller ones within the text; chapters or subject matter printed to margins of each leaf. Original blue paper boards, string-stitched at spine, and opening from left to right. Complete in a single volume, measuring approximately 22,7 x 15,7 x 5 cm. Indication of burrowing to first few leaves, otherwise in very good and original condition, A pleasing, exceedingly scarce volume.

The first known printing of this work was in 1810, of which only one existing copy is known. The present volume appears to be the second printing, with expanded text and additional illustrations, and it too, is extremely rare. The wide-ranging dates between the two printings suggests possible increase or invasions of locusts greatly affecting Japan's agricultural supply. It also confirms that Okura's method of using whale oil to protect crops from locust destruction was tested and indeed a viable solution.

"Okura's writings emphasized ways to make farming more efficient and productive: timely cultivation, better seeds, better equipment, supplementary crops, and the care of and culture of silkworms." - Jansen, *The Making of Modern Japan*, p. 209.



**(MANUSCRIPT - MARINE DOCUMENT - JAPAN)**  
**PERRY, Matthew C. Commodore**

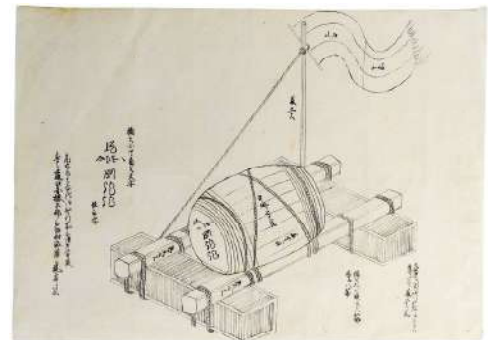
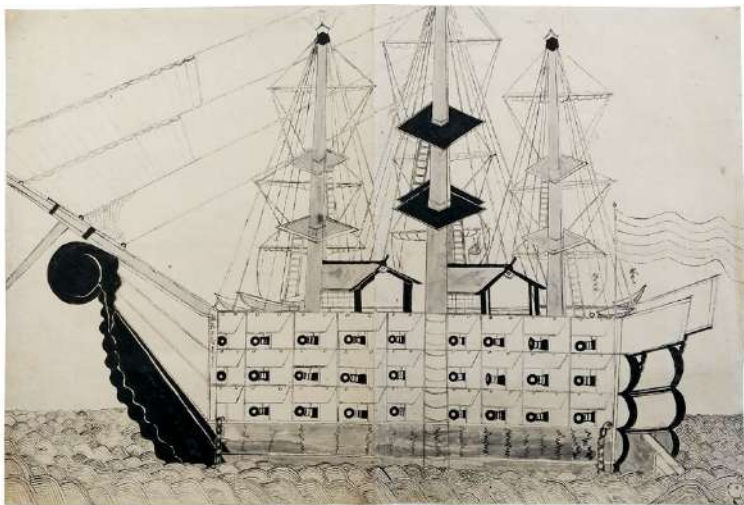
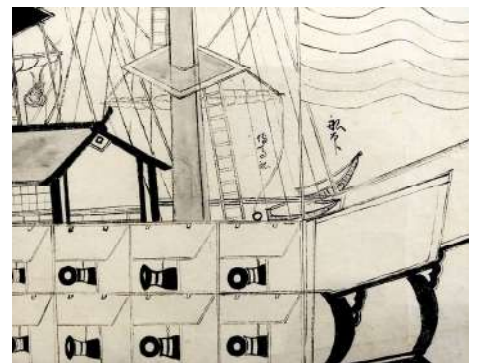
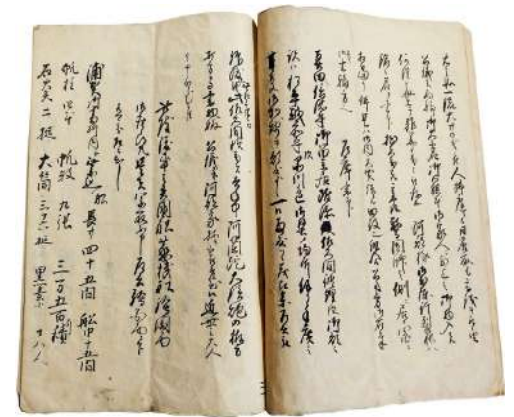
**Perry's 'Black Ships' in Edo Bay**  
**Unique Manuscript Narrative**  
**with Large Ink Drawing**

**US\$5,500**

[Japan, circa July 1853] - Manuscript document describing the great consternation among the Japanese civilians, upon the arrival of Commodore Perry's four American ships at Uruga in July 1853, and the warlords' immediate action to guard the coast. Together with a large manuscript ink drawing depicting the "black ships", and an accompanying drawing of a barrel transport method. All text is in Japanese. Minor creasing and age-toning, otherwise items are in very good condition, beautifully preserved contemporary documentation by a Japanese civilian observing the events as they unfolded.

Document: 8vo. 11 pages in manuscript, written recto and verso to six folded leaves string-tied at margin. Document measures approximately 28,5 x 18,5 cm.

Drawings: Linen backed, folded leaf measuring approximately 64 x 43 cm, accompanied by a related diagram on a single leaf measuring approximately 27 x 40 cm.



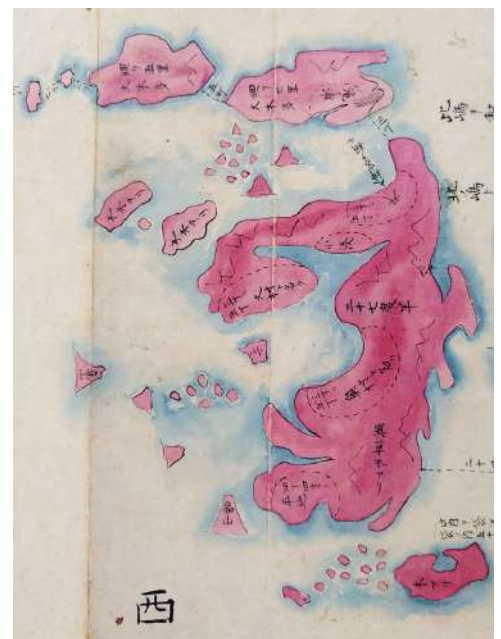
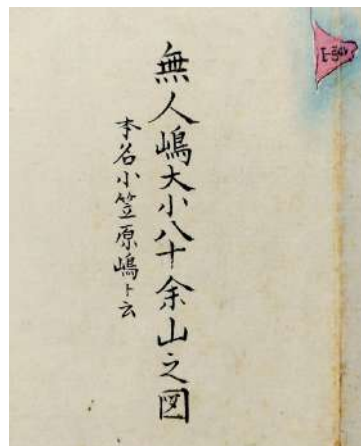
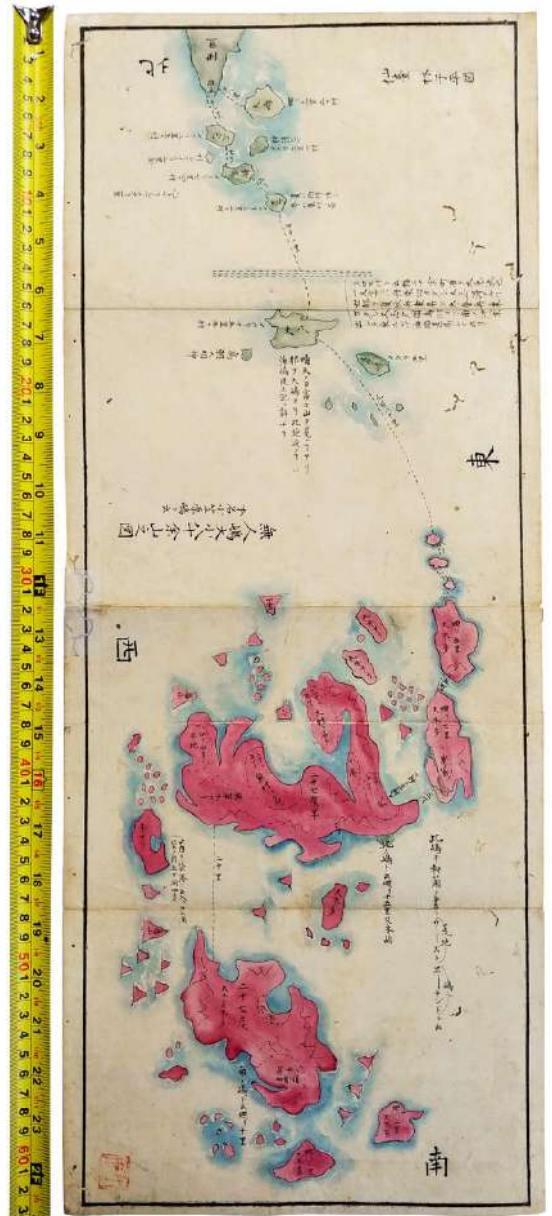
**(MANUSCRIPT - MAP - JAPAN)**  
**Nanpo Islands - Ogasawara**

**Manuscript Watercolour Map**  
**Japan's First Overseas Colony**  
**Possessions in the Pacific**  
**Anijima, Chichijima, and Hahajima**  
**for Settlement and Agriculture**

**US\$2,750**

[Japan, circa 1863/64.] - Large manuscript map of the remote and mostly uninhabited Nanpo and Ogasawara archipelagos, lying some 1000 kilometers south of Tokyo, which had been claimed by the Tokugawa (Edo) shogunate in 1862. Title, descriptions, all text is in Japanese. Red ink docketing stamp to lower margin. Map measures approximately 63,5 x 27,5 cm. Indication of minor burrowing though unobtrusive to image or text, professionally reinforced with clear bookbinder's tape to one margin, otherwise in very good condition, beautifully preserved, with vivid colour and manuscript detail in a fine hand.

A most fascinating map produced shortly after the Japanese had claimed the islands in 1862, the cartographer's detail reveals that preliminary surveying had been done and colonizing was in consideration. The islands are named, and the larger ones have areas delineated for a specific purpose, specifically Chichijima, Anijima, and Hahajima. Communication routes between the islands are clearly indicated. Mountain ranges are also shown. An annotation describes the naturally sheltered bay of Minamijima island.



**(MANUSCRIPT - TEA - JAPAN)**  
Urasenke School

**19<sup>th</sup> Century – Meiji Period**  
**Book on Tea Ceremony**  
**Meticulously Detailed with Illustrations**  
**First Edition - 6 Volumes**

**US\$1,275**

**[Japan: Aoki Kozaburo, Meiji year 16-17 1883-1884] - The traditional Japanese tea ceremony explained in meticulous detail and profusely illustrated in a six-volume teaching guide from the Urasenke school, one of the main schools of Japanese tea ceremony. First Edition. 8vo. approximately 200 pages combined. Woodblock print. A complete set: First part Vol.1 - Vol.2; Second part Vol.1 - Vol.2; Third part Vol.1 - Vol.2. In publisher's original string-stitched teal paper covers, each volume with original title slip. Very good and original condition, a pleasing and complete work in excellent state of preservation.**

The Japanese tradition is a ceremonial way of preparing and drinking green tea, typically in a traditional tearoom with tatami floor. Beyond just serving and receiving tea, one of the main purposes of the tea ceremony is for the guests to enjoy the hospitality of the host in an atmosphere distinct from the fast pace of everyday life.

The present volumes are a fine example of the earliest school instruction of the important Japanese Tea Ceremony, covering every little detail for creating the proper experience. From basic tea ceremony practices to refined atmospheres, illustrations show everything from tea room plans, table settings, charcoal-related items, the server's attire, furniture, tea pots, sweet-related items, numerous instruments for preparation and service, and more.

When these volumes were produced in 1883/84, the school's headmaster (iemoto) was Jikisho Soshitsu (1852-1917), also known as Yumyosai. He was the twelfth generation head of the Urasenke Tradition. His wife Yukako, who used the name Shinseiin, taught tea at girl's schools, to the imperial family and former nobility, in an effort to popularize tea ceremony among women.



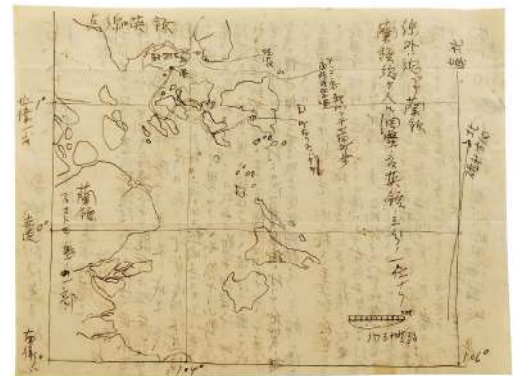
## (MANUSCRIPT - NAVAL INTELLIGENCE - SINGAPORE)

### Singapore and Riau Islands Secret Reconnaissance Letters Banker and Politician Kiyochika Iwashita Text in Japanese

US\$5,750

[Singapore, 1908-1913] - Lot of 21 manuscript letters, in an undeciphered Japanese script (possibly code), one of which contains a full-page manuscript map drawn by the writer, relating to clandestine investigations in the region, possibly reporting on a reconnaissance mission for the purpose of establishing a Japanese naval base near Singapore or the Riau Archipelago. Written in Singapore, all addressed to prominent bank owner and statesman K. Iwashita, Esq., in Japan. Leafs vary in size; each is accompanied by its original franked cover. Content ranges from 1 page to 4 pages. Occasional creasing and age-toning, mainly to envelopes, otherwise in very good condition, each item well preserved in its individual plastic sleeve together with cover. A most intriguing lot of top-secret correspondence to be deciphered by a scholar.

The period in which this reconnaissance was taking place, and the fact that we cannot translate the texts, lead us to believe the letters contain sensitive information. Written in an ancient Japanese script, or possibly coded for secrecy, this correspondence may very well concern the scouting of a suitable location for a Japanese naval base and supply ports, as well as an accessible route from the select location to Singapore. The enclosed map reveals the specific location of interest, as well as proposed land and water routes for transportation of people or cargo. Nineteen of the letters span from 1908 to 1911 and are from the same individual. There are two letters dated 1913, at the dawn of the Great War, these two being from another writer.



**(WOMEN – SR. GEOGRAPHER'S SIGNED MEMBERSHIP)  
COLE, Monica Mary**

**Senior Female Geographer  
Leader in Scientific Community**

**US\$125**

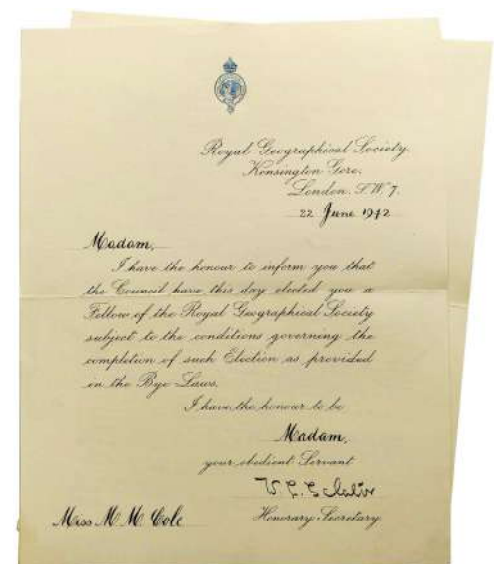
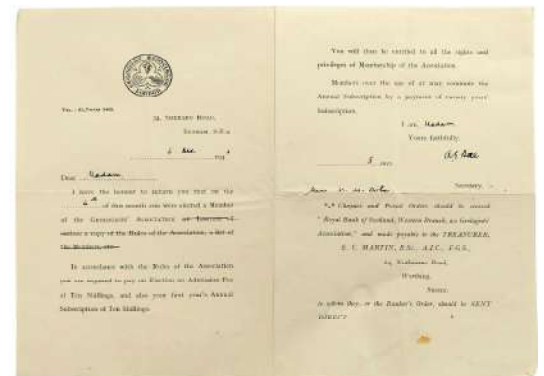
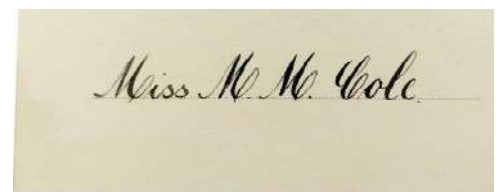
**[London, 1942-43] - Two signed membership documents formally accepting English geographer Monica Mary Cole into two scientific societies for the learned, the Royal Geographical Society and the Geologists' Association, respectively. 8vo. Two separate printed documents, three leafs combined, each document completed, signed and dated by the respective society's secretary. Leafs measure approximately 20,5 x 26 cm. Creasing to one document, otherwise in very good condition.**

Monica Mary Cole (1922-1994) was an English geographer, lecturer, and author, an intellectual woman and polyglot, whose legacy has been described by her colleagues as "a leader in her chosen field of academic research" who "scaled the heights of a profession that, even today, finds too few women as the incumbents of chairs." She left the Royal Geographical Society £10,000 for it to establish a research travel grant for young female physical geographers.

The Archives of the Royal Holloway, University of London holds a collection of papers relating to Cole. They include her personal papers and objects connected to her career as a geographer between 1967 and 1970.

During her distinguished career she produced pioneering works in the fields of biogeography and geobotany, remote sensing and terrain analysis, and mineral exploration. Her research spanned Central and Southern Africa, Brazil, Venezuela, Australia, China and Finland. Cole was not the archetypal quiet and contemplative academic. She was a larger-than-life character, and people loved to be around her.

She was elected as a Fellow in the Royal geographical Society on 22 June 1942. The following year, on 6 December 1943, she also became an elected member of the Geologists' Association of London. The present documents are her official membership declaration papers from each of these societies.



# (MANUSCRIPT – AVIATION)

Doris Dowser Todd, English Governess

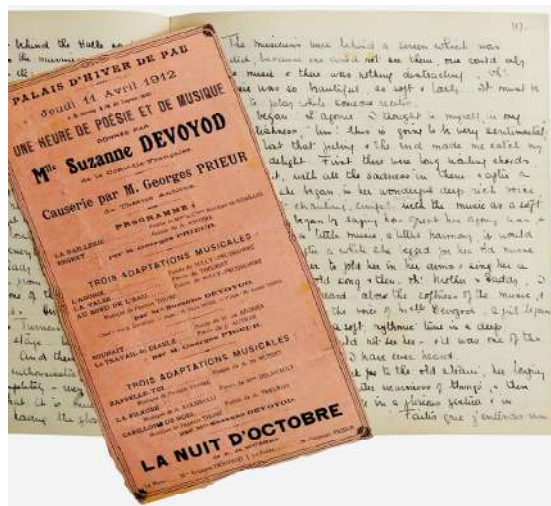
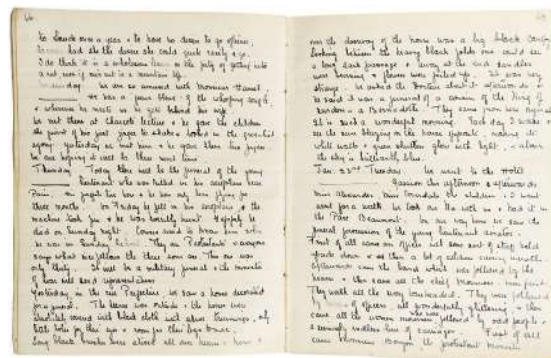
## Primary Source Manuscript Account Featuring Pioneer Aviators Blériot - Védrières - LeBlanc - Bellenger Wright Brothers Letter book of an English Governess at Pau - the Center of Aviation

US\$1,950

[Pau, 16 September 1911 - 16 July 1912] - Manuscript letter book containing primary source, contemporary, information on notable early aviators and fascinating descriptions by a first-time observer of the new air travel inventions, written at Pau, France, the city where the Wright Brothers had established the first flying school in history just one year earlier, and where the aerospace industry was beginning to flourish, by Doris Dowser Todd, English Governess to Dr. Louis Goudard, a founder of the Société Médicale de Pau et du Béarn. In this volume, Miss Todd has transcribed her own letters, written to family, while in Pau, France. Towards the end of the volume she writes to a man of romantic interest. 8vo. 152 pages in manuscript. Burgundy cloth boards, initials and border blind stamped to front, ruled leaves with the globe motif watermark of Midland Educational Company Birmingham. Inserted within the volume: one contemporary theatre program, one draft letter, one personalia document dating to the Great War. Wear to boards, book block split at hinge, otherwise internally in very good condition, a delightful account in a neat hand, by an inquisitive and enthusiastic young lady.

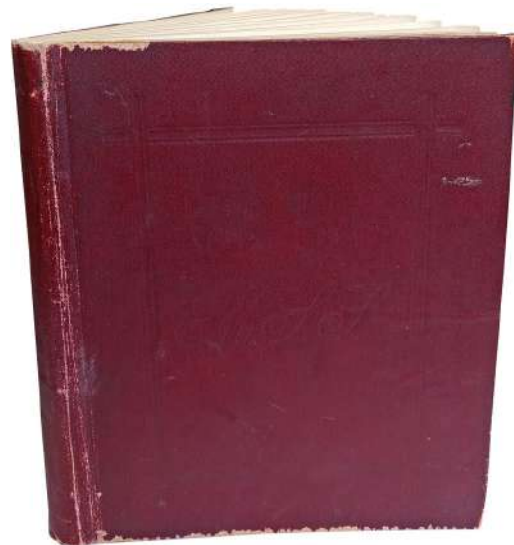
The writer's arrival at Pau being only 2 years after the Wright brothers, and only 1 year after their founding of the world's first aviation school, makes her primary source account exceedingly scarce, being contemporary to the formation of flight training and some deadly experimentations which claimed the lives of gallant young pilots.

"... people come to Pau principally for the aviation now. There are about 50 officers learning to pilot aeroplanes... All the best French aviators are here now, Védrières, Leblanc, Bellanger..."



month? All the best French aviators are here now, Védrières, Bellanger, Bellenger & others. I believe the British aviators

January 16<sup>th</sup> 1912. Tuesday  
We have had such a lovely time this afternoon. Simone, Marguerite & I went to hear Dr. Chaucet at the Palais d' Hiver. He is an explorer & has led two expeditions to the South Pole. He spoke of Shackleton & Scott & it was interesting. The Palais d' Hiver was crowded. We sat in the orchestra & got blue by each funny by way, though the wings I suppose. Chaucet is a fine looking man - handsome in the french way. There were about 200 magic lantern slides & at the end a few cinematograph films of the departure of the boat & various experiences on land. I did enjoy it & I was so interested in seeing the Palais d' Hiver too. It is the first time I have been inside.



## (MANUSCRIPT – WOMEN – CHINA)

Alice A. Hindmarsh

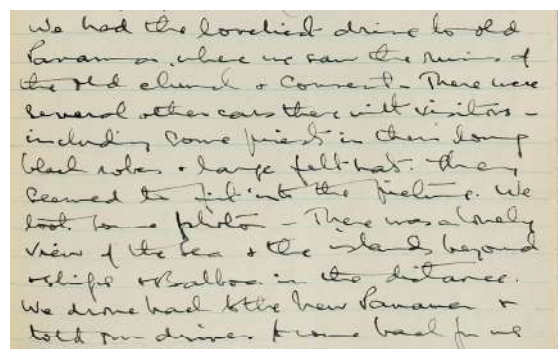
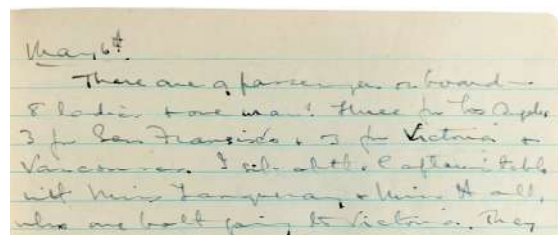
### Manuscript Diaries Woman Sailor on a Merchant Boat Vancouver - Balboa - Shanghai Trade Route

US\$1,250

[Canada, USA, China, Trinidad, Barbados, 5 May - 26 December 1931] - Manuscript travel diaries of Alice A. Hindmarsh who plied the seas on a small merchant vessel back and forth between the Pacific Northwest Coast, Panama, and China, her husband evidently being employed in the trade and working on the vessel. 8vo. 3 volumes, 423 pages combined (195, 159, 69, respectively). Each volume unique, cloth boards, black, red, and blue, respectively. One blemish, otherwise only minor wear to exterior, and internally bright.

The writer, Mrs. Alice A. Hindmarsh, lived at Sunnyside, Ryton-on-Tyne, Tyne and Wear, England, and travelled across the Atlantic to Canada with another woman called Madge. She embarked on a small merchant vessel, having her own private quarters, to ultimately meet with her husband Jack at Vancouver, Canada, and then travel with him, to and fro on the Shanghai-Vancouver trade route. Jack was 42 years old, working in the trade. The early diary entries suggest that he was completing his sea merchant schooling while she was on the first voyage to meet him in Vancouver. He subsequently worked onboard the ship as they sailed repeatedly between China and the Pacific Northwest Coast. He was knowledgeable and experienced with life a sea from earlier experiences. As a young lad approximately 12 years old, he had been to Calcutta, for example. Alice, too, had a passion for sea voyages, having previously been to the West Indies and Brazil, and calling herself a "real sailor".

Lumber was the cargo collected in Canada, bananas in Panama; while in China the remarkable sights and leisure activities fill the diary pages.



# (MANUSCRIPT – WOMEN – WEST INDIES)

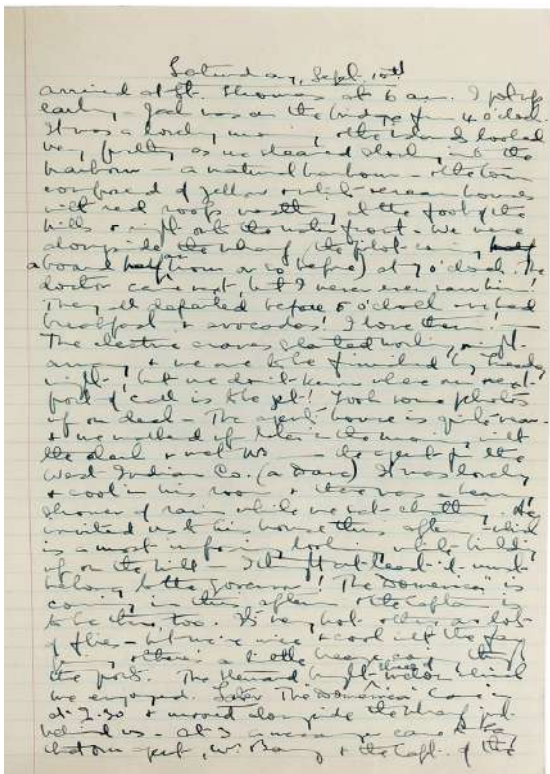
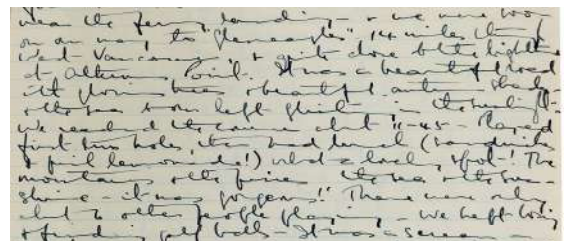
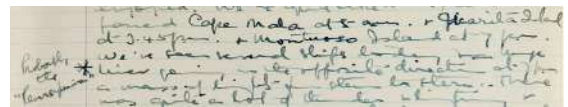
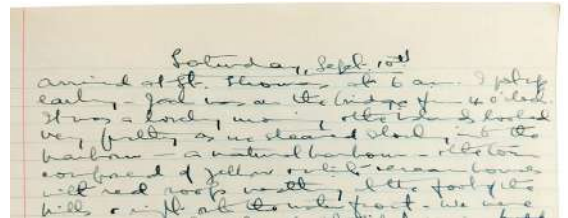
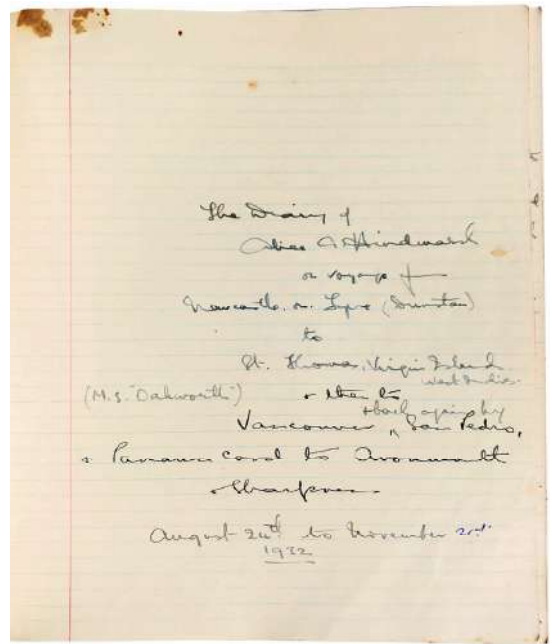
Alice A. Hindmarsh

## Manuscript Diary Woman Sailor on a Merchant Boat Panama - West Indies - Vancouver Trade Route

US\$750

[Saint Thomas, Panama, Vancouver, 23 August - 21 November 1932] - Manuscript travel diary of Alice A. Hindmarsh who made a round-trip voyage on a small merchant vessel from England to the Pacific Northwest Coast, by way of Panama and the West Indies, her husband being employed in the lumber trade and working on the vessel. 8vo. 86 pages. Black cloth boards. Volume measures approximately 25,5 x 20 cm. Some wear to boards, a spill on upper margin of first few leafs though unobtrusive to text, otherwise in very good condition, internally bright.

The writer is Mrs. Alice A. Hindmarsh of at Sunnyside, Ryton-on-Tyne, Tyne and Wear, England, and who's unique voyage was not on a cruiser, but rather onboard a small merchant vessel on which her husband Jack was employed in the global trade. Jack seems to be the Chief Officer, second in command after the Captain.



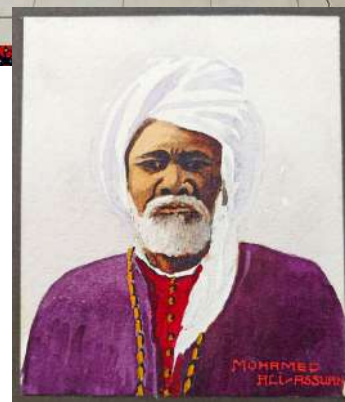
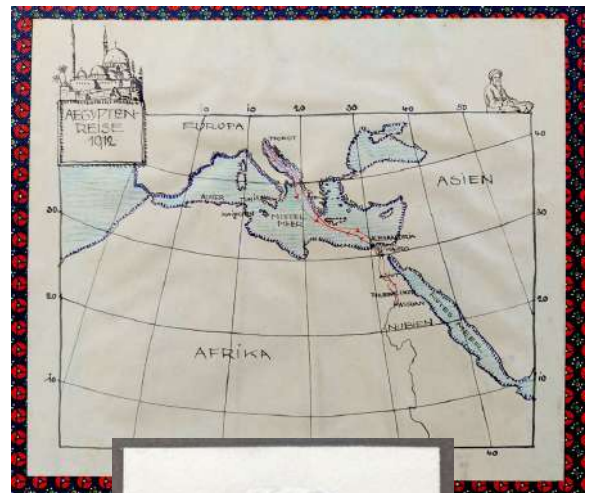
## (PHOTOGRAPHY - EGYPT)

### Portfolio of Photographs & Drawings Cairo - Luxor - Aswan Visit to the Temple of Philae Only Two Years after Hermann Junker

US\$2,750

[Egypt, 1912] - A unique portfolio of photographs and manuscript drawings from a pre-WWI German traveller who visited Alexandria, Cairo, Siut [Asyut], Luxor [Thebes], and Assuan [Aswan]. Contains 73 gelatin silver print photographs and 15 manuscript drawings - three of which are painted with watercolours, all mounted onto large brown cardstock leaves to rectos only. Half of the work relates to Aswan. Accompanied by a manuscript index in German. Crown Folio. 40 cardstock leaves measuring approximately 25 x 35,5 cm. Photographs vary in size, most measuring approximately 10 x 7,5 cm, with only a scant few slightly smaller ones. Drawings vary in size, the smallest measuring approximately 9 x 11 cm, and the largest being a full page at 23,5 x 31,5 cm, several captioned and dated between 4-7 December 1912. Housed in the traveller's lovely purpose-made clamshell box, green marbled paper boards, continental paper interior lining, manuscript coloured map pasted to front pastedown, measuring approximately 37 x 28 x 4 cm. Wear to the clamshell box, particularly to corners and spine, otherwise in Very Good Condition, its contents very well preserved, a most impressive compilation of striking photographs and skilled drawings from an early tour of Egypt.

This early foreigner's tour of Aswan, particularly Philae and Elephantine Island, is visually and uniquely documented with snapshot photographs and stellar drawing art, providing views and perspectives contemporary to the first monumental archaeological works at Philae, thus preserving for us images of the ancient structures in the original place and condition as seen by Hermann Junker and others only two years prior.



# (MANUSCRIPT - BIOLOGY - FUNGI)

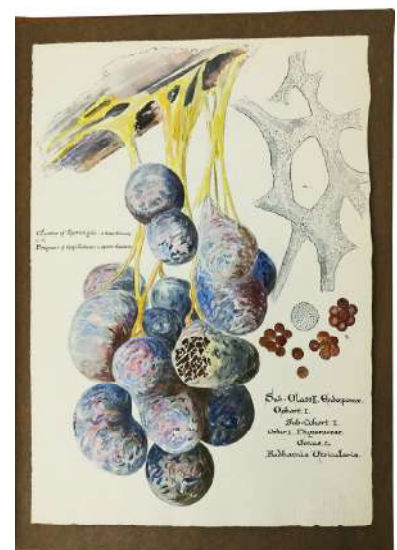
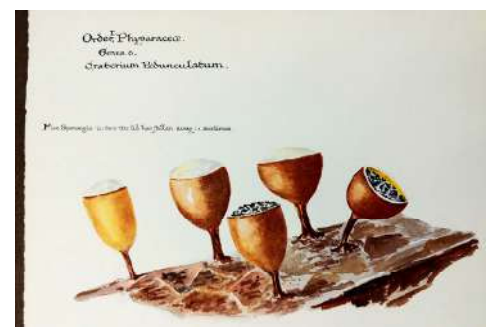
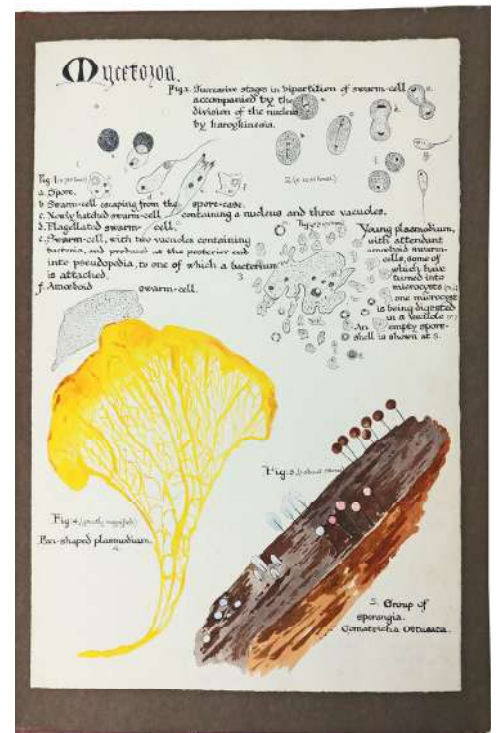
## Album of Meticulous Watercolours Mycetozoa - Slime Mold An Uncommon Study

US\$1,750

[United Kingdom, circa 1930] - Journal of watercolours and manuscript drawings, meticulously illustrating species of the Mycetozoa, featuring manuscript descriptions and scientific names in an equally pristine hand, complete with manuscript index. Containing 18 large illustrations on rough-trimmed art paper measuring approximately 20 x 28 cm, two leaves bearing the embossed stamp of the Royal Watercolour Society at Pall Mall, each leaf mounted recto only to a leaf of the album. With an additional 6 small watercolour illustrations mounted to the final leaf. Quarto album measuring approximately 25 x 33 cm, red cloth boards fastened with two metal posts. Boards faded, wear to spine and extremities, otherwise in very good condition.

Slime molds were formerly classified as fungi but are no longer considered part of that kingdom. Slime mold or slime mould is an informal name given to several kinds of unrelated eukaryotic organisms that can live freely as single cells, but can aggregate together to form multicellular reproductive structures. More than 900 species of slime mold occur globally.

Mycetozoa is a polyphyletic grouping of slime molds. It was originally thought to be a monophyletic clade, but recently it was discovered that protostelia are a polyetic group within Conosa. These macroscopic organisms belong to the Kingdom Protista, which includes all eukaryotes that are not animals, plants, or fungi.



**(MANUSCRIPT - DRAWINGS - FRANCE)  
MARIN-MARIE**

**Famous Painter and Yachtsman  
6 Manuscript Signed Letters  
"Wind Aloft Wind Alow" and  
"Carnet de Dessins"**

**US\$975**

[Paris, New York, 1933-1983. Archive of 6 manuscript letters, four of which are signed, and 2 famous published works of Marin-Marie, including the second English edition of his *Wind Aloft Wind Alow*, the first edition of a post-humous collection of his sketches titled *Carnet de Dessins*, the correspondence being written by him to John "Jack" T. Ackerson of New Jersey.

The archive includes:

"*Wind Aloft*": New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1947. 8vo. x, 322 pages, blue cloth boards gilt titled to spine, complete with dustjacket. Text is in English. Volume measures approximately 15 cm x 22 cm x 3 cm. Some wear and chips to dustjacket, protected in mylar, otherwise in very good original condition.

"*Marin-Marie, 1901-1987: Carnet de Dessins*": First Edition. Paris, Yves de Saint Front, 1983. Oblong 8vo. 95 pages including the frontis, title page, and list of illustrations. Decorated boards and matching slipcase illustrative of a painter's canvas drop cloth. Text is in French. Volume measures approximately 28 cm x 23 cm x 2 cm. A rare volume in fine original condition.

6 Manuscript letters, four of which are signed "Marin": 8vo. 15 pages in manuscript, combined. Single-leaves, one written recto only, all others written recto and verso. Together with one of the covers, postage excised, showing the recipient's name and address. Leaves bear the printed address 2 Rue Meissonier XVII E. [Paris] and measure approximately 22 cm x 27 cm, with exception of one smaller leaf being the stationery of the Hotel Brevoort on New York's Fifth Ave. Some creasing and chips at extremities, partial loss to one of the signatures, otherwise in very good condition, with fascinating and relevant content.



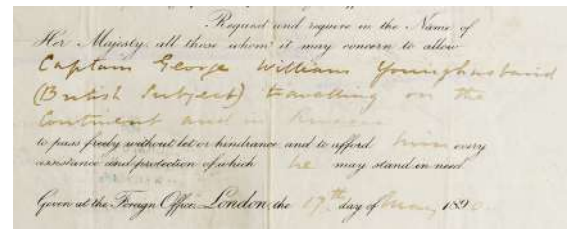
## (MANUSCRIPT – PASSPORT)

# Manuscript Passport - Travel in Russia Captain Younghusband in Saint Petersburg and Moscow Prime Minister Lord Salisbury

US\$750

[London, 17 May 1890] - Original manuscript passport for Captain George William Younghusband (1856-1897) of the Indian Army granting him permission to travel in Russia, he being the first cousin of Sir Francis Younghusband who at the very same time was on a mission to Chinese Turkestan and Hunza to gather intel on Russian activities, with the aim of opening Anglo-Russo trade agreements. Featuring with the stamped signature of Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, steel engraved armorial illustrations to header and footer, several Russian stamps and signatures to verso, and the passport holder's original signature. Printed text is in English. With annotations and official entry stamps in Russian, including one made at Saint Petersburg approximately 24 February and another at Moscow 18 October 1890. Single leaf, with the watermark of J. Whatman and the year 1890, measuring approximately 38 x 28 cm. Creased, otherwise in very good condition, beautifully preserved, clean and bright.

The passport holder, Captain George William Younghusband (1856-1897), served with the 34th Regiment, 2nd Punjab Cavalry. The present numbered passport permitted him to travel on the continent including in Russia. Issued at London on 17 May 1890 with the stamped signature of Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, this rare document features original Russian stamps and signatures.



## (ARCHIVE – PASSPORTS – EASTERN EUROPE)

### Unusual Passport Archive 19th Century Travels to Russia WWI German Occupation Passes Rare Yiddish Passport - Eastern Europe

US\$2,750

[Russia, Serbia, Germany, Lithuania, England, France, 1846-1969] - Lot of 15 unique passports from various countries, featuring the occupied Baltics during the Great War, nineteenth century travellers to Russia, some notable names, and assorted matters of interest. Some were issued for one specific journey, others for longer term open travel, with examples concerning citizenship and immigrant travel. These documents vary greatly in format, including early and large single leaf printed declarations completed and signed in manuscript, to modern day wallet-sized hardcover portfolios. Some creasing and age-toning, the earliest passport with professionally repaired folds, otherwise the lot in very good condition overall, and containing a few examples of certain specimens seldom procured today.

Unique design motifs, security elements, signatures and stamps, together these official and historical documents form a wide-reaching study of travel, including incidents of limitation on domestic movement, international travel freedom, and collaboration between nations for open borders. A fascinating collection touching upon a subject which is so prevalent on the minds of citizens all around the globe today.

The Yiddish passports are exceedingly scarce as most of the Jewish population had been exiled some time earlier. Also, immediately after Germany withdrew from the area in 1919, all the passports that could be obtained, were destroyed. In May 1915, During World War I, the Russian authorities expelled most the Jews living in Lithuania. A large number of them were exiled into Russia while others found a refuge in Vilna and its vicinity. Vilkomir [Ukmerge] was taken by the Germans, and the remaining Jews from the region congregated there. The German Ober Ost passport was issued in 1917-1918 by the German occupation authorities for those people who spent the war years in Lithuania.



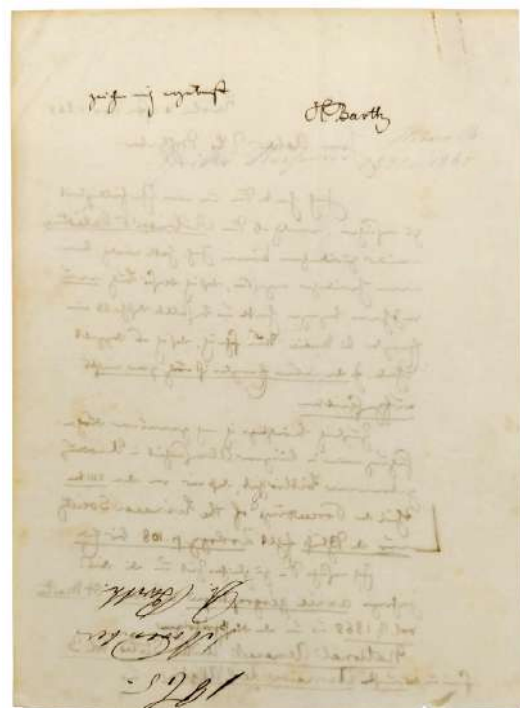
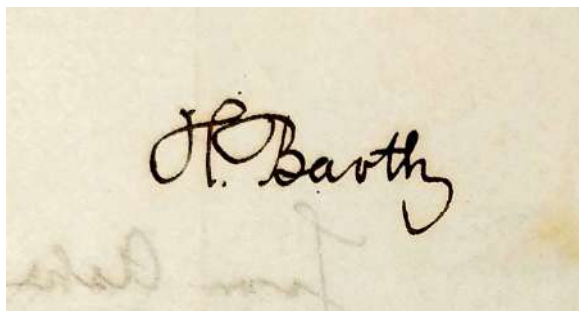
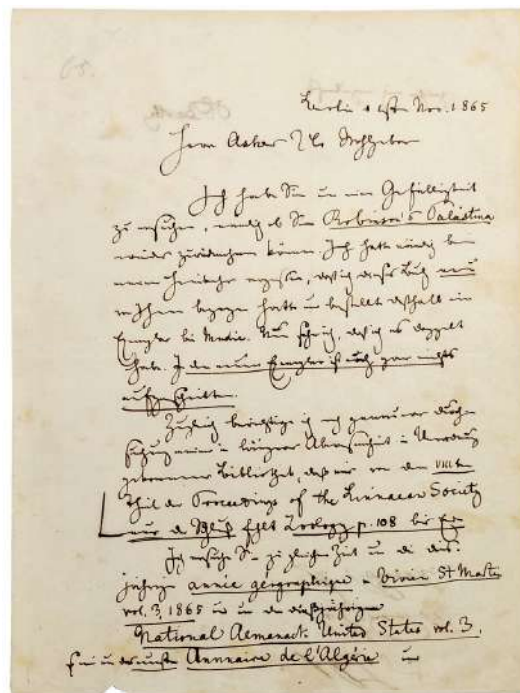
**(MANUSCRIPT - GEOGRAPHY)**  
**BARTH, Heinrich**

**Signed Manuscript Letter  
about Geographical Books  
Text in German**

**US\$975**

[Berlin, 1 November 1865] - Signed manuscript letter by Heinrich Barth, written only 24 days before his death, and concerning books of geographical interest, for his professional commitments and/or his personal library. Inscribed inversely in the recipient's hand, "1865. 1 November Dr. Barth." 8vo. 1 page in manuscript. Single leaf measuring approximately 14 x 22 cm. Text is in German. Creasing, otherwise in very good condition.

A rare opportunity to procure Barth's original manuscript correspondence with his signature, one of the last written before his passing.



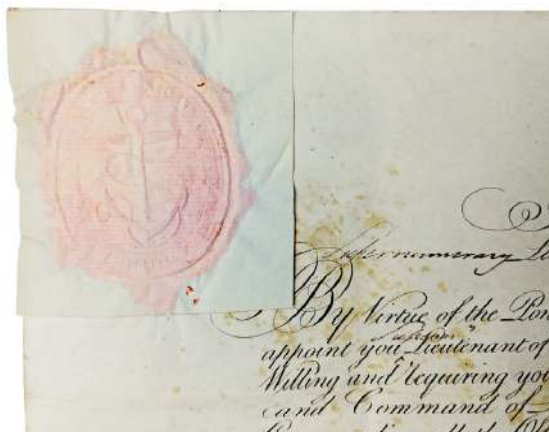
## (MANUSCRIPT – ROYAL NAVY)

### 8 Admiralty Commissions of Vice-Admiral Charles Gepp Robinson with Notable Signatures Barrow - Dundas - Seymour

US\$1,500

[United Kingdom, 1830-1849] - Lot of 8 original Admiralty Commission documents assigning Vice-Admiral Charles Gepp Robinson of Devon to various ships during his 19-year career in the Royal Navy, five of which date to the reign of Queen Victoria. Eight (8) vellum certificates completed and signed in manuscript, five with red wax seal, 3 with paper seal, all with blue revenue stamp. Each measures approximately 28 x 32 cm. Age-toning, otherwise in very good condition, with notable signatures.

Archive of official documents recording 19 years of one accomplished gentleman's naval career of Vice-Admiral Charles Gepp Robinson, who saw early service chasing slave ships around Africa and who is connected to the Shearwater Memorial, the lot featuring original signatures by notables such as John Barrow, M.F.F. Berkeley, Lord John Hay, J.W. Deans Dundas, Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Sir George Francis Seymour, and Sir Henry George Ward.



## (PHOTOGRAPHY - ALGERIA - WOMEN)

### Rare Carte-de-visite Ethnic Portraits 19th Century Algerian Women Albumen Photographs By Algerian Photographers

US\$1,250

[Algiers, Oran, circa 1859-1880] - A most pleasing lot of 12 rare albumen carte-de-visite ethnic photographs from Algeria, the sitters all being indigenous peoples, eight of which capture the beauty and traditional dress of women. Photographs measure approximately 9 x 5,5 cm with exception of one which is rough trimmed at 7 x 6 cm, each is mounted onto a cdv cardstock, eight cards featuring photographer's details and monogram stamps to verso. Occasional manuscript inscriptions. Mounts measure approximately 10,5 x 6,5 cm. Indication of a pre-mounting tear to bottom margin of one photograph, otherwise the lot is in Very Good Condition, nicely preserved, striking images by at least five early French colonial photographers in the region.

From an era when French colonists were both integrating and introducing Western commerce into Algeria, these images capture the ancient customs retained by north Africa's Arab and Kabyle Berbers, as well as the Jews.

Social classes are easily distinguished through dress. The Islamic virtue of female modesty is displayed with the all-covering niqab. Fascinating and prominent headdresses are worn. As well as traditional costume, the images depict the merchandising of bread, the beloved coffee tradition, and young children tasked with large responsibilities.

Generally, in this period, studio portraits of individuals were identified as Algerian "types," such as "Kabyles", "Maure d'Algérie" and "Juive," rather than by the sitters' names. The manuscript captions seen here are in keeping with this trend.

Some of these images taken by renowned photographers, and others are taken by little-known artists, all of whose works are exceedingly scarce now.



**(PHOTOGRAPHY - SUEZ CANAL & PORT SAID)  
HIPPOLYTE, Arnoux**

**Rare Uncut Albumen Photographs  
of the Suez Canal and Port Said  
with a CDV of Ferdinand de Lesseps  
by Charles Reutlinger**

**US\$1,250**

[Paris, 1863. Port Said, circa 1869] - Rare Arnoux Hippolyte albumen photographs of Port Said taken circa 1869, contemporary to the opening of the Suez Canal, and still on their original uncut albumen leaf. Together with a rare albumen carte-de-visite portrait photograph of Ferdinand de Lesseps taken in the acclaimed studio of Charles Reutlinger in Paris in 1863. The Port Said CDV size albumen photographs feature embedded manuscript captions in French, and measure approximately 9 x 5 cm, remaining together on the single uncut albumen leaf measuring 20 x 7 cm. The complete carte-de-visite of Ferdinand de Lesseps, having one round-trimmed corner, the photographer's two studio addresses and the coat of arms of the Kingdom of Great Britain printed to verso, measures approximately 6 x 10, and the mounted portrait photograph measures approximately 5,5 x 9. De Lesseps' biography annotated in manuscript in pencil to verso. Minor creasing to some corners of leaf, slight age-toning to De Lesseps photograph, otherwise the lot is in Very Good Condition.

Uncut CDV Photographs are exceedingly scarce; early photographs of Port Said are also rare, making this a most uncommon and valuable addition to any photography collection.

The uncut albumen leaf of 10 photographs is the work of acclaimed French photographer Hippolyte Arnoux who is best remembered for his superior photographic documentation of the construction of the Suez Canal from start to completion.

This lot of photographs is especially reminiscent to the artist as he earned his fame with his important and stellar photography of the construction of the canal. Being in the form of an uncut leaf, as such preserved in its most original status, makes it an invaluable and remarkably scarce primary source artefact.



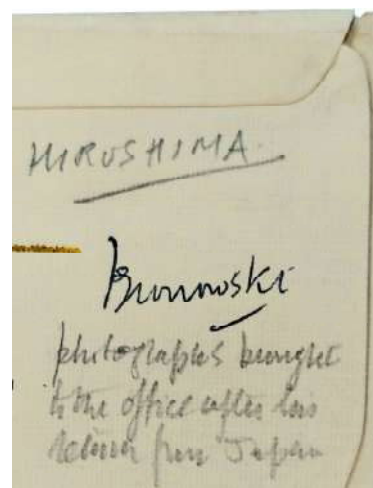
**(PHOTOGRAPHY - ATOMIC BOMB - WWII)**  
**Jacob Bronowski**

**World's First Atomic Bomb Strike**  
**Hiroshima - Japan**  
**Rare Original Photographs**  
**By Jacob Bronowski**  
**Official Scientific Investigator**

**US\$1,750**

[Hiroshima, Japan, 1945] - Primary source photographs taken at Hiroshima immediately following the bomb strike and showing the vast devastation, by scientist Jacob Bronowski, who, as part of a team, visited Japan specifically to document the effects of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Seventeen (17) black and white photographs, housed in the original photo envelope of the developer's studio, R.G. Lewis, which at the time was owned and operated by Norman Lewis, a British photographer and spy, and the founder's son. Bronowski's surname is annotated to the front, and the following to inner pocket: "HIROSHIMA, Bronowski photographs brought to the office after his return from Japan". Photographs vary in size, thirteen measuring approximately 10,5 x 8,5 cm, and four measuring approximately 13,5 x 8,5 cm. Accompanied by a personal greeting card produced by the Bronowski couple, the front being a manuscript drawing painted in watercolour made and initialed by Jacob's wife Rita, a talented artist, containing internally the manuscript dedication inscription "With warm wishes, from J & R Bronowski, Xmas 1954", and a printed poem by Jacob, apparently unpublished. Greeting card measures approximately 16 x 12,5 cm. Creasing to envelope, ever so slight undulation to some photographs, otherwise the lot in Very Good Condition.

Together with an offprint titled "Hiroshima", by American writer and reporter John Hersey, in which he conveys the personal accounts of six Hiroshima survivors. 8vo. 54 pages plus title page. Document measures approximately 14 x 21 cm. Spine re-backed with bookbinder's tape, some tears to extremities, unobtrusive to text, otherwise in Very Good and original condition, internally bright and clean.



## (PHOTOGRAPHY – CUBA – 1960)

### Rare Photographs Ernesto "Ché" Guevara in Moscow Antonio Nunez Jimenez Fidel Castro's Leaders

US\$1,975

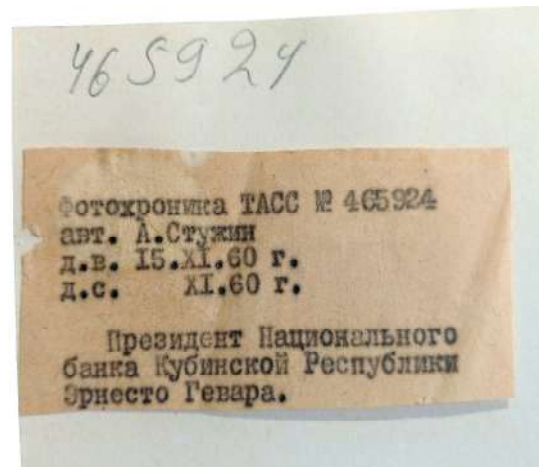
[Moscow, November 1960; Havana, 1960] - Two original photographs of Ernesto "Ché" Guevara (1928-1967), the Argentinian doctor, writer and socialist revolutionary who is best remembered as Fidel Castro's right-hand man. Both photographs from the Mikoyan family estate, one of Guevara during his visit to Moscow, the other of a group of Cuban political affiliates presumably assembled in Havana the same year. Photographs measure approximately 11 x 15,5 cm, and 13 x 20 cm, respectively. Each with unique archival source details to verso. Both images are exceedingly scarce and in Very Good, Original Condition.

**Provenance:** From the estate of the Mikoyan family of Russia.

The close-up image of Ché Guevara was taken in Moscow, November 1960, where he had talks with Nikita Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan, First Deputy Premier under Khrushchev.

In 1960, Guevara undertook a global tour of communist countries, visiting the Soviet Union, East Germany and the People's Republic of China. Following this, in 1961-62 he advised Castro to accept the installation of Soviet missiles in Cuba, a decision that led to the Cuban missile crisis.

Some two months earlier, in September 1960, Guevara had been appointed Finance Minister and President of the National Bank of Cuba. These appointments, combined with his existing position as Minister of Industries, placed Guevara at the zenith of his power over the Cuban economy. It became Guevara's duty to sign the Cuban currency, per custom. Instead of using his full name, he signed the bills solely "Che". This symbolic act horrified many in the Cuban financial sector, as Guevara was signaling his distaste for money and the class distinctions relating to it. Guevara's long-time friend Ricardo Rojo later remarked that "the day he signed Che on the bills, (he) literally knocked the props from under the widespread belief that money was sacred."



## (PHOTOGRAPHY - INDIA - WOMEN)

### CDV Photographs of Women Sikkim in India Robert Phillips of Darjeeling Photographer of Lord Northbrook Governor General of India

US\$975

[Sikkim, 1872-1876] - Lot of 6 ethnographical albumen carte-de-visites by respected British photographer Robert Phillips of Darjeeling, capturing the essence of the indigenous people of Sikkim. Cards measure 10,5cm x 6,25cm. Photographs measure approximately 9.25 cm x 6cm. Faint manuscript etchings to verso describe the some of the sitters, including the words Lepcha, Bhooteah, and Princess. Pre-mounting crease to one photograph, small blemish to margin of one photograph, otherwise the lot is in Very Good and Original Condition. Very scarce and highly collectible.

Rare and striking photographs by this nineteenth century photographer who was pioneering his trade in Sikkim along the borders of Tibet, Bhutan, and Nepal, provide a primary source visual account of the Bhutia and Lepcha people dwelling in these remote regions.

Robert Phillips was the appointed photographer of the Right Honorable Lord Northbrook during the latter's tenure as Governor General of India, Viceroy from 1872-76. This appointment is advertised to the verso of each card, in a decorative red print with the Royal Coat of Arms of the British monarchy, thus dating the works. Prior to that appointment, he had been commissioned as the photographer of the Earl of Mayo who served as the Viceroy of India from 1869.

Active as a commercial photographer and merchant in India as early as the 1860s, a number of R. Phillips' photographic views were shown at the Bengal Photographic Society Exhibition of 1871-72, held in London.



## (PHOTOGRAPHY – MINING - MEXICO)

### Guggenheim Mining Co. in Central Mexico Negatives used for Yard Long Panorama Photographs

US\$1,375

[Mexico, circa 1905-1910] - Set of 36 original panorama format photographic negatives, being views of at least five profitable mines in central Mexico, mainly in the states of San Luis Potosí and Zacatecas. Negatives measure approximately 31 x 9 cm. Together with 3 black and white photographs, corresponding with negatives from the collection. A scant few chipped at corners, otherwise in very good condition with crisp images. Contained in a paper folder for protection.

**Panoramic views are scarce in any condition, the negatives even more so. These being substantial in number, and in such remarkable condition, make**

Fascinating visual archive of Guggenheim mining and smelting operations in Mexico, holdings which contributed substantially to the silver and lead empire's wealth. Manuscript captions serve to identify specific mines: Charcas seen in 18 views, Bonanza in 3, Mala Noche in 1, Asientos in 2, Veta Grande in 2, leaving 10 views from one or more locales unnamed. Most, possibly all, of these mines were discovered and their ores worked as early as the sixteenth century. Either abandoned or used minimally, they were revived and modernized with great ambition, at least until the Mexican Revolution when most mining operations were halted. Some of the mines are:

The Charcas mines in the municipality of San Luis Potosí, central Mexico, an area rich in minerals and oil, with large deposits of sulphides of silver, lead, copper and zinc.

The Veta Grande Mine, a classic epithermal silver-gold deposit in Zacatecas. By 1877, silver from the Zacatecas Silver District accounted for 60% of all Mexican exports.

Bonanza, an important mine in the municipality of Mazapil, 400 acres known as the Hacienda de Bonanza quietly acquired by M. Guggenheim in 1902-03.

La Mala Noche [The Bad Night], a mine with a fascinating story, named for the evening of its unveiling, which saw its owner Manuel Reátegui from destitution to wealth.



**(PHOTOGRAPHY – SHANGHAI)**

**Very Rare Stereoview Photographs  
Willow Pattern Huxinting Tea House  
Shanghai China**

**US\$988**

[Shanghai, 1900-1930s] - Lot of historic photographs of the famous Willow Tea House in Shanghai, including 3 extraordinarily rare stereoview photographs by notable commercial photographers (two of these views from the turn of the century), and one large, also rare panorama view of the tea house and its surroundings. Stereoview card mounts with rounded corners measure approximately 8,5 x 17,5 cm. The panorama measures approximately 11 x 26 cm, including margins. Stereoview cards slightly bowed, the HC White photograph mildly faded, otherwise all in Very Good Condition.

**Willow Pattern Tea House - Huxinting tea house - Mid Lake Pavilion Tea House - Woo Sing Ding**

In the Old City of Shanghai, often called the Native City at the time these photographs were produced, situated just outside the Yu Yuan Garden, beside the City God Temple, sits the Huxinting tea house. It is said to have been built during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) as a private retreat, and restored in 1855, when it became a public tea house.

The tea house is reached via the Bridge of Nine Turnings, designed to frustrate evil spirits, who prefer to travel in straight lines. Westerners have long referred to it as the Willow Pattern Teahouse, as it resembles the scene from the classic blue & white Willow chinaware.

Among the early uninvited visitors were officers of the British Army under Sir Hugh Gough, who, in June of 1842, during the First Opium War, took over the tea house for use as their command center for a few days before moving on to another virtually defenceless city. Queen Elizabeth II visited in 1986 and enjoyed a cup of Dragonwell (Longjing) green tea. Her photo is on the wall in the spot where she sat. Bill Clinton was also a patron.



23979  
**THE WILLOW PATTERN TEA HOUSE,  
SHANGHAI, CHINA.**

Since the days when the tall-masted East Indian sailed around the Horn, or beat down through the Indian Ocean to the Cape of Good Hope on their long voyages to Europe or the eastern seaboard of North America, the blue-and-white porcelain dishes on which are depicted the quaint "willow pattern" story of Sir Galahad have been familiar objects to the households of the Western world. Standing here beside a bridge in the native Chinese section of Shanghai, we are looking at a famous tea house which, if local tradition is to be believed, was the original scene of this love story of the Orient which has been so capriciously and universally perpetuated in this picturesque place. It is easy to imagine the fanciful buildings of the legend and the "willow-pattern" bridge, overthrown by a large willow tree. We may not see the maiden and her lover, transformed into doves in order to escape from the girl's irate father, leaping beneath the willow. But it is not hard to find their counterparts in the throng of Chinese constantly passing back and forth over the zigzag bridge which, as we see, gives entrance to the Willow Pattern tea house. So popular is this resort among the inhabitants of Shanghai that it is always as crowded as we see it now.

Beside the rail at the second turn of the bridge we see a man with a bird cage in his hand. He, like a number of others, has brought his caged bird to give it an airing and to hold it out over the water for perhaps three corners of an hour or longer. The birds seem to delight in the human, so their owners believe, frequent outings and cannot stay away after they are over.

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**(ARCHIVE - PHOTOGRAPHY – GREECE)**  
**WAGNER, Hermann**

**Archaeology Photograph Archive  
Greece and its Antiquity  
Over 350 Images**

**US\$1,250**

**[Greece, 1929-1939] - A personal photograph archive of renowned archaeology photographer Hermann Wagner comprising over 350 photographs from his expeditions and commissions for photographing ancient archaeological sites and excavations in Greece, as well as some previously preserved monuments of antiquity, at least one with his original signature to verso. Together with an additional box of miscellaneous photographic scenes from travels, largely in Europe, and also some nature photography, approximately 60 in total (not counting duplicate prints). Photographs vary in size, the smallest measuring approximately 13 x 9 cm, and the largest 18 x 23 cm, many bearing Wagner's stamps and several with manuscript captions to verso. Most of the photographs in the lot are in large format. The vast majority are gelatine silver prints; a scant are few are sepias, two are cyano prints. Some minor wear to corners, otherwise the lot in Very Good Condition.**

Spanning an entire decade, Wagner's photograph archive is substantial, and features some of the work for which he is famed, including large format views from the Agora excavation of 1931 for which he was the official photographer, the statues of Kouroi from the Athenian Acropolis which had been brought to an outdoor an environment in 1936 for the purpose of capturing authentic photography, and views of the Theseion in 1939.

Described as a patient and resourceful photographer who came to his results without great technical aids, yet managing to capture large structures as well as small details, Wagner achieved mastery above all in the photography of antique sculptures, but also for landscape paintings. In addition, he was also a documentary filmmaker about daily life, especially in Greece. Photographing flowers and other plants was more of a private affair. The archive largely features his work in archaeology, but contains some of his nature photography as well.



## (PHOTOGRAPHY - WOMEN - CHINA - RUSSIA)

### Cabinet Card Photograph Chinese Women with Bound Feet Early Photography in Russia Vladivostok

US\$375

[Vladivostok, circa 1890] - Cabinet card photograph of two Chinese women, produced in a Russian studio at No. 11 Svetlanskaya Street, Vladivostok. The photographer's name and address in Russian, also a brief Chinese text, printed in red ink to footer margin. Card measures approximately 16,5 x 11 cm. Verso of card is blank. Photograph measures approximately 14 x 10 cm. One small scuff to margin, unobtrusive to image, otherwise in Very Good Condition, exceedingly scarce photograph from the pioneering era of photography in Russia.

**A rare portrait of two Chinese woman with bound feet in embroidered hand-made silk shoes and wearing traditional robes.**

The present photograph comes from a pioneering photography studio in Vladivostok. Svetlanskaya Street is a principal street today and was Vladivostok's first street, originally named Amerikanskaya Street, for the corvette America in 1871. Two years later, it was renamed Svetlanskaya Street in honor of the frigate Svetlana on which Grand Duke Alexei Alexandrovich of Russia visited Vladivostok. At that time, it consisted of present Svetlanskaya Street from Amursky Bay to number 85.

Photography was in its infancy in Russia; photographers were typically of the middle-class and the intelligentsia. This photographer's name is Livay or Levi (English translations) and his work is extremely rare today. The 1890s brought about a surge in social activity, and consequently an emergence of professional and amateur societies with common interests. In 1894, the Russian Photographic Society was established in Moscow, with a membership of 40. This would grow to 850 in only 6 years and its first exhibition was held in 1896. Although it was the largest such society in Russia, others formed in various cities including Saint Petersburg. The first Moscow International Exhibition would take place in Moscow 1902.



*"To a man who deals with history, letters contemporary with the events he is studying are frequently valuable material. Accounts written later are usually coloured by the knowledge of what actually happened and are distorted by later prejudices and legends. Wartime letters may be distorted too, admittedly, through the necessity of obeying wartime censorship regulations, and also because husbands and wives often wished to appear more cheerful than they actually were. But even the letters that are distorted badly convey an atmosphere, a mood, that is hard to recapture otherwise, and which is important when reconstructing a period; and sometimes they at least give clues that lead to the unearthing of forgotten facts."*

*C.S. Forester - The Man in the Yellow Raft*



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