

WOMEN TRAVELLERS



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INTRODUCTION

I confess, I am malicious enough to desire, that the world should see, to how much better purpose the LADIES travel than their LORDS; and that, whilst it is surfeited with Male-Travels, all in the same tone and stuffed with the same trifles; a lady has the skill to strike out a new path, and to embellish a worn-out subject, with variety of fresh and elegant entertainment (Mary Astell, 1724)

Female travellers have been the subject of studies such as *Spinsters Abroad* and *Wayward Women*, and exhibitions including *Off the Beaten Track* (National Portrait Gallery, London) in recent years. This catalogue combines important manuscripts and association copies of well-known titles by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Lady Isabel Burton, Mary Kingsley, and Freya Stark, with similarly remarkable but often overlooked books, photograph albums, and manuscripts by less well known figures.

United by their gender, the travellers whose writings are presented in this catalogue are very diverse: they range from dwellers in the tropics to polar explorers; from travellers on foot and horseback to pilots and drivers soaring through the skies and speeding along roads; and from linguists assimilating their host cultures and religions to ‘accidental travellers’, carving a life and career out of travel writings rather than suffering the fate of women widowed too young, supposedly tragically unmarried, or overlooked for other reasons.

Many of these travellers contributed significantly to botanical and scientific exploration and their achievements were recognised by high honours (Freya Stark, items 10-11; Anne Lindbergh, item 28; Margaret Mee, item 40); some found themselves at the nexus of historical political events and documented them both as journalists and in their biographies (for example, Clare Sheridan, item 13); while yet others followed their calling as missionaries and contributed to the spread of health care and the knowledge of languages (items 18, 32 – by the first Englishwoman in Tibet – and 33).

Whether exploring, visiting, or residing in places only known to many of their contemporaries (of both sexes) through literature or iconography alone, these women have inspired admiration and envy, dismissal and discussion, but rarely indifference in those who followed their travels on maps and through their writings. As Isabella Bird famously said: ‘Travellers are privileged to do the most improper things’ — and to show their readers the world through new eyes.

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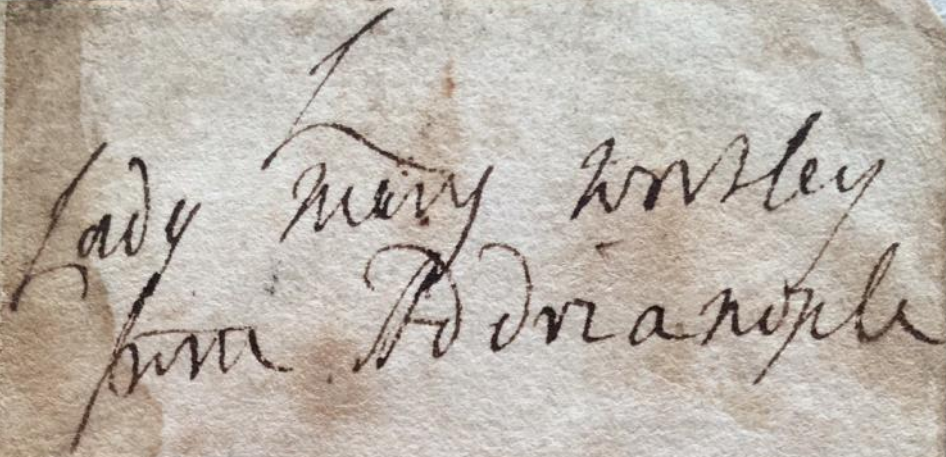
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'I LIKE TRAVELLING EXTREMELY' – LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU'S ONLY SURVIVING LETTER FROM TURKEY

I dare say dear Mrs Hewet thinks
me ^{the} most stupid thing alive to neglect
so agreeable a Correspondance, but it has
hitherto been utterly out my power to
continue it, I have been hurried up &
down without intermision this last 8
months, my time has been wholly



Lady Mary Wortley
from Adrianople

1. **MONTAGU, Lady Mary Wortley.** Autograph letter [apparently signed with initials obscured by ink oxidisation] to Frances Hewet. *Adrianople*, '1' [?but 18] April [1717].

3 pp. on a bifolium, 4to (202 x 160mm), final p. with address and docket note, half of seal intact, folded twice horizontally and twice vertically for posting, recent linen folder with gilt red morocco title label on upper board; somewhat foxed, creased and affected by ink oxidisation causing small losses along outer folds and one corner, marginal seal tear on l. 2 affecting the ends of six lines, historical reinforcement and restoration along outer folds and seal tear; *provenance*: sale, Sotheby's, 4 November 1898, lot 181 – John Davies Enys (1837-1912, Enys 969; on deposit at the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro; 'Enys Collection of Autographs', Bonham's London, 28 September 2004, lot 378). **£5000 + VAT in EU**

This letter is the only original letter that survives from the period of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's Turkish years following her husband's appointment to ambassador of Turkey in 1716.

The letter was written *en route* to Constantinople, whence Lady Mary (1689-1762) had set out with the ambassadorial party. The recipient, Mrs Frances Hewet, from whom she requests a reply as 'very beneficial to your precious soul', was one of Lady Mary's longstanding correspondents, 21 years her senior, and married to architect, landowner and surveyor-general under George I, Sir Thomas Hewet. The author gave the date 1 April 1717 for all her letters from Adrianople, but this letter was most probably written on 18 April 1717, which is the date given in Lady Mary's 'Heads of LM's Letters From Turkey' (cf. R. Halsband, *The Complete Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu* (Oxford: 1965), I, p. 308, n. 6).

In this letter Lady Mary declares, 'I like travelling extremely & have no reason to complain of having had too little of it, having now gone through all y^e Turkish Dominions in Europe, not to reckon my Journeys through Hungary, Bohemia, & y^e whole Tour of Germany [...] [;] hitherto all I see is so new to me, 'tis like a fresh scene of an opera every day'.

Most interestingly, **Lady Mary mentions her son, whom she had famously had inoculated against smallpox at Adrianople**, to spare him the scarring she had suffered from the disease, and indeed to save his life – her brother had not survived the disease. In a letter to Sarah Chiswell written in the same month, Lady Mary had announced her decision to introduce smallpox vaccination to England on her return – a plan she would follow through popularising the vaccination by having her daughter publicly inoculated at the royal court of George I. In this letter she confirms his continued health, which suggests that this letter dates from after his inoculation: 'my son never was better in his Life'.

This letter is a unique survival, since it is '**the only actual letter to survive of all those she wrote from Turkey**' (I. Grundy, *Lady Mary Wortley Montagu* (Oxford: 1999), p. 144, n. 29). By contrast, her celebrated 'Turkish Embassy Letters' (*Letters of the Right Honorable Lady M—y W—y M—e: Written during Her Travels in Europe, Asia and Africa*), which were published in 1763 and thus in the year after her death, are, according to Halsband, not 'the actual letters that she sent to her friends and relations', but a travel memoir in epistolary form (Halsband I, pp. xiv-xv). This letter was first printed in the 1805 edition of Lady Mary's *Works*, and that text was used for Halsband's edition of the *Letters* (I, pp. 308-309), as the original was unavailable to him; in addition to numerous differences in punctuation and spelling, the actual wording of this letter varies in some fifteen places from that printed by Halsband. Where there is damage at the close of the letter, the readings that complete the text in Halsband cannot, in fact, be accommodated in the space available; this suggests that the letter was already damaged prior to its printing in 1805.



'A LADY HAS THE SKILL TO STRIKE OUT A NEW PATH,
AND TO EMBELLISH A WORN-OUT SUBJECT'

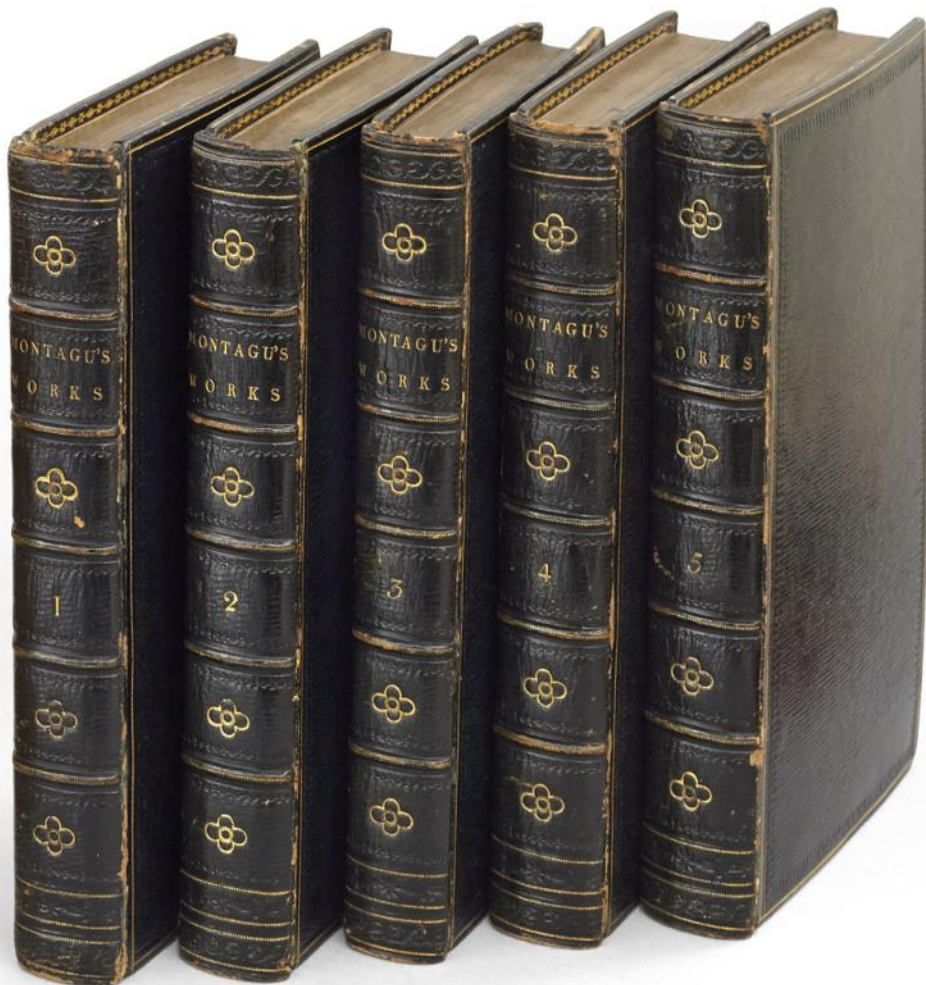
2. [MONTAGU, *Lady Mary Wortley and ?John CLELAND, editor*]. Letters of the Right Honourable Lady M--y W---y M----e: Written during her Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa to Persons of Distinction, Men of Letters, &c. in Different Parts of Europe. Which Contain, among other Curious Relations, Accounts of the Policy and Manners of the Turks; Drawn from Sources that have been Inaccessible to other Travellers. The Second Edition. *London: T. Becket and P.A. de Hondt, 1763.*

3 volumes, 8vo (152 x 91mm), pp. I: xii, [3 (advertisement)], [1 (blank)], 165, [1 (blank)]; II: [4 (title, verso blank, half-title, verso blank)], 167, [1 (blank)]; III: [4 (title, verso blank, half-title, verso blank)], 134, [2 (blank l.)]; retaining half-titles, but bound without final blank l. I, M4; a few light spots, a few small paper flaws, bifolia II, A1.2 and III A1.2 bound in reverse order; contemporary English full polished calf gilt, boards with gilt-ruled borders, spines gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-pieces in 2; somewhat rubbed and scuffed, splitting on joints, lacking 2 lettering-pieces, otherwise a very good set; *provenance*: Sir William Pierce Ashe à Court, 1st Bt (1747-1817, engraved armorial bookplates on upper pastedowns) – 'Hope' (inscriptions on front free endpapers or flyleaves). £175

Second edition. The celebrated 'Embassy Letters' record Lady Mary's travels in the company of her husband Edward Wortley Montagu, on his ambassadorial mission to Turkey. During the course of the embassy she acquired a wide experience of Turkish culture, studying with an Islamic scholar, as well as winning the confidence of the local women. The letters were rewritten by Lady Mary after her return to England and then circulated in manuscript; following her death – and despite the efforts of her daughter, the Countess of Bute – the letters were published by Becket and de Hondt in 1763 and this second edition appeared later in the year, to be followed by a third edition later in 1763. (A spurious fourth *Additional Volume*, which was probably the work of John Cleland, was also published in 1767 by Becket and de Hondt.) The preface by Mary Astell (which is signed 'M.A.') was written in 1724, and makes the case for the superiority of female travel writers over their male counterparts: 'I confess, I am malicious enough to desire, that the world should see, to how much better purpose the ladies travel than their lords; and that, whilst it is surfeited with Male-Travels, all in the same tone and stuffed with the same trifles; a lady has the skill to strike out a new path, and to embellish a worn-out subject, with variety of fresh and elegant entertainment' (I, p. viii).

Lady Mary's success as a letter-writer was instantaneous, and *Letters* was admired by both Johnson and Voltaire; the latter considered that, '[i]l règne surtout dans l'ouvrage de mylady Montague un esprit de philosophie et de liberté qui caractérise sa nation' (*Oeuvres complètes* (Paris: 1821), vol. XLIII, p. 336). The popularity of *Letters* continue into the present time, and Robinson comments that, 'I should not think they have been out of print since [their first publication in 1763]'.
Atabey 829; Weber 477; for the 1st ed., cf.: Robinson, *Wayward Women*, p. 32; Rothschild 1452.

A HANDSOMELY-BOUND SET
FROM THE LIBRARY OF LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU'S
GREAT-GREAT-GREAT GRANDSON



3. MONTAGU, Lady Mary Wortley and James DALLAWAY, editor. *The Works of the Right Honourable Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Including her Correspondence, Poems and Essays.* Published by Permission from her Genuine Papers. London: W. Flint (I), T. Davison (II-III), T. Gillet (IV), and W. Flint and J. Adlard (V) for Richard Phillips, 1803.

5 volumes, 8vo (185 x 110mm), pp. I: [i]-v, [vi-viii (blank, part-title, verso blank)], [9]-124, [2 (part-title, verso blank)], [147]-309, [1 (imprint)]; II: [i]-xi, [1 (blank)], [1]-339, [1 (imprint)]; III: [4 (title, imprint, part-title, verso blank)], [1]-238; IV: [4 (title, imprint, part title, blank)], [1]-326; V: [4 (title, imprint, part-title, verso blank)], [1]-96, '89*'-'95*', [1 (blank), [97]-292, [35 (general index)], [1 (publisher's advertisement)]; mezzotint portrait frontispiece after Sir Godfrey Kneller and one stipple-engraved portrait after Caroline Watson, 12 engraved facsimiles, 6 folding and 3 folding and printed on recto and verso; some light spotting and occasional marking, bound without final [?blank] ll. I, L8 and III, Y4, old marginal repair on V, R1; 19th-century full black, straight-grained morocco gilt, boards with borders of gilt rules enclosing blind rolls, spines gilt in compartments, lettered directly in 2, others decorated with gilt quatrefoil tools, gilt-ruled board-edges, turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, light-blue watered silk endleaves, all edges gilt, pink silk markers (some minor wear on markers); extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, minor cracking on joints, nevertheless a very handsome set; *provenance: Edward Montagu Stuart Granville, 1st Earl of Wharnclyffe* (1827-1899, engraved armorial bookplates on upper pastedowns) – early pencilled annotations in vols I and V – Anthony Robert Alwyn Hobson (1921-2004, bookplates on upper pastedowns).

£950

First edition, thick post octavo issue. Following the publication of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's *Letters* in 1763 (*cf.* the previous item), her family somewhat reluctantly authorised the publication of her *Works* in this edition edited by Dallaway. While the publication of the material was welcomed by contemporary critics, Dallaway's editorship was censured by some; for example, *The Edinburgh Review* wrote, '[t]hese volumes are so very entertaining, that we ran them all through immediately upon their coming into our possession; and at the same time contain so little that is either difficult or profound, that we may venture to give some account of them to our readers without farther deliberation. The only thing that disappointed us in this publication, was the memoir of the writer's life, prefixed by the editor to her correspondence. In point of composition, it is very tame and inelegant, and rather excites than gratifies the curiosity of the reader, by the imperfect manner in which the facts are narrated' (vol. II (1803), p. 507). Contemporary advertisements in other publications by Phillips state that the edition was published in two issues: the present issue on thick post octavo paper and a smaller edition in foolscap octavo format (*cf.* the following item).

The problems with Dallaway's edition caused Lady Mary's descendants to produce their own edition, drawing upon the family papers, and the new text was issued in three volumes in 1837 under the title *The Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Edited by her Great Grandson Lord Wharnclyffe*. Despite the statement on the title-page that it was edited by James Archibald Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, 1st Baron Wharnclyffe, the editorial work was undertaken by his aunt Lady Louisa Stuart (1757-1851), the youngest granddaughter of Lady Mary; although she is credited as the author of the 'Introductory Anecdotes' which preface the work, she explained in a letter to her niece Louisa Bromley that it might benefit from a lord's name appearing as the editor (*cf.* S.C.E. Ross and P. Salzman (eds), *Editing Early Modern Women* (Cambridge: 2016), p. 130).

This set, which has been handsomely and expensively bound, is notable for its provenance: it was previously in the library of the 1st Earl of Wharnclyffe, who was the great-great-great grandson of Lady Mary and the grandson of the 1st Baron Wharnclyffe. Volumes I and V have been neatly annotated in pencil by a 19th-century hand, which has diligently added footnotes which appeared in volumes I and III of the 1837 edition, relating to the 'Introductory Anecdotes', and also (in volume III) a few notes which do not appear in that edition.

Robinson, *Wayward Women*, p. 32.

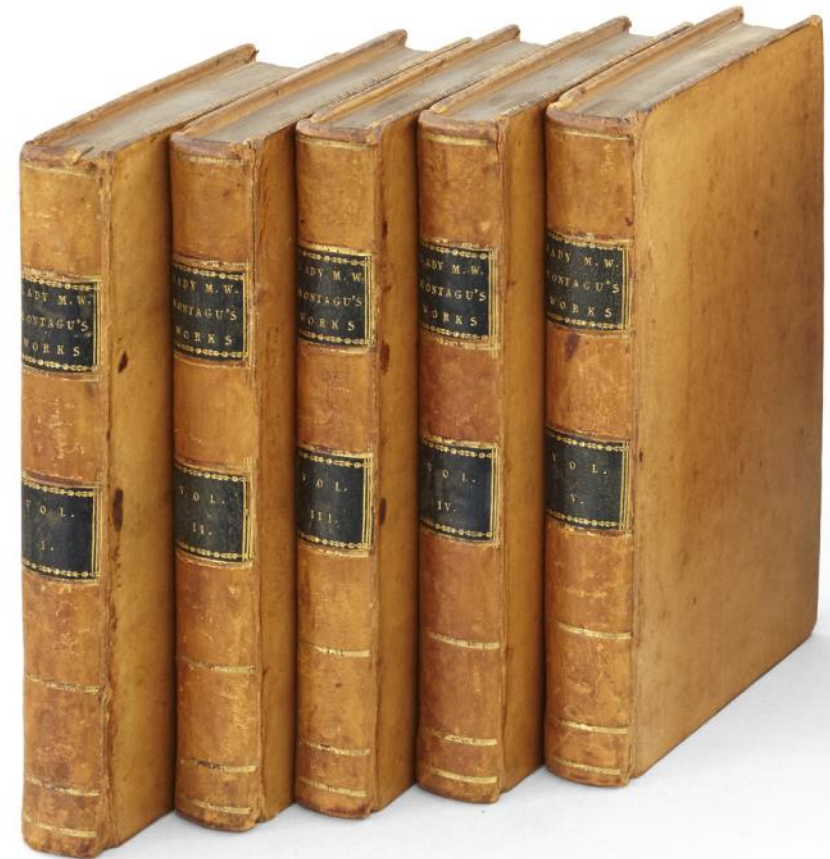
4. MONTAGU, *Lady Mary Wortley and James DALLAWAY, editor.* *The Works.* London: W. Flint (I and V), Thomas Davison (II-III), and T. Gillet (IV) for Richard Phillips, 1803.

5 volumes, 12mo (171 x 97mm), pp. I: [i]-v, [vi-viii (blank, part-title, verso blank)], [9]-124, [2 (part-title, verso blank)], [147]-309, [1 (plates)]; II: [i]-xi, [1 (blank)], [1]-339, [1 (imprint)]; III: [4 (title, imprint, part-title, verso blank)], [1]-238; IV: [4 (title, imprint, part-title, verso blank)], [1]-326; V: [4 (title, imprint, part-title, blank)], [1]-96, '89*'-'95*', [1 (blank)], [97]-292, [35 (general index)], [1 (publisher's advertisement)]; mezzotint portrait frontispiece by Freeman after Sir Godfrey Kneller and one stipple-engraved portrait by Freeman, 12 engraved facsimiles, 6 folding and 3 folding and printed on recto and verso; some light browning and offsetting, and occasional marking, frontispiece trimmed touching imprint, bound without final blank ll. I, G12 and IV, Q2; contemporary English full polished calf, spines gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-pieces in 2, board-edges roll-tooled in gilt, all edges speckled blue; extremities lightly rubbed and scuffed, a few light marks, some small chips or splits at spine-ends, otherwise a very good set; *provenance*: George William Frederick Osborne, 6th Duke of Leeds (1775-1838, engraved armorial bookplates on upper pastedowns) – pressmark labels on upper pastedowns.

£350

First edition, foolscap octavo issue. An advertisement in the second edition of William Godwin's *Life of Geoffrey Chaucer*, which was published by Phillips in 1804, states that *The Works* were published '[i]n five volumes, elegantly printed in thick post-octavo, price 2l. in boards [...] also a small edition in five volumes, foolscap octavo price 25s. in boards' (IV, 2F4v).

Robinson, *Wayward Women*, p. 32.





Officers of the Grand Seraglio regaling.

Published May 22nd 1816. by Henry Colburn, Conduit Street, London.

5. [TULLY, Miss]. Narrative of a Ten Years' Residence at Tripoli in Africa: From the Original Correspondence in the Possession of the Family of the Late Richard Tully, Esq. the British Consul. Comprising Authentic Memoirs and Anecdotes of the Reigning Bashaw, his Family, and other Persons of Distinction; also, an Account of the Domestic Manners of the Moors, Arabs, and Turks. Second Edition. London: Cox and Baylis for Henry Colburn, 1817.

4to (275 x 215mm), pp. xiii, [1 (blank)], [2 ('Royal Family of Tripoli', list of plates)], 376; hand-coloured aquatint frontispiece and 6 hand-coloured aquatint plates by R. Havell and Sons, *et al.*, all with tissue guards, one engraved folding map by Neele; some occasional light spotting or marking, skilfully-repaired paper flaw/tear on D3, very short marginal tear on map, title skilfully laid down; 20th-century British quarter black morocco over marbled boards by Ipsley Bindery, spine gilt in 6 compartments, gilt maroon lettering piece in one; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, a very good copy; *provenance*: Adelaide Dorothea Forbes, Castle Forbes, October 1818 (1789-1858, ownership inscription on title; the daughter of the soldier and politician George Forbes, 6th Earl of Granard (1760-1837), of Forbes Castle, County Longford, Ireland). **£1000**

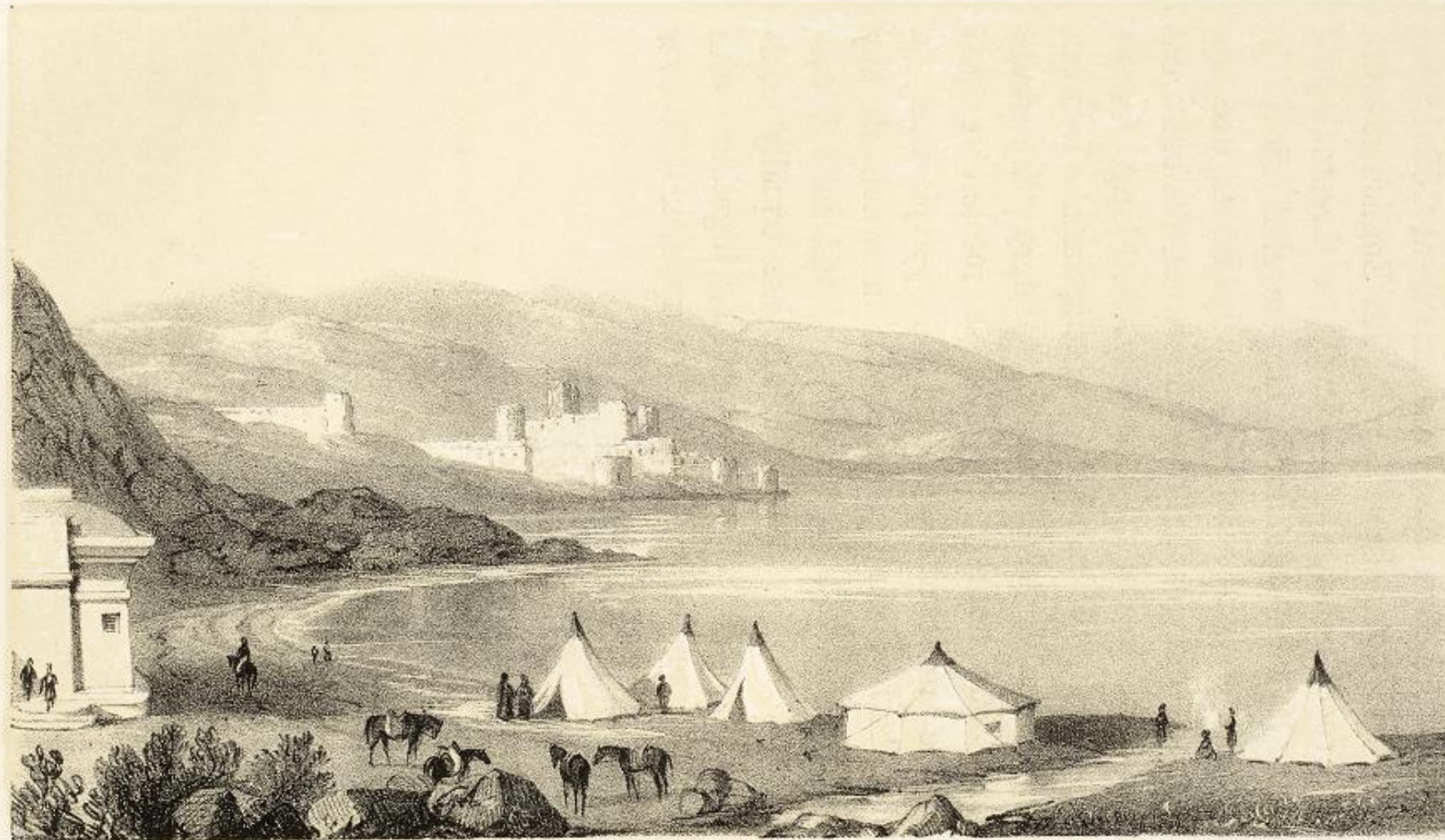
A 'DELICIOUS MIXTURE
OF SENSATIONAL SUBJECT-MATTER
AND DEADPAN DELIVERY'

Second edition. No matter whether the author of this work – mentioned in the Preface rather than on the title, and a mystery unsolved to this day – was the sister or (as stated from this edition onwards) the sister-in-law of Richard Tully, her *Narrative of a Ten Years' Residence at Tripoli in Africa* must be counted among the most lively, eventful and astute reports by a woman living abroad. Richard Tully was the British consul in Tripoli, and Miss Tully's letters, gathered in this volume, cover the period from July 1783 to August 1793.

A 'delicious mixture of sensational subject-matter and deadpan delivery' (*Wayward Women*), Tully's *Narrative* tells of visits to the bazaar, the mosques (located in the perilous 'sands' beleaguered by plunderers), and the royal family, where she was 'politely congratulating the Bashaw on his fine harem and collection of Christian slaves' (*ibid.*); of wedding and funeral customs, and cannibalism in Africa. The atrocities of civil war, the political situation between Spain and Algeria, Venice and Tunis, and the devastating effects of the plague (from the threat of its arrival via Tunis in 1785 and the constant cries of mourning that soon determined the soundscape of the city, to the quarantine measures that kept Miss Tully and her household near-housebound for one year) unfold across many letters. At 'one particularly virulent stage, the consul's family was reduced to scavenging left-over ship's biscuits from empty vessels in the harbour and hoarding household wood for its own coffins' (*ibid.*). The Turkish invasion in 1793 ended both the residence of the Bashaw's family in Tripoli as well as that of the Tullys, but the book remains 'particularly valuable for its picture of domestic life in the harem' (Atabey).

The fine hand-coloured aquatint plates enliven Miss Tully's account, and, in comparison with the first edition, this second edition contains an additional two plates: that of a Bedouin peasant woman and her child, and that of a Cologee (guard). Further, the plate of the Aqueduct on the City of Tripoli in the first edition has been replaced with one of the city's Roman Triumphal Arch and the frontispiece has been re-drawn and re-aquatinted.

Atabey 1241; Playfair, *Tripoli* 143; Tooley 494; *cf.* Robinson, *Wayward Women*, p. 248 (1st ed.).



On Stone by T. Allom from a Sketch by Lord Francis Egerton

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

ENCAMPMENT AT THE HOT SPRINGS OF TIBERIAS.

6. EGERTON, Harriet Catherine, Countess of ELLESMERE. *Journal of a Tour in the Holy Land, in May and June, 1840.* London: Harrison and Co. 'for private circulation only; for the benefit of the Ladies' Hibernian Female School Society', 1841.

8vo (222 x 140mm), pp. [8 (half-title, title, preface and notice, versos blank)], 141, [1 (blank)], [2 (imprint, verso blank)]; tinted lithographic frontispiece and 3 tinted lithographic plates by T. Allom after Francis Egerton, printed by C. Hullmandel, wood-engraved illustrations in the text; very light offsetting onto title (as often), light spotting on final blank; original green cloth by Edmonds and Remnants, London, boards blocked in blind with central cartouche enclosed by borders of rules and dots, spine lettered in gilt and ruled in blind, lemon-yellow endpapers, uncut and partially unopened; spine slightly faded, extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped, nonetheless a very good, partially unopened copy; *provenance*: William Loxham Farrer (1788-1868, engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown; by descent to his nephew:) – Thomas Henry Farrer, 1st Baron Farrer of Abinger, Abinger Hall (1819-1899, engraved bookplate on upper pastedown) – 'MEB 1981 SDR' (pencilled inscription on latter bookplate). **£400**

First and only edition, printed 'for private circulation only' to benefit the Ladies' Hiberian Female School Society. Lady Egerton (1800-1866) and her husband, the politician and poet Francis Egerton (*né* Leveson-Gower), 1st Earl of Ellesmere (1800-1857), visited the Holy Land during their travels on their yacht around the Mediterranean in the winter and spring of 1839 to 1840, and 'her journal followed the course she took with her husband, starting at Rome, and finishing on the way home from Rome. Having landed at Jaffa, Lady Egerton went to Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Jericho before visiting the Dead Sea, and returning to Jerusalem. She travelled on to Beirut, taking in a range of sites on the way, before making an excursion to Baalbec. Her way back to Italy was by way of Rhodes, Smyrna and Athens. Lady Egerton passed comment on the different religions, and on the Ottoman administration, then the target of much criticism' (Theakstone). The lithographs which illustrate the book are after Lord Francis Egerton's original drawings (he later published his own account of these travels in 1843 as *Mediterranean Sketches*), and the appendix includes details of their routes and the provisions and supplies that they took.

The preface explains: 'The profits arising from the sale of this work are for the benefit of the "Ladies' Hibernian Female School Society," which was formed in 1823, having, as its sole object, the temporal and eternal interests of the *female* population of Ireland, by uniting a Scriptural education with those necessary arts of domestic and humble life of which they were, at that time, almost universally ignorant [...]. The Society has 232 schools, containing 13,696 scholars; a great proportion of whom are the children of Roman Catholics, who thankfully avail themselves of the instruction afforded them in these Protestant schools. The number of schools would be double, had the Committee funds commensurate with the demands upon them; and the fact that this is the *only Society* labouring in Ireland for the *exclusive* benefit of the *female* children of that country, affords a powerful plea for assistance from British Christians, and particularly from British ladies' ([A]4r).

This copy was previously in the library of William Loxham Farrer, and then passed, on his death, to T.H. Farrer, the son of his younger brother Thomas Farrer, who had died in 1867. Thomas Henry Farrer studied at Eton College, Balliol College, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn, and was then called to the bar in 1844. In 1849 he joined the Board of Trade to advise on legal matters. 'This work led to his appointment as secretary of the new marine department of the Board of Trade in August 1850. In 1853 he became an assistant secretary of the board, handling marine business, in 1865 a full joint secretary, and in 1867 the board's first sole permanent secretary' (ODNB). A liberal and – like Francis Egerton – a keen supporter of free trade, Farrer was 'the architect of the nineteenth-century Board of Trade' and was 'one of the pillars of the mid-Victorian civil service' (*loc. cit.*).

Abbey, *Travel* 384; Blackmer 536; Robinson, *Wayward Women*, pp. 112-113; Röhricht 1921; Theakstone, p. 90.



The Island (Nisi)

JOANNINA.

Hanhart, lith.

7. SMYTHE, Emily Anne, *Viscountess STRANGFORD*. *The Eastern Shores of the Adriatic in 1863: With a Visit to Montenegro*. London: Spottiswoode and Co. for Richard Bentley, 1864.

8vo (220 x 155mm), pp. [8 (title, imprint, preface, blank, contents, blank, list of illustrations, blank)], 386, [2 (publisher's advertisements)]; colour-printed lithographic frontispiece and 3 colour-printed lithographic plates, all by Hanhart, and one mounted photographic plate, all retaining tissue guards; tissue guards lightly browned and creased; original brown cloth gilt by Edmond and Remnants, London, upper board with gilt border, lower board with blind-ruled border, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, rust-brown endpapers, uncut; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, spine slightly creased at head and tail, nonetheless **a very good, bright copy**; *provenance*: William John Cavendish-Scott-Bentinck, **5th Duke of Portland, Welbeck Abbey** (1800-1879, soldier, politician, landowner, and recluse; ownership inscription on front free endpaper and armorial bookplate on upper pastedown). £1000

THE EASTERN QUESTION: THE VISCOUNTESS STRANGFORD'S TRAVELS TO THE ADRIATIC

First edition. Emily Beaufort (bap. 1826-1887), daughter of the celebrated hydrographer Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, 'was an energetic and talented woman, generous with both her time and her money. She was a pioneer in several branches of nursing, but chiefly in relief and war nursing. Her reputation eclipsed even that of Florence Nightingale in the eyes of some contemporaries, but her name soon fell into relative obscurity in Britain, though not in Bulgaria, where both she and her husband were long and affectionately remembered. This obscurity may have been because she lacked Nightingale's gift for self-publicity, or because she readily admitted her failures. This made her the more likeable character but not the more memorable one' (ODNB).

Following her father's death, Beaufort had first travelled with her sister to Egypt, Asia Minor and Syria, and her travel experiences, in her own words and illustrations, were published as *Egyptian Sepulchres and Syrian Shrines* in 1861. The work (intended to show young ladies 'in what ease they may travel – even alone', *Wayward Women*) fascinated the diplomatist and orientalist Percy Ellen Algernon Frederick William Sydney Smythe, eighth Viscount Strangford (1825-1869), who reviewed the work, and then shortly afterwards married its author. Smythe, who had acceded to the peerage in 1857, lived primarily in the Near East, and Emily had the opportunity to experience a different part of the world during their travels.

The Eastern Shores of the Adriatic in 1863 describes the couple's expeditions to Albania, Montenegro, Dalmatia, and Corfu, and is not simply a straightforward travel narrative, but also discusses the Eastern question in some depth. Indeed, **the work 'contains very interesting political commentary on pan-slavism, Greece, Bulgaria and what the author refers to as "Yugo-slavism"'**. The plates include views of Ioannina, Suli, Setinje and Almissa in Albania' (Blackmer), and are based on Emily's own work; the final chapter ('Chaos'), was provided by her husband.

The title-page of *The Eastern Shores of the Adriatic in 1863* is known in two states, and, like the Atabey copy (which was also bound in the original brown cloth) the title-page in this copy is printed in black (in the Blackmer copy it was printed in red and black).

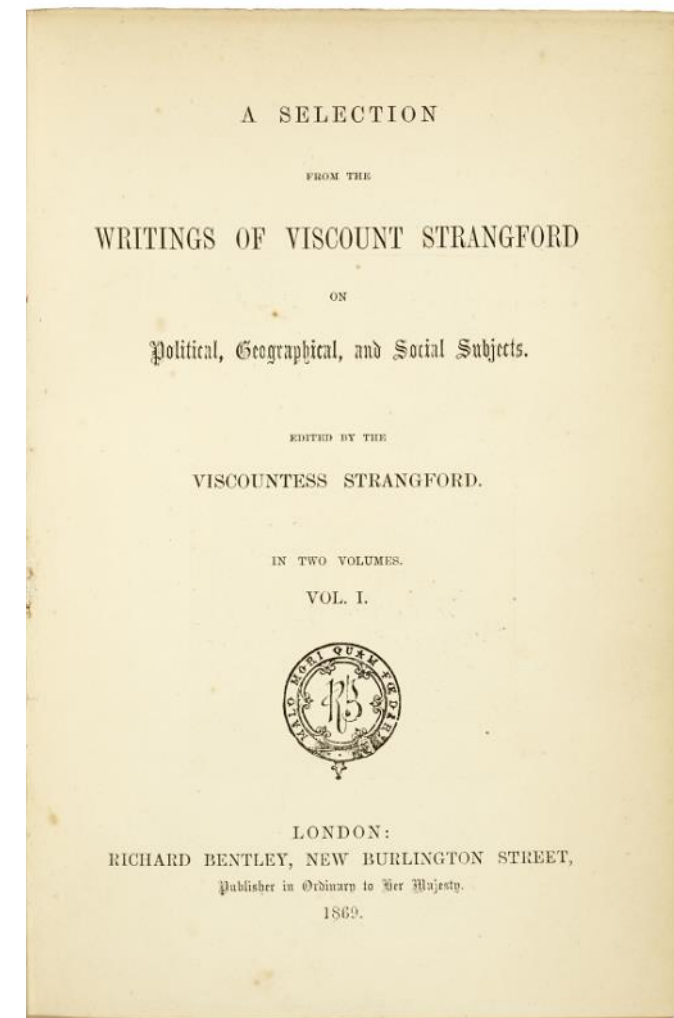
Atabey 80; Blackmer 102; Theakstone, p. 18; Robinson, *Wayward Women*, p. 81; Weber 626.

A PRESENTATION SET INSCRIBED TO E.A. FREEMAN,
STRANGFORD'S CORRESPONDENT ON THE EASTERN QUESTION

8. SMYTHE, Percy Ellen Frederick William, Viscount STRANGFORD and Emily Anne SMYTHE, Viscountess STRANGFORD, editor. A Selection from the Writings of Viscount Strangford on Political, Geographical, and Social Subjects. *London: Spottiswoode and Co. for Richard Bentley, 1869.*

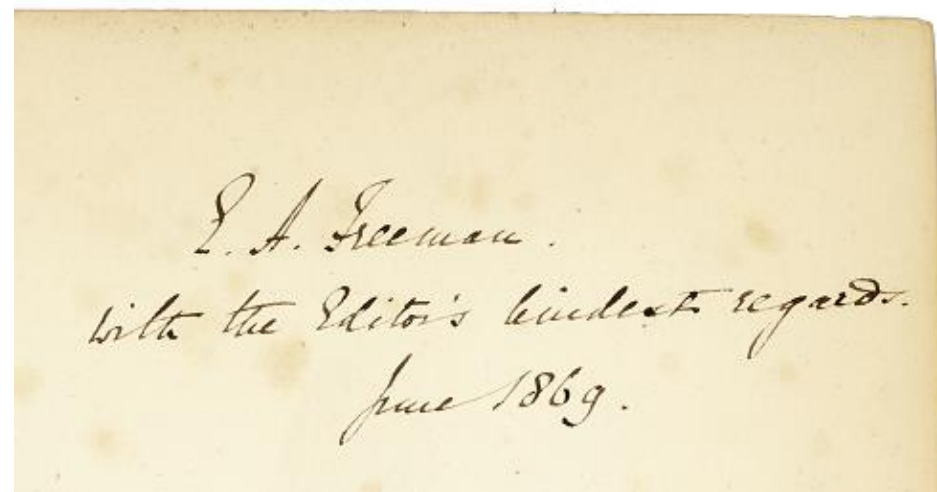
2 volumes, 8vo (189 x 129mm), pp. I: vi (editor's preface), [4 (contents, blank, note, blank)], 349, [1 (blank)]; II: vi, 341, [1 (imprint)], [2 (publisher's advertisements)]; mounted photographic portrait frontispiece in I with facsimile inscription below, hand-coloured engraved folding map by Stanford after Viscountess Strangford in II; lightly browned, very occasional light marking, I, M1 with short tear at gutter; original brown structured cloth gilt, boards with blind-ruled frames, upper boards with central coronet and Arabic inscription in gilt, spines lettered and decorated in gilt, black endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed, bumped and marked, spines somewhat faded and minimally frayed at ends, endpapers lightly spotted, nevertheless a very good set; *provenance*: **Edward Augustus Freeman** (1823-1892, presentation inscriptions from Viscountess Strangford 'with the Editor's kindest regards, June 1869' and 'from Viscountess Strangford. In memoriam' on front free endpapers – Tom S. Burney (pencilled ownership signatures on front free endpapers) – occasional pencilled marginalia and markings – H.H.L. Smith (bookplates on front free endpapers).

£1000



First edition. Together with his wife Emily (*née* Beaufort), Viscount Strangford explored the Middle Eastern regions following their marriage in 1862 (see *Eastern Shores of the Adriatic in 1863* above), a journey that 'strengthen[ed] his interest in the Eastern question. He opposed the philhellenes and thought that the future of south-eastern Europe belonged to the Bulgarians rather than the Greeks. He was a frequent contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Saturday Review*' (ODNB). As Viscountess Strangford explains in her preface, at 'the close of the Cretan Insurrection in the course of last autumn [of 1868], Lord Strangford determined to collect the various articles and notes he had written upon the war, and to reprint them together with a chapter in the "Eastern Shores of the Adriatic," entitled "Chaos." It was his intention to have woven these articles into a combined narrative and commentary upon the events of the day, and to have dovetailed them on to some of his earlier writings upon Eastern Europe' (I, p. v).

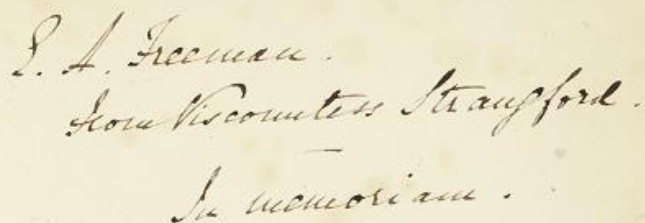
Sadly, Strangford's sudden death in January 1869 meant that the task of completing the work fell upon the shoulders of his widow – who was both well suited and well prepared for the role, since the couple had first met when the Viscount reviewed her first book, *Egyptian*



E. A. Freeman.
With the Editor's kindest regards.
June 1869.

Sepulchres and Syrian Shrines (1861), and had contributed a chapter to her *Eastern Shores*. This collection gathers the Viscount's writings on the Eastern Question, the Greeks and Central Asia, with some shorter miscellanea – a tribute to the questions that occupied the Viscount throughout his lifetime.

This set was inscribed by Viscountess Strangford to E.A. Freeman, a very industrious and prolific historian (between 1860 and 1869 he wrote 391 reviews and 332 miscellaneous articles for the *Saturday Review* alone). Freeman's particular passion was political history and he was deeply engaged with the Eastern Question – to the point that he sacrificed an income of *circa* £500-700 per annum, when he broke with the *Saturday Review* in 1878 over the Eastern question. But it was not only because of his involvement with the Eastern Question that he was such an appropriate recipient of this set from the Viscountess: **Freeman was a great letter writer, and the Viscount had been among his most prominent correspondents.** Emily later also edited the Viscount's correspondence (*Original Letters and Papers of the Late Viscount Strangford upon Philological and Kindred Subjects*, 1878), in which the Viscount's letters to Freeman – discussing, among other things, Middle Eastern politics and the Eastern Question – fill close to 100 pages.



E. A. Freeman.
From Viscountess Strangford.
In memoriam.

A RARE PRESENTATION SET OF ISABEL BURTON'S CELEBRATED WORK

9. **BURTON, Lady Isabel.** *The Inner Life of Syria, Palestine, and the Holy Land. From my Private Journal.* London: Caxton Printing Works for Henry S. King & Co., 1875.

2 volumes, 8vo (220 x 137mm), pp. I: x, 376; II: [6 (half-title, advertisement on verso, title, copyright statement on verso, contents, verso blank)], 340, [1 (blank)], [3 (publisher's advertisements)]; erratum slip tipped onto II, p. 1; mounted woodburytype portrait frontispieces of Isabel and Richard Burton by Barraud and Gerrard in vols I and II respectively, both retaining tissue guards, 2 colour-printed lithographic plates retaining tissue guards by Standidge & Co after Frederic Leighton and one engraved folding map by W. and A.K. Johnston printed in blue and black with routes added by hand in red; some scattered light spotting, heavier on titles and contents II., occasional light marking, skilfully-repaired, short marginal tear on map; original black cloth gilt by Burn & Co., London, upper boards with gilt star-and-crescent and patriarchal cross devices, spines lettered in gilt, coated black endpapers, uncut; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped causing small losses at spine-ends, traces of adhesive on rear free endpapers and of labels on spines, both vols skilfully rebaked retaining original spines, otherwise a very good set; *provenance:* **Thomas Henry Sanderson, 1st Baron Sanderson** (1841-1923, autograph presentation inscription on vol. I half-title 'To Thos H Sanderson Esq with Mrs Burtons best regards 19th May 1875') – Francis Frederick Fox, FSA, Brislington, Bristol (1833-1915, engraved armorial bookplates on upper pastedowns) – William George's Sons Ltd, Bristol (bookseller's ticket on upper pastedown of vol. I) – Pine Hill Library, Divinity Hall (early inkstamp on I, p. 65). **£2000**



First edition. The author and traveller Isabel Burton (1831-1896) accompanied her husband Richard Burton to the Middle East in 1869, when he was appointed British Consul at Damascus by his friend and associate Lord Henry Stanley, the Foreign Secretary. In Damascus, '[Richard] and Isabel enjoyed some of the happiest moments of their lives' (ODNB, 'Burton, Sir Richard Francis'), and they remained there until 1871, when a diplomatic issue caused the Turkish authorities to demand, successfully, that the British government recall the consul; Richard left the country on 18 August 1871 and Isabel followed on 13 September 1871. Shortly after the Burtons returned to England, Richard and Charles F. Tyrwhitt Drake published *Unexplored Syria: Visits to the Libanus, the Tulúl el Safá, the Anti-Libanus, the Northern Libanus, and the 'Aláh* (London: 1872), which 'is effectively an anthology of papers – some written by Richard, some by Charles Tyrwhitt Drake, and some by Isabel – on a variety of subjects whose only link is Syria and the Lebanon' (M.S. Lovell, *A Rage to Live. A Biography of Richard and Isabel Burton* (London: 1999), p. 583). It was then followed some three years later by Isabel's first book – *The Inner Life of Syria, Palestine, and the Holy Land*, which was based upon her journal, although the surviving manuscripts demonstrate that some of the text was Richard's work, and that he 'also made editorial corrections, without in any way attempting to alter Isabel's gossipy matter-of-fact style' (*op. cit.* p. 607).

In her preface, Isabel is careful to distinguish *The Inner Life of Syria* from *Unexplored Syria*, stating that, '[t]his book contains little History, Geography, or Politics; no Science, Ethnology, Botany, Geology, Zoology, Mineralogy, or Antiquities. Exploration and the harder travels [...] have been described by Captain Burton and myself in "Unexplored Syria;" but for all that, this book contains things women will like to know. I have followed my husband everywhere, gleaning only woman's lore, and I hope that the daily jottings of my private journal will yield a sketch of the inner life of the Holy Land in general, and of Damascus in particular. I wish to convey an idea of the life which an Englishwoman may make for herself in the East. [...] I have been often accused of writing as if it were intended as an address for the Royal Geographical Society, that is, in a *quasi*-professional way. I conclude that this happened because I always wrote with and for my husband, and under his direction. This is my first independent publication, and I try the experiment of writing as if talking with friends. I hope not to err too much the other way, and, in throwing off the usual rules of authorship, to gain by amusing and interesting those who read me, what I may lose in style' (I, pp. [vii]-viii). Isabel's hopes for her book were fulfilled, and it was 'reviewed sympathetically and sold well' (Lovell, p. 614), while Blackmer judges it a 'very interesting work' and adds that '**[h]er account of the Harem is of especial value**'.

INSCRIBED TO THE FOREIGN SECRETARY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY

To Thos H Sanderson Esq
with Mrs Burton's
best regards
29th May 1875

THE INNER LIFE OF
SYRIA, PALESTINE, AND THE HOLY LAND.

This set was inscribed by Isabel to the civil servant Thomas H. Sanderson, who was educated at Eton College and then appointed Junior Clerk at the Foreign Office in 1859, after passing a competitive examination. In July 1866 he became Private Secretary to the Foreign Secretary, Lord Stanley and held the position until the Conservative administration fell in 1868, taking up the post again when Disraeli regained power in 1874 and Stanley (now the 15th Earl of Derby) returned to his previous position, and holding it until Derby's resignation in 1878. Sanderson grew very close to Stanley, becoming a member of his household – indeed, he 'may have been the son Derby and Lady Derby never had' (ODNB) – and it seems likely that Isabel gave this copy to Sanderson as part of her campaign to ensure that Richard enjoyed the recognition which she felt he deserved, and also in appreciation of Stanley's role in securing the appointment to Damascus. Isabel is likely to have met Sanderson through Stanley and would have realised his influence in the Foreign Office and over The Foreign Secretary – and hence his importance as an ally.

Inscribed presentation sets of the first edition of *The Inner Life of Syria* are rare on the market: Anglo-American auction records only list an inscribed second edition, to which can be added a set inscribed to Lady Marian Alford on 6 July 1875. W.H. Wilkins' *The Romance of Isabel Lady Burton* (London: 1897), states that *The Inner Life of Syria* was published in May 1875; therefore, not only was this set inscribed in the month of publication, but it is also **the earliest inscribed presentation set that we have been able to trace.**

Robinson, *Wayward Women*, p. 232; Röhricht 3323; Theakstone, p. 41; cf. Blackmer 246 (2nd edition).

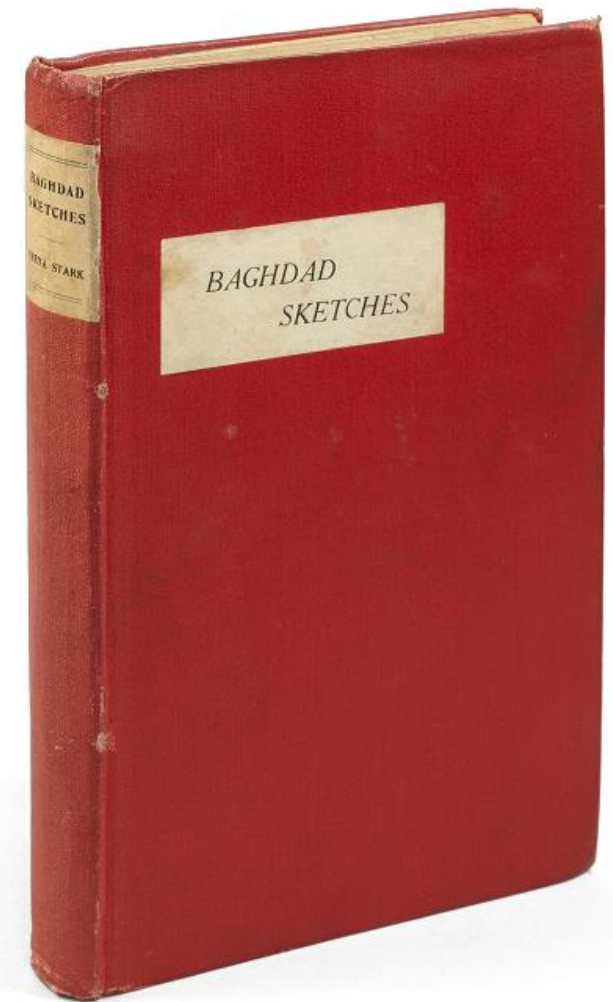
STARK'S RARE FIRST BOOK

10. STARK, Freya Madeline. Baghdad Sketches. *Baghdad: The Times Press, Ltd, 1932.*
8vo (217 x 142mm), pp. [8], 132; 2 mezzotint plates and 10 black-and-white plates after drawings by E.N. Prescott; very occasional light marking, title slightly browned; original red structured cloth, printed title labels on upper board and spine; very lightly marked, extremities slightly rubbed and bumped, causing minimal surface loss on corners and upper joint, nonetheless a very good copy of a fragile work; *provenance:* (Mary) Poldores Thomson (*née* MacCunn, 1896-1983, **presentation inscription from Stark** on front free endpaper, 'Poldores with love from F.S. Baghdad. Nov[ember] [19]32'). **£2750**

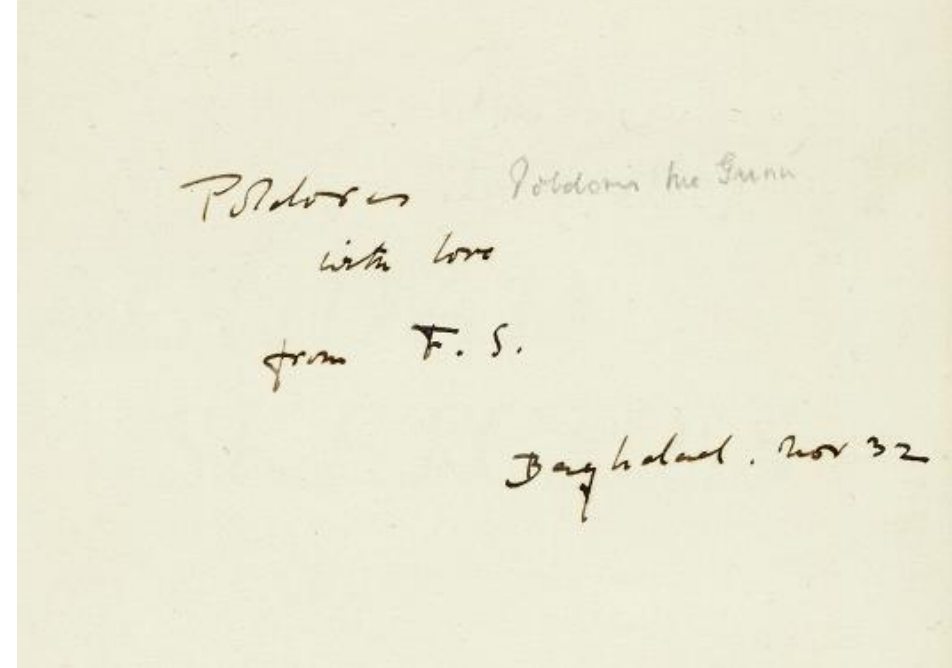
ONE OF THE EARLIEST PRESENTATION COPIES

INSCRIBED 'WITH LOVE' TO HER FRIEND POLDORES MACCUNN

First edition. Freya Stark, one of the greatest female travellers and writers of the twentieth century, has been described as 'the perfect successor to [...] Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and Isabella Bird' (*Wayward Women*): her fascination with the Middle East during prolonged childhood illnesses inspired her to learn Arabic, and to travel to and live in Lebanon, Syria, and later Turkey, China and Nepal. 'After two years as a journalist in Baghdad, during which time she managed to "disentangle the absolute wrongness of the map" of part of Persia', Stark became the southern-Arabia expert to the Ministry of Information in London at the outbreak of World War II. This and her numerous later achievements were recognised in many ways, and she not only received the Back Grant and the Founder's Medal from the Royal Geographical Society, but was also the first woman to be awarded the Burton Medal by the Royal Central Asiatic Society, as well as being granted honorary doctorates from Glasgow and Durham universities. She was appointed CBE in 1953 and raised to DBE in 1972.



Baghdad Sketches, Stark's first book, provides insights into her life as a journalist in Baghdad from 1929 onwards. She lived there not like the other British expatriates, but in Arab clothing; 'gained acceptance after adventurous journeys to Lurestan and the Alamut district of Mazandaran, and the War Office made maps from her observations' (ODNB); and she was able to send articles to *The Times* about the Kurdistan uprising thanks to intelligence passed on by the diplomat Captain Vyvyan Holt, 'who rebuffed her affections but advanced her career' (*op. cit.*). *Baghdad Sketches* enjoyed a great success: typical of its reception was a contemporary review in the *Geographical Journal*: 'Miss Stark is entirely free from the guide-book manner, and her studies of the country and people have an engaging freshness. **Shrewd observation and sympathy mingle in her pages.** [...] These sketches convey, better than far more pretentious volumes, the strange fascination of the country; its blend of antiquity and beauty with squalor, of *laisser [sic] faire* with racial pride and ambition' (vol. 81 (1933), p. 361).



This copy also commemorates another, lesser known aspect of Stark's life: her passion for mountaineering. While she was a history student at the University of London in the early 1910s she started climbing with the English professor William Paton Ker, whom Stark considered her 'godfather' in spirit. In 1923, on a mountaineering trip to the Pizzo Bianco, Ker died from heart failure shortly after describing the place as 'the most beautiful spot in the world' (ODNB), and Stark would dedicate her second book, *The Valleys of the Assassins*, to Ker 'in loving memory' (see the following item). Stark inscribed this copy of *Baghdad Sketches* to her friend Poldores MacCunn, who was an enthusiastic climber and another adopted goddaughter of Ker's, and had met Stark in Tarbet, when Stark was staying at the Tarbet Hotel with Ker in 1922. Stark later wrote that MacCunn – who trained as a medical doctor at Glasgow, and graduated in 1928, writing a thesis on plasma proteins in acute infective fevers – had described her constitution as 'an insult to the medical profession' (*Letters* (Salisbury: 1974), I, p. 85). The two women had both been members of the ill-fated climbing expedition, and Stark and MacCunn had stayed with Ker's body for seven hours, while they waited for help to arrive.

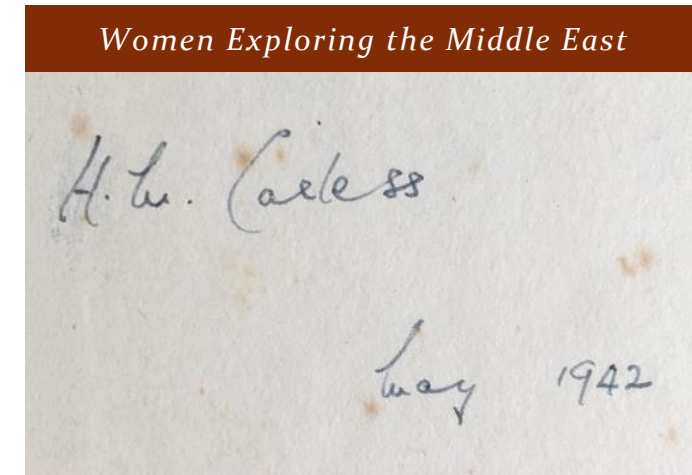
***Baghdad Sketches* is Stark's rarest book** – only two copies can be located in UK institutions (British Library and London Library) – and inscribed copies are particularly scarce in the market; Anglo-American auction records only identify three inscribed presentation copies at sale since 1975, with inscriptions dated 1935, Christmas 1932, and 1932. This copy was inscribed by Stark to MacCunn in the month of publication (Stark wrote to her mother on 1 November 1932 that 'my book [...] comes out tomorrow' (*Beyond Euphrates* (London: 1951), p. 285), and we have only been able to trace one other copy inscribed in November 1932 (the Rose Young copy).

Stark usually inscribed books as either 'Freya Stark' (e.g. the Rose Young copy) or, less frequently, 'Freya'. Apart from this volume, the use of her initials in a presentation inscription appears to be unknown and the very personal phrasing 'with love from F.S.' together with the remarkably good condition of the fragile binding, make this **the most desirable copy of Stark's first book to be offered on the market** in recent decades.

Robinson, *Wayward Women*, p. 28.

11. **STARK, Freya Madeline.** *The Valleys of the Assassins and other Persian Travels.* London: Butler & Tanner Ltd. for John Murray, 1937.

8vo (213 x 135mm), pp. [8 (blank l., half-title, advertisement on verso, title, imprint on verso, dedication, verso blank)], 365, [1 (blank)], [2 (blank l.)]; portrait frontispiece after Dorothy Hawksley, 9 half-tone photographic plates after Stark, 2 double-page, one full-page illustration in the text after H.W. Hawes, 2 folding maps (one with routes in red) and 2 full-page maps in the text by Emery Walker Ltd, after Stark *et al.*; some little spotting on early ll.; contemporary Portuguese full roan by Fersil, Oporto, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering pieces in 2, top edges stained red, silk marker; extremities slightly rubbed and bumped, map endpapers removed when rebound, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: **Hugh Michael Carless**, May 1942 (1925-2011, ownership inscription on front flyleaf, with contemporary newspaper clipping on the Assassins tipped in below, second signature on verso of frontispiece). **£375**



'ELEGANT PROSE, LIVELY WIT, AND OBSERVATIONS OF PEOPLE'

'Cheap edition'. *The Valleys of the Assassins* was Stark's second book after *Baghdad Sketches* (for which, see the previous item), and was based on her travels through Persia in the late 1920s and early 1930s. As the ODNB comments, when she returned to London in 1933, it was 'to receive accolades as a female traveller. She was awarded the Back grant from the Royal Geographical Society [...] and was the first woman to receive the Burton medal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Her account of her journeys, *The Valleys of the Assassins* (1934), was an immediate success, and known for its elegant prose, lively wit, and observations of people'. Indeed, reviewing the book for *The Observer*, Vita Sackville-West considered that Stark 'appreciates the especial beauty and charm of Persia as few Britishers I met in Persia ever were capable of doing. She has found out one of the most beautiful countries in the world, and has done it justice' (20 May 1934, p. 4). The first edition was published in May 1934, it was reprinted in June and November of that year, and this 'Cheap Edition' (which was presumably the fourth) followed in 1937.

This copy was previously in the library of the British traveller and diplomat Hugh Carless, who was born in India and educated at Sherborne School. In 1942 Carless was given a Foreign Office bursary to study Persian (Farsi) under Professor Vladimir Minorsky at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London (where Stark had briefly studied Arabic in the mid-1920s), and he was then posted to Tehran in 1943. In 1947 he was demobilized and read history at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and then joined the foreign service in 1950 and was posted to Kabul as Third Secretary in 1951, remaining there until 1953, when he was posted to Brazil. In 1956 he was posted to Tehran as Oriental Secretary, but before taking up his post, he joined his friend Eric Newby for an expedition to Afghanistan, prompted by Newby's telegram 'Can you travel Nuristan June?' – this expedition would later be immortalised in Newby's celebrated account *A Short Walk in the Hindu Kush* (London: 1958), which was dedicated to 'Hugh Carless of Her Majesty's Foreign Service, without whose determination, it must be obvious to anyone who reads it, this journey could never have been made'.

Carless would later befriend Stark, and his acquisition of the volume while a young student of Farsi in 1942 makes this a particularly interesting association copy.

For the 1st ed., cf. Robinson, *Wayward Women*, p. 28.

FROM THE LIBRARY OF STARK'S FRIEND HUGH CARLESS



[Frontispiece

THE AUTHOR IN PILGRIM DRESS

12. COBBOLD, Lady Evelyn Zainab. *Pilgrimage to Mecca*. London: Butler & Tanner for John Murray, 1934.

8vo (196 x 139mm), pp. xi, [1 (blank)], 260; half-tone portrait frontispiece, 12 half-tone plates, and one full-page map; some scattered light spotting and foxing; original green cloth gilt, upper board lettered in gilt with the name Zainab in Arabic, spine lettered in gilt, top edges stained green; spine slightly darkened, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, otherwise a very good copy. £600

THE FIRST ENGLISHWOMAN TO MAKE THE HAJJ AS A MUSLIM

First edition, ?later issue. The daughter of the well-known traveller Charles Adolphus Murray, Earl of Dunmore (1841-1907) and a relative of the adventuress and traveller Jane Digby (1807-1881), Lady Evelyn Cobbold (1867-1963) developed an interest in both travel and Islam 'during a childhood punctuated by winters in Algeria and Egypt, where she accompanied her father on sorties into the desert. In Algeria she learnt to speak Arabic and delighted in escaping her governess to visit local mosques with her Algerian friends. She later considered that, "unconsciously I was a little Moslem at heart"' (ODNB). Her first book was *Wayfarers in the Libyan Desert*, a journal of her travels through Libya in 1911 with her friend Frances Gordon Alexander. Before World War I, Lady Evelyn travelled in the Middle East, meeting T.E. Lawrence near Petra in 1914 and again in Egypt in 1915, by which time she had renounced Christianity for Islam and had taken the Muslim name Zainab. 'Subsequent study of Islam persuaded her that Islam was the religion "most calculated to solve the world's many perplexing problems, and to bring to humanity peace and happiness"' (ODNB); in 1933, aged 65, Lady Evelyn became the first British woman to make the *hajj* (assisted by introductions from Harry St John Bridger Philby).

'FOR ONCE, A WOMAN'S VIEW FROM THE INSIDE OUT'

Her journey is described in *Pilgrimage to Mecca*, which takes the form of journal entries, opening with her departure from Port Said on 22 February 1933 and concluding to her return to England on 21 April 1933: '[t]ime cannot rob me of the memories that I treasure in my heart, the gardens of Medina, the peace of its Mosques, the countless pilgrims who passed me with shining eyes of faith, the wonder and glory of the Haram of Mecca, the Great Pilgrimage through the desert and the hills to Arafaat, and above all the abiding sense of joy and fulfillment that possesses the soul. What have the past days held out but endless interest, wonder and beauty?' (p. 253).

The work is prefaced by a foreword by Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, the Saudi Arabian Minister in London, who comments that, '[a]s pilgrims, all of us, in what Bunyan calls "the wilderness of this world", this intimate and vivid description of the Hadj cannot fail to interest everyone' (p. xi). Writing some fifty-five years later, Robinson judges that *Pilgrimage to Mecca*, 'is a valuable record of the hadj: for once, a woman's view from the inside out. [...] [T]he picture she gives of the experience is unelaborate and revealing, and detailed enough to serve as a guidebook as well as a travel account'.

Interestingly, as with a number of other copies, this copy does not include Cobbold's introduction on pp. xii-xix, and it has been struck out from the list of contents, suggesting that the introduction may have been omitted from later issues of the title.

Robinson, *Wayward Women*, p. 41.



ARAB INTERLUDE

BY
CLARE SHERIDAN
AUTHOR OF "NUDA VERITAS"

"To memories that can never fade . . ."

IVOR NICHOLSON & WATSON
LIMITED LONDON
1936

13. SHERIDAN, Clare Consuelo. Arab Interlude. London: T. and A. Constable Ltd. at the Edinburgh University Press for Ivor Nicholson & Watson, 1936.

8vo (216 x 134mm), pp. 384; colour-printed photographic frontispiece and 8 monochrome half-tone photographic plates with images recto-and-verso, title printed in red and black; original orange cloth, upper board and spine blocked in blind with wave line decoration, spine lettered in green, ochre endpapers, upper edge stained ochre, pictorial dustwrapper with mounted, colour-printed illustration; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, slight cracking at upper hinge, nonetheless a very good copy with the scarce dustwrapper. **£200**

First edition. Clare Consuelo Sheridan, *née* Frewen (1885-1970) grew up painting with Princess Margaret of Connaught, writing fiction encouraged by Rudyard Kipling and Henry James, and studying literature under the guidance of her future husband William ('Wilfred') Frederick Sheridan (1879-1915), the great-great-grandson of the playwright. Her true passion, however, was sculpture. Following Wilfred's death at the Battle of Loos, Clare Sheridan took a small London studio to study sculpture under William Reid Dick. She exhibited successfully with the support of the National Portrait Society, secured commissions from famous political figures including former prime minister Lord Asquith and F.E. Smith (later Lord Birkenhead), and modelled a head of her cousin Winston Churchill while he tried to paint her.

Sheridan's subsequent international travels were as exciting as they were controversial. She first visited Moscow in 1920 at the invitation of the Soviet trade delegation that had come to London. 'Civil war was raging in the Crimea and Winston Churchill, the secretary of state for war, was pressing for allied intervention. With displeasure he learned that his cousin was living in the Kremlin in Moscow doing busts of Grigory Zinoviev, Feliks Dzerzhinsky, Kamenev, Lenin, and Trotsky [...]. When she returned to England, Clare found that London society ignored her and Churchill preferred not to see her. So she departed for America', then travelled to Mexico, and returned to Europe in 1922 as the travelling correspondent of the *New York World* (ODNB). Her exclusive reports on the Irish civil war and the Greek-Turkish war, and her interviews with Atatürk and the newly crowned Queen Marie of Romania, had much success. The following years were spent with travels to Russia and living on the Bosphorus, writing *Nuda Veritas*, her first, best-selling volume of autobiography (1927), and further work on sculpture.

AN ACCOUNT OF EIGHT YEARS IN ALGERIA

LIVING AS AN ARAB

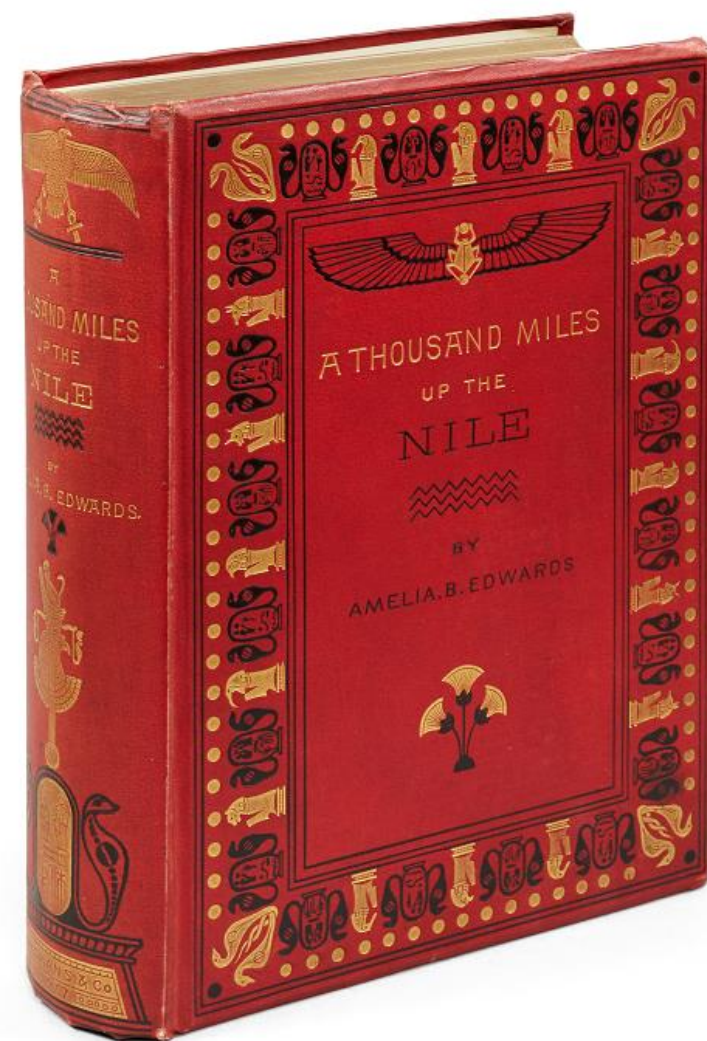
Arab Interlude is Sheridan's account of her eight years' life in Algeria, on the edge of the Sahara, where (according to the dustwrapper) she 'went entirely native, living as an Arab. As a woman she had admittance to several sides of native life never open to man, and speaking the language fluently, made several lasting friendships with the Arabs. Thus this is the first book to take its readers into an Arab village so that they really get to know the people and see the intimate side of their private life and customs'. She did not lose contact with European society, however, and her famous visitors included Lady Louis Mountbatten, Duff Cooper, and Prince Sixte de Bourbon.

When Sheridan returned to Europe to sculpt a bust of Ghandi in 1934, she found herself in Paris, in the middle of the fascist riots of 6 February 1934. This 'introduction to civilization after eight years "asleep" in the Sahara' (dustwrapper) forms the final chapter, which ominously concludes, 'I used to wonder as I looked across the desert whether my life that had been so eventful and colourful was meant to peter out in the sands of the desert like those waters of the flood. This last chapter would seem to be the answer. The Arab interlude was a necessary period of calm in which to store up reserves of force. Who knows what new experiences, thrills, emotions lie in store... for us all? Who knows? Maybe this last chapter is merely a prelude' (p. 384).

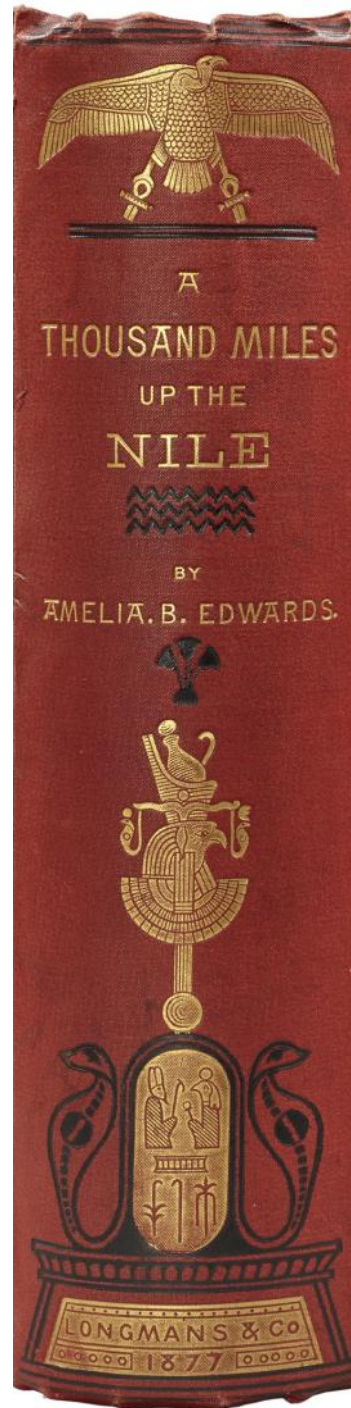
BY A COUSIN OF CHURCHILL AND SCULPTOR OF LENIN

14. EDWARDS, Amelia Ann Blanford. *A Thousand Miles Up the Nile.* London: R. & R. Clark for Longmans, Green, & Co., 1877.

4to (258 x 190mm), pp. xxv, [1 (blank)], 732; wood-engraved frontispiece (with guard) and 16 plates, wood-engraved title-vignette, illustrations in the text, and tailpieces, all by G. Pearson after Edwards and Elihu Vedder (one tailpiece), 2 folding colour-printed lithographic maps by E. Waller, and one photolithographic plate by Whiteman, Hicks, & Whiteman; occasional light spotting or marking, slight offsetting from maps; original pictorial red cloth over bevelled boards by Westley's & Co, London with their ticket on the lower pastedown, upper board blocked in gilt and black with border of Egyptian motifs enclosing central panel with title, lower board blocked in blind with border of Egyptian motifs, spine decorated in gilt and black with Egyptian motifs and lettered in gilt, grey-brown endpapers, all edges gilt; minimal light marking, extremities a little rubbed and bumped, short split on lower joint, skilful restoration on hinges, nonetheless a very good, clean copy in the original cloth; *provenance*: Humphrey Evans, London (20th-century ownership signature on half-title and small inkstamps on rear free endpaper). **£800**



First edition. Edwards (1831-1892) was already an established travel writer when she decided to undertake an expedition to Egypt with her friend Lucy Renshawe in 1873: '[i]t was a journey that changed the course of her life. She became so fascinated with Egypt that it dominated her thinking and her work for the next two decades. With other tourists whom they had met in Cairo the two women hired a *dahabiyah* and sailed to Wadi Halfa, accompanying friends met on the crossing from Italy. While at Abu Simbel the party discovered, excavated, and described in detail a previously unknown small temple with a painted chamber. Amelia Edwards and Lucy Renshawe also visited Syria, crossed the Lebanese ranges to Damascus and Baalbek, and travelled on to Constantinople [...]. On her return to England she read extensively about ancient Egypt and consulted such specialists as Dr Samuel Birch and R. S. Poole on matters of historical and archaeological detail. She was also "led step by step to the study of hieroglyphical writing" [...]. With this knowledge and her own experiences she wrote her very successful *A Thousand Miles up the Nile* [...], illustrated from her watercolours. Praised by reviewers for its "brilliant descriptions of scenery and the exactness of its information" [...] and as "a delightful, gossiping book" [...], it is still recognized as "one of the great classics of the history of the Nile" [...]. She regarded it as the most important of her books and the one for which she hoped to be remembered' (ODNB). Robinson states that *A Thousand Miles up the Nile* is 'the first general archaeological survey of Egypt's ruins' and considers it 'one of the most inspiring travel books in the language'. The first edition of 1877 was followed by a second edition in 1888, which was re-issued through the nineteenth century.



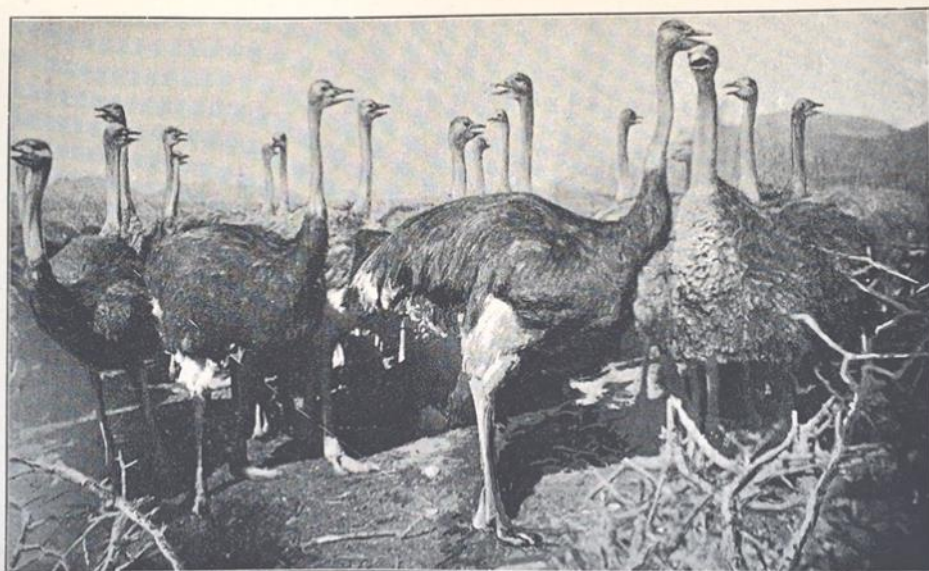
Edwards subsequently devoted her life to the preservation of Egyptian antiquities, helping to establish the Egypt Exploration Fund (later the Egyptian Exploration Society) in 1882, and continued to publish and lecture on Egypt and its culture. The American branch of the EES was soon established. In 1886 Smith College awarded her an LLD, Columbia honoured her in the following year, and '[i]n 1889-90 she was invited to lecture in the United States and in five months addressed some 100,000 people at about 110 meetings in 16 states, despite having broken her arm early in the tour [...]. She brought to her writing and lecturing on Egyptology the liveliness and vigour of the novelist, the knowledge of the scholar, and her own irrepressible sense of humour. In October 1891, while supervising antiquities arriving from Egypt at London docks, Amelia Edwards contracted a lung infection which led to her death [...]. She bequeathed her Egyptological library and her own collection of antiquities (now the Edwards Library and Museum) to University College, London, where she had also **founded the first ever chair devoted to Egyptology**. By her choice, its first occupant was Flinders Petrie' (ODNB).

Ibrahim-Hilmy, pp. 213-214; Kalfatovic o678a; Robinson, *Wayward Women*, pp. 13-14; Theakstone, pp. 87-88 ('a classic in the genre').

15. MARTIN, Annie. *Home Life on an Ostrich Farm.* London: George Philip & Son, 1890.

8vo (195 x 130 mm), pp. [6 (half-title, verso blank, title, verso blank, dedication, verso blank)], 288; half-tone frontispiece, retaining tissue guard, 7 plates with illustrations after the author *et al.*; some light spotting, some quires clumsily opened, causing marginal tearing; original brown cloth, boards with onlaid printed decorative paper panels, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, cream endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, spine slightly leant, otherwise a very good copy in the original cloth; *provenance*: W.H. Barrett, Chichester (bookseller's ticket on upper pastedown) – 'From Charlwood. 1897' (inscription on upper pastedown, scored through by a later hand) – M.A.P. Smith (pencilled ownership signature on title with reading note at end of text [?dated 1912]) – Arthur Probsthain, London (bookseller's ticket on upper pastedown) – **Ida and Frederick William Hosken** (engraved bookplate by Leo Wyatt dated 1979 on upper pastedown; sale, Stephan Welz & Co. and Sotheby's, 12 September 2001, lot 1186). **£250**

OSTRICH FARMING IN SOUTH AFRICA



OSTRICHES IN A HOT WIND.

First edition. Mendelssohn describes *Home Life on an Ostrich Farm* as an 'account of life in the Karoo, in the "Zwart Ruggens" country near Port Elizabeth. The writer accompanied her husband to South Africa in 1881, and they resided there for several years engaged in ostrich farming. Many details are given respecting the climate and flora of this part of the continent, and there is a good deal of information on the subject of ostrich breeding' (Mendelssohn).

The book was evidently successful; a second UK edition appeared in 1891 and a third in 1892, while an American edition was issued in New York in 1891.

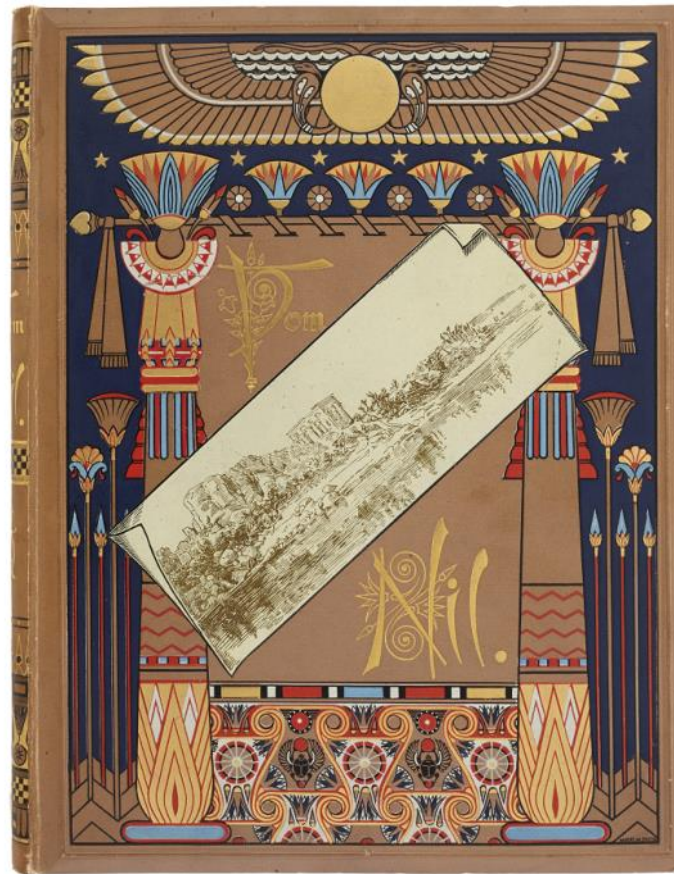
Hosken, p. 136; Mendelssohn I, p. 987; Robinson, *Wayward Women*, pp. 303-304; SAB III, p. 268; Theakstone, p. 175; Theal, p. 191.



Unser Zelt bei Gizeh.

16. VICTORIA, Crown Princess of Sweden. Vom Nil. Tagebuchblätter während des Aufenthalts in Egypten im Winter 1890/91... Mit Lichtdruckbildern nach eigenen photographischen Aufnahmen und einer Karte. Als Manuscript gedruckt. Karlsruhe: G. Braun'sche Hofbuchdruckerei, 1892.

4to (300 x 225mm), pp. [4], 163, [1 (errata)]; text printed within red borders, initials printed in red; heliogravure frontispiece and 34 heliogravure plates, printed by J. Schober, and one folding, colour-printed lithographic map; 162 illustrations in the text; original richly decorated and gilt light brown pictorial cloth by Hasert, Stuttgart, all edges red, patterned endpapers; extremities minimally rubbed and bumped, a few tiny marks, covers a little bowed, nonetheless an excellent, bright copy; *provenance*: Otto Hack Roland Printzköld (1846-1930, **Lord Chamberlain to the King of Sweden**, armorial bookplate on upper pastedown). **£1800**

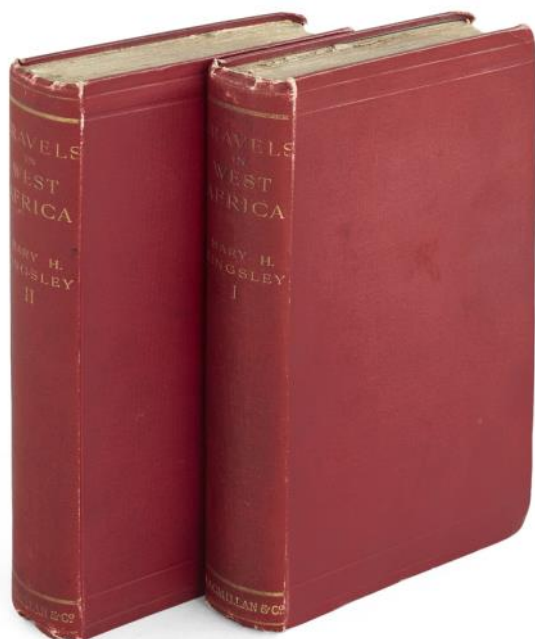


First edition, printed for private circulation. *Vom Nil* records a journey along the Nile made between October 1890 and April 1891 by Princess Victoria of Baden (1862-1930), later Queen Victoria of Sweden (queen consort 1907-1930).

Written in the form of a diary, the Princess's account of her travels is richly illustrated with her own accomplished photographs depicting the major monuments as well as landscape views and studies of the different ethnic groups encountered. The work was published privately and is rare – OCLC records only one copy outside Germany (National Library of Sweden) – and this copy was presumably a gift to Otto Printzköld, the Lord Chamberlain to the King of Sweden.

Kainbacher 430.

INSCRIBED TO LADY LYALL



17. KINGSLEY, Mary Henrietta. Travels in West Africa. Congo Français, Corisco and Cameroons... Fifth Thousand. London: Richard Clay and Sons Limited for Macmillan and Co., Limited, 1897.

2 volumes, 8vo (224 x 143mm), pp. I: [i]-xvi, [1]-352; II: [353]-743, [1 (imprint)], 1-8 (publisher's catalogue); half-tone frontispiece in vol. I, retaining tissue guard, 15 half-tone plates, 2 lithographic plates of fish by and after J. Green, printed by Mintern Bros, half-tone illustrations in the text; some variable spotting, I. 2S4 with creasing and short tears on margin, some quires clumsily opened causing short marginal tears; original red cloth, boards with blind-ruled borders, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, black endpapers, uncut; extremities slightly rubbed and bumped, some minor fading, a few light marks, otherwise a very good set; *provenance*: **Lady Cornelia Arnoldina Lyall** (presentation inscriptions 'Lady Lyall with love & thanks from Mary H. Kingsley' on title and vol. II front free endpaper; manuscript amendment by Kingsley on p. 307, correcting 'M'pongwe' to 'M'pangwe').

£1250

'ARGUABLY THE BEST-KNOWN OF ALL BOOKS BY VICTORIAN AND EDWARDIAN WOMEN TRAVELLERS'

First edition, fifth thousand. The traveller and writer Mary Kingsley (1862-1900) was the daughter of the physician and traveller George Henry Kingsley, and niece of the novelists Charles Kingsley and Henry Kingsley. Although she had no formal schooling, she read widely in her father's library and, after moving to Cambridge (where her brother was a student at Christ's College), she enjoyed the stimulus of the city's academic community. Between 1888 and 1892, Kingsley cared for her invalid mother and, later, her father; his death in February 1892 and his wife's in April 1892, released Kingsley from her filial duties and she moved to London with her brother. In August 1893 she left for Africa on her own, and she 'first touched African soil in Freetown, Sierra Leone, on 17 August, then headed slowly south to Luanda. After making her way north again, in October she visited Richard Dennett's trading station at Cabinda' (ODNB), and returned to Liverpool in December 1893.

'The collections which Mary Kingsley brought home were considered valuable by the scientific community, and the voyage had been a foretaste of what she might do with more definite aims and better preparation. Determined to undertake a more rigorous research project in west Africa, she contacted Dr Albert Günther, keeper of zoology at the British Museum, who gave her a large range of collectors' materials. By the end of the year she had secured a commission from the publisher George Macmillan for a book on west Africa. With increased expertise, resources, and confidence, she sailed from Liverpool on 23 December 1894 in the company of Lady Ethel Macdonald, the wife of the commissioner-general of the Oil Rivers Protectorate, whom she had met in Calabar in 1893. Mary Kingsley stayed four months with the Macdonalds at the Calabar residency, nursing the European residents through a smallpox outbreak and, despite the Brass uprising, making brief trips inland, and accompanied the Macdonalds on an official visit to the Spanish governor on Fernando Po. [...] At the beginning of May, Mary Kingsley began her journey south to Gabon, before ascending the Ogooué River and passing through the dangerous rapids above N'Djolé. A short though daring journey through a part of the Fang country which had never been reached by a European before, leading her own two-canoe expedition from Lambarene on the Ogooué River to Agonjo on the upper waters of the Ramboë River, established her reputation as an explorer. In August she visited Corisco Island. The last feat of this second African journey was the ascent of Mount Cameroun (13,760 ft) by a route previously unattempted by a European' (*op. cit.*).

Kingsley returned to England on 30 November 1895 with **significant natural history collections**, which included eighteen species of reptiles and sixty-five species of fish, including three **previously unknown to science and subsequently named for her**. She wrote and lectured about her travels, and also began work on *Travels in West Africa*, which was published in January 1897, and 'the publicity surrounding publication put her in contact with yet more influential people, including [...] the Indian expert Sir Alfred Lyall [whom she met at a dinner party given by H.M. Stanley], and the anthropologist James Frazer' (*op. cit.*). As Robinson comments, *Travels in West Africa* and its successor *West African Studies* (1899) 'were immediate best sellers, both for their serious scientific content and their exuberant raciness' and they have maintained their reputation to the present day; for example, Theakstone judges that *Travels in West Africa* is 'arguably the best-known of all books by Victorian and Edwardian women travellers', while Birkett states that, '[h]er courage, skill, and adaptability in little-known and difficult terrain were remarkable; her insight into African culture was penetrating, especially in one whose direct contact with the continent stretched over only two years; the skill with which she advanced her ideas in Britain was formidable; her literary talent [...] was conspicuous; and the scope of her intellect was wide' (ODNB).

The first edition was presumably of a thousand copies, since copies are known marked 'second thousand' on the title, and the book's popularity saw this fifth thousand appear shortly afterwards. Unusually, this copy is bound as two volumes, rather than one, with continuous pagination and no title to the second volume; since it is a presentation copy from the author, it seems possible that it was a trial copy, which was sent to the author, and then given by her to Lady Lyall, the wife of her friend and admired associate Sir Alfred Lyall. In July 1897 Lyall had published 'Origins and Interpretations of Primitive Religions' (*Edinburgh Review*, pp. 213-225), which 'was **probably the most erudite review of *Travels in West Africa***' in July 1897 (K. Frank, *A Voyager Out: The Life of Mary Kingsley* (London: 1987), p. 234). Kingsley 'was fond of Lady Lyall' (O. Campbell, *Mary Kingsley* (London: 1957), p. 168) and wrote to her husband in May 1898 that, 'it does me good to come [...] into Lady Lyall's sunshine' (quoted in C. Howard, *Mary Kingsley* (London: 1957), p. 209).

Following the outbreak of the Second Boer War in 1899, Kingsley sailed to South Africa on 11 March 1900, and '[o]n her arrival at Cape Town she offered her services as a nurse and was posted to the Simon's Town Palace Hospital to tend to Boer prisoners of war. Within two months the typhoid that was killing her patients struck her, and on 3 June 1900 she died. According to her own wishes, she was buried at sea. The coffin was conveyed from Simon's Town harbour on a torpedo boat with full military honours' (ODNB).

Hess and Coger 5571; Joucla, *Bibliographie de l'Afrique occidentale française* 6121; Neate K26 Robinson, *Wayward Women*, p. 136; Theakstone, p. 153.

18. [GILCHRIST, Jeanie and John RITCHIE, *editor.*] Jeanie Gilchrist: Pioneer Missionary to the Women of Central Africa. Kilmarnock: John Ritchie, [circa 1904].

8vo (181 x 118mm), pp. 80; half-tone photographic portrait frontispiece and 17 half-tone photographic illustrations in the text; very occasional very light marking; publisher's original maroon structured cloth over bevelled boards, upper board blocked in blind and lettered in gilt, mounted photographic illustration within gilt ruled frame, spine lettered in gilt and decorated in blind, all edges gilt, black endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: **Edwin S. Munger** (1922-2010, Munger Africana Library blind stamp on title). **£300**



MISS GILCHRIST CARRIED IN A TIPOIA.

A RARE MEMOIR OF A SCOTTISH MISSIONARY IN ANGOLA AND ZAMBIA

First edition. Jeanie Gilchrist, born in the late 1850s, was a Scottish missionary who started working for her calling in hospitals and around the harbour of Portsmouth in 1885. It was here that she became part of the mission movement that had expanded since 1880, to China, India, and other far lands. She was recruited for the African mission by Fred Stanley Arnot (who, in turn, as a boy had heard Livingstone speak in Scotland about the country he had so thoroughly explored), and joined his party going to Central Africa in 1889. Gilchrist worked in schools and missionary stations in Angola and Zambia, in 1901 also sailed to America, and her final trip was to South Africa in 1903, but while journeying on to Zambia from there, she was struck down by a fever and passed away.

John Ritchie (1853-1930), 'Publisher of Christian Literature', informs the reader in his preface (signed 'J.R.')

that the memoir was put together *in memoriam* of Miss Gilchrist, based on her diaries and letters to family, friends and fellow-missionaries; and asserts that, while "Women's work" is, as it ever has been, a subject on which earnest Christians have divergent opinions', Jeanie Gilchrist's work, character and spirit were admired by all. The photographs reproduced in this volume show her among the missionaries and the subjects of her attention, in schools and villages, as well as her being carried in a Tipoi (a hammock-like litter) and various views of the African landscape and people.

The introduction suggests that this account was prepared shortly after Gilchrist's death, and the advertisement opposite the preface lists biographies of Donald Ross (1824-1903), and Charles Morton (1849-1900), so it seems likely that this volume was issued in *circa* 1904. The text was later issued by Ritchie with J.J. Ellis' biography of Mary Slessor, under the title *Two Missionary Heroines in Africa. Mary Slessor and Jeanie Gilchrist* in *circa* 1927 and the sheets forming the biography of Gilchrist also appear to have been issued as a discrete work of 79 pp. with eight plates in *circa* 1927-1928. Copies of this first edition appear to be very scarce in institutional collections, and the only copy listed in COPAC with 80 pages (as opposed to the 79 of the later issue) is held by the John Rylands Library.

FROM THE MUNGER AFRICANA LIBRARY

This copy was previously in the collection of the distinguished geographer Edwin S. Munger, one of the leading experts on Africa in the United States, who was Professor of Geography at Caltech, founder of the African Studies Association and the Cape of Good Hope Foundation, and President of the L.S.B. Leakey Foundation. The Munger Africana Library was his collection of *circa* 60,000 volumes on sub-Saharan Africa and the largest private library on the subject in the United States; it was also a resource which informed his numerous publications on Africa and also the *Munger Africana Library Notes*, which he edited between 1969 and 1982.



19. SWAYNE, Frances. A Woman's Pleasure Trip in Somaliland: Illustrated by Sixty-One Photographs Taken by the Author and by a Sketch Map of the District Round Berbera. *Bristol: John Wright & Co. and London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., 1907.*

8vo (182 x 137mm), pp. xii, 172; one lithographic map and 61 full-page half-tone photographic illustrations in the text; original green publisher's cloth gilt, upper board lettered and blocked in gilt with map illustration, lower board blocked in blind with printer's device, spine lettered in gilt, black endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, light crease along lower board, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: 'With the Author's kind regards' (presentation inscription on title). **£700**

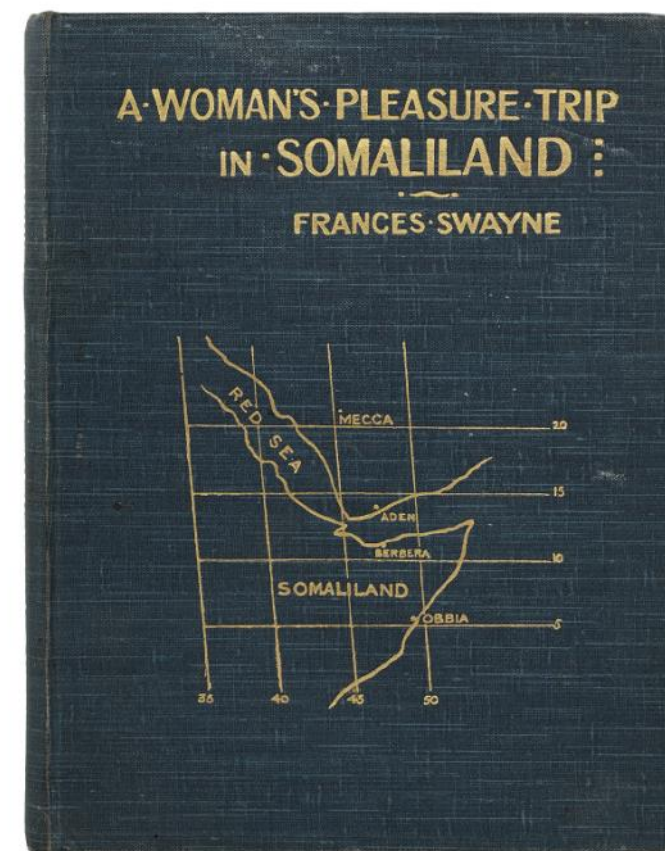
A PRESENTATION COPY OF THIS RARE ACCOUNT OF TRAVELS IN SOMALILAND

First edition. Frances Swayne travelled to Somaliland in 1905-1906, as the guest of her cousin, Lieutenant-Colonel Harald George Carlos Swayne (the author of *Seventeen Trips through Somaliland*, 1895), and accompanied by his brother Brigadier-General Eric J.E. Swayne. Both brothers had surveyed and mapped the British territory in the country for the Government, and, in fights against the Dervish army, defeated the so-called 'Mad Mullah', Mohammed Abdullah Hassan. Although the preface states that her intention was to present the newly-freed Somaliland as a holiday resort suitable for lady travellers, Swayne's expedition and book range much more widely, and include a detailed description of the land and its peoples; an account of activities ranging from hunting to mountain climbing; and a carefully selected, yet extensive and early photographic record of the country.

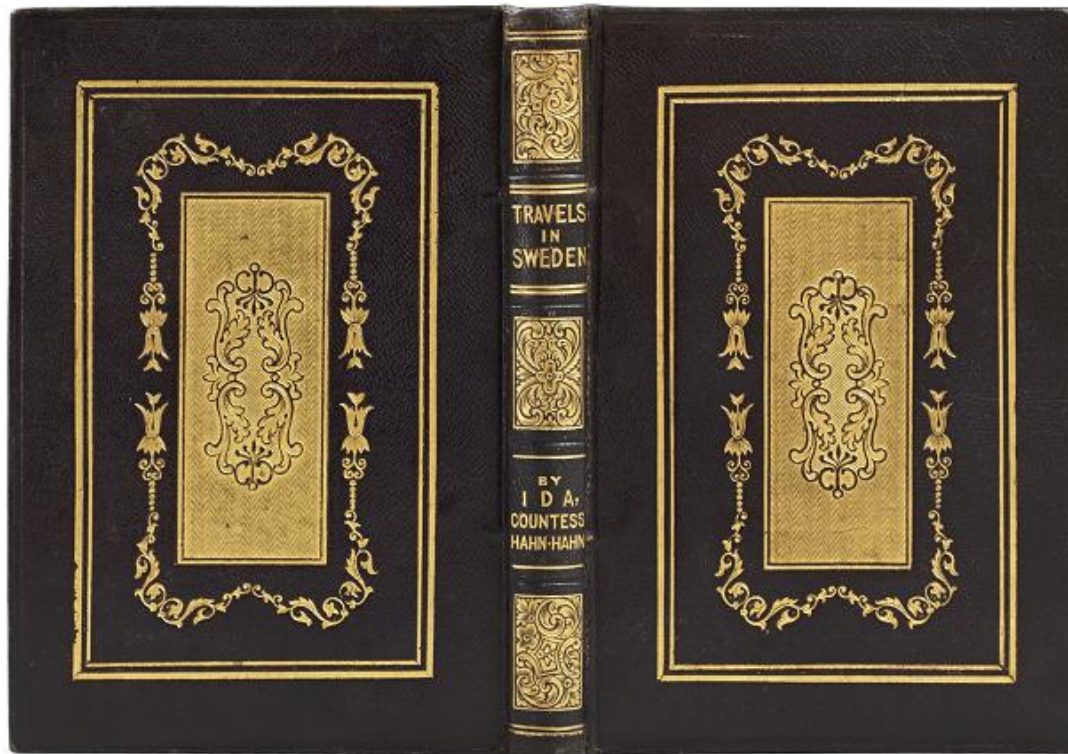
Swayne's journey – which is traced in the map and shows her route from Berbera to the Upper Sheikh, and then east and west through the country – occurred during a peaceful period in the region that would only last until 1908. She later travelled to Guatemala, where she was the first to photograph ancient 'Maya Indian Ruins at Quirigus' which had been recently rediscovered (cf. *The Geographical Journal* 38 (1911), p. 344).

A contemporary review commented, '[t]hat a white woman, even with the special advantages that Miss Swayne possessed, may now really enjoy a trip into the interior of Somaliland shows that things are moving in that once inhospitable region' (*Bulletin of the American Geographical Society* 40 (1908), p. 512). Another, astutely, observed that 'the book should especially attract those ladies who have experience of, or inclination for, camping' (*The Geographical Journal* 31 (1908), p. 560).

Bibliographia Aethiopica II, 1809; Theakstone, p. 261.



ILLUSTRATED BY THE AUTHOR'S
OWN PHOTOGRAPHS



20. HAHN-HAHN, Ida Marie Luise Gustave, Countess. *Travels in Sweden: Sketches of a Journey to the North.* Translated from the German by J.B.S. London: H.G. Clarke and Co., 1845.

8vo (130 x 90mm), pp. [i]-viii, [9]-179, [1 (blank)], 4 (publisher's advertisements); very occasional very light spotting; contemporary [?original] full chocolate-brown, hard-grained morocco gilt, boards with blind-ruled borders enclosing gilt-ruled panels, central panels of foliate tools on a gilt field within foliate and floral tools, spine gilt in 5 compartments, lettered directly in gilt in 2, others elaborately decorated in gilt, all edges gilt, lemon-yellow endpapers; extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped and with very light skilful restoration, a very good copy in a handsome contemporary binding; *provenance*: W. West, Maidstone (bookseller's ticket on upper pastedown) – William George Wood, No 5 Market Street, Maidstone, Kent (contemporary ownership inscription in ink on front free endpaper).

£200

A PATH OF HER OWN: COUNTESS IDA VON HAHN-HAHN IN SWEDEN

First English edition. The life of Ida von Hahn-Hahn (1805-1880) began with a series of unfortunate circumstances: her formerly wealthy parents were divorced due to her father's infatuation with the theatre; and her own marriage aged 21 to a cousin, Count Friedrich von Hahn, resulted in the birth of a mentally disabled daughter and divorce after just three years. Thereafter, she is said to have been restless and determined to control her own life, often against social conventions: 'Feig war ich nie. [...] Ich bedurfte mein eigenes Gesetz, und ich machte es mir' ('I was never a coward [...]. I needed personal rules to live by, and I created them for myself', *Neue Deutsche Biographie*). For the following twenty years she travelled, with Baron von Bystram as a companion, to Switzerland, Italy, Spain, France, England, Scotland and Ireland, Scandinavia and the Orient; these travels provided the material for her successful travel books, and also inspired some of her poetry and novels.

Travels in Sweden, originally published under the title *Ein Reiseversuch im Norden* in 1843, is a series of letters the author composed on her travels in 1842, which are, like the volume itself, 'dedicated to my friends' (p. v). Von Hahn-Hahn's lively account of a country in which she missed the sunshine include a recollection of a Tuesday morning, when she 'received a present from the King, of books and maps of Sweden, which, he said, he thought might be useful and interesting to me' (July 5th, p. 125). This English translation clearly found a favourable readership: *The Eclectic Review* of 1846 (vol. 20, p. 472) commented that the countess was 'independent of all the writers of the day, [and] has struck out a path for herself which is entirely her own'.

This first English edition is rare, and COPAC only records a copy at the British Library and one held by the National Trust.

Morgan, *German Literature in English Translation* 3625; Theakstone, p. 119.

NOVELIST AND TRAVEL WRITER

QUEEN VICTORIA'S HIGHLAND JOURNALS IN A PRESENTATION BINDING

21. VICTORIA, *Queen of Great Britain*. Leaves from the *Journal of Our Life in the Highlands*, from 1848 to 1861. To which are Prefixed and Added Extracts from the Same Journal Giving an Accounts Earlier Visits to Scotland, and Tours to England and Ireland, and Yachting Excursions. Edited by Arthur Helps. Second Edition. *London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1868*.

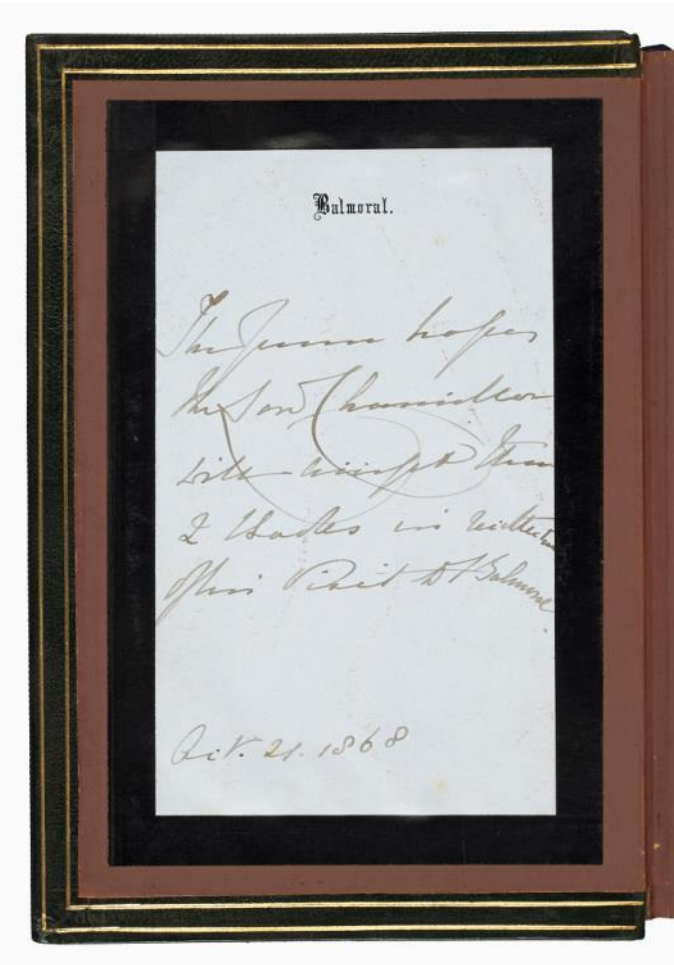
8vo (200 x 137mm), pp. xv, [1 (blank)], [2 (contents)], [2 (section-title, verso blank)], 315, [1 (imprint)]; engraved frontispiece and engraved plate, both retaining tissue guards, wood-engraved illustrations in the text, after the author; some scattered spotting and foxing; original green hard-grained morocco gilt presentation binding by Burn & Co., London, boards with gilt-ruled borders and central design of antlers, reproducing the design of the trade binding, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, board-edges roll-tooled in gilt, gilt-ruled turn-ins, mid-brown endpapers, all edges gilt, blue silk marker; extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: Earl Cairns (**autograph presentation inscription from Victoria** on front flyleaf, 'To Lord Cairns, Lord Chancellor from Victoria R Balmoral Oct[ober]: 21. 1868'). Second edition.

[*With, laid down onto upper pastedown:*]

VICTORIA, *Queen of Great Britain*. Autograph letter to Earl Cairns, *Balmoral*, 21 October 1868. 1 page, 8vo, light-blue mourning paper with black border and printed address; a few light spots, laid down.

Provenance: Hugh McCalmont Cairns, 1st Earl Cairns (1819-1885, presentation inscription and covering letter; by descent to:) – Rear-Admiral David Charles Cairns, 5th Earl Cairns (1909-1989; sale, Sotheby's London, 2 December 1947, lot 610 (part), to:) – Farlow (buyer of record) – sale, Christie's South Kensington, 6 June 2001, lot 445.

£1200

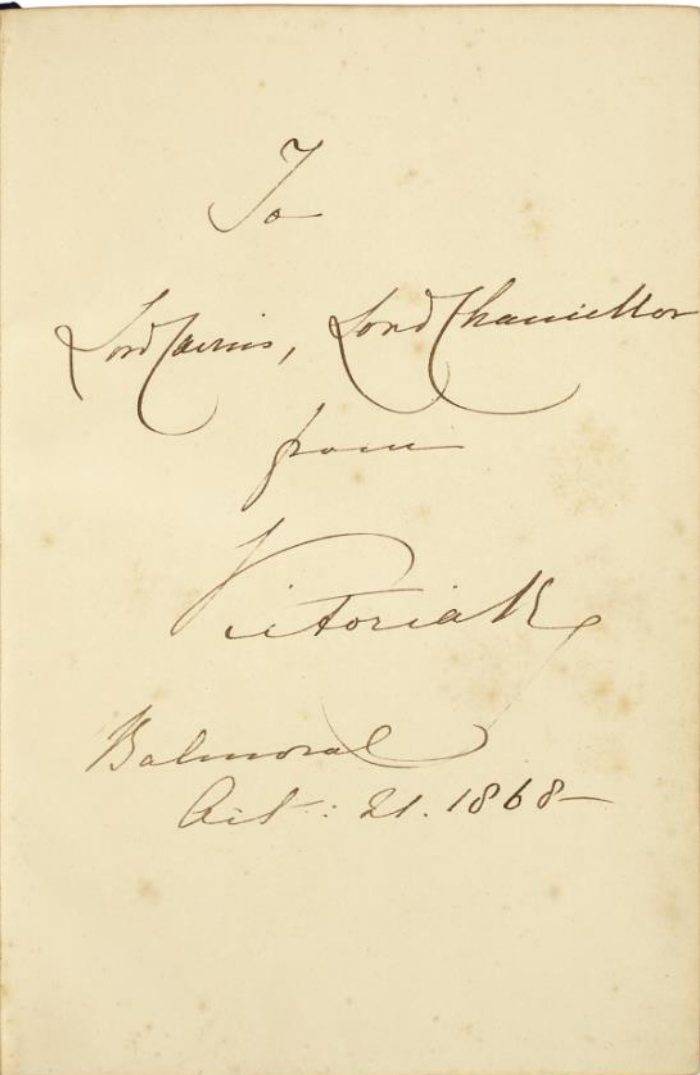


In 1842, Victoria and Albert made their first visit to Scotland, and Victoria recorded in her journal that 'Albert says [that Dalkeith is] very German-looking' (*Leaves*, p. 13); '[t]here could be no higher praise, and Victoria's love affair with Scotland, which long survived her husband, began' (ODNB). Following further visits to Scotland in 1844 and 1847, Victoria and Albert bought Balmoral in 1848, and rebuilt it between 1853 and 1855: 'Balmoral provided privacy in abundance and, for Victoria, a kind of freedom unavailable elsewhere [...]. Victoria and Albert embraced Scottishness wholeheartedly. Balmoral was bedecked in tartan, the children were dressed in kilts, and the whole family took to highland pursuits. They made expeditions (some in transparent incognito) to local beauty spots, climbed and rode in the mountains, attended the local highland games, and rowed on the loch. Albert studied Gaelic, hunted, shot, and fished; Victoria followed, often taking her sketchbooks with her' (ODNB).

INSCRIBED TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR AND WITH A LETTER FROM VICTORIA

The first section of *Leaves* describes the royal couple's early visits to Scotland, and the main, central section describes their life in the Highlands between the purchase of Balmoral and Albert's death in 1861. The final section, 'Tours in England and Ireland, and Yachting Excursions' describes two yachting trips in 1846, their first visit to Ireland in 1849, and a visit to the Lakes of Killarney in 1861. Written in the aftermath of Albert's death in 1861, which caused the most extreme grief, *Leaves* is dedicated: 'To the dear memory of him who made the life of the writer bright and happy, these simple records are lovingly and gratefully inscribed'.

This copy is in the uncommon gilt morocco presentation binding, and was inscribed to the Lord Chancellor, the distinguished lawyer and politician Cairns, who was appointed by Disraeli when he replaced Derby as premier in February 1868; however, Disraeli's leadership (and thus Cairns' lord chancellorship) ended less than a year later, when Gladstone won the general election and formed his first administration. Cairns was then reappointed Lord Chancellor in 1874 when Disraeli returned to power and held the position until 1880. Victoria's covering letter, which is laid down into the volume, states that, '[t]he Queen hopes the Lord Chancellor will accept these 2 books in recollection of his visit to Balmoral', referring to this and a second volume – C. Grey's *Early Years of the Prince Consort* (London: 1867), inscribed to Cairns by Victoria – which were both housed in a 'watered-silk lined morocco solandar case, with the Cypher of the Earl Cairns on upper side', when the 5th Earl Cairns sold them at Sotheby's in 1947. When this volume was sold at Christie's South Kensington in 2001, it had become separated from Grey's book and the case, which had presumably been either lost or damaged in the intervening fifty-four years. Interestingly, the Royal Collections hold a photographic portrait of Cairns of *circa* 1868, which was acquired by Victoria (RCIN 2907090).



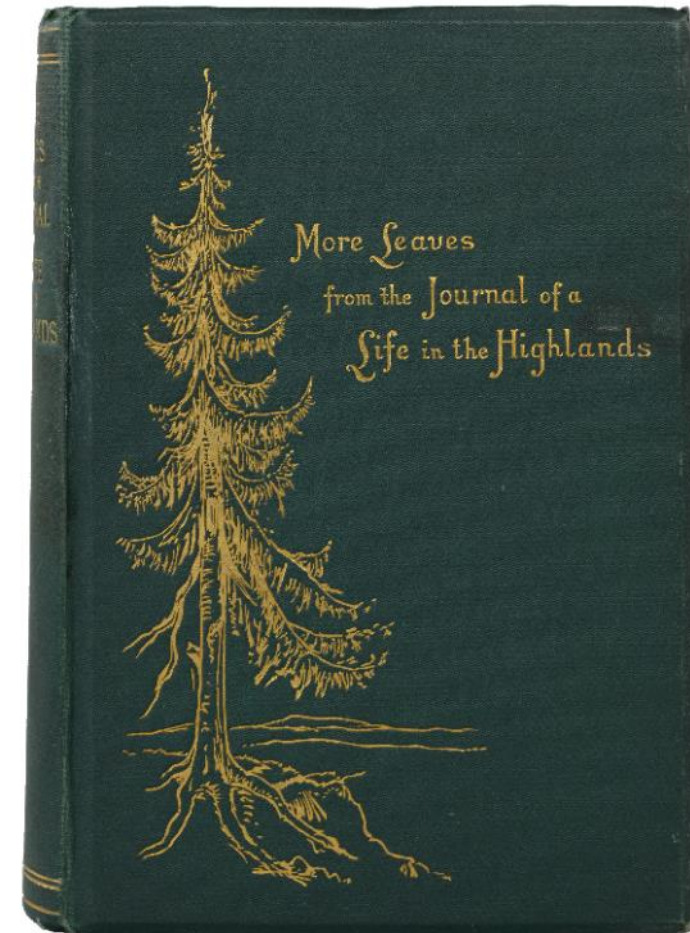
22. VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain. *More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands, from 1862 to 1882.* London: Spottiswoode and Co. for Smith, Elder and Co., 1884.

8vo (210 x 140mm), pp. x, [2 (illustrations, verso blank)], [2 (epigraphs, verso blank)], 404; engraved portrait frontispiece, and 12 engraved and woodcut plates, all retaining tissue guards; text ll. lightly browned, a few light spots and marks; original green cloth gilt over bevelled boards by Burn & Co., London, upper board lettered in gilt and with design blocked in gilt, lower board with central design blocked in gilt, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, patterned endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, small mark on upper board, splitting on upper hinge, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: **Bouverie Francis Primrose** (1813-1898, autograph presentation inscription from Victoria on front flyleaf, 'To the Hon: B.F. Primrose C.B. from Victoria RI Feb[ruary]: 21. 1884'). **£500**

First edition. Following the success of Victoria's *Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands, from 1848 to 1861* (London: 1867; see the previous item), which 'was received with a warmth of sympathy and interest which was very gratifying to [the author's] heart' (p. [v]), Victoria prepared a second volume, which records her life in the Highlands after Albert's death, and, 'while describing a very altered life, [...] shows how [her] sad and suffering heart was soothed and cheered by the excursions and incidents it recounts, as well as by the simple mountaineers, from whom [she] learnt many a lesson of resignation and faith, in the pure air and quiet of the beautiful Highlands' (pp. [v]-vi). As Sidney Lee wrote, *More Leaves* also 'like its forerunner, enjoyed wide popularity' (S. Lee, G. Smith, and L. Stephen, *George Smith. A Memoir* (London: 1902), p. 46).

INSCRIBED TO THE HON. BOUVERIE FRANCIS PRIMROSE CB, DL

This copy was inscribed by Victoria to the Honourable Bouverie Francis Primrose CB, DL, the son of the politician Archibald John Primrose, 4th Earl of Rosebery, and thus the uncle of Archibald Philip Primrose, 5th Earl of Rosebery, who was Victoria's Prime Minister between 1894 and 1895. Bouverie Francis Primrose held a number of offices of state in Scotland, including those of Receiver-General of the Post Office in Scotland and Secretary to Boards of Manufactures and Fishery Board in Scotland.



QUEEN VICTORIA'S SECOND VOLUME
FROM HER HIGHLAND JOURNALS

WRITTEN BY THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE LADIES' ALPINE CLUB

23. [LE BLOND, Elizabeth Alice Frances.] My Home in the Alps. By Mrs Main. London: Ballantyne Press for Sampson Low, Marston, and Company Limited, 1892.

8vo (190 x 130 mm), pp. vi, [2 (contents, verso blank)], 131, [1 (blank)]; light offsetting on half-title; original grey cloth, upper board with border ruled in black, spine lettered and ruled in black, top edges stained grey; boards slightly bowed, spine slightly faded and leant, light offsetting on endpapers; *provenance*: The Times Book Club, London (bookseller's ticket on lower pastedown).

£150

'THE BEST-KNOWN WOMAN MOUNTAIN CLIMBER OF HER TIME'

First edition. Elizabeth Le Blond (1860-1934), married the traveller and author Frederick Burnaby in 1879, and first travelled to Switzerland in 1881, for the benefit of her health. She began to climb during this visit, and, when she returned the following year, she climbed Mont Blanc twice. This began a series of climbs which scandalised her family and the more conventional members of London society, and established her as 'the best-known woman mountain climber of her time' (ODNB). Following Burnaby's death in 1885, she married Dr J.F. Main and settled in St Moritz, where she learned to skate – she was the first woman to pass the 'Men's Skating Test' – and toboggan, which led her to play a part in the planning and construction of the Cresta Run. Dr Main died in 1892 and in 1900 she married Aubrey Le Blond, the last of her three husbands, who would outlive her by some seventeen years.

As her reputation grew, Elizabeth published a number of books under her married names, including the present work, which is described by Neate as '[m]iscellaneous pieces about guides and alpine life; much of the material first appeared in the *St. Moritz Post*'. The author explains her purpose in her preface thus: '[t]he idea of publishing these trifling papers came to me through the necessity of replying to many questions on the subjects to which I refer; for, living as I do in Switzerland, I naturally am supposed to be more familiar with the peculiarities of the country and people than is the ordinary tourist. It thus seems to me that a small book, dealing with some of the various objects of interest usually met with during a summer's tour in Switzerland, might find a corner in a traveller's portmanteau' (p. [v]).

A celebrated proponent of female mountaineers, Elizabeth Le Blond helped to found the Ladies' Alpine Club in 1907 and was appointed its first president – 'one of the nicest things that has ever happened to me' (quoted in Neate).

ACLC, p. 187; NLS m532; Neate L25; Perret 2587; Robinson, *Wayward Women*, p. 20; Theakstone, p. 39.

My Home in the Alps.

BY

MRS. MAIN,

AUTHOR OF

"THE HIGH ALPS IN WINTER; OR, MOUNTAINEERING IN SEARCH OF HEALTH,"
AND "HIGH LIFE AND TOWERS OF SILENCE."

LONDON:

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, AND COMPANY

LIMITED,

St. Dunstan's House,

FETTER LANE, FLEET STREET, E.C.

1892.

[All rights reserved.]

24. EDWARDS, Amelia Ann Blanford. *Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys. A Midsummer Ramble in the Dolomites. London, Manchester and New York: Bradbury, Agnew, & Co. for George Routledge and Sons, Limited, 1893.*

8vo (222 x 158mm), pp. [i]-xxiv, [25]-389, [1 (blank)]; wood-engraved frontispiece (retaining tissue guard) and 7 plates, wood-engraved title-vignette and illustrations in the text, one full-page, and one folding colour-printed lithographic map by F.S. Waller; light offsetting on half-title, a few light spots and marks, heavier in the final quire; original blue cloth, upper board blocked in black with ornamental borders and title, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, lemon-yellow endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, small scratch on upper board, nonetheless a very good, bright copy.

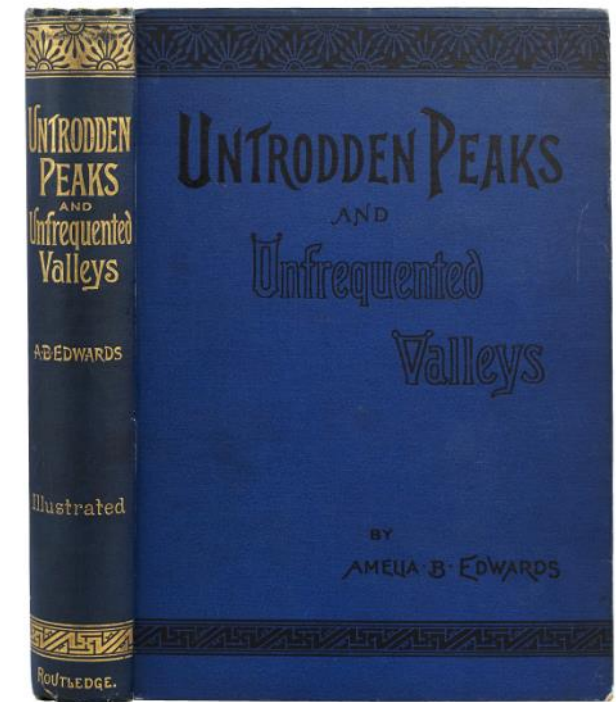
£250

Second, revised edition, later issue. Although she had established a reputation as a best-selling author of novels and children's books in the 1850s and 1860s, *Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys* was the first travel book written by Edwards (1831-1892). It was also one of the first English books devoted to the Dolomites, as she explains in her preface to the first edition: '[t]ill the publication of Ball's Guide to the Eastern Alps in 1868, and the appearance of Messrs Gilbert and Churchill's joint volume in 1864, – the Dolomite district was scarcely known even by name to any but scientific travellers. [...] Even now, the general public is so slightly informed upon the subject that it is by no means uncommon to find educated persons who have never heard of the Dolomites at all, or who take them for a religious sect, like the Mormons or the Druses' (pp. [ix]-x). Since the area would have been unfamiliar to her readers, the author defines it thus: '[t]he Dolomite district is most easily approached from either Venice, Botzen, or Brunecken. All that is grandest, all that is most attractive to the artist, the geologist, and the Alpine climber, lies midway between these three points, and covers an area of about thirty-five miles by fifty. The scenes which the present writer has attempted to describe, all lie within that narrow radius' (p. xiii).

Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys was first published in 1873, and the second edition, which was revised and includes a new preface, first appeared in 1889 and was reprinted a number of times in the following decade.

Neate Eog; Perret 1483; for the London: 1873 ed., cf. NLS, *Mountaineering* 0047; Robinson, *Wayward Women*, p. 13; Theakstone, pp. 87-88 ('a tale which consistently holds the reader's attention').

AMELIA EDWARDS' FIRST TRAVEL BOOK

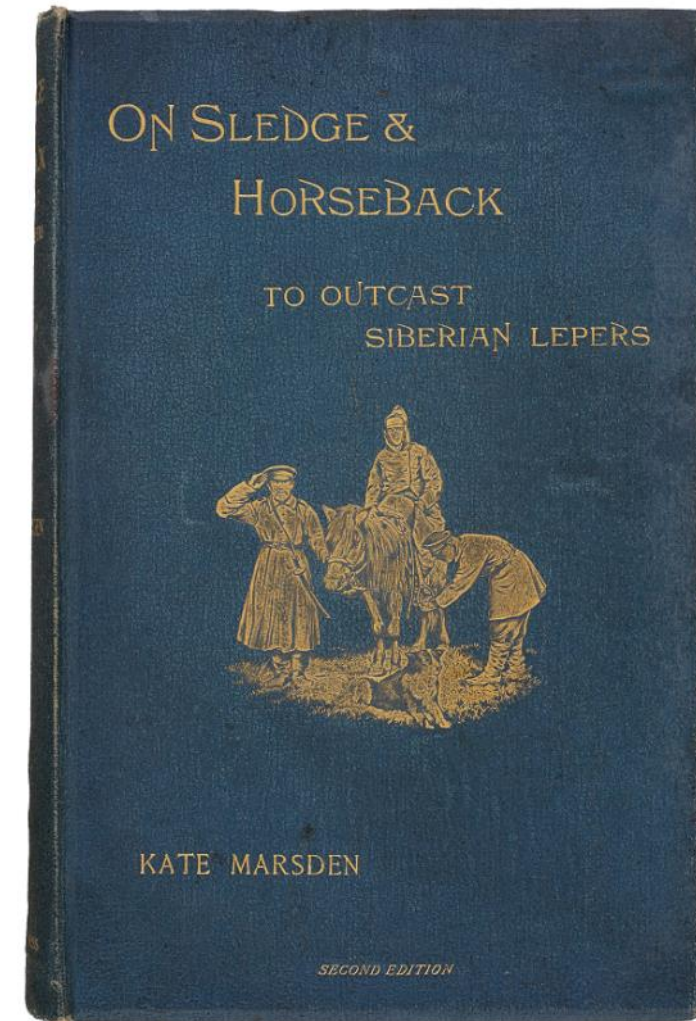


ONE OF THE EARLIEST ENGLISH BOOKS ON THE DOLOMITES

25. MARSDEN, Kate. *On Sledge and Horseback to Outcast Siberian Lepers.* London: A.M. Robinson and Son for The Record Press, Limited, [1893].

8vo (222 x 144mm), pp. xv, [1 (illustrations)], 243, [1 (imprint)], [24 (commercial advertisements, one dated 1893)]; 2 double-page facsimiles of letters inserted before frontispiece, half-tone portrait frontispiece of Queen Victoria, retaining tissue guard, one map, 22 half-tone plates, and 2 facsimiles of manuscripts, publisher's device on verso of title; occasional light spotting; original blue cloth over bevelled boards, upper board with gilt vignette of the author on horseback with two guides and lettered in gilt, spine lettered in gilt, top edges trimmed, others uncut; spine very slightly darkened, extremities lightly rubbed, a few light marks, slight bubbling of cloth, nonetheless a very good, clean copy in the original cloth; *provenance*: E. Wicksted, 1893 (presentation inscription on upper pastedown). **£400**

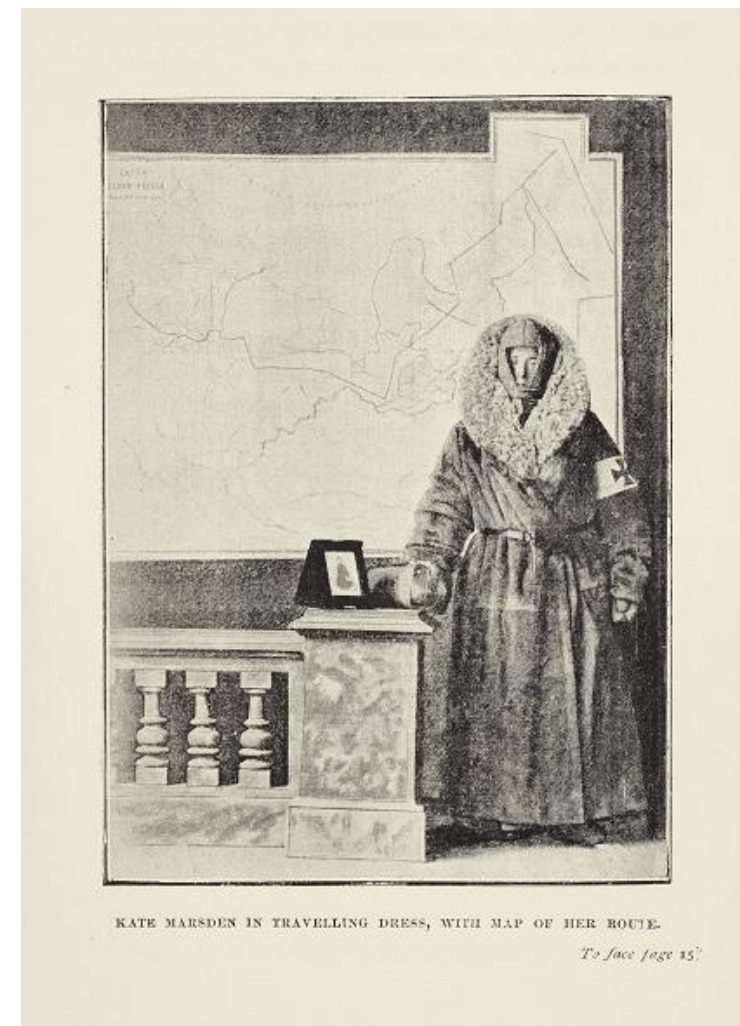
Second edition (stamped thus on upper board). Kate Marsden (1859-1931) trained as a nurse at the Tottenham Hospital, Snell's Park, Edmonton in 1876 or 1877, before joining a party of nurses travelling to Bulgaria to minister to Russian casualties of the Russo-Turkish War; it was there that she first encountered leprosy. On her return to Britain, Marsden became a nurse at the Westminster Hospital, and then sister in charge of the Woolton Convalescent Home in Liverpool. In 1882 she retired due to ill health, but then travelled to New Zealand with her mother, to nurse her sister, who was terminally ill, and then work as the Lady Superintendent of Wellington Hospital.



A FAMOUS ACCOUNT BY ONE OF THE FIRST FEMALE FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY...

'Kate decided to dedicate her life to the care of sufferers from leprosy. When she returned to Britain in 1889 she was presented at court to Queen Victoria and obtained an introduction from the princess of Wales to her sister, the empress of Russia. She set off for Russia, using the presentation of a Red Cross medal for her work in Bulgaria as the occasion to investigate the incidence of leprosy throughout Russia and the Near and Middle East. Finding that the lot of the Siberian leprosy sufferers was particularly bad, on 1 February 1891 she set out for Siberia with a Russian-speaking friend, Ada Field. Travelling by sledge in bitterly cold weather and great discomfort they reached Omsk, where Field gave up and Kate pressed on alone to Irkutsk, via Tomsk and Krasnoyarsk, visiting prisons as she went. She reached Yakutsk by barge and from there, in June, left on horseback for Vilyuysk, a zigzagging ride of 2000 miles. Pestered by mosquitoes and summer storms, she rode through forests and swamps and over land burning below the surface so that there was "always danger of a horse breaking the crust and sinking into the fire" [...]. On this most arduous section of her journey she found the plight of the leprosy sufferers truly piteous. She gave what immediate relief she could and interested civil and church authorities in her mission. After returning exhausted to Moscow, she continued to canvas for support, raising through a London committee some £2400 to build and equip a leprosy hospital which was opened in Vilyuysk in 1897. *On Sledge and Horseback to Outcast Siberian Lepers* (1893) described her remarkable journey. In 1892 **Kate Marsden was elected one of the first female fellows of the Royal Geographical Society**' (ODNB). Dedicated to Queen Victoria and illustrated with a portrait of the Queen and a facsimile of a letter from her, and with a preface that quoted a letter from Florence Nightingale, *On Sledge and Horseback to Outcast Siberian Lepers* enjoyed great popular success and achieved a twelfth edition in 1895.

However, on 16 August 1894 *The Times* published a letter from Rev. Alexander Francis (the pastor of the St Petersburg British-American church and the secretary of a committee of investigation into Marsden's work) which claimed that the committee had found against her; although the details of the allegations against her and the committee's findings remain unclear to this day, they held sufficient power to destroy her reputation and good name, and 'she died poor, unmarried, and forgotten at Springfield House, Beechcroft Road, Wandsworth, London, on 26 March 1931, having been an invalid for thirty years. In her prime, however, Kate Marsden must have had a magnetism and urgency which are not conveyed by the stilted phrases of Johnson's *Life of Kate Marsden* [...] The real Kate Marsden, who charmed the tsarina and her ladies-in-waiting and blasted her way through the embattled bureaucracy of imperial Russia, must have been a very different and infinitely more impressive figure' (*loc. cit.*)



Robinson, Wayward Women, pp. 142-3; cf. *Arctic Bibliography* 10964 (New York: 1892 ed.); Cross, *In the Land of the Romanovs* 102 (London: 1892 ed.); Nerhood 397 (London: 1892 ed.); Theakstone, p. 174 (London: 1892 ed.).

...WHO 'DIED POOR, UNMARRIED, AND FORGOTTEN'

NARWHALS, ESKIMOS AND THE PERILS OF TRAVELLING ON ICE:

JOSEPHINE DIEBITSCH-PEARY'S ARCTIC JOURNAL



A SUMMER DAY.—IKWA AND FAMILY.

26. DIEBITSCH-PEARY, Josephine. *My Arctic Journal. A Year among Ice-Fields and Eskimos... With an Account of the Great White Journey across Greenland by Robert E. Peary.* London: *The De Vinne Press for Longmans, Green, and Co.,* 1893.

8vo (210 x 150mm), pp. [4 (blank l., title, imprint on verso)], half-tone frontispiece retaining tissue guard, 4 plates printed in colours and 16 half-tone plates, all retaining tissue guards, one map after Robert Peary; half-tone and line illustrations in the text; a few light spots or marks, l. 1/4 reinforced at fore-edge with adhesive tape; original green cloth over bevelled boards, boards with borders and panels in blind, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, black endpapers; spine slightly leant, extremities slightly rubbed and bumped, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: Dundee University Club (contemporary booklabel on upper pastedown, with manuscript insertions, stating that 'This vol. is new till 12th Feb [18]94').

£350



First UK edition. Josephine Diebitsch (1863-1935) married the sailor and Arctic explorer Robert Peary (1856-1920) on 11 August 1888, and accompanied him on three Arctic expeditions. *My Arctic Journal* recounts Josephine's experiences during the second, trans-Greenland expedition (1891-1892), during which she travelled with Robert to his Arctic base camp and spent twelve months on the shores of McCormick Bay at 77° N (i.e. halfway between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole), where she was the first Caucasian woman that the residents of a nearby Inuit settlement had seen. Robert then left her for his three-month crossing of North Greenland – which he describes in 'The Great White Journey', the final chapter of the volume (pp. 221-240) – before they returned to Philadelphia in September 1892.

Josephine's last chapter ('Greenland Revisited', pp. 211-220) is headed 'Anniversary Lodge, Bowdoin Bay, Greenland, August 20, 1893' and describes the couple's arrival in Greenland in the summer of 1893 at the beginning of their third expedition. In September 1893, Josephine would give birth to their daughter Marie Ahnighito Peary, who was the first Caucasian child born in the Arctic and was nicknamed 'The Snow Baby'.

NMM I, 981; Theakstone, p. 73; cf. *Arctic Bibliography* 13221 (NY: 1893 ed.).

27. WARREN, Mary Bowers. *Little Journeys Abroad*. With Original Illustrations by George H. Boughton..., E.K. Johnson..., Irving R. Wiles, J.A. Holzer, Will H. Drake. *Boston: John Wilson and Son, University Press, Cambridge, MA for Joseph Knight Company, 1895.*

8vo (182 x 122mm), pp. xiii, [1 (blank)], 313, [1 (blank)]; 38 full-page and numerous smaller illustrations, all in black and white, and engraved publisher's device, head- and tailpieces; original green publisher's cloth, elaborately gilt, upper board lettered and blocked in gilt with elaborate floral/ornamental pattern, spine richly gilt, all edges gilt, black endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, nonetheless a very good copy. **£100**

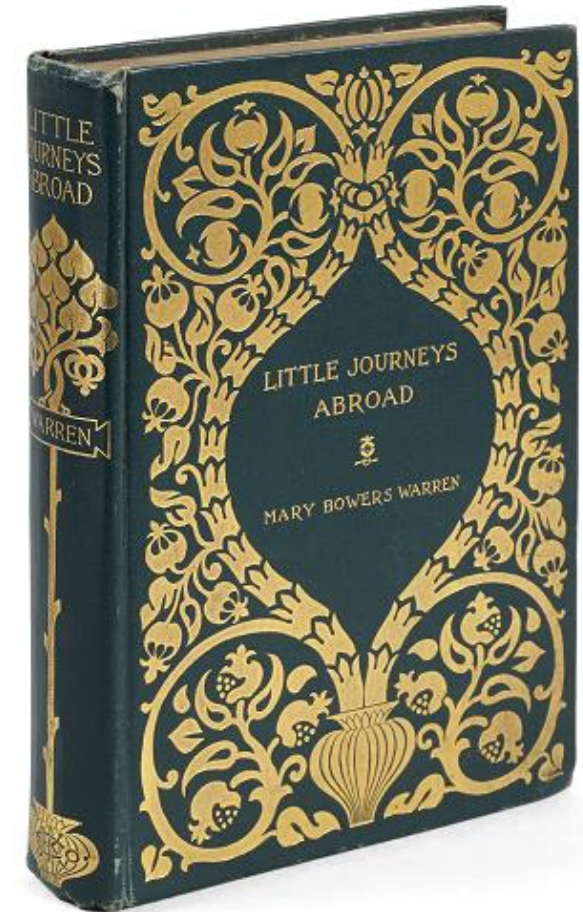
AN AMERICAN LADY'S OBSERVATIONS ABROAD – FROM PARIS TO ALGIERS

First edition. American tourist Mary Bowers Warren wrote this book based on her experiences in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Algiers, and England, in order to add her own perspective to the then well-established canon of travel writing, 'passing over subjects written upon by older and more experienced travellers', and instead choosing to recount 'those little episodes and experiences which add so much to the charm of Old-World life' (pp. vii-viii).

The narratives themselves are, indeed, charming: the chapter on Hanover, for example – which frequently mentions the visiting emperor, the electors and other members of genteel society, German composers and authors, etc. – contains a thorough introduction to German Christmas, from marzipan to Christmas trees. The extensive chapter on Algiers similarly presents fine observations on the Arab quarters, life and people (which are also depicted in many evocative portraits, in national dress) in entertaining detail. Mary's final trips to 'Golf-Land' (Aldeburgh) and Oxford are recounted with similar zest, and much wonder at foreign customs.

Perhaps the most immediately striking aspect of this well-preserved copy is its binding, based on a design by illustrator-painter Amy Maria Sacker (1872-1965), who is credited for it in the list of illustrations (p. xi). Sacker must have drawn up the design just after finishing her studies at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and according to the publishers' introduction, like the numerous illustrations 'from original drawings by well-known artists' and further details of decoration, the cover design was 'specially made for the book' (p. viii). It is very much an expression of the American aesthetic of the time – later editions show a much simpler design.

H.F. Smith, *American Travellers Abroad* (1999) W35; Theakstone, p. 285.



28. LINDBERGH, Anne Morrow. Listen! The Wind... With Foreword and Map Drawings by Charles A. Lindbergh. *New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1938.*

8vo (203 x 136mm), pp. xii, 275, [1 (blank)]; 3 full-page maps and one illustration after Charles Lindbergh; one half-tone plate; original red cloth blocked in gilt with airplane design on upper board and lettered in gilt on the spine, map endpapers after Charles Lindbergh, top edges blue, pictorial dustwrapper, with design after Charles Lindbergh, retaining price, glassine dustwrapper, morocco backed slipcase, spine lettered and decorated in gilt; lettering on spine slightly dulled, dustwrapper slightly rubbed and chipped at edges, glassine dustwrapper browned and chipped at edges, nonetheless a very good, bright copy, retaining the pictorial and glassine dustwrappers. **£400**

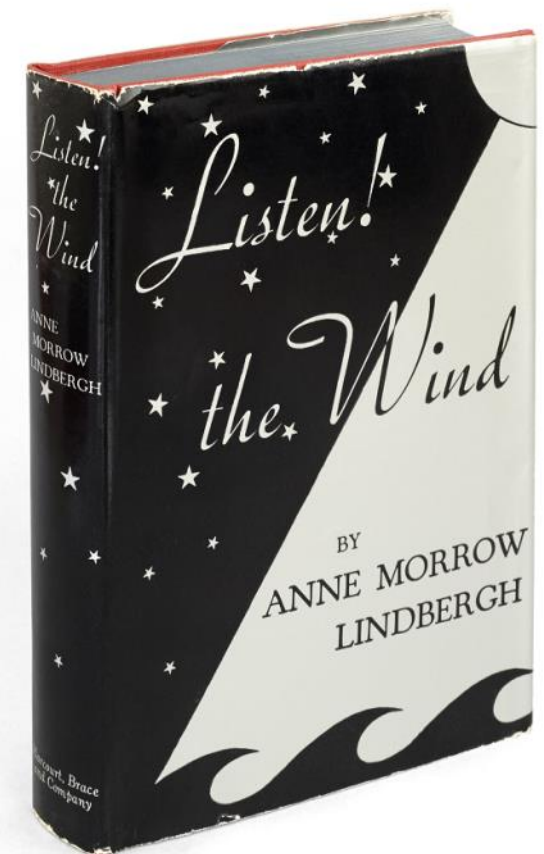
ANNE AND CHARLES LINDBERGH'S FLIGHT ACROSS THE SOUTHERN ATLANTIC

First edition. Anne Morrow Lindbergh (1906-2001) met the celebrated American aviator Charles Lindbergh in 1927, when her father Dwight Morrow, the American ambassador to Mexico, invited Lindbergh to visit the country. They married in 1929, she soon learnt to fly under his tutelage, and then became her husband's trusted co-pilot. Indeed, in 1930, she became the first woman to receive a United States Glider Pilot Licence – one of numerous 'firsts' as a female pilot. In 1931 the Lindberghs undertook a historic series of flights in their specially adapted Lockheed Sirius, *Tingmissartog*, travelling across Alaska and Canada to Japan and China, in order to explore new routes for airmail. Anne Lindbergh recorded the experiences in her best-selling book *North to the Orient* (New York: 1935) – which won the inaugural National Book Award for Nonfiction – and in 1933 the Lindberghs made a survey flight around the North Atlantic Ocean: '[t]he purpose of the flight was to study the air-routes between America and Europe. At that time, the air-routes of the world were entering their final stages of development. The countries had already been crossed and the continents connected. It remained only for the oceans to be spanned. Their great overwater distances constituted the last major barrier to the commerce of the air' (p. v).

After crossing the northern part of the Atlantic from New York to Copenhagen, the Lindberghs flew south to Africa and then crossed the southern part of the Atlantic; *Listen! The Wind* describes the flight across the southern Atlantic. The book reflects the collaborative nature of the flight: the body of the book is Anne Morrow Lindbergh's work, complemented by Charles Lindbergh's foreword, appendix, maps, and dustwrapper design. Anne Morrow Lindbergh's exploits earned her the **National Geographic Society's Hubbard Gold Medal** in 1934.

Bennett, *A Practical Guide to American Book Collecting (1663-1940)*, p. 237.

AN AWARD-WINNING BOOK



THE PILOT'S LICENCE AND LOG BOOK OF A 1930s ENGLISH AVIATRIX

29. **LUND, Katherine Flora** – Certificate of Competency and Licence to Fly Private Flying Machines. *London: Director of Home Civil Aviation for the Air Ministry of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 21 February 1939.*

8vo (136 x 95mm), pp. [1 (blank)], [1 (Certificate of Competency)], [1 (blank)], [7 (Licence)], [1 (Certificate of Competency)], [1 (blank)]; printed document, with two black-and-white passport photographs tipped in, stamps, signatures, typed and manuscript, printed expiry card with expiry date of 15 March 1941 added by hand; original royal blue cloth, upper board lettered in black and with air ministry device blocked in black, sewn with single blue-and-white cord, regulation printed on lower pastedown; extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped.

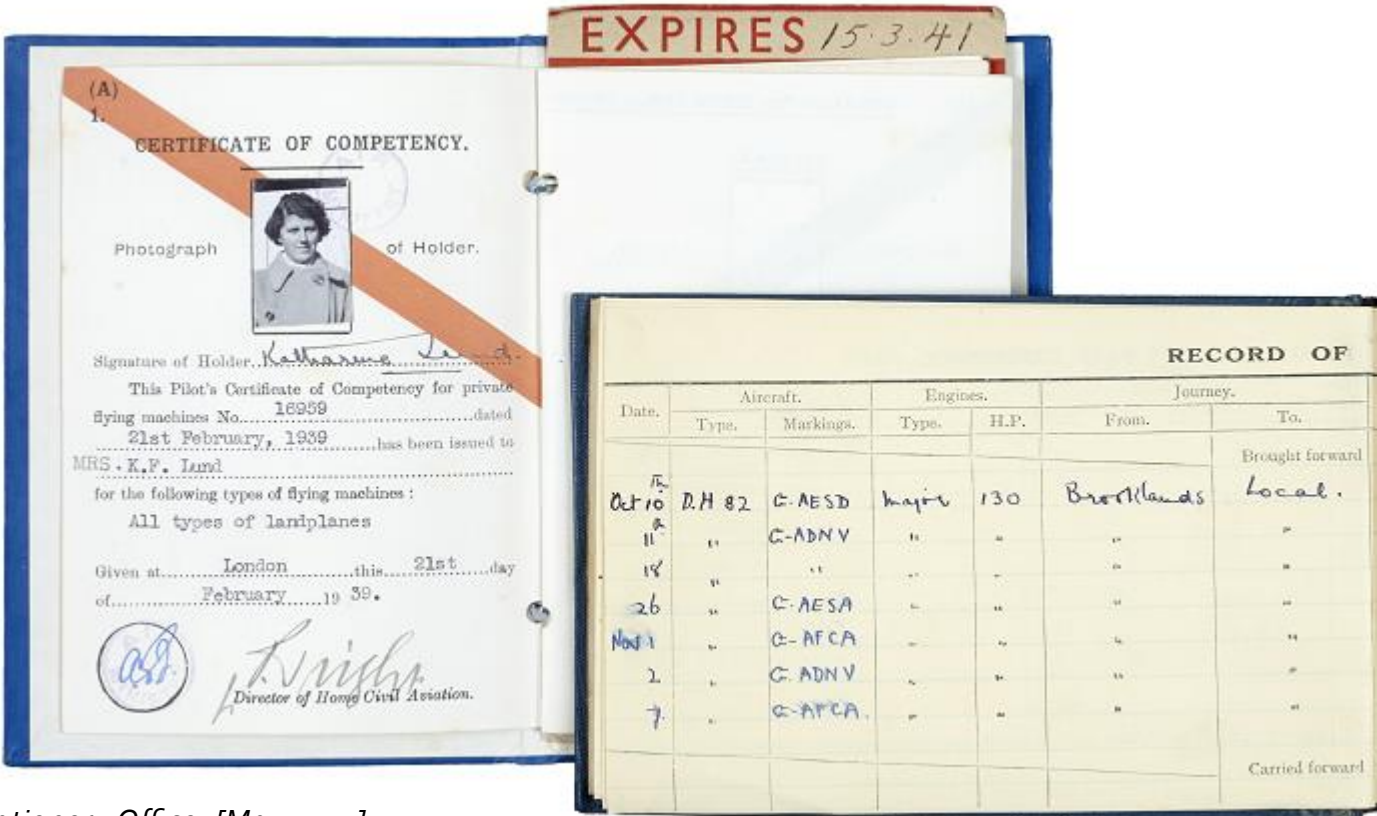
[With:]

K.F. LUND – Pilot's Log Book. *London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, [May 1930].*

Oblong 8vo in 12s (102 x 158mm), pp. [1 (blank)], [1 (Instructions for Use)], [1 (blank)], [4 (pilot's profile)], [186 (Record of Flights)], [1 (blank)]; pre-printed document completed in manuscript, including 18 pp. of 'Record of Flights'; original royal blue cloth, upper board lettered in black, cloth hinges, pocket on rear pastedown; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, boards bowing a little, otherwise very good.

Provenance: Katherine Flora Lund (1908-2000).

£300



Katherine Lund (*née* MacAndrew), better known as Kitty to her friends and family, grew up on the Pallinghurst estate in Surrey, with horse riding, yachting and other sporting activities a significant part of her life. In 1930 she married the farmer Alfred S. Lund, and the couple lived in South Africa before returning to England in 1933. When Katherine's husband passed away in 1934, and soon after her second son was born, she lived at Pallinghurst, where she had spent much of her childhood. In 1943 she married Capt. William James Affleck Shepherd, RA, the son of an artist whose work was frequently featured in *Punch*, and a keen horse sportsman. Kitty's son Mark (1931-1956) became a famous racing driver, who was tragically killed in a race at Silverstone.

While at Pallinghurst in the mid-to late 1930s, Lund and her brother Roderic took flying lessons, and Lund gained this Certificate of Competency and Licence to Fly Private Flying Machines, for 'All types of landplanes', on 21 February 1939. Her aviator's certificate from the Brooklands Flying Club had been secured two weeks earlier, and she was one of two women among the seventy new aviators listed in the *Flight* magazine's issue of 23 February. Lund's log book documents all her flights as a trainee pilot and following her qualification, spanning a period from 10 October 1938 to 1 August 1939. Many of these are local, but later flights also cross-country and lasting up to 105 minutes. The entry for 5 January 1939 contains the first note in the Remarks field: her 'First Solo!', which lasted for five minutes.

Brooklands Flying Club, where Lund had trained, had been established in 1933, won a War Department contract for pilot training for the Royal Air Force, and opened an Elementary Flying Training School in 1935. The school was equipped with Sir Geoffrey de Havilland's celebrated DH82 'Tiger Moth' biplanes – the most popular British training aeroplane of the period, which was also used by many civilian pilots, including Amy Johnson, who made the first flight from England to Australia by a female pilot in one – and all of Lund's flights were in Tiger Moths. One of Lund's contemporaries, D. Bradley-Watson, told *Motor Sport Magazine* about the experience (issue of November 1971, p. 38), mentioning the two pilots Lund trained with and recorded in her log book, Waller and Cliff: 'Ken Waller was Chief Instructor, assisted by Leslie Cliff and Roland Morris. The latter had been an airline pilot with Scottish Airways, and said that he had come to Brooklands to relax from the more arduous duties of flying in the Highlands in bad weather. On occasion he would play the violin for us, and was much in demand by the female pupils, as he was a handsome bachelor. Leslie Cliff was a quiet man who could be extremely sarcastic if you failed to please him in the air [...]. [H]e and his wife managed to find time to be a world famous ice figure skating team'.

Lund's flying activities were cut short by the outbreak of World War II in September 1939 – in August all civil flying activity had ceased at Brooklands, and this is consistent with Lund's final entry in her log book, by which point she had logged 38.5 hours in the air. She also appears to have hoped to return to flying, in whatever capacity possible or necessary, during the war: although this log book does not contain notes on further flights, the licence was renewed in March 1940, and (as the bound-in expiration card shows) extended until March 1941.

FLIGHTS.							
Time of Departure.		Time of Arrival.		Time in Air.		Pilot. See Instructions (5) & (6) on flyleaf of this book.	Remarks.
Hrs.	Mins.	Hrs.	Mins.	Hrs.	Mins.		
				25		K. Waller	Introduction Local flying.
				35		"	climb & glide.
				30		"	"
				20		"	turns.
				30		"	side to turns.
				30		"	side to turns & landing.
				30		"	take off & landing.

Tuesday. Sunny intervals.

cleaned, checked and packed the car before driving to Peterborough to meet Mary at 11.35 am. Collected cine-camera, then had lunch at Woodstocks. Looked in at the

30. WILLERTON, Joan. Through France to Spain. Tour of France and Spain in 1958. Driven by Joan Willerton in her 1938 Vauxhall, with Mary Dunn and Margaret Barraclough. [Europe: 26 July – 17 August 1958].

4to (203 x 160mm), 41 ll. of which last 6 blank; manuscript written in blue ink on ruled paper, 25 tipped-in photographs, 29 mostly photographic postcards, 4 leporellos, and 28 printed brochures and other ephemera, one loosely inserted embroidered postcard; spiral-bound notebook with stiff blue paper boards, upper wrapper with paper label from the Spanish State Tourist Department in colours of Spanish flag, with manuscript title 'Through France to Spain'; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, some light marginal creasing, one l. loose, nonetheless generally good. **£120**

Rd and round Hyde Park, through Kensington and
on over the river Thames to Putney where we found the

A neatly-written manuscript travel journal, heavily illustrated with photographs, postcards, and ephemera, which documents the experiences of the party's driver and writer of this journal, Joan Willerton (?1914-2011), and her two female travelling companions from Empingham in the East Midlands. Their travels were as exciting as they were educational: observations on landmarks, countries and people, through France to Madrid, from Valencia up the Spanish coast, and back to Empingham – a round trip of 4,000 miles – are interspersed with anecdotes. For instance, *en route* to El Escorial near Madrid, the ladies encounter two men armed with some knowledge of English as well as two sports guns, puzzled at their travelling with 'no gentlemen escorts' or guns, and concerned about their safety. Ms Willerton drily observes: 'Spanish girls just do not go about unescorted, apparently'. Ironically, their safety was most compromised in London upon their return to England, where Mary Dunn's and Margaret Barraclough's cases were stolen from their car while the trio attended a theatre performance. Clothes, photographic films, presents and souvenirs were lost, 'So we finished up our holiday at Scotland Yard'.

Although the three women undertook their tour in a twenty-year old Vauxhall, Joan Willerton records that she picked up her camera in Peterborough on the first day of travel. Her photographs, which apparently survived the theft, are supplemented with ephemera she gathered along the trip, and make this illustrated journal a wonderful document capturing experiences of independent female tourists in France and Spain in the late 1950s.

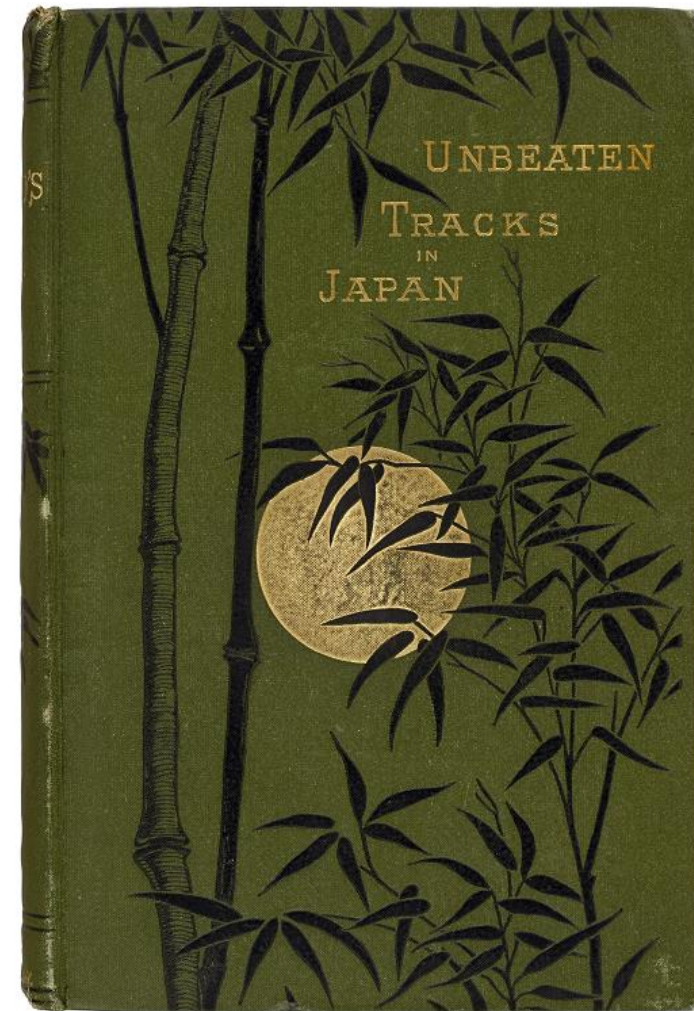
its reflected lights and three stately swans.
Wednesday bright sunny day.

DIRECCION GENERAL DEL TURISMO
THROUGH
FRANCE
EN VISITA
TURISTICA
TO SPAIN.
SPANISH STATE TOURIST



31. BISHOP, Isabella Lucy (née BIRD). *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan. An Account of Travels in the Interior, Including Visits to the Aborigines of Yezo and the Shrines of Nikkô and Isé.* London: R. & R. Clark for John Murray, 1880.

2 volumes, 8vo (200 x 130mm), pp. I: xxiii, [1 (blank)], 398; II: [i-v], vi-xi, [1 (blank)], [2 (illustrations and errata)], 383, [1 (blank)], 24 (publisher's advertisements dated October 1880); half-titles, one folding map printed in black and blue by W. & A.K. Johnston, woodcut frontispieces with tissue guards, woodcut illustrations and diagrams, one full-page, letterpress tables in the text; original pictorial cloth gilt with ornamental design in black and gilt on upper boards and spine, lower boards with double-rule blind border and central blind device, dark grey endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped with unobtrusive fraying at ends of spines, upper hinge of vol. I cracked and lower starting, light marginal creasing in quires II, R-T, nevertheless a very fresh, bright copy; *provenance*: J.B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia (importer's ticket on I, p. v) – C.N. Weygandt, December 1880 (inscriptions on front free endpapers, presumably C.N. Weygandt of Philadelphia, financier and patron of the arts). £700



ONE OF THE EARLIEST WESTERN ACCOUNTS OF JAPAN



First edition. 'Isabella Bird was recommended to leave home in April 1878 to recruit her health, and she chose to visit Japan. The northern route she chose had never been traversed in its entirety by a European and as a woman travelling alone, her experiences generally differed from those of previous travellers. Soon after her arrival, she started the search for a servant and a pony. By June she was on trek: her outfit weighed 110 pounds, and included a folding chair, an india rubber bath, and bedding; this included a light canvas stretcher, supposedly secure from fleas. For food she took only Liebig's extract of meat, raisins and chocolate; she took some brandy in case of need. Miss Bird's account of her travel through Japan lives up to her expectations. It was the last to offer the reader a more-or-less constant source of pleasure. She left Japan on Christmas Eve 1878. Isabella Bird returned to Japan five times in 1894-96, spending eleven months there during that time' (Theakstone, p. 24).

As C. Goto-Jones comments in *Conjuring Asia* (Cambridge: 2016), 'one of the first travellers to write an account of Japan (after it opened its doors to the West in the 1850s) was the remarkable woman, Isabella Bird [...], whose *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan* (1880) caught the public imagination of this previously unvisited land' (p. 107).

Cordier *Japonica* col. 631; Theakstone, p. 23; Robinson, *Wayward Women*, p. 82 (incorrect collation for vol. I).

WRITTEN AFTER THE EMPIRE BEGAN TO OPEN TO THE WEST IN THE 1850s

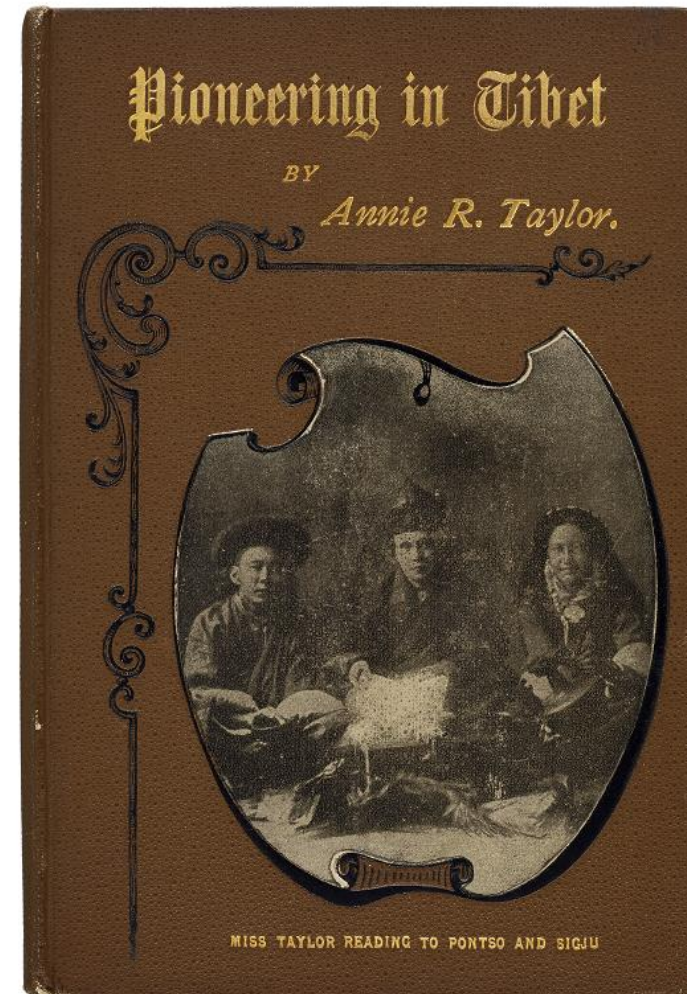
A RARE ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST EUROPEAN WOMAN TO ENTER TIBET

32. **TAYLOR, Annie Royle.** *Pioneering in Tibet. The Origin and Progress of 'The Tibetan Pioneer Mission', together with My Experiences in Tibet, and Some Facts about the Country.* London: Morgan and Scott, [?1897].

8vo (189 x 123mm), pp. [i]-vi (blank, frontispiece, title, illustration credits, preface), [vii-viii (contents, map)], [9]-78, [1 (letter from G.H. Rouse, D.D. and H. Rylands Brown)], [1 (publisher's advertisement)]; half-tone photographic frontispiece retaining tissue guard, 10 half-tone photographic illustrations (3 full-page) in the text, one full-page map in the text; ornamental initials, title and running titles in gothic type; D3 lightly creased in margin; publisher's original brown cloth, upper board blocked in black and lettered in gilt, mounted photographic illustration within black decorative frame, lower board blocked in blind with central floral design, beige-and-brown patterned endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, spine slightly leaning, endpapers with minimal offsetting, nonetheless a very good, bright copy.

£1500

A VERY BRIGHT AND FRESH COPY



First edition thus. First published as *The Origin of the Tibetan Mission* (20 pp.) in 1894, *Pioneering in Tibet* describes the experiences of British traveller and missionary Hannah ('Annie') Taylor (1855-1922). Annie 'grew up restless and discontented until conversion to evangelical Christianity at the age of thirteen gave her a purpose in life by making her determined to become a missionary. Although she was strongly opposed by her father, her iron will prevailed, and, after spending the intervening years working in the slums of Brighton and London and studying medicine in London, she sailed for Shanghai on 12 September 1884, in the service of the China Inland Mission' (ODNB). In 1886 she was posted to north-west China and became even more curious about the 'forbidden land', eventually convinced that the Tibetan mission was her calling.

Accompanied by two men and Pontso (a young Tibetan whom she had converted to Christianity), and disguised as a pilgrim nun, Taylor embarked on a dangerous, seven month journey to Tibet, covering some 1,300 miles, which cost one of her servants his life. She was the first European woman to enter the Forbidden Land of Tibet, came closer to Lhasa than any European had since the French Catholic missionaries Évariste Régis Huc and Joseph Gabet (1846), and benefited from her knowledge of the language and habits of Tibetan natives and travellers, which she had acquired while living among lamas and refugees. However, just before she reached Lhasa she was betrayed and had to return to China.



'In May 1894 she and Pontso moved to Yatung in this border area, from where there was a view of Tibet down a narrow valley. Here the British had set up a market to promote trade with Tibet, and here Annie opened a little store. [...] She was visited at Yatung by William Carey, who in 1902 published her edited diary. During 1904 she served as a military nurse with the Younghusband expedition. In time she tired, and, leaving Pontso to run the store, she stayed in Yatung until about 1907' (ODNB).

Although this work is often dated to 1895, it includes transcriptions of letters dating from as late as June 1897, which suggests a later publication date – perhaps during Taylor's visit to England in 1897, when she also she sold two consignments of Tibetan artefacts to the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art (now the National Museum of Scotland). **The work is rare on the market, particularly in the original binding and in such clean condition;** similarly, COPAC only locates two copies in the UK.

Cordier, *Sinica*, col. 2921; Marshall, *Britain and Tibet* (2003) 1963; Theakstone, p. 265; Robinson, *Wayward Women*, pp. 172-3.

昧 mei³
obscure

要 yao⁴
want

念 nien⁴
read

計 chi⁴
curate

A RARE GUIDE TO THE CHINESE LANGUAGE BY AN ENGLISH MISSIONARY WORKING IN CHINA

33. FOSTER, Amy. An Easy Introduction to the Fascinating Study of Chinese Characters [drophead title]. [?Shanghai: ?the author, 1910].

4to (138 x 108mm), pp. iv, 16; printed in Roman and Chinese characters; original stapled grey printed wrappers; slightly marked and chipped, some corrosion around staples affecting wrappers, nonetheless a very good copy.

£275

貝 pei⁴
precious

貢 kung⁴
tribute

貝 pei⁴
precious

才 ts'ai²
talent

財 ts'ai²
riches

主 Chu³
Lord

柱 chu⁴
pillar

奴 nu²
slave

心 hsin¹
heart

怒 nu⁴
anger

心 hsin¹
heart

思 ssü¹
think

甘 kan¹
sweet

木 mu⁴
tree

某 mou³
certain per-

大 ta⁴
great

美 mei³
beautiful

立 li⁴
stand

日 jih⁴
sun

音 yin¹
sound

First edition. Amy Foster (*née* Jackson, b. 1856) married the missionary Arnold Foster (b. 1846) in 1882, in Hong Kong, five years after she herself had first applied to the London Missionary Society (LMS) and subsequently emigrated to China. She was strongly involved with the mission's goals, established a girls' boarding school at Wuchang, and advised the LMS Ladies' Committee on how to ensure that their female workers would stay single, and hence working (rather than forcing them to resign from their posts): by not sending them to Canton for language study, where they were likely to meet (by comparison with Hong Kong) an abundance of single men (letter of 17 December 1887, quoted in Rosemary Seton, *Western Daughters in Eastern Lands: British Missionary Women in Asia* (Santa Barbara, CA: 2013), p. 72).

Due to her linguistic and educational interests, Amy Foster published, among other things, an *English and Chinese Pocket Dictionary in the Mandarin Dialect* (1893, fifth edition in 1916). Her *Easy Introduction*, which lists 400 characters with an introduction for the student, was advertised in *The Chinese Recorder* (1911) as having been published in October 1910, and it may be considered a companion to Foster's dictionary, since it provides guidance on how to read the dictionary's Mandarin words both for comprehension and out loud, to communicate with others. Undoubtedly many female missionaries and their daughters learned from her work.



Amy Foster is often mentioned in the *LMS Chronicle*, and was elected to significant posts within the Mission and beyond over time. Interestingly, her life and role in China brought other famous female travellers across her path: in January 1896 she hosted the travelling Isabella Bishop and Miss Williams who were delayed on their journey down the Yangtse river; this was three years before the LMS published Amy Foster's book *In the Valley of the Yangtse* (1899).

Doubtless due to its fragile nature, **this work is very scarce**; we cannot trace any copies of it in the UK, it is not recorded in Cordier *Sinica*, and WorldCat only identifies two copies (Yale and UC Berkeley).





My
Nightmare
Journey

DOROTHY FOX

TELEGRAMS & TELEPHONE:-
100 BROADSTAIRS.
STATION:- BROADSTAIRS.

UPTON LODGE,
BROADSTAIRS.

Feb. 4. 1928.

The Editor
China Express, Telegraph.

Dear Sir,
I am sending you,
under separate cover, a
copy of my wife's book
"My Nightmare Journey".
The book has been
privately printed as it
was intended for

34. FOX, Lady Dorothy. *My Nightmare Journey.* London: P.B. Beddow, 1927.

8vo (208 x 138mm), pp. xii, 128, [1 (publisher's device)], [1 (blank)]; half-tone photographic portrait frontispiece with facsimile signature, 34 half-tone photographic plates after A. J. Moore-Bennett, one map, and one plan; original green cloth gilt, upper board with blind ruled frame, gilt lettering and gilt dragon on upper board, spine lettered and ruled in gilt; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, some very light marks, very light creasing at head and foot of spine, nonetheless a very good copy.

[With:]

Sir Harry Halton FOX. Autograph letter signed ('Harry H. Fox') to the editor of the *China Express and Telegraph.* Upton Lodge, Broadstairs, 4 February 1928.

4 pp. on one bifolium, 8vo (177 x 113mm), with printed letterhead; a few very light spots, edges lightly creased, otherwise very good.

Together £500

A REVIEW COPY SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR...

First edition, signed by the author on the front free endpaper. Dorothy Fox travelled through China in 1913-1914, following her husband's appointment as Consul-General of Hankow in 1913. The journey took her from Kunming (formerly Yunnan-Fu) to Haiphong by rail, then by steamer and boat up the Yangtze River and by road to Chengdu in Sichuan. Her account of her journey, illustrated with photographic plates, tells of surprisingly uncomfortable nights in canvas hammocks on a house boat, and the threat of robbers and dirty roads, but also of delicacies including popcorn stuck together with burnt sugar, the 'pretty sight' of fathers carrying their babies in baskets, of local fashions and the fascinating details of everyday life. The appendix on pp. 111-128 was 'written for me by my friend,

Mr. A. J. Moore-Bennett, of Peking' (p. 110), and is on 'the Western marches. Geography. Flora. Fauna. Some Account of the People and their History'. Moore-Bennett also provided the photographs for the volume; some of his other photographs, including of the Great Wall, are now held by the Royal Geographical Society.

...WITH HER HUSBAND'S AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SENDING IT TO THE *CHINA EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH*

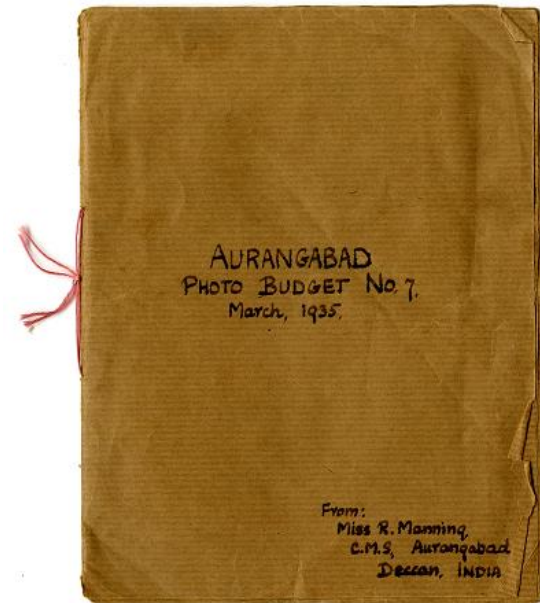
Dorothy's husband Sir Harry Fox KBE, CMG (1872-1936) held a succession of posts in China as Student Interpreter (1890), Consul (1905), Consul-General (1913), Commercial Attaché for China (1917), and Commercial Counsellor to British Legation, Beijing (1918-1929), before returning to England, where he was appointed Justice of the Peace for the Cinque Ports in 1931. His letter was written as part of the promotional campaign for the book, and is addressed to the editor of the *China Express and Telegraph* (formerly *London and China Express*), which had been established in 1922 as 'A weekly review for all interested in China, Japan, Malaya, Philippines, Siam, Borneo, Java, etc.'. Mr Fox writes that his wife's book had originally been circulated in a private production, which received so many 'letters of appreciation [...] that we have persuaded her to have it published & placed on sale in England & China. I am now making the necessary arrangements but should be grateful if you could insert a short notice of the book in your paper, as I think my wife must be known to a considerable number of your China & Straits readers'. Fox points out that the book presents 'a vivid & accurate picture of the life that many English people lead in the back blocks of China and it contains some interesting sidelights on Chinese characters', and confirms that he has not sent the book to any other newspapers.

Later in 1928, a somewhat dismissive review in *The Geographical Journal* (No 71, p. 600) states that the book provides 'fresh impressions on the immeasurable poverty and dirt of China' and that 'the authoress obviously did not come into contact with the cultured'; it also judges that the 'illustrations, from photographs, are the best part of the book'.

35. **MANNING, Ruth.** 'Aurangabad Photo Budget No. 7. March, 1935. From Miss R. Manning, C.M.S. Aurangabad, Deccan, India'. *Aurangabad, 1935.*

21 gelatin silver prints (55 x 80mm or 80 x 55mm each), each neatly captioned in manuscript ink below, mounted on 6 leaves of handmade album of brown parcel paper (185 x 140mm), titled in ink on upper wrapper, sewn with pink thread; slightly creased and torn at extremities, generally very good. **£500**

Ruth Manning (1900-1981), missionary, nurse and keen amateur photographer, served as a Church Mission Society missionary in Western India from 1930 to 1966. The CMS had been founded in 1799 and begun its overseas mission in 1804, but soon spread to Canada, New Zealand, and the Mediterranean areas, and across Africa to the Middle East and Asia. India had always been one of its most important areas, and Manning, who had joined the Aurangabad mission by 1932, found herself a part of one of the most successful stations in the country: during her service, and especially in the period leading up to her compilation of this photo album, baptisms increased dramatically from 75 in 1934 to 281 in 1935. Manning worked at the Pachod hospital throughout the 1930s and early 1940s, was Guide District Commissioner from 1934, moved on to Nasik in 1946 and continued her work in India until 1966.



A PHOTOGRAPHIC JOURNAL

BY AN ENGLISH MISSIONARY IN INDIA

This album is one of the regular bulletins or 'Photo Budgets' that Manning sent to her family in England while in Aurangabad. Dated for March 1935, it documents the peoples she encountered and converted to the Christian faith; the infrastructures and technologies introduced by the missionaries (the album opens with a photograph of the station's first car, which is followed by an image of a cart, captioned 'Before we got the car!'); shows the pastor W.H. Bishop and his wife founding the hospital and Ruth Manning herself, as she irrigates the eyes of a patient in an open field. Together, the photographs in this album provide a remarkable first-person insight into the work of missionaries in India in the period.



Myself irrigating a patient's eyes in camp.



ROSAMOND CULBERTSON:

OR, A

NARRATIVE

OF THE

CAPTIVITY AND SUFFERINGS

OF AN

AMERICAN FEMALE

UNDER THE POPISH PRIESTS, IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA;

WITH A FULL DISCLOSURE OF

THEIR MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

WRITTEN BY HERSELF.

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION AND NOTES,

BY SAMUEL B. SMITH,

LATE A PRIEST IN THE CHURCH OF ROME.

LONDON:

JAMES S. HODSON,

112, FLEET STREET.

1837.

36. **CULBERTSON, Rosamond.** Rosamond Culbertson: or, A Narrative of the Captivity and Sufferings of an American Female under the Popish Priests, in the Island of Cuba; With a Full Disclosure of their Manners and Customs. Written by herself. With an Introduction and Notes, by Samuel B. Smith, Late a Priest in the Church of Rome. London: James S. Hodson, 1837.

8vo (171 x 107mm), pp. viii, 144; some light and even browning, very occasional light foxing; contemporary [?original] green textured cloth, printed paper title-label on spine, **completely unopened and uncut**; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, spine slightly faded, a few marks on the upper board, nevertheless a very good copy in a contemporary binding; *provenance*: Williams's Library, Cheltenham (contemporary inkstamp on upper pastedown).

£800

A LURID ANTI-CATHOLIC CAPTIVITY NARRATIVE, SET IN CUBA

First British edition. Originally published in New York in 1836, *Rosamond Culbertson* is the tale of a ship-wrecked American widow who became the lover of a priest disguised as a citizen in Cuba – a ‘fiend in human shape’ with whom she lived, as a prisoner, for five years, between 1828 and 1833. The introduction by Smith, apparently a reformed Catholic priest, explains that: ‘[b]eing mistress of his house and the queen of his heart, all the domestic concerns were under her controul. He poured out into her bosom the feelings that flowed through his polluted heart, and imparted to her, not only his own secrets, but those that were intrusted to him under the seal of confession. She was the witness of his character under all the various shapes which it assumed: at home, under the exterior of a priest; abroad, under that of a citizen. She was his companion at the ball room, the masquerades, the gambling-tables, and the tea-parties. She [...] was introduced by him to his fellow priests, who were as profligate as himself, and was conducted, dressed as a monk, into the *sacred (!)* recesses of the convents’ (pp. vi-vii).

Although Rosamond Culbertson’s narrative is prefaced by ‘Five Certificates Respecting the Character of the Authoress’ written by four pastors, others of the Presbyterian Church and Culbertson’s physician, the narrative proved to be too scandalous for contemporary audiences – murder, robbery, assassination, and other, unspeakable crimes feature prominently – and was evidently coloured by an anti-Catholic agenda. Contemporary reviews dismissed it entirely, accusing both the book and those who give credence to Culbertson (or the Canadian nun Maria Monk, who recorded the sexual abuse by priests in a Montreal convent in *Maria Monk: The Hidden Secrets of a Nun’s Life in a Convent Exposed*, 1836) of being unwise and undermining attempts to reform the Catholic church, since the claims made in such books were so evidently far-fetched and exaggerated. ‘That corrupt and abandoned priests in the West Indies and South America are addicted to all manner of vice and crime, is easy to believe. But the Narrative of Rosamond has too much the air of romance, and too much of the unnatural, to be credited. She acknowledges herself to have been once a crazy woman; and her book is proof enough that she ought still to be under treatment for the same infirmity’ (Calvin Colton, *Protestant Jesuitism* (New York: 1836), p. 29).

This work is uncommon in either the American and British first editions, and is rarely found on the market in such original condition as this copy, which appears to be in its original cloth binding and retains the original printed spine label. A list of ‘New Books’ in the *The British Magazine, and Monthly Register of Religious and Ecclesiastical Information, Parochial History, and Documents Respecting the State of the Poor, Progress of Education, &c.* records that it was issued in a cloth binding at 3 shillings (vol. XI (1837), p. 358).

Palau 278436; cf. Sabin 73205 (New York: 1836 ed.).



A VOYAGE IN THE 'SUNBEAM'

OUR HOME ON THE OCEAN FOR
ELEVEN MONTHS

BY
MRS BRASSEY

WITH 118 ILLUSTRATIONS ENGRAVED ON WOOD BY G. PEARSON
CHIEFLY AFTER DRAWINGS BY THE HON. A. Y. BINGHAM



CAPE BRASSEY : SMYTH'S SOUND

*How dear to me the hour when daylight dies
And sunbeams melt along the silent sea !*

FIFTH EDITION

LONDON
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
1878

All rights reserved

South America & The Tropics

37. BRASSEY, Anna ['Annie'], Lady BRASSEY. A Voyage in the 'Sunbeam' our Home on the Ocean for Eleven Months. *London: Spottiswoode and Co. for Longmans, Green, and Co., 1878.*

8vo (213 x 133mm), pp. xv, [1 ('Note')], 511, [1 (blank)]; wood-engraved frontispiece, title-vignette, and vignette portrait on dedication, 8 wood-engraved plates, wood-engraved illustrations in the text, and head- and tailpieces, all by G. Pearson after A.Y. Bingham *et al.*, 6 colour-printed lithographic maps by Edward Weller and Stanford's Geographical Establishment, 2 folding, and folding lithographic table by Weller printed in red and black; some variable spotting; contemporary half red hard-grained morocco over marbled boards by Mudie, spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in 2, others decorated in blind, marbled endpapers, all edges marbled; extremities lightly rubbed, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: Charles Arthur Wynne Finch (1841-1903, engraved armorial bookplate dated 1883 on upper pastedown) – Christopher Jarvis Healey Hogwood (1941-2014, musician, musicologist, author, and bibliophile; presentation inscription on front flyleaf).

£300



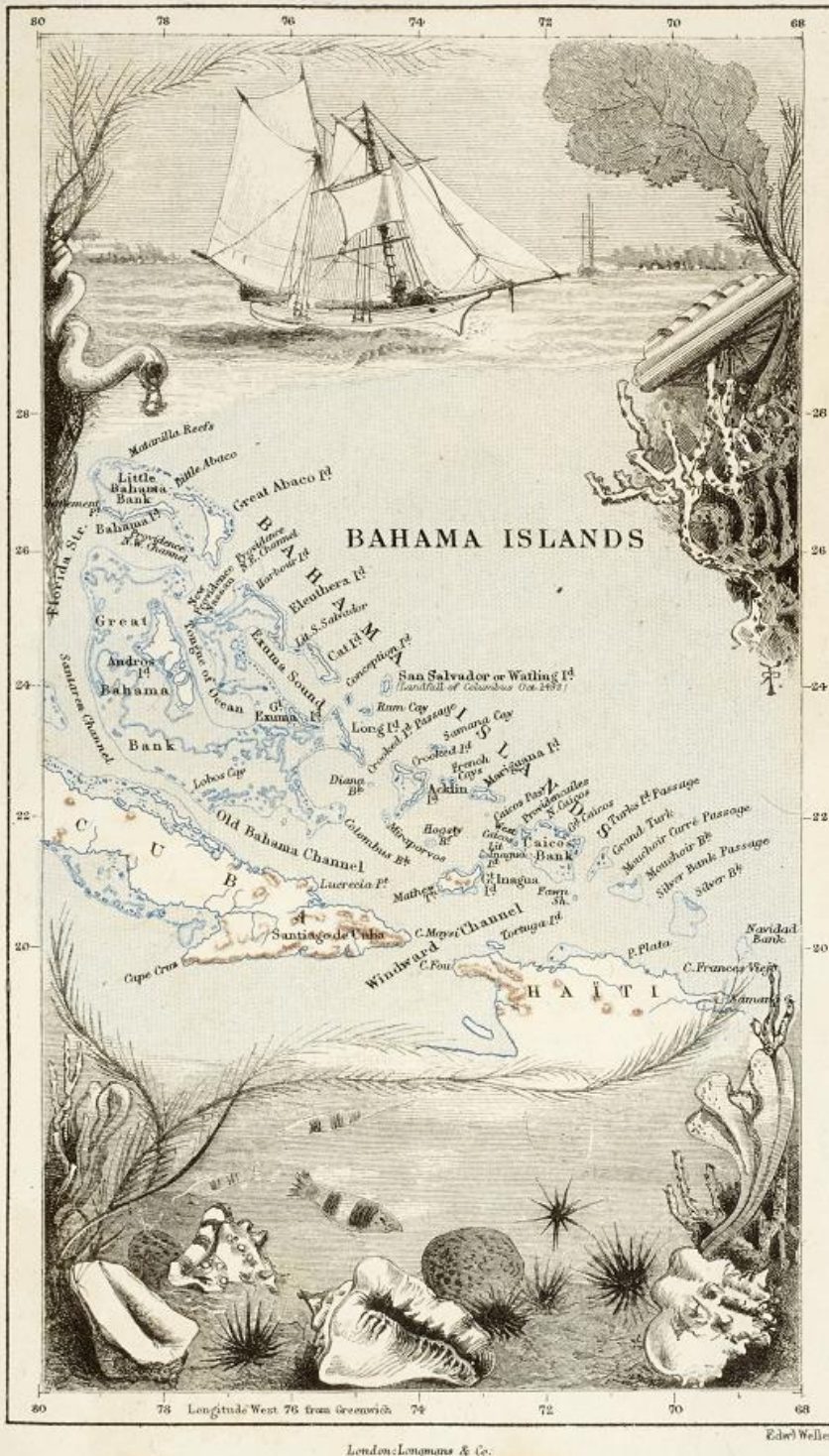
Fifth edition, published in the same year as the first. Encouraged by the success of her travel books *The Flight of the "Meteor"* ([s.l.]: 1866) and *A Cruise in "Eothen"* (London: 1873), Lady Annie Brassey (1839-1887) and her husband Thomas, Baron Brassey (1836-1918), decided to undertake a circumnavigation in the *Sunbeam*, their 531-ton, three-masted, topsail schooner, with a 350-horsepower steam engine, which had been launched in 1874. The *Sunbeam* embarked on 1 July 1876 with a complement of forty-four comprising the Brasseys and their children, a small party of friends, a professional crew, and a complete domestic staff. Their voyage took them 'across the south Atlantic, through the Strait of Magellan into the Pacific Ocean, continuing by way of Tahiti, Hawaii, and Japan to Penang and thence to Ceylon, Aden, and the Red Sea. While the *Sunbeam* passed through the Suez Canal, Annie Brassey and the children went overland to Cairo to visit the pyramids, rejoining the party at Alexandria. Their arrival at Hastings on 27 May 1877 completed the eleven-month voyage. It had been a complete success, uneventful except for a dangerous flooding of the decks in a high sea off Ushant and their rescue of the crew of a ship on fire near Rio. The monotony of the days at sea was varied by excursions ashore, planned and led by Annie Brassey to the colourful street markets of Rio, Valparaíso, and Singapore, and to scenes of natural beauty in Tahiti, Ceylon, and Hawaii with its thrilling volcanoes.

The voyage was to make Annie Brassey a celebrity not because she had been round the world in a luxury yacht, but because she struck exactly the right note in her book about the adventure, using the entries in her journal to describe rambles ashore and daily life afloat [...]. *A Voyage in the "Sunbeam"* (1878) was [...] a best-seller overnight, reached its nineteenth edition in 1896, and was translated into French, German, Italian, Swedish, and Hungarian [...] The cruises of the *Sunbeam* may have resembled family picnics rather than voyages of discovery, but Annie Brassey, who inspired and organized them, is not to be denied the status of a true traveller. A poor sailor, never really well at sea, she dared all it could do to her, in order that she might visit the farthest corners of the earth. As her husband wrote, "the voyage would not have been undertaken and assuredly it would never have been completed without the impulse derived from her perseverance and determination" (ODNB). The Appendix on pp. [481]-492 contains a summary of the entire voyage, compiled from the log-book.

For the 1st ed., cf. *Hawaiian National Bibliography* 3202; O'Reilly and Reitmann 1315; Robinson, *Wayward Women*, p. 203; Theakstone, p. 32.

'A BEST-SELLER OVERNIGHT

[WHICH] REACHED ITS NINETEENTH EDITION IN 1896'



38. BRASSEY, Anna ['Annie'], Lady BRASSEY. *In the Trades, the Tropics, & the Roaring Forties.* London: Spottiswoode & Co. for Longmans, Green, & Co., 1885.

4to (267 x 184mm), pp. [2 (inserted limitation l.)], xiv, [2 (maps, verso blank)], 532; wood-engraved title-illustration printed in red and black ink on india paper and mounted, wood-engraved dedication-border, illustrations, head- and tailpieces and initials, all by G. Pearson and J. Cooper after R.T. Pritchett, printed on india and mounted, one lithographic chart of 'Temperature of Air and Water' and 9 lithographic maps, all by and after Edward Weller, printed in colours on india and mounted, 2 of the maps folding; occasional light spotting, fore-edges of a few ll. and one folding map slightly creased and chipped, upper hinge skilfully reinforced and front flyleaf skilfully reinserted; original half vellum gilt over grey cloth by Simpson and Bevington, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, marbled endpapers, top edges gilt, others uncut; some light marking, extremities slightly rubbed and bumped, nonetheless a very good, clean copy; *provenance*: **Maud Ernestine (née Rendel), Lady Gladstone of Hawarden**, 3 January 1890 (1865-1941, dated presentation inscription on front flyleaf, 'Miss Maud Rendel from Lord Brassey with sincere congratulations and good wishes'; engraved bookplate as Lady Gladstone on upper pastedown) – Linda Sloss (20th-century bookplate on front free endpaper; inscription dated February 1969 on front flyleaf, gifting the book to:) – 'Muz'.

£950

THE RARE LARGE-PAPER LIMITED EDITION

First edition, no. 226 of 250 large-paper copies with illustrations on india. *In the Trades, Tropics, & the Roaring Forties* was the last work to be published during her lifetime by Annie Brassey, and it describes a voyage undertaken with her husband Thomas, Baron Brassey in 1883. They travelled from Dartmouth to Funchal as passengers on the *Norham Castle* and then embarked upon the *Sunbeam*, which crossed the Atlantic to the Carribean, reaching Trinidad at the end of October 1883, and then proceeded via Venezuela, Jamaica, and Cuba to the Bahamas. The ship departed for its return journey on 22 November 1883, crossing the Atlantic via Bermuda and the Azores, and returning to Dartmouth on 30 December 1883.

As a girl, Lady Brassey had been fascinated by botany, and this voyage 'gave her ample opportunities for engaging in her botanical pursuits. In Venezuela [she] travelled by mule to reach the luxuriant verdure of the jungle. There was the Bog Walk in Jamaica, to the beauty of which no words could do justice. She admired the wild luxuriance of nature in the Azores, where the vegetation appeared to combine the products of temperate and tropic zones' (Theakstone). The first edition of *In the Trades, Tropics, & the Roaring Forties* was published in two forms: this large-paper issue in a half vellum binding, which was limited to 250 copies, and the more commonly encountered octavo issue bound in cloth.

This copy was inscribed by Lord Brassey on 3 January 1890 (some three years after his wife's death), to the Hon. Maud Rendel, who would marry Henry Neville Gladstone, 1st Baron Gladstone of Hawarden on 31 January 1890, and it seems likely that this volume was given to her as an engagement present. Thomas Brassey (1836-1918), was elected the Liberal Member of Parliament for Hastings in 1868 and held the seat until 1886. In 1880 he was appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty in Gladstone's second administration and in 1884 Maud Rendel's uncle G.W. Rendel took over the role and Brassey was made Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, holding the position until the end of the parliament in 1885. Following his resignation as Prime Minister, Gladstone travelled to Norway with the Brasseys on the *Sunbeam* in August 1885, and in 1886 he raised Brassey to the peerage in his resignation honours.

Cundall, *West Indies*, 2344; Theakstone, p. 32; Robinson, *Wayward Women*, p. 204.

INSCRIBED BY LORD BRASSEY
TO THE FUTURE LADY GLADSTONE

39. **BISHOP, Isabella Lucy (née BIRD)**. *The Hawaiian Archipelago: Six Months Amongst the Palm Groves, Coral Reefs, and Volcanoes of the Sandwich Islands...* Seventh Edition. With Illustrations. *London: Bradbury, Agnew, & Co. Ltd. for John Murray, '1890' [but c. 1894]*.

8vo (188 x 122mm), pp. xv, [1 (illustrations)], 318, [2 (publisher's advertisements)], 32 (further publisher's advertisements dated January 1894); wood-engraved frontispiece, one folding map by J.D. Cooper, 10 wood-engraved illustrations and plans, 2 full page, and letterpress tables in the text; original green cloth, upper board with blind border and central design in gilt, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, black endpapers, most quires unopened; extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped, nonetheless an exceptionally bright, largely unopened copy. **£300**

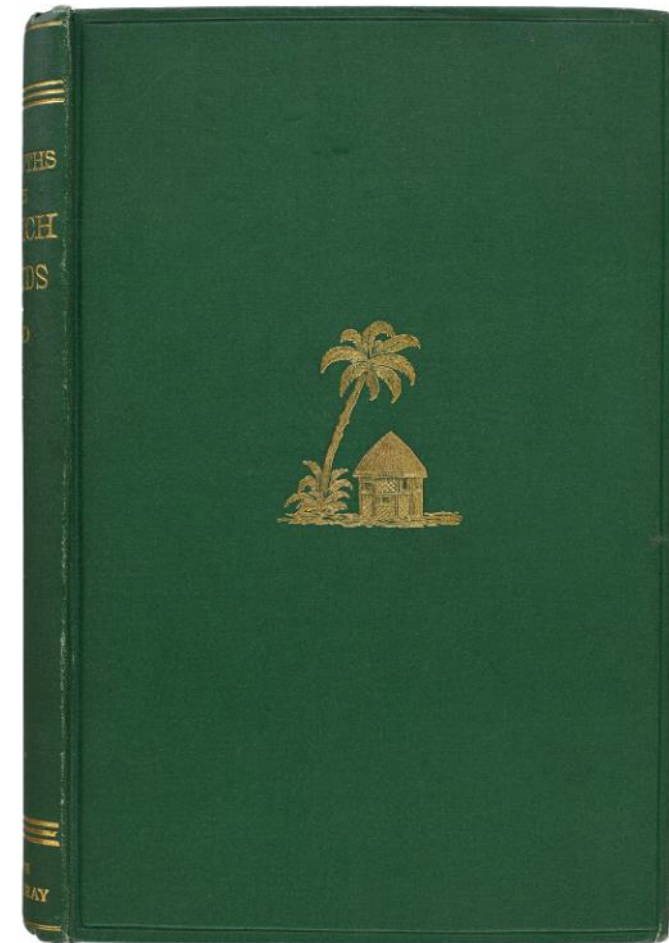
'ONE OF THE CLASSIC (AND MOST OFTEN QUOTED) BOOKS

ON THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS'

Seventh edition. As Bishop states in her preface, 'I was travelling for health, when circumstances induced me to land on the group, and the benefit which I derived from the climate tempted me to remain for nearly seven months. During that time the necessity of leading a life of open air and exercise as a means of recovery, led me to travel on horseback to and fro through the islands, exploring the interior, ascending the highest mountains, visiting the active volcanoes and remote regions that are known to few even of the residents, living among the natives, and otherwise seeing Hawaiian life in all its phases' (p. ix).

Bishop's *The Hawaiian Archipelago* is composed of thirty-one letters she wrote to her sister Henrietta and was first published in 1875; this edition follows the text of the revised second edition, which appeared in 1876 with a new preface and an appendix on 'Leprosy and the Leper Settlement on Molokal', as well as other revisions and amendments. The *Hawaiian National Bibliography* judges that it is '[o]ne of the classic (and most often quoted) books on the Hawaiian Islands', adding that, '[i]t was immensely popular and went through many editions'.

For the 1st ed., cf. *Hawaiian National Bibliography* 3070; Theakstone, p. 23; Robinson, *Wayward Women*, p. 81.





40. MEE, Margaret Ursula. Flowers of the Brazilian Forest. Collected and Painted by Margaret Mee. Foreword on the Brazilian Forests by Robert Burle Marx. With a Preface by Sir George Taylor. London: L. van Leer & Company for The Tryon Gallery in association with George Rainbird, 1968.

Folio (530 x 390mm), pp. [16 (preliminaries)], [62 (text)], [2 (index, verso blank)]; title printed in green and black; frontispiece and 31 colour-lithographed plates after Margaret Mee, all retaining tissue guards, text illustrations, double-page map after Greville Mee printed in red and black showing Margaret Mee's journeys and the locations where the flowers depicted were collected; original green-morocco-backed, vellum-tipped marbled boards by Zaehnsdorf, upper board blocked with gilt design of *tejú açu* after Mee, spine lettered in gilt, endpapers with colour-printed *tejú açu* after Mee, top edges gilt, original clear dustwrapper, original green cloth slipcase; dustwrapper discoloured by spine and torn with losses (as often), slipcase a little rubbed at edges, otherwise a fine copy.

£1,250

MEE'S CELEBRATED WORK ON THE AMAZONIAN RAIN FORESTS

Margaret Mee

Bromelia marginata
Proc. Amazonas, Alto Rio
Negro, Rio Iguaçu, Jan. 1965

First edition, limited to 506 copies, this number 374 of 400. In 1952 the British botanical artist Margaret Mee (1909-1988) moved to Brazil, where she became fascinated by the country's flora. Mee spent fifteen years travelling in the Amazon region, making a series of expeditions, 'which led her through most of the vast Amazon basin, relying on local guides, surviving the hazards of canoe travel, the local food or lack of it, the often dangerous and always troublesome insect life, and the occasional hostility towards a solitary white woman' (ODNB). In the course of these expeditions she collected and drew many species, often working under the auspices of São Paulo's Instituto de Botânica, and her researches culminated in *Flowers of the Brazilian Forest*, the first major publication of her Brazilian flower paintings and a botanical book of great importance. The magnificent colour plates were the result of painstaking observation and meticulous attention to detail, and the scientific descriptions – which were supplemented by notes from Mee's own travel diaries – were written by the noted taxonomists Luiz Emygdio de Mello, Bassett Maguire, André Robyns, Richard S. Cowan, Lyman B. Smith, John J. Wurdack, B.L. Burt, David R. Hunt, Guido F.J. Pabst, and Raulino Reitz.

Flowers of the Brazilian Forest was conceived when Mee's paintings attracted the attention of Sir George Taylor, the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, after she had won the Royal Horticultural Society's Grenfell Medal in 1960. Mee left the Instituto de Botânica in 1965 and dedicated much of the next two years to the production of the book, which was ready for publication by the summer of 1967, and launched at the Tryon Gallery in November 1967. As Sir George Taylor remarked in his preface, 'special scientific interest and importance attaches to certain of the plates, which portray species new to science, or are illustrated for the first time'; the three new species described and illustrated are the *Catasetum meeeae* (no. 16, 'collected by Margaret Mee in the State of Amazonas, at the Içana River [in December 1964], and brought into cultivation at São Paulo where it flowered in July 1965', and named for Mee by Pabst); the *Spathiphyllum grazielae* (no. 31, collected in Paranapiacaba, São Paulo, in February 1967); and the *Neoregalia margaretae* (no. 25, collected by Mee by the Rio Içana in January 1965 and named for her by Smith). Ruth Stiff and Simon Mayo comment that, 'during her journeys, Margaret Mee collected four of the five species of *Neoregalia* known from Amazonian Brazil, and is credited with first discovering three of them herself – *N. margaretae*, *N. leviana*, and *N. meeana*. Margaret's significant contribution to the knowledge of this genus helped establish her reputation as both a scientist and a botanical explorer. As *Neoregalia margaretae* has not yet been recollected, it is known only from Margaret's collections' (M. Mee, *Margaret Mee's Amazon* (Woodbridge and Kew: 2004), p. 302).

THREE NEW SPECIES IDENTIFIED

Most of the 500 copies available for sale were sold out in advance, and the critical response was equally positive. The historian of botanical art Wilfrid Blunt wrote that, '[i]t is difficult to decide whether to be more amazed by the intrepidity of Mrs Margaret Mee the explorer or the beauty of her paintings [...]. The interior of Brazil is notoriously uncomfortable, and Mrs Margaret Mee [...] suffered from every conceivable misfortune. She was plagued by ticks, viciously attacked by hordes of large ants, and threatened by enormous black wasps. She was impaled upon the spikes of a hostile palm tree. Huge hairy spiders chose her shoes to doss down in for the night. She had severe sunstroke. That her canoe was constantly swamped as she fought the rapids may be taken for granted. She starved; she was believed to be a spy [...]. Then her drawings. These are splendid, magnificently composed, superbly reproduced; they place Mrs Mee at once in the first rank of contemporary botanical artists. Indeed they could stand without shame in the high company of such masters of the past as Georg Dionys Ehret and Redouté' (*Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*, vol. XCIII, pp. 307-308).

E.J. Siriuba Stickel, *Uma pequena biblioteca particular* (São Paulo: 2004), p. 361.

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