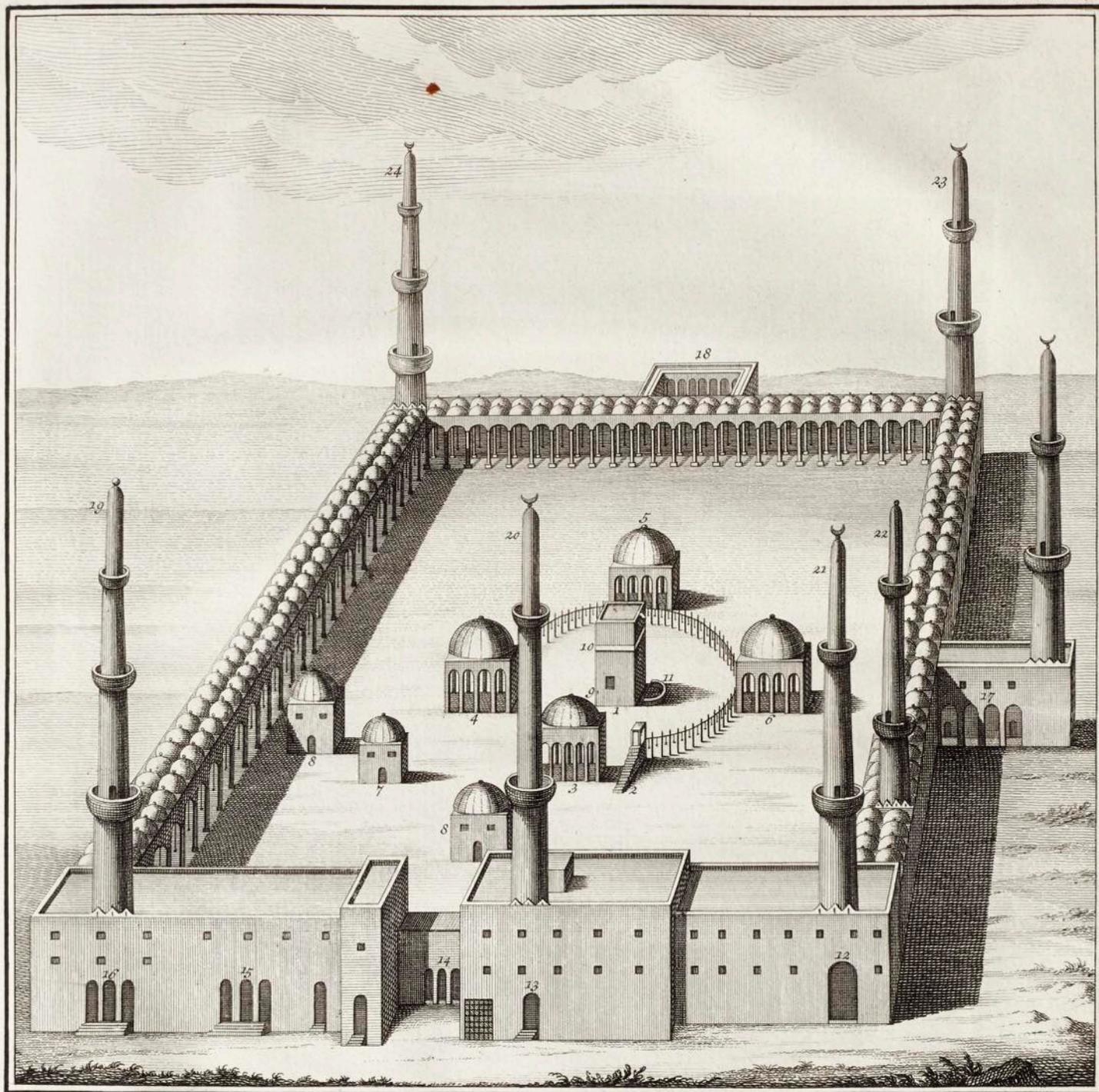


TRAVEL, NATURAL HISTORY
& SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION

Tab. XXI.



De groote Moskee te Mekke.

La grande Mosquée à la Mekke.

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Illustrations:

Front cover: item 4 (Niebuhr)

Title vignette: item 23 (Speke)

Rear cover: item 85 (Selby)

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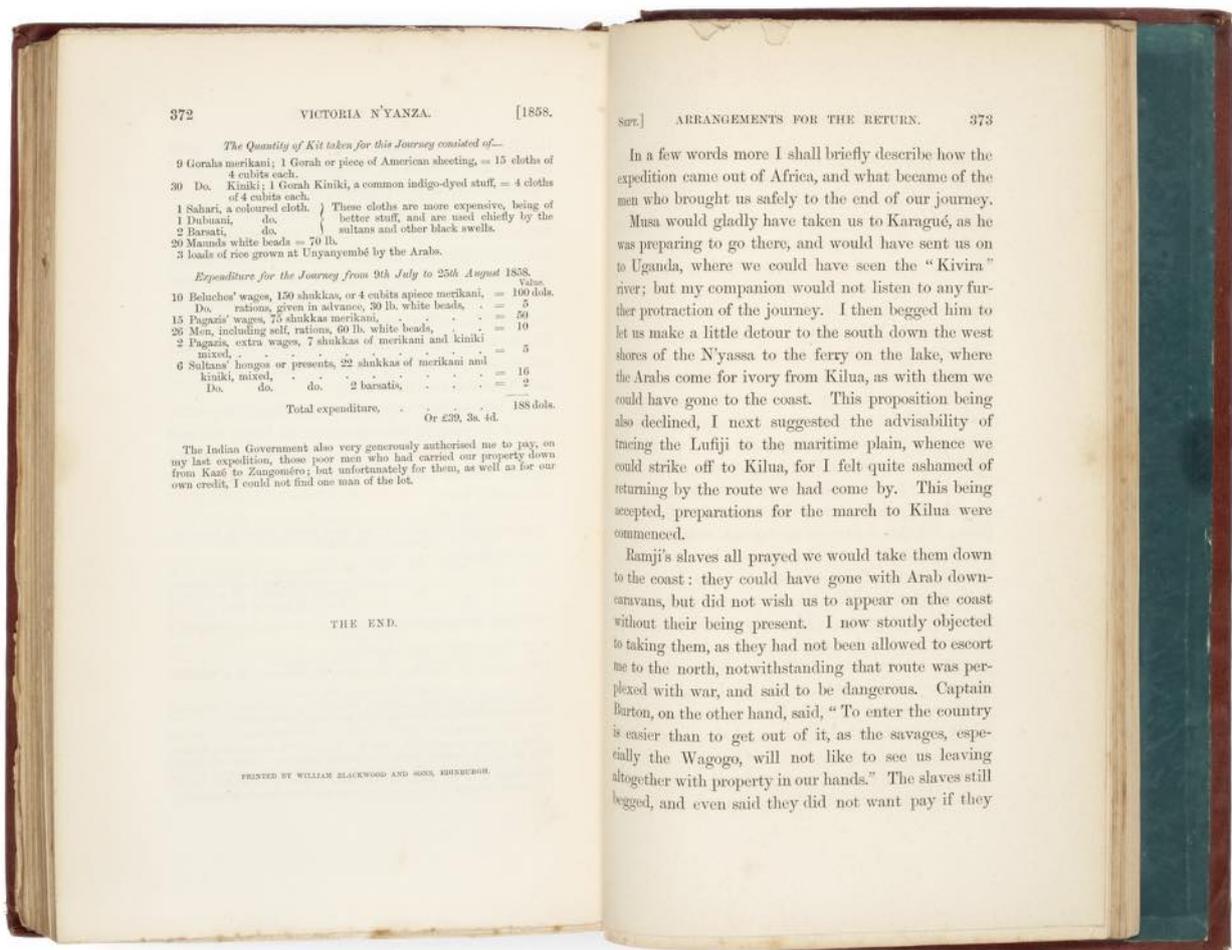
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TRAVEL, NATURAL HISTORY & SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION



The Quantity of Kit taken for this Journey consisted of—

- 9 Gorahs merikani; 1 Gorah or piece of American sheeting, = 15 cloths of 4 cubits each.
- 30 Do. Kiniki; 1 Gorah Kiniki, a common indigo-dyed stuff, = 4 cloths of 4 cubits each.
- 1 Sahari, a coloured cloth. } These cloths are more expensive, being of better stuff, and are used chiefly by the sultans and other black swells.
- 1 Duhuzani, do. }
- 2 Barsati, do. }
- 20 Maunds white beads = 70 lb.
- 3 loads of rice grown at Unyanyembé by the Arabs.

Expenditure for the Journey from 9th July to 25th August 1858.

	Value.
10 Beluchers' wages, 150 shukkas, or 4 cubits apiece merikani,	100 dols.
Do. rations, given in advance, 30 lb. white beads,	5
15 Pagaris' wages, 75 shukkas merikani,	50
28 Men, including self, rations, 60 lb. white beads,	19
2 Pagaris, extra wages, 7 shukkas of merikani and kiniki mixed,	5
6 Sultans' hougos or presents, 22 shukkas of merikani and kiniki, mixed,	16
Do. do. do. 2 barsati,	2
Total expenditure,	188 dols.
	Or £39, 3s. 4d.

The Indian Government also very generously authorised me to pay, on my last expedition, those poor men who had carried our property down from Kazé to Zangoméro; but unfortunately for them, as well as for our own credit, I could not find one man of the lot.

THE END.

PRINTED BY WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS, EDINBURGH.

In a few words more I shall briefly describe how the expedition came out of Africa, and what became of the men who brought us safely to the end of our journey.

Musa would gladly have taken us to Karagué, as he was preparing to go there, and would have sent us on to Uganda, where we could have seen the "Kivira" river; but my companion would not listen to any further protraction of the journey. I then begged him to let us make a little detour to the south down the west shores of the N'yassa to the ferry on the lake, where the Arabs come for ivory from Kilua, as with them we could have gone to the coast. This proposition being also declined, I next suggested the advisability of tracing the Lufiji to the maritime plain, whence we could strike off to Kilua, for I felt quite ashamed of returning by the route we had come by. This being accepted, preparations for the march to Kilua were commenced.

Ramji's slaves all prayed we would take them down to the coast: they could have gone with Arab down-caravans, but did not wish us to appear on the coast without their being present. I now stoutly objected to taking them, as they had not been allowed to escort me to the north, notwithstanding that route was perplexed with war, and said to be dangerous. Captain Burton, on the other hand, said, "To enter the country is easier than to get out of it, as the savages, especially the Wagogo, will not like to see us leaving altogether with property in our hands." The slaves still begged, and even said they did not want pay if they

CONTENTS

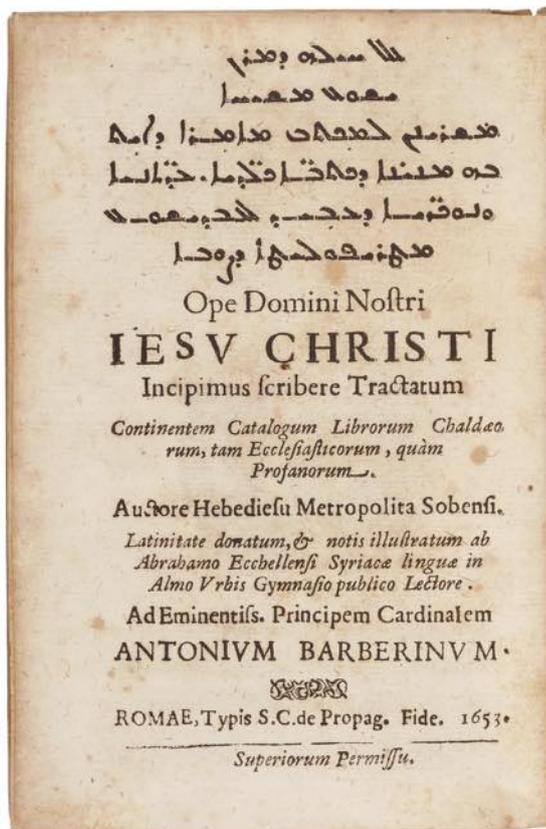
The Middle East	nos 1-18
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Important notice: items marked with an asterisk (*) are subject to VAT if purchased by EU buyers



THE MIDDLE EAST

A METRICAL CATALOGUE OF SYRIAC THEOLOGICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL WRITINGS, EDITED BY THE 'LEARNED MARONITE' ECHELLENSIS



I. 'ABHDISHO' BAR BĒRIKHA, *Metropolitan of Soba and Abraham ECHELLENSIS, translator and editor.* Ope Domini Nostri Jesu Christi incipimus scribere tractatum continentem catalogum librorum Chaldaeorum, tam ecclesiasticorum, quam profanorum. ... Latinitate donatum, & notis illustratum ab Abrahamo Ecchellensi. Rome: Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, 1653.

8vo (161 x 103mm), pp. 29, [3 (blank)], 270, [2 (blank l.)], [28 (indices)], [3 (errata)], [1 (blank)]; printed in Roman, Syriac, and Hebrew types; woodcut seal of the Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, type-ornament headbands and tailpieces, woodcut initials; some variable spotting and browning; contemporary vellum, manuscript pressmark at the foot, all edges sprinkled red; extremities very lightly rubbed, light traces of old labels on spine,

otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: early manuscript pressmark on upper pastedown. £1800

First edition. Described by *The Catholic Encyclopaedia* as a 'learned Maronite', Ecchellensis (1600-1664) was born in Hekel (or Ecchel), a village on Mount Lebanon, and studied at the Maronite College in Rome. He then taught Syriac and Arabic at the Sacra Congregatio's newly-founded Collegium Urbanum and also published a Syriac grammar *Linguæ Syriacæ, sive Chaldaicæ perbrevis institutio ad eiusdem nationis studiosos adolescents* (Rome: 1628). Shortly afterwards he moved to Paris, where he taught Syriac and Arabic at the Royal College from 1630 and also worked on the monumental Paris polyglot bible, *Biblia Hebraica, Samaritana, Chaldaica, Græca, Syriaca, Latina, Arabica* (Paris: 1629-1645). Following a quarrel with one of his fellow translators, Ecchellensis returned to Rome, where he resumed teaching in 1642, and, apart from a second residence in Paris between 1645 and 1653, he remained in the city until his death.

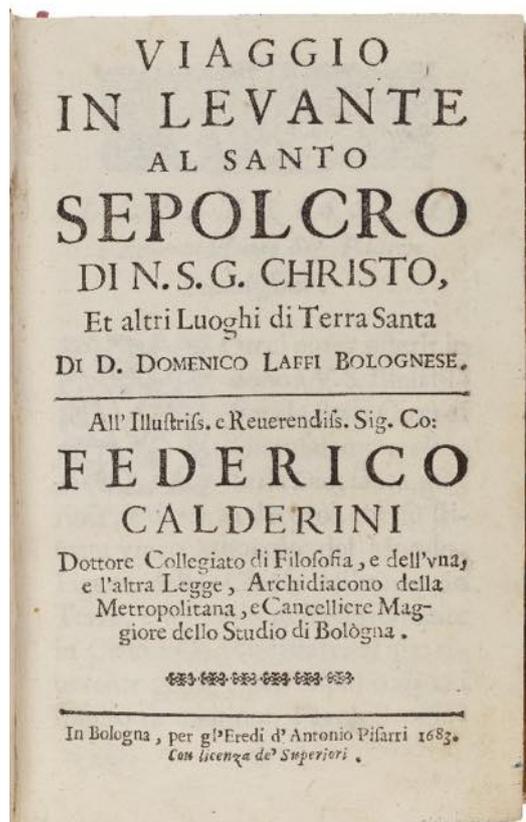
This work is based upon the metrical catalogue of Syriac theological and ecclesiastical writings compiled by 'Abhdisho' bar BĒrikha, which is printed in Syriac in the body of the book with Ecchellensis' Latin translation on the facing pages (pp. 1-125). This is followed by Ecchellensis' notes (pp. 127-270), and indices of the Syriac and Latin works.

BL, *Catalogue of Seventeenth Century Italian Books*, I, p. 3; Peignot, *Répertoire bibliographique universel*, p. 146; Ottino and Fumagalli I, 750.

LAFFI'S RARE ACCOUNT OF HIS PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOLY LAND,
FROM THE LIBRARY OF 'PRINCE' DEMETRIOS RHODACANAKIS

2. LAFFI, Domenico. *Viaggio in Levante al Santo Sepolcro di N.S.G. Christo, et altri luoghi de Terra Santa. Bologna, Heirs of Antonio Pisarri, 1683.*

8vo (143 x 89mm), pp. [xvi], 576; woodcut head- and tailpieces and initials, full-page woodcut of a monk embracing the True Cross on p. [xvi]; some light spotting and marking, short tear touching headline on Y5, quire 2E browned; early 19th-century Italian half roan over decorated-paper-covered boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, others decorated with central gilt tools, all edges speckled blue, pink silk marker (detached); extremities slightly rubbed and bumped causing small losses, short splits on joints, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: 'Prince' Demetrios Rhodocanakis (1840-1902, engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown; *Catalogue des livres anciens et modernes composant la bibliothèque de feu Son Altesse Impériale le prince Demetrius Rhodocanakis*, Dario G. Rossi, Rome, 18-30 January 1904, lot 1009).



£1,750

First edition. *Viaggio in Levante* is a detailed account of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land undertaken in 1678-1679 by the priest, writer, and traveller Domenico Laffi (1636-c. 1700), who also undertook at least three pilgrimages to Santiago de Compostela. The author left Bologna for the Holy Land on 1 October 1678 and sailed from Leghorn to Corsica. Thence he sailed to Sardinia, along the coasts of Algeria and Tunisia, to Malta, Crete and Cyprus before landing at Tripoli. His itinerary then took him to Byblos, Beirut, Sidon, Tyre, Acre, Nazareth, Sebastia, Nablus, Shechem, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jaffa, Jericho, Hebron and Mount Lebanon. He returned to Leghorn via Cyprus. Tobler accurately describes *Viaggio in Levante* as useful (albeit inelegantly written). **The first edition of the work is rare** – when this copy was sold in 1904, it was characterised as '[b]el exemplaire de ce rare volume' in the auction catalogue, and Anglo-American auction records only list three copies (including this) at auction since 1975. A second edition was published in Bologna by Costantino Pisarri in 1708.

This copy was previously in the library of Demetrios Rhodocanakis of Chios, a wealthy Greek merchant who moved to London and became a British citizen. As David M. Nicol wrote in *The Immortal Emperor: The Life and Legend of Constantine Palaiologos, Last Emperor of the Romans* (Cambridge: 1992), the 'Constantinian Order of St George was believed by its members to have been founded as the first of its kind by Constantine the Great in 312. Its history, conceived, born and nurtured entirely in the realm of fantasy, has given employment to countless forgers and title-

seekers from the seventeenth century to the present day. The most industriously inventive of them in the nineteenth century was [...] Rhodocanakis [...] who [...] styled himself His Imperial Highness the Prince Rhodocanakis. He was tireless in the pursuit and fabrication of evidence to support his claim to the Byzantine thrones and to his title of Grand Master of the Constantinian Order, publishing expensive and elaborate genealogical tables and a whole series of spurious documents to prove his point. Criticisms and reasoned refutation of his claims only spurred him on to wilder feats of ingenuity. The bubble of his pretensions was finally pricked with a panoply of evidence by the French scholar Emile Legrand, but not before Rhodocanakis had procured recognition of his nobility from the British Foreign Office, the Vatican and several chanceries of Europe' (p. 120). Rhodocanakis assembled a large library which was particularly rich in works on travels in the Levant and Holy Land, such as this; it was dispersed after his death in an auction that lasted for twelve days and comprised some 1877 lots.

Röhricht 1178; Tobler, p. 113.

POCOCKE'S CELEBRATED ACCOUNT FROM THE LIBRARY OF A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF DILETTANTI

3. POCOCKE, Richard. *A Description of the East, and some other Countries.* London: W. Bowyer for the Author, [‘and sold by J. and P. Knapton, W. Innys, W. Meadows, G. Hawkins, S. Birt, T. Longman, C. Hitch, R. Dodsley, J. Nourse, and J. Rivington’ (1)], 1743-1745.

Folio (412 x 254mm), 3 parts bound in 2 volumes, pp. I: [2 (title, verso blank)], vi (dedication and preface), [6 (contents and plates)], [2 (key to plan of Alexandria, bibliography and errata)], 310; II, i: [2 (title, verso blank)], xi (dedication, preface, contents, and plates), [1 (bibliography and errata)], 268; II, ii: vii (title, verso blank, contents, plates), [1 (errata and directions to the bookbinder)], 308; Roman and Greek types; engraved title-vignettes by H. Gravelot and C. Grinion after Gravelot, engraved dedication in II, I, and engraved headpiece by and after Gravelot; 178 engraved plates, maps, and plans numbered 1-32, 34-76 (no. 33 was never issued) and 1-103, by G. Child, G.D. Ehret, Sam Wale, T. Jeffreys *et al.* after Ehret, Jeffreys, *et al.*, 6 folding, 5 double-page, and one double-page folding; woodcut head- and tailpieces, and initials; some light browning and offsetting, occasional light marking, a few II. and plates with short, skilfully-repaired tears, bound without final blank I. I, 4K2; English late-18th-century full diced Russia gilt, boards with gilt borders of broad and narrow rules, board-edges gilt, turn-ins gilt with greek-key roll, spines gilt in compartments, lettered directly in 2, marbled endpapers, light-blue silk markers (that in vol. II detached), red-sprinkled edges; boards lightly rubbed, extremities a little rubbed and bumped causing minor losses on corners and spine ends, spines faded and with cracking on joints, one front flyleaf excised from each volume; provenance: **Sir Edward Winnington, Bt** (1749-1805, engraved bookplates on upper pastedowns; errata neatly corrected by an early hand [presumably Winnington's] in I from p. 106 to p. 218, and in II, i from p. 3 to p. 43). **£8000**

First edition, demy folio issue. The traveller and cleric Pococke (1704-1765), was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and graduated BA in 1725, BCL in 1731, and DCL in 1733. His family's ecclesiastical connexions and his facility at navigating the complexities of clerical patronage enabled him to progress quickly through the established church, and in 1725 Pococke was



A STATVE of OSIRIS. Brought from EGYPT.
To the R^t. Honourables Henry Earl of Lincoln



appointed Precentor of Lismore Cathedral by his uncle Thomas Milles, the Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, and he became the Vicar-General of these dioceses in 1734. Proceeding through the church hierarchy, he was appointed Archdeacon of Dublin in 1745 by Lord Chesterfield (the dedicatee of the second volume of *A Description of the East*), and then Bishop of Ossory in 1756 by the Duke of Devonshire (Chesterfield's successor). In June 1765 Pococke was translated to the bishopric of Elphin, and then translated again in July 1765 to that of Meath, before his sudden death of apoplexy in September 1765.

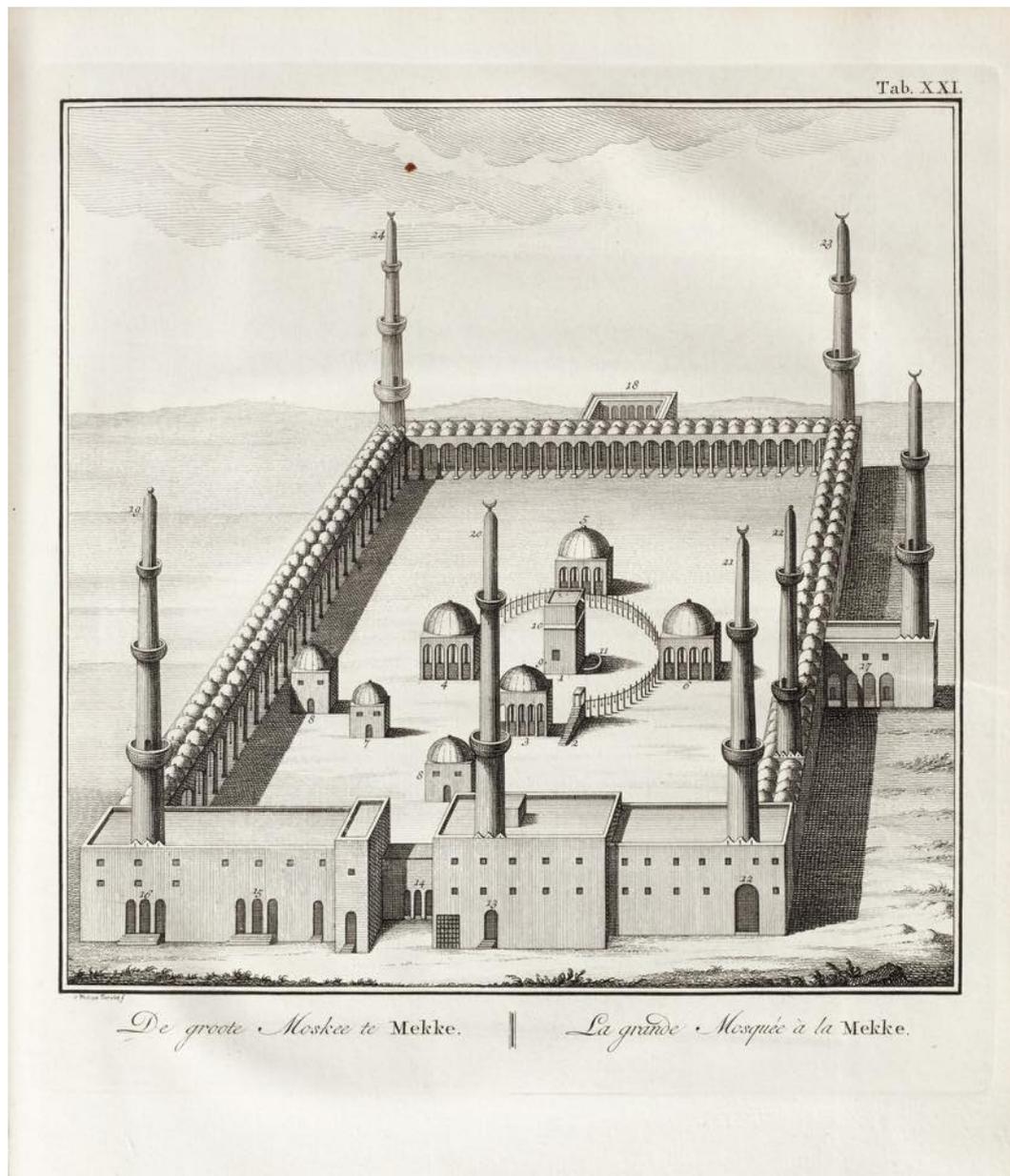
Today, Pococke is best remembered as a traveller and mountaineer; his earliest travels were undertaken between 1733 and 1736, when he travelled through continental Europe, visiting not only the traditional destinations of the British grand tourist, but also less popular areas. His 'next and most ambitious journey, from 1737 to 1740, was to the Near East, then virtually unknown to western travellers. On 29 September 1737 he reached Alexandria, and went to Rosetta, where he visited Cosmas, the Greek patriarch. In December he left for Upper Egypt and on 9 January 1738 reached Denderah. He visited Thebes but did not go up the Nile beyond Philae [...] Pococke reached Cairo in February 1738. He next visited Jerusalem, and bathed in the Dead Sea to test a statement of Pliny's about the specific gravity of the water. He travelled in northern Palestine, and explored Balbec. He also visited Cyprus, Crete, where he climbed Mount Ida, parts of Asia Minor, and Greece. He made a thorough survey of the coast of the Troad on horseback in 1740 and made a good guess at the location of Troy (Hissarlik)' (ODNB). Returning via Europe – where he visited Naples, ascended Vesuvius twice, and explored the Savoy Alps – Pococke reached England in 1742, and the first volume of *A Description of the East* was published in the following year, with the second appearing in 1745.

'The work was acclaimed at the time, and Gibbon in the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* described it as of "superior learning and dignity" [...] though he objected that its author too often confounded what he had seen with what he had heard' (*loc. cit.*). Despite this (justified) qualification, the ODNB concludes that, 'the quality and particularly the earliness of his observations and their record in prose, maps, and diagrams make him one of the most important near eastern travellers, ranking with Frederik Ludvig Norden and Carsten Niebuhr, in stimulating an Egyptian revival in European art and architecture, and recording much that has subsequently been lost'. According to *The Bowyer Ledgers*, 1,190 sets of *A Description of the East* were printed on demy folio sheets (as here) and 60 were printed on royal folio sheets (*cf.* 3106 and 3253); a further 500 copies of the final section of the first volume were reset and repaginated, and issued separately in 1743 as *Dissertatio de geographia Aegypti*.

This set was previously in the library of Edward Winnington, and bears his bookplates as second baronet, following the death of his father, Sir Edward Winnington, 1st baronet, in 1791. The younger Winnington was educated at Eton College and Christ Church College, Oxford, and followed his father into politics, holding the seat of Droitwich from 1777 until his death in 1805. He was described by *The Gentleman's Magazine* as 'a gentleman eminent for his attainments in Literature' in its obituary (1805, p. 91), and he was elected a member of the Society of Dilettanti in 1788 (*cf.* L. Cust, *History of the Society of Dilettanti* (London: 1914), p. 277).

Atabey 965; Blackmer 1323; Brunet IV, col. 750 ('[o]uvrage intéressant et fort recherché'); Cobham-Jeffery p. 51; ESTC T31684; Ibrahim-Hilmy II, p.125; Lowndes p. 1893; Röhricht 1396; Tobler pp. 127-128; Weber II, p. 513.

A UNIFORMLY-BOUND SET OF THE FIRST DUTCH EDITIONS OF NIEBUHR'S
TWO GREAT WORKS ON ARABIA



4. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Beschryving van Arabie, uit eigene waarnemingen en in 't land zelf verzamelde narigten. Opgesteld door ... Niebuhr. Uit het hoogduits vertaald, en vermeerderd met een volledig register van 't geheele werk. Amsterdam and Utrecht: Johan Joseph Besseling for S.J. Baalde and J. van Schoonhoven & Comp., 1774. 4to (256 x 208mm), pp. [2 (blank l.)], [6 (half-title, verso blank, title, verso blank, dedication)], XXXXI, [1 (instructions to the binder)], 408, [12 (index)], [2 (errata, imprint)]; printed in Roman, Arabic, and Hebrew types; engraved title with allegorical vignette by N. van den Meer jr, 16 engraved plates by van den Meer, Carel Jacob de Huyser, et al., one folding, 7 engraved maps and plans by de Huyser, Th. Koning, et al., 5 folding and one hand-coloured in outline, 2 hand-coloured folding facsimiles, and one folding letterpress genealogical table, type-ornament headbands, woodcut tailpieces and initials; a few light spots and marks, one plate with small area of early colour, some creasing on folding plates and maps, one folding plate with short tear. **First Dutch edition.** Tiele 795. [With:]

C. NIEBUHR. *Reize naar Arabië en andere omliggende landen ... uit het hoogduitsch vertaald. Amsterdam and Utrecht: Johan Joseph Besseling for S.J. Baalde and J. van Schoonhoven & Comp. (I) and S.J. Baalde and Bartholomeus Wild (II), 1776-1780.* 2 volumes, 4to (257 x 207mm), pp. VIII (half-title, verso blank, title, verso blank, editor's preface), [6 (contents and plates)], 484, [2 (errata, imprint)]; II: [16 (half-title, verso blank, title, verso blank, preface, contents, plates)], 455, [1 (imprint)]; printed in Roman and Arabic types; 91 engraved plates by C. Philips Jz., C. Brouwer, C.F. Fritsch, O. de Vries, et al. after Georg Baurenfeind, de Huyser, P. Kramer, et al., 34 folding, and 34 engraved maps and plans by Th. Koning, C.H. Koning, Tringham, et al. after Niebuhr et al., 9 folding and one with routes marked in red and green; letterpress tables in the text, type-ornament headbands, woodcut tailpieces and initials; occasional very light spotting, damp-marking on first and last quires of I, some light creasing on folded maps, one with short, skilfully-repaired tears, one plate with old repair on short tear. **First Dutch edition.** Röhricht 1484; Tiele 796.

2 works in 3 volumes, uniformly bound in contemporary Dutch mottled calf, spines gilt in compartments, one with traces of lettering-pieces, one in second work numbered directly in gilt. others with central gilt fleurons enclosed by floral sprays, all edges speckled red; endpapers of second work replaced, a little rubbed and bumped, shaken, causing one map to detach and some quires to loosen, old repairs at spine-ends, lacking lettering-pieces, nonetheless a very crisp copy; *provenance*: occasional early annotations or corrections throughout – early reading notes in Dutch and Arabic on rear flyleaves, endpapers, and II. tipped onto stubs of excised final [?blank] II. in the first work and first vol. of the second work. **£6000**

First Dutch editions in a uniform binding. Described by H.Stj.B. Philby as 'the father of Arabian travel' (*The Heart of Arabia* (London: 1922), I, p. xv), the German-Danish traveller and writer Niebuhr (1733-1815) was born in Lauenborg, and lost both of his parents at a young age. A modest inheritance enabled him to study mathematics in Hamburg and then attend the University of Göttingen. In 1757 he enlisted into the corps of Hanoverian engineers and in 1760 he was invited to join a scientific expedition proposed by the Hebrew scholar Johann David Michaëlis of Göttingen University and sponsored by Frederick V of Denmark. Accompanied by the Swedish natural historian Peter Forrskål, F.C. von Haven (a Danish linguist and orientalist), C.G. Kramer (a Danish physician and zoologist), the German artist Georg Baurenfeind, and the other members of the party, Niebuhr set sail for Constantinople on the Danish warship *Grönland* in February 1761, and from Constantinople the expedition travelled to Alexandria, to commence its explorations.

'They spent a year in Egypt, ascending the Nile and visiting Suez and Mount Sinai. Disguised as pilgrims [...] they left Suez in October 1762 for Jiddah, from where they advanced down the coast in a tarrad (open boat), making frequent landings as far as Al Luhayyah [...]. They then travelled along the coastal plains on donkeys as far as Bayt al Faqih, but during this part of the journey Niebuhr and von Haven contracted malaria. Forrskål diverted into the hills to collect herbs. By way of Zabid they reached Mocha [...], where the authorities destroyed Forrskål's specimens and von Haven died [...]. Leaving Mocha on 28.6.63 they made their way inland to Ta'izz and Yarim, where Forrskål died of malaria [...], then to Dhamar and San'a [...], where, after two days house arrest, they were received graciously by the Imam with gifts of money. From San'a [...] they arrived back in Mocha on 5.8.63. While there, all four of the survivors collapsed with fever and had to be carried on board a vessel bound for Bombay. On the voyage Baurenfeind and Berggren [a Swedish former soldier] died, to be followed by Kramer in February 1764, leaving Niebuhr,

who by that time had adopted native dress and diet, as the only survivor. Niebuhr remained in India until the autumn of 1764, then sailed from Bombay to Muscat [...], where he boarded a small English frigate for Bushire [...]. From Bushire he set off overland through Shiraz, Persepolis, Babylon, Baghdad, Mosul and Aleppo. [...]. On instructions from the Danish Royal Court, Niebuhr then continued his travels to Cyprus with orders to copy the Phoenician inscriptions there. From Cyprus he proceeded to Jerusalem (1766) in the company of Franciscan monks bringing the annual alms from Malta to Jerusalem. Niebuhr described the town and its inhabitants in minute detail and made a map of the surrounding area. Continuing northward along the coast, he crossed the Taurus Mountains of Turkey to Brusa and Constantinople (February 1767), then made his way homeward through Poland and Germany. He arrived back in Copenhagen on 20.11.67 after an absence of seven years' (Howgego).

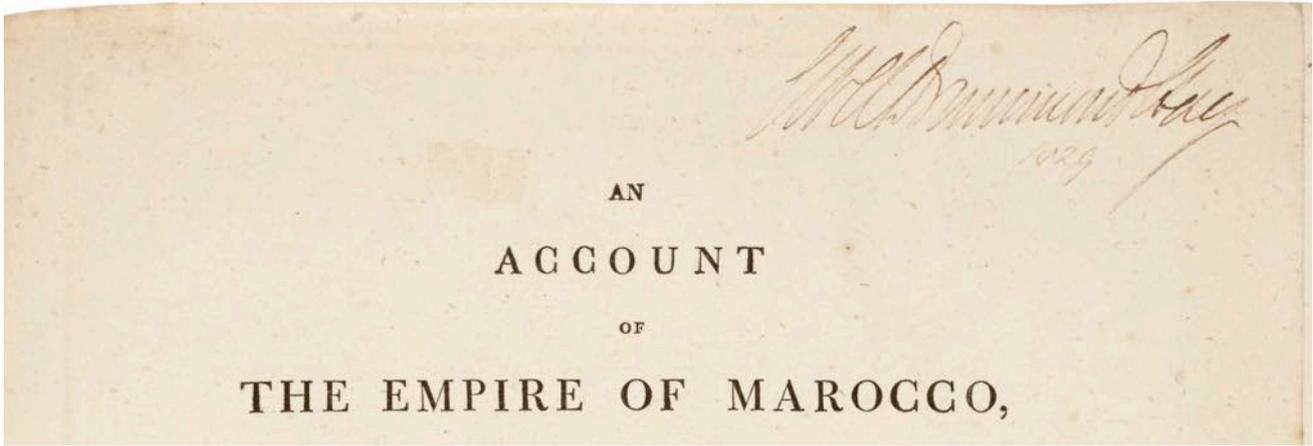
In Denmark the government funded the engraving of plates to illustrate his travels, which were then gifted to Niebuhr, and he began work on his official report, which was first published in German as *Beschreibung von Arabien aus eigenen Beobachtungen und im Land selbst gesammelten Nachrichten abgefasse* (Copenhagen: 1772), translated into French in 1773, and then into Dutch as *Beschryving van Arabie* in this edition. This work forms 'a compendium of the Arab world' (R.H. Guichard, *Niebuhr in Egypt: European Science in a Biblical World* (Eugene, OR: 2013), p. 312); the first part is a general description of Arabia, its political boundaries, agriculture, science, social mores, etc., and the second is dedicated to individual provinces, including Yemen, the Hejaz, the Hadramaut, Najd, Oman, and Sinai, based either on his own observations when he had visited an area, or those of Arabs familiar with the area. Each member of the expedition had been obliged to keep a journal, but only Niebuhr survived, and his journal was the foundation of a second work on the East, *Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien und andern umliegenden Ländern*, which was published in two volumes (Copenhagen: 1774-1778), and then this Dutch translation and a French translation were both published simultaneously in Amsterdam and Utrecht by S.J. Baalde and J. van Schoonhoven (1776) and S.J. Baalde and Bartholomeus Wild (1780).

JACKSON'S 'STANDARD TREATISE' ON MOROCCO

FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL IN MOROCCO

5. JACKSON, James Grey. An Account of the Empire of Marocco, and the District of Suse; Compiled from Miscellaneous Observations Made during a Long Residence in, and Various Journeys through, these Countries. To which is Added, an Accurate and Interesting Account of Timbuctoo, the Great Emporium of Central Africa. *London: W. Bulmer and Co. for the author 'and sold by G. and W. Nicol', 1809.*

4to (265 x 210mm), pp. xvi, 287, [1 (errata)]; printed in Roman and Arabic types; one engraved folding map after Jackson with routes added by hand in red bound as a frontispiece, 11 aquatint plates by J.C. Stadler after Jackson, 5 folding and 2 hand-coloured, and one engraved map; some very light offsetting from plates onto text, occasional light spotting or marking, some light creasing, folding map trimmed at lower border; contemporary British half blue calf over marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, marbled endpapers, all edges sprinkled red; extremities a little rubbed and bumped, small wormhole at foot of spine, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: Edward Auriol Hay Drummond (1758-1829, engraved armorial



AN
ACCOUNT
OF
THE EMPIRE OF MAROCCO,

bookplate on upper pastedown [Franks 9102-9103]; cropped note on p. 38 by his youngest daughter Charlotte Auriol Hay that, excepting his prayers, this was the last page of any book her father heard read to him, before his 'lamented death'; by descent to his eldest son:) – **Edward William Auriol Drummond-Hay, 1829** (1785-1845, Consul General in Morocco from 1829 to 1845; ownership inscription on title and cropped annotations (*vide infra*); ?by descent to his son and diplomatic successor:) – [?Sir John Hay Drummond-Hay (1816-1893, Consul General in Morocco from 1845 to 1886)]. **£1950**

First edition. Jackson explains in his preface that his work was based on observations made and information gathered 'during a residence of sixteen years in different parts of the Empire of Morocco, in the successive reigns of Cidi Mohammed ben Abdallah ben Ismael, Muley Yezid, Muley el Hesham, and Muley Soliman ben Mohammed; and which were originally intended merely as memoranda for my own use; but shortly after my last arrival in England I had the honour to converse with [the Earl of Moira] on the subject of African knowledge, and from his Lordship's suggestions I first determined to submit to the public such information as a long intercourse with the natives of Barbary, as well in a political as a commercial capacity, and a thorough knowledge of the languages of North Africa, had enabled me to obtain' (p. [v]). Quoting the opinion of James M. Matra, the British Consul at Morocco between 1786 and 1806, that 'there are more books written on Barbary than on any other country, and yet there is no country with which we are so little acquainted' (pp. [v]-vi), Jackson posits that, with a few exceptions, the available books on North Africa are so uninformative because they are based on 'superficial knowledge' (*loc. cit.*), and proposes the following qualifications for an ideal author writing about Barbary: 'he [...] must reside in it for a length of time; he must possess opportunities of penetrating into the councils of the State, as well as of studying the genius of the people; he must view them in war and in peace; in public and in domestic life; note their military skill, and their commercial system; and finally, and above all, he must have an accurate and practical knowledge of their language, in order to cut off one otherwise universal source of error, misconception, and misrepresentation' (p. vii). In closing, Jackson states that, 'it has been my endeavour throughout, to give the reader a clear account of the present state of the Empire of Morocco, and of its commercial relations with the interior, as well as with Europe', since 'it was my wish to be particular on that subject, and to shew the advantages which this country *might*, and *ought* to derive from an extensive trade with Barbary' (p. xii). The *Account* proved popular, and a second edition was published in 1811 and a third in 1814, while a German translation was issued at Halle in 1815. More recently, Mohamed Chtatou has

judged that, 'Jackson's account of Morocco [...] is, even today, one of the best pieces of travel literature about the country' ('Morocco in English Travel Literature: A Look at J.G. Jackson's Account', *Journal of North African Studies* 1 (1996), pp. 59-72, at p. 59).

This copy was previously in the library of the cleric Edward Auriol Hay Drummond, erstwhile Chaplain to the King, and it passed on his death to his eldest son, the antiquarian and diplomat Edward William Auriol Drummond-Hay, a member of the Bannatyne Club and the Royal Asiatic Society's Oriental Translations Committee, and sometime Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, who was appointed Keeper of the Records in the Lyon Office of Scotland in 1823 and British Consul General in Morocco from 1829. Drummond-Hay remained at Morocco until his death in 1845, and the position then passed to his son John Hay Drummond-Hay, who, although only 28, had gained diplomatic experience in both Egypt and Constantinople, and had joined his father in Morocco as Assistant to the Consul General in 1844. John Drummond-Hay was Consul General from 1845 to 1847; Chargé d'Affaires from 1847 to 1860; Minister Resident from 1860 to 1872; and, finally, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Sultan from 1872 until his retirement in 1886. Together, father and son served in Morocco for nearly sixty years; the Drummond Hay family 'cast a very long shadow over Britain's dealings with Morocco during the nineteenth century, and Sir John's period as Britain's "Man in Morocco" was absolutely key to relations between the two countries in the Victorian era. During the nineteenth century Britain tried extremely hard to engage Morocco in more and more trade deals, and in 1848 [...] Drummond-Hay succeeded in convincing the Sultan of Morocco to lower import duties by 10 percent, thus substantially improving trading conditions for Britain. This was a major coup, and [...] in 1856 the Sultan finally agreed to a new Trading Convention with Britain following lengthy persuasion by [...] Drummond Hay' (M.S. Graves, 'Visual Culture as Historical Document: Sir John Drummond Hay and the Nineteenth-Century Moroccan Pottery in the National Museum of Scotland', *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies*, 36 (2009), pp. 93-124, at p. 95). His experiences in Morocco are recorded in his books *Western Barbary: its Wild Tribes and Savage Animals* (London: 1844) and *Journal of an Expedition to the Court of Marocco in the Year 1846* (Cambridge: 1848).

Apart from the poignant comment by Charlotte Hay noted above, this copy has been annotated on pp. 5-6 in ink and on the map in pencil. The marginal note beside the text describing Morocco's rivers on p. 5 criticises Jackson's cartography of three rivers: 'The Seboo is imperfectly laid down in the Map'; 'The Bu Regreg w[oul]d appear ill defined in the Map as the Seboo river'; and 'The Morbeya river seems laid down in the Map with less care than even either of the former'. The lengthy note at the foot of p. 6 relates to Jackson's criticisms of other writers' orthography of the 'Wed Tensift', commenting that transcriptions of Chinese words by an Englishman will necessarily differ from those made by a Frenchman, and therefore allowance should be made for such difficulties. The note on the map relates to the haze that Jackson records off the North African coast, and both this and the marginalia appear to be in E.W.A. Drummond-Hay's hand. It seems likely that his son, Sir John Drummond-Hay, would have inherited this copy; interestingly, the Wellcome Library holds a copy of J.G. Jackson's *An Account of Timbuctoo and Housa, Territories in the Interior of Africa* (London: 1820), inscribed to Sir John Hay Drummond-Hay by E.W. Drummond-Hay in 1835.

Abbey, *Travel*, 296; Gay 1248 (note); Hess and Coger 5556; Playfair and Brown 501 ('standard treatise'; erroneously calling for one map and 13 plates).



Officers of the Grand Seraglio regaling.

Published May 1817 by Henry Colburn, Great Street, London.

**'PARTICULARLY VALUABLE FOR ITS PICTURE OF
DOMESTIC LIFE IN THE HAREM' (ATABEY)**

6. [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). **£1,000**

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, 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 further 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.).

SOYER'S ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPERIENCES IN THE CRIMEA, UNDERTAKING NUTRITIONAL REFORM WITH FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

7. SOYER, Alexis Benoît. *Soyer's Culinary Campaign. Being Historical Reminiscences of the Late War. With the Plain Art of Cookery for Military and Civil Institutions, the Army, Navy, Public, etc. etc.* London: Savill and Edwards for G. Routledge & Co., 1857.

8vo (181 x 114mm), pp. viii (title, imprint, dedication, blank, preface, contents, errata), 597, [1 (imprint)], [2 (advertisement for Soyer's Sultana's Sauce)]; steel-engraved portrait frontispiece after a photograph by Bingham, wood-engraved additional title by Dalziel and 7 plates by Dalziel after Henry George Hine et al., plate facing p. 454 labelled 'p. 54', frontispiece retaining tissue guard, wood-engraved illustrations in the text; very lightly foxed, slightly more heavily on outer ll., discreet historical tape repair to small marginal tear on [A]4, a little offsetting from illustrations onto text; original blue cloth gilt, boards blocked in blind with borders of rolls between rules, upper board blocked with central gilt vignette, spine blocked in gilt with title and elaborate design, lemon-yellow endpapers, most quires partially or wholly unopened; boards slightly marked, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, rear free endpaper slightly creased and offsetting lightly onto advertisement l., nevertheless a very good, largely unopened copy in the original cloth. **£500**

First edition. Alexis Soyer (1810-1858), one of the best-known chefs of the late nineteenth century, had been apprenticed at a young age, joined a restaurant in Paris at the age of seventeen, and was appointed second chef to the prince de Polignac at the age of twenty. A year later Soyer left Paris for England, where his brother Philippe was chef to Prince Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, and Alexis practised his skills in a number of noble households. In 1837 he was appointed chef to the Reform Club, where he ‘installed modern kitchens: he was one of the first to use gas for cooking, and his culinary domain became a showplace, and the venue for a number of magnificent displays of his art. On the day of Queen Victoria’s coronation, 28 June 1838, he prepared a breakfast for two thousand guests. He also prepared a massive dinner for Ibrahim Pasha at the Reform Club on 3 July 1846’ (ODNB), and in the same year he published the *Gastronomic Regenerator*, a book aimed at well-to-do households with kitchen staff. By that point Soyer had become very interested in the role of diet in society, and in the use of scientific culinary principles for the improvement of health and well-being in the poor and distressed. In 1847, at the request of the Government, he established a soup kitchen at the Royal Barracks in Dublin that was ‘capable of feeding a thousand people an hour’, in order to alleviate the Famine. After his return to England he established a soup kitchen ‘for the Huguenot silk weavers of Spitalfields, who were then being affected by a treaty with France that allowed cheap imported silk into this country’; and was commissioned by the Admiralty, which was affected by scandals relating to navy rations, to research and report on the preservation of food for long voyages; ‘he did this with success and his recommendations were accepted’ (*loc. cit.*). His popular publications on cooking cheaply but nutritiously included *Soyer’s Charitable Cookery, or, The Poor Man’s Regenerator* (London: [1848]) and *A Shilling Cookery for the People* (London: 1855).

Following reports of the atrocious conditions suffered by the British army during the war in the Crimea, Soyer wrote to *The Times* (2 February 1855, p. 5): ‘[a]fter carefully perusing the letter of your correspondent, dated Scutari, [...] I perceive that, although the kitchen under the superintendence of Miss Nightingale affords so much relief, the system of management at the large one in the Barracks-hospital is far from being perfect. I propose offering my services gratuitously, and proceeding direct to Scutari, at my own personal expense, to regulate that important department, if the Government will honour me with their confidence, and grant me the full power of acting according to my knowledge and experience in such matters’. Soyer’s proposal was accepted, ‘and he went out to Scutari to reorganize the catering in the hospitals there. His practical skills were put to good use, and he later went with Florence Nightingale to Balaklava and Sevastopol to continue the work. The field stoves he had devised before leaving London were sent out and installed in the camp kitchens. They proved so efficient and economical that the army used them, in modified form, for at least a century. Soyer returned home in 1857 and published *A Culinary Campaign*, mainly about his own adventures in the Crimea and the ways he improved the army catering. It contained a selection of recipes for hospital and invalid diets, as well as hearty dishes for large numbers, under the heading of “Field and barrack cookery” (ODNB). Florence Nightingale described Soyer’s death as ‘a great disaster. **Others have studied cooking for the purposes of gormandizing, some for show, but none but he for the purpose of cooking large quantities of food in the most nutritious manner for great numbers of men.** He has no successor’ (quoted in Eric Quayle, *Old Cook Books* (London: 1978), pp. 215-216).

Bibliothèque Impériale Publique de St.-Pétersbourg, Catalogue de la section des Russica, S-1795; Bitting, p. 444; Oxford, p. 183; Simon, BG 1408.

TURKISH PROVERBS IN ARMENIAN AND ENGLISH

PRINTED AT AN ARMENIAN MONASTIC PRESS WITH BYRONIC CONNECTIONS

8. ARMENIAN MECHARIST MONKS – Turkish Proverbs Translated into English. Venice: 'Printed at the Armenian Monastery of S. Lazzarus', 1868.

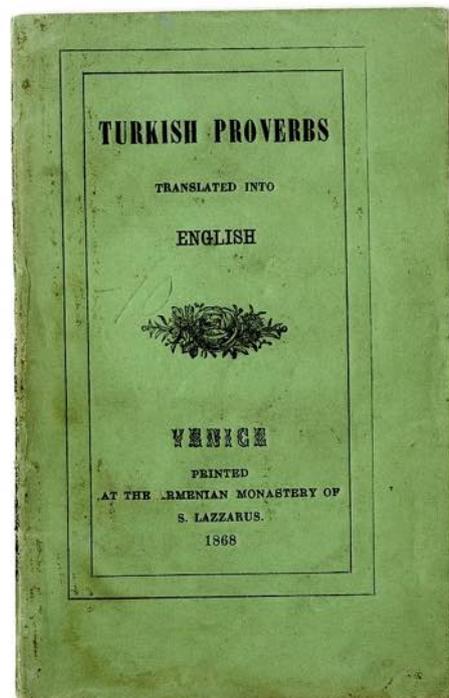
8vo (144 x 90mm), pp. 35, [1 (blank)]; printed in Roman and Armenian types; original printed green wrappers, upper and lower wrapper with double rule frames and central wood-engraved vignette devices, upper wrapper with letterpress title, lower wrapper with letterpress price, spine decorated with vertical design of type-ornaments; wrappers slightly marked, extremities lightly rubbed, otherwise a very good copy. **£375**

Third edition. This collection of 180 proverbs, preceded by an Armenian alphabet with a phonetic guide to pronunciation, was printed at the Armenian monastery of San Lazzaro, near Venice, which was founded early in the eighteenth century by the Mechitarists, a congregation of Benedictine monks of the Armenian Catholic Church, after they were forced to flee Constantinople in 1703. The monastery escaped suppression during the Napoleonic era, since Napoleon viewed it as a cultural rather than religious institution, and the Mechitarists played a significant role in the renaissance of Armenian philology, literature, and culture in the nineteenth century (famously, Byron studied Armenian at the monastery in 1816-1817 and supported the publications of the press). With a library of more than 30,000 books and manuscripts, 50 resident monk-scholars devoted to education and the publication of Armenian literature, and with its own printing press, the monastery produced translations of European books into Armenian, and English pamphlets drawn from Armenian sources. Among the latter are *Armenian Popular Songs Translated into English* (1852) and the present work, *Turkish Proverbs Translated into English*, which was first published in 1844. *Turkish Proverbs* remained unchanged for the second (1861) and this third edition, and was very well received by contemporary critics (for example, see H. Carrington Bolton, 'Notes and Queries: Armenian Folk-Lore', *The Journal of American Folklore* 9 (1896), p. 296).

The proverbs cover many aspects of life, morality and culture, and range from the cautionary ('The camel went in search of horns and lost its ears') to the practical ('Measure a thousand times, and cut once'), the witty ('The wit stands not in years, but in the head') to the philosophical ('The eyes of the great are dim', or 'O destiny destiny! It pleases you to address a few, and to molest others').

This edition is rare: COPAC only records one copy (British Library), and we cannot trace any further copies in WorldCat.

Blackmer 45 (note).



A RARE PRESENTATION SET OF ISABEL BURTON'S CELEBRATED WORK,
INSCRIBED TO THE FOREIGN SECRETARY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY



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 rebacked 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). **£2,000**

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).

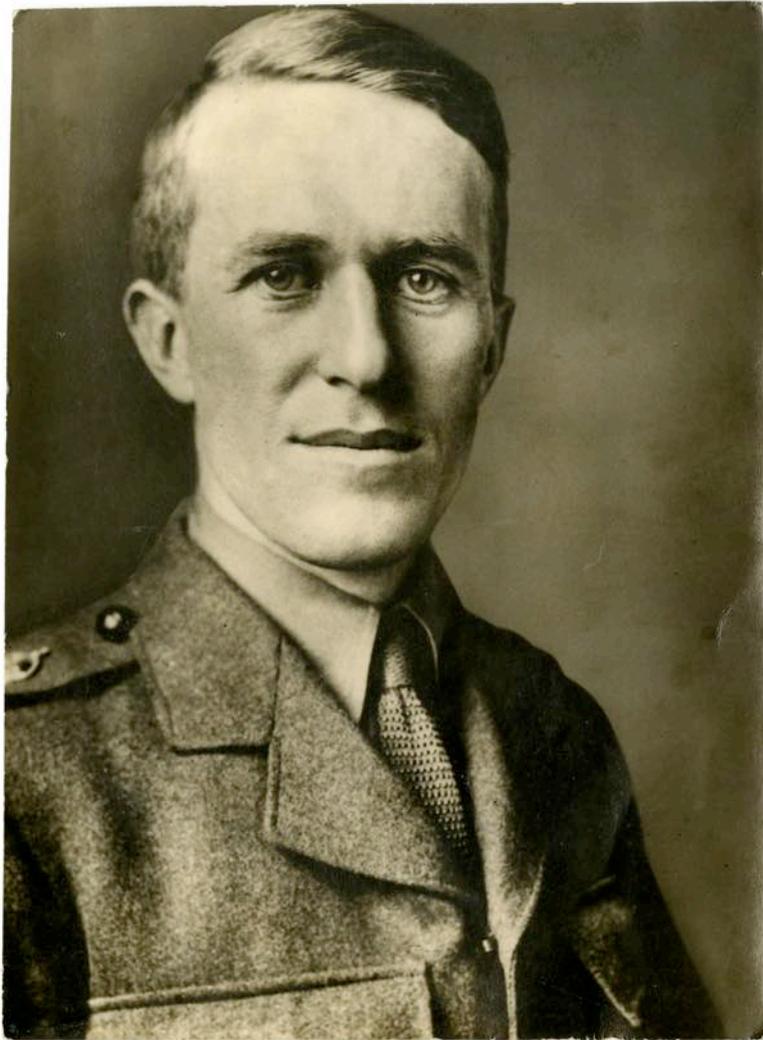
In her preface, Isabel is careful to distinguish *The Inner Life of Syria* from *Unexplored Syria*, stating that, ‘[t]his book contains little History, Geography, or Politics; no Science, Ethnology, Botany, Geology, Zoology, Mineralogy, or Antiquities. Exploration and the harder travels [...] have been 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, gleaned 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**’.

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 Derby, 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 both 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. It seems further likely that Isabel would have met Sanderson through Stanley and 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; Theakstone (2017), p. 66; cf. Blackmer 246 (2nd edition).

AN EXTREMELY RARE PHOTOGRAPH OF LAWRENCE AT THE VERSAILLES
PEACE CONFERENCE, POSSIBLY A GIFT FROM THE SUBJECT



***10. LAWRENCE, Thomas Edward – HARRIS AND EWING, photographers.**
'T.E. Lawrence in British Army uniform'. *Versailles*, [c. 1919].

Vintage silver gelatin photographic print (193 x 140mm); slight oxidisation of emulsion and spotting on verso, very slightly creased, light rubbing at corners, nonetheless a very good example; *provenance*: [possibly a gift from T.E. Lawrence to:] – **the family of Henry Hutchins**, Lawrence's school friend (by descent; sold 2017). **£1500 + VAT in the EU**

A very rare photographic portrait of T.E. Lawrence taken while serving as British Liaison Officer to Emir Feisal at the Versailles Peace Conference. Lawrence had returned from the Arab revolt to London in October 1918, and was immediately asked to join the discussions of the Eastern Committee of the Cabinet. As Jeremy Wilson states, 'Britain needed a defined policy towards the Middle East' and Lawrence compiled 'a detailed report called "The Reconstruction of Arabia"', which indicated possible areas of conflict in the Arab world, and also warned that Arab claims for self-determination would inevitably be heard if the powers admitted an Arab delegation to the Peace Conference. His deep personal misgivings over British intentions

towards the Arabs were expressed at a private audience with George V on 30 October during which he refused to accept the insignia of the CB and DSO he had been awarded. He found it impossible to receive such honours from a Government which seemed to him on the point of betraying its former Arab allies' (*T.E. Lawrence* (London: 1988), p. 121). As 1918 drew to a close and hostilities were concluded, Lawrence had made contact with a number of prominent figures, including Churchill, whose influence might help the Arab cause, but by Christmas, he had come to the conclusion that the Arabs' 'political expectations were now threatened by French ambition and British indifference' (*loc. cit.*). In January 1919, with the benediction of the Foreign Office, Lawrence attended the Paris Peace Conference for several months to act as adviser and interpreter to the Emir Feisal, who was representing Sherif Hussein.

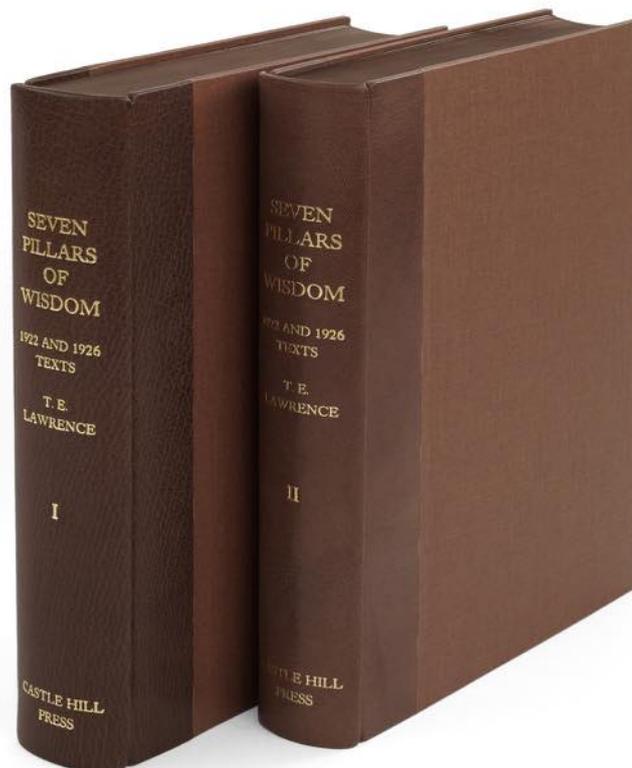
This portrait was taken at the Versailles conference by photographer George W. Harris (1872-1964), who had set up a photography studio in Washington in 1905, with the Californian fine artist and photographer Martha Ewing (who also provided the financial backing). Harris had been taking photographs since the 1880s, had set up studios in Arkansas and San Francisco, and it is believed that he was asked to come to Washington by Theodore Roosevelt. Harris and Ewing wanted to produce world-class civic portraiture and photojournalism in the capital of the USA, and made their reputation with candid shots of William H. Taft receiving the news of his nomination as the Republican candidate for the presidency in 1908. Due to their growing success, especially in connection with political portraits, Harris and Ewing hired a number of uncredited photographers who covered events for them, but the Paris Peace Conference was covered by Harris himself, and he later judged it his 'big coup': '[a]t Versailles with President Woodrow Wilson, he dreamed of making pictures of *all* the delegates. But would they pose? George [Harris] went to Mrs. Wilson. Would she like an album of autographed photos? She would. Then, would she help get the men to face his camera? She would – whereupon diplomatic red tape melted down like an ice-cream cone at Panama City in July' ('George W. Harris' (interview), *The Rotarian*, March 1948, p. 27).

Painfully aware that Arab interests had low priority at the Peace Conference, Lawrence lobbied for them relentlessly, gave interviews to British and American journalists, and also met with 'President Wilson, and the other people who have influence' (Lawrence, letter to his family, 30 January 1919), in the hope that Wilson would honour his wartime promise of security and the opportunity of autonomous development for nationalities that were under Ottoman rule. In this context, Lawrence's portrait by Harris, arranged via Mrs Wilson, is particularly significant.

The Hutchins family, in whose possession this photograph was until 2017, owned both photographs by Lawrence that he gave them, and also portraits of him (such as this, and the portrait by Howard Coster, item 16 in this catalogue), which were most likely also given to them by Lawrence.

Vintage prints of this portrait are rare: we have been able to trace one example of the print at the Imperial War Museums (apparently cropped more deeply at the lower edge than ours), but we none in any other institutional collections, including those of the National Portrait Gallery, the Library of Congress, the Bodleian Library, Liddell Hart Military Archives, KCL, etc., and it is similarly scarce in commerce. A print of another photograph from the same sitting is held by All Souls College, Oxford, which had elected Lawrence a fellow shortly after his return from Versailles (see J. Wilson, *T.E. Lawrence*, item 180).

THE PARALLEL 1922 AND 1926 TEXTS OF *SEVEN PILLARS OF WISDOM*
LIMITED TO FIFTY SETS



II. LAWRENCE, T.E. *Seven Pillars of Wisdom. A Triumph. 1922 and 1926 Texts.* Edited by Jeremy Wilson. *Fordingbridge: Castle Hill Press, 2008.*

2 volumes, folio (281 x 196mm), pp. I: [9 (half-title, verso blank, title, colophon, preface, contents)], [1 (blank)], [1]-559, [560 (blank)]; II: [6 (half-title, verso blank, title, colophon, contents)], [561]-1064; text printed in double columns; original brown crushed morocco backed cloth by the Fine Book Bindery, spines lettered directly in gilt, dark-brown endpapers, top edges brown, cloth slipcase; **a fine set.** **£1300**

Second edition of the parallel 1922 and 1926 texts, no. 8 of 37 sets, from an edition of 50. The Castle Hill Press edition of the 'Oxford Edition' of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* was published in 1997 in an edition of 752 sets, of which twenty were issued in a designer binding and also included an additional two-volume parallel text edition of the 1922 and 1926 ('Subscribers' Edition') texts. The sheets for the parallel text edition had originally been erroneously imposed in 32-page sections (rather than 8-page sections), and some of these rejected sections were rediscovered in 2008, together with some surplus 8-page sections, the camera-ready typesetting, and quires of the original paper used. From these elements a new edition of fifty sets of the parallel text edition was produced, using rejected or surplus sections, supplemented with newly-printed ones and new title-pages. The text is printed in two columns, with the 1922 text on the left and the 1926 text on the right, permitting the reader to make a direct comparison of the two texts easily, while the running-heads identify the chapters of the two editions.

Cf. O'Brien A034a (1997 ed. of 'Oxford Edition')

THE LARGE-PAPER ISSUE OF *REVOLT IN THE DESERT*,
LARGELY UNOPENED AND WITH THE DUSTWRAPPER



12. LAWRENCE, T.E. *Revolt in the Desert*. London: Butler and Tanner Ltd for Jonathan Cape, 1927.

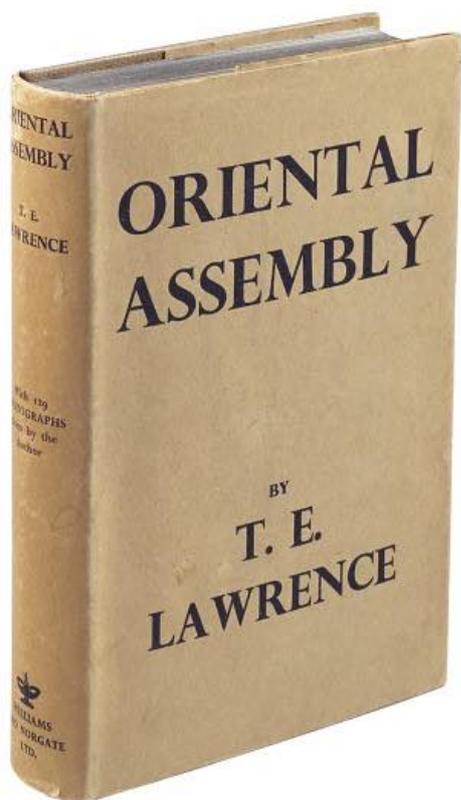
4to in 8s (260 x 197mm), pp. [2 (half-title and limitation statement)], 446; title printed in red and black; colour-printed collotype frontispiece, 10 colour-printed collotype plates (all with tissue guards), and 8 collotype plates after Eric Kennington, Augustus John, William Roberts, *et al.*; one folding map printed in red and black, bound to throw clear and retaining tissue guard; original pigskin-backed buckram, spine lettered in gilt, top edges gilt, others uncut, most quires unopened, printed dustwrapper; extremities minimally rubbed, endpapers skilfully renewed and with light offsetting, dustwrapper damp-marked and heavily marked on lower panel, edges slightly chipped and with short tears, some reinforced on verso with tape, nonetheless a very good, clean copy with the rare dustwrapper; *provenance*: Peter Danby-Smith. **£2,250**

First edition, no. 31 of 315 large-paper copies. *Revolt in the Desert* was an abridgement of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, and was written by Lawrence to defray some of the significant expenses incurred by the lavish and painstaking production of the 'Subscriber's Edition' of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, which had grown from an initial estimate of £3,000 to some £13,000. The abridgement 'was undertaken in 1926 by Lawrence himself with the help of some of his fellow servicemen, the earlier attempt by Edward Garnett having been set aside. Taking a set of proofs of the Cranwell [i.e. 'Subscriber's'] edition and using a brush and purple ink, Lawrence marked out sections of the text. Whole chapters and large portions of others were dropped. [...] [O]f 652 pages 211 were omitted entirely' (O'Brien). This limited, large-paper issue of *Revolt in the Desert* contains 10 colour-printed plates (those in the trade issue were all monochrome), which include 3 plates not present in the trade issue and additional text relating to these additional portraits.

Revolt in the Desert was first published in March 1927 and it enjoyed great success in both Britain and America – by May 1927 more than 90,000 copies had been sold, which enabled Lawrence to pay off the costs of *Seven Pillars* and to exercise his contractual right to forbid Cape to print any further impressions of the work.

O'Brien A101.

THE LAST VOLUME OF LAWRENCE'S WORK TO BE ISSUED BY HIS BROTHER
AND LITERARY EXECUTOR, A.W. LAWRENCE



13. LAWRENCE, T.E. *Oriental Assembly ...* Edited by A.W. Lawrence. With Photographs by the Author. London: Neill and Co., Ltd. for Williams and Norgate Ltd., 1939.

8vo (216 × 138mm), pp. [2 (blank l.)], [i]-xii, [2 (section-title, verso blank)], 1-164, [165]-291, [1 (blank)]; half-tone frontispiece, 12 plates of half-tone illustrations, and half-tone illustrations on pp. [165]-290; illustrations and maps in the text, some full-page, after Lawrence *et al.*; a few light, marginal marks; original light-brown buckram, spine lettered in gilt, top edges black, first issue dustwrapper, not clipped and retaining price '10s. 6d.'; extremities very slightly rubbed, dustwrapper very slightly creased and rubbed at edges, and with a few light marks, upper board and upper panel of dustwrapper with light inkmarks, nonetheless a very good copy in the dustwrapper. **£475**

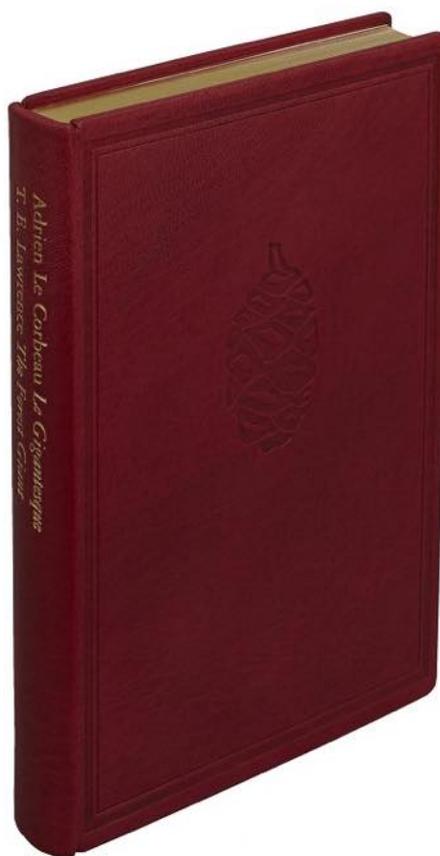
First edition with first issue dustwrapper (the second issue dustwrapper for the second impression published later in the same month was priced 12s. 6d.). The archaeologist A.W. Lawrence, the younger brother and literary executor of T.E. Lawrence, explains in his introduction to *Oriental Assembly* that '[t]his volume comprises practically all the author's miscellaneous writings, with the exception of *Crusader Castles*. [...] There remains nothing else which I intend to place before the general public' (p. v). The volume contains: 'Diary of a Journey across the Euphrates' (which had been published as *The Diary of T.E. Lawrence MCMXI* in an edition of 203 copies by the Corvinus Press in 1937), followed by plates of photographs illustrating it; the articles 'The Changing East' (first published in *The Round Table*, September 1920) and 'The Evolution of a Revolt' (first published in *The Army Quarterly*, October 1920, and later partially incorporated into chapter xxxiii of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*); 'The Suppressed Introductory Chapter for *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*', which 'was suppressed [...] on the advice of Mr Bernard Shaw, and for political reasons has not since been published, apart from a couple of paragraphs quoted from the "Oxford" unrevised text, which reproduces the manuscript [...]. The present version is that found among the proof sheets of the subscribers' edition' (p. 137); and 'On Eric Kennington's Arab Portraits', which was written for a projected but unrealised exhibition of drawings of Arabs by Kennington, and then published as a preface to the Leicester Galleries *Catalogue of an Exhibition of Paintings, Pastels, Drawings and Woodcuts, Illustrating Col. T.E. Lawrence's Book, Seven Pillars of Wisdom* (London: 1927). The final, sixth section comprises 'The War Photographs', 111 images which are printed on the rectos of coated paper with the captions on facing versos (pp. [165]-291).

O'Brien A221.

ONE OF FORTY COPIES IN FULL GOATSKIN WITH ADDITIONAL FACSIMILES

14. LAWRENCE, T.E., translator — ‘LE CORBEAU, Adrien’ [i.e. Rudolf BERNHARDT]. *Le Gigantesque*. Translated by T.E. Lawrence, J.H. Ross, as *The Forest Giant*. Parallel French and English Texts. Edited by Jeremy Wilson. *Fordingbridge: St. Edmundsbury Press for Castle Hill Press, 2004*.

8vo (234 x 153mm), pp. xv, [2 (dedication)], [1 (caption)], 205, [1 (acknowledgements)]; mounted facsimile frontispiece, 5 plates with facsimiles recto-and-verso, and one full-page facsimile in the text; original full red crushed morocco, blind-ruled borders on upper board enclosing central design in blind, spine lettered in gilt, turn-ins ruled in blind, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt, red cloth slipcase; **a fine copy**; *provenance*: Peter Danby-Smith (acquired from the Castle Hill Press). **£500**



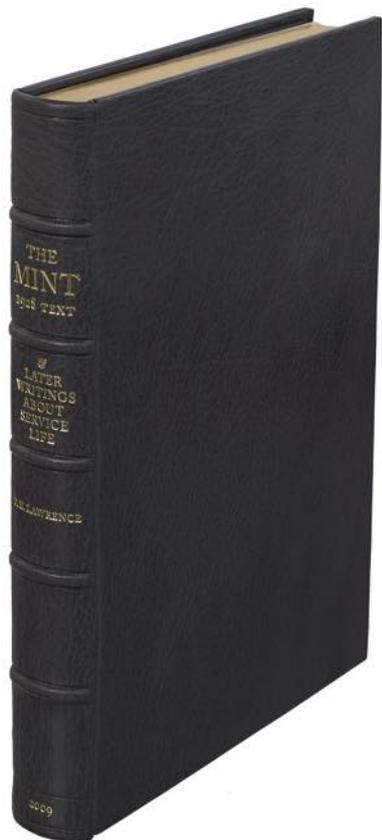
Third English edition, no. 31 of 40 copies bound with eight additional facsimiles in full goatskin, from an edition of 352. The novel *Le Gigantesque* was written by the Rumanian novelist Bernhardt (1886-1932), and was first published in Paris in 1922. In response to a request from Lawrence for translation work – apparently ‘motivated both by a need for funds and by the wish to fill his free time’ (O’Brien, p. 74) – the publisher Jonathan Cape initially suggested J.C. Mardrus’ French text of the *Arabian Nights* and then *Le Gigantesque*, which had been awarded a Prix Montyon by the Académie française in 1923. Lawrence completed his translation of the novel in 1923 and it was published by Cape the following year under Lawrence’s pseudonym J.H. Ross. A second English edition, illustrated by the artist Agnes Miller Parker, was issued in 1935 (shortly after Lawrence’s death), and this third English edition appeared in 2004.

For the Castle Hill Press edition, the French and English texts have been printed on facing pages, which ‘allows readers familiar with French to see that Lawrence’s *Forest Giant* is a skilful re-creation of the work, rather than a straightforward translation. In my judgement his version is significantly better than the French original. It deserves to rank among Lawrence’s literary achievements’ (p. viii). The eighty-five copies bound in full and quarter goatskin include four additional plates of facsimiles, which reproduce extracts from Lawrence’s correspondence with Cape about the translation between 30 March 1923 and 13 September 1923.

O’Brien sA097a.

THE 1928 TEXT OF *THE MINT* AND ITS CONTEXT:

ONE OF FIFTY COPIES IN FULL GOATSKIN WITH ADDITIONAL MATERIAL



15. LAWRENCE, T.E. 'The Mint' and Later Writings about Service Life. Edited by Jeremy and Nicole Wilson. *Fordingbridge: Book Printers Limited for Castle Hill Press, 2009.*

Folio (281 x 198mm), pp. xiii, [1 (blank)], 340, [2 (blank)], VIII; pp. 3-134 printed on grey stock; mounted colour-printed portrait frontispiece after Augustus John; full crushed blue morocco by The Fine Book Bindery, spine divided into compartments by raised bands, lettered directly in 3 and with gilt date at the foot, grey pictorial endpapers, gilt edges, silk marker, blue cloth slipcase; **a fine copy**; *provenance*: Peter Danby-Smith (acquired from the Castle Hill Press).

£950

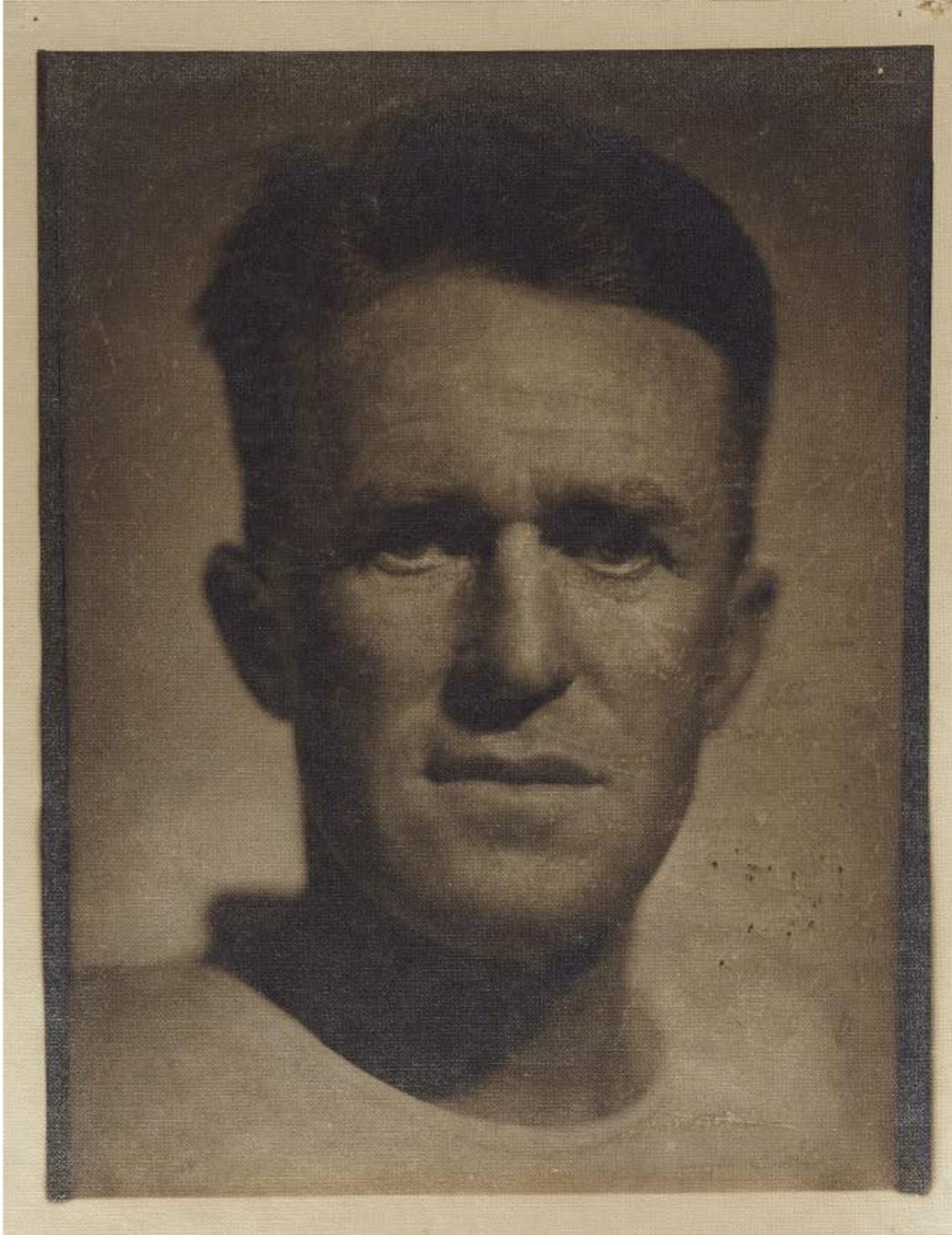
First edition thus, no. 31 of 50 copies signed by Wilson and bound with additional material in full goatskin, from an edition of 277. Lawrence made notes during the early years of his RAF service in 1922 and 1925, and then revised and augmented them while serving in India in 1927-1928. His 1928 manuscript was typed up and copies were distributed to a small

circle of readers, including Air Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard, whose concerns about the dangers of publication persuaded Lawrence to agree that it would not be published before 1950 (however, an edition of 50 copies priced at \$500,000 each was published in the United States in 1936 to secure copyright in the USA). In preparation for a 1950 edition, Jonathan Cape set up a revised version of the text in 1948, but the projected edition was delayed until 1955, to avoid the risk of a potential libel action, which ended with the death of an officer whom Lawrence had described unfavourably.

The present edition is based on Lawrence's 1928 manuscript, which is composed of two sections based on his training at Uxbridge in 1922 (here printed on grey stock) and a third section on his experiences at RAF Cranwell in 1925. Lawrence had intended to add a fourth section, but the surviving notes are too meagre to permit a confident reconstruction of the author's intentions, so the editors assembled a selection of Lawrence's later writings about service life, drawn from letters and reports dating from 1927 to 1935 and arranged in diary form like the preceding sections: '[i]n effect, this fourth section extends *The Mint* to the end of Lawrence's RAF service. It also helps redress the negative impact of the Uxbridge chapters that make up almost 80% of the 1928 *Mint* text' (prospectus). The book concludes with extracts from Lawrence's letters in which he discusses *The Mint* with Edward and David Garnett, Bernard and Charlotte Shaw, E.M. Forster, Trenchard, and Cape. The fifty copies bound in full goatskin also contain an additional section of eight pages, comprising 'Some Uxbridge Notes' (which had previously been on display at the base) and four notes about Cranwell, which Lawrence had sent to his mother in September 1925.

Cf. O'Brien A166 (NY: 1936 ed.) and A172-173 (London: 1955 eds).

'I THINK THAT IT IS VERY GOOD, AS A PHOTOGRAPH'
AN ASSOCIATION COPY OF COSTER'S CELEBRATED PORTRAIT



16. LAWRENCE, T.E. – Howard Sydney Musgrave COSTER, *photographer.
'T.E. Lawrence'. [?London: c. 1931-1937].

Vintage silver gelatin transferotype photographic print on linen (310 x 237mm) and tipped onto board mount; some very slight surface indentations and marks, light oxidisation of emulsion (as often), nonetheless a very good example of Coster's celebrated portrait of Lawrence; *provenance:* [possibly a gift from T.E. Lawrence to:] – **the family of Lawrence's school-friend Henry Hutchins** (by descent; sold 2017). **£3,950 + VAT in the EU**

The photographer Howard Coster (1885-1959) established his studio in London in 1926, and quickly became well-known for his portraits of contemporary writers, including Shaw, Forster, Sassoon, and Yeats. In a letter to Charlotte Shaw on 14 October 1931, Lawrence described the circumstances under which Coster took this photograph: '[o]n Friday I was on the embankment near the Temple [...]. A little bare-headed man rushed up and said "Colonel Lawrence?" "Used to be", I replied. "I want to photograph you". "But who are you?" I asked. "My name is Howard Coster". "A professional?" I asked. "Yes, but this is for myself. I don't want to sell it or show it. You and Gandhi are the two people I want to take". So I went along, for the joke of it, and he put me on a little chair, made me take my tunic off, and photographed me about a dozen times. A little shop in Essex Street. Rather a nice little stammering man, I thought. Works for *Vogue*!' (M. Brown (ed.), *The Letters of T.E. Lawrence* (London: 1988), pp. 458-459). The photographer Arthur Strong, who was apprenticed to Coster in 1930, adds a little more detail to the meeting in his later account of it: 'looking in a bookshop at the top of Essex Street, [Coster] saw someone he thought he recognised. "Aren't you Lawrence of Arabia?" "No," was the reply, "I'm Shaw." Coster knew Lawrence had changed his name and said so; and Lawrence was so disarmed by his frank manner and personality that he accepted his invitation to come to the studio a few doors away. Thus Lawrence became the subject of one of Coster's best photographs' (*Howard Coster's Celebrity Portraits*, p. xiv). As Terence Pepper and Susanna Brown comment in their ODNB article on Coster, **his 'portrait of Lawrence of Arabia became an iconic image'**.

Two weeks after the sitting, Lawrence received a print of one of the photographs from Coster, which Lawrence sent on to Cloud's Hill, writing to his mother (who had been staying there), 'I do not expect you are still in the cottage... but have meanwhile sent to it that photograph given to me by Coster, the London photographer who asked me to sit for him a month ago. Pity it is so large, for I think that it is very good, as a photograph' (letter of 30 October 1931; *The Home Letters of T.E. Lawrence and his Brothers* (Oxford: 1954), p. 379). The photograph seems to have been available in two formats: smaller prints measuring *circa* 243 x 168mm and larger prints (such as this), printed on linen. Strong recalls that prints from Coster's negatives were 'made in reverse on Kodak's transferotype paper, of which there was only one grade. [Coster's wife] Joan organised the actual transfer – onto linen for the men and silk for the ladies' (*loc. cit.*).

We have only been able to trace one other large-format print on linen at auction in the past twenty-five years, and this example is from the collection of the family of Lawrence's childhood friend C. Henry Hutchins, who was, like T.E. Lawrence and his brothers, a student at the City of Oxford High School for Boys, and later wrote that, 'I knew him intimately during his early school days' (D.G. Garnett, ed., *The Letters* (London: 1938), p. 37). This example is accompanied by Coster's printed studio label with the text 'Howard Coster. Photographer of Men. 8 Essex Street, Strand, London' (dated in the label 1931), which has been pasted onto card and was apparently excised from the mount of the photograph. This label certainly dates from 1931 to 1943, when Coster moved his studio to 3 Victoria Street, London, and most probably 1931 to 1937, when he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, and began to sign his work 'Howard Coster FRSA'. It therefore seems most likely that this is a closely-contemporary print produced in Coster's studio and was either given to Henry Hutchins and/or the Hutchins family by Lawrence (or a family member), or, possibly, acquired directly from the studio by the Hutchins family.

T. Pepper, *Howard Coster's Celebrity Portraits* (London: 1985), pp. 12 and 107; J. Wilson *T.E. Lawrence* (London: 1988), no. 315.

‘SHE HAS FOUND OUT ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL COUNTRIES IN THE
WORLD, AND HAS DONE IT JUSTICE’ (VITA SACKVILLE-WEST)

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

8vo (213 × 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

‘Cheap edition’. *The Valleys of the Assassins* was Stark’s second book after her celebrated account of her life as a journalist in Baghdad from 1929 onwards, *Baghdad Sketches*. Stark travelled through Persia in the late 1920s and early 1930s, and 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, 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 (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; he then joined the foreign service in 1950 and Third Secretary in Kabul from 1951 to 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 – an expedition that 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.

THE CATALOGUE OF ATABEY'S REMARKABLE LIBRARY RELATING TO THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND THE MIDDLE EAST



18. ATABEY, Sefik E. – Leonora NAVARI. *The Ottoman World. The Sefik E. Atabey Collection. Books, Manuscripts and Maps. London: Bernard J. Shapero, 1998.*

2 volumes, folio (335 x 235mm), pp. I: [8], 372, [4 (blank)]; II: [4], 373-757, [3 (blank)]; colour-printed illustrations in the text, many full-page; original red boards, lettered and decorated in gilt, light-brown endpapers; a fine set. **£600**

First and only edition, limited to 750 sets. A comprehensive catalogue of Sefik E. Atabey's remarkable library of some 1,370 pre-1854 books, manuscripts, and maps relating to the Ottoman Empire and the Middle East. Each item is carefully described and annotated, and the catalogue is supplemented by indices of authors, editors, artists, engravers, binders, and subscribers; selected places and subject; and the titles of anonymous publications.

The work is an important addition to the reference literature on the subject, and can be considered complementary to Navari's earlier *Greece and the Levant: the Catalogue of the Henry Myron Blackmer Collection* (London: 1989). The collection (which was sold *en bloc* in the late 1990s) was particularly notable for the number of works it contained from celebrated libraries, including those of Britwell Court, the duc de La Rochefoucauld at Roche-Guyon, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earls Fitzwilliam, Charles X of France, and Czar Nicholas I of Russia (a number in fine armorial bindings), which are identified in the separate index of provenances.



AFRICA

SLAVES, PIRATES, AND THE COAST OF WEST AFRICA:
A CRISP COPY IN A CONTEMPORARY BINDING



19. SNELGRAVE, William. *A New Account of Some Parts of Guinea, and the Slave-Trade, containing I. The History of the Late Conquest of the Kingdom of Whidaw by the King of Dahomè. The Author's Journey to the Conqueror's Camp; where he Saw Several Captives Sacrificed, &c. II. The Manner how the Negroes become Slaves. The Numbers of the Yearly Exported from Guinea to America. The Lawfulness of that Trade. The Mutinies among them on Board the Ships where the Author has been, &c. III. A Relation of the Author's being Taken by Pirates, and the Many Dangers he Underwent.* London: James, John and Paul Knapton, 1734.

8vo (194 x 115mm), pp. [23], [1 (errata)], 288; pp. 82-83 misnumbered '66' and '67', pp. 86-87 as '70' and '71', pp. 90-91 as '74' and '75', pp. 94-95 as '78' and '79'; folding engraved map, woodcut tailpieces, type-ornament rules; occasional very light marking or spotting, light mark on map, small marginal flaw on M1; later British speckled calf, boards with borders of double gilt rules, spine gilt in compartments, board-edges roll-tooled in blind, all edges speckled red; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, unobtrusive small scuffs on boards, head of spine slightly chipped, nonetheless a **very good, crisp copy.** **£3,000**

First edition. *A New Account of Some Parts of Guinea* was written by Captain William Snelgrave (d. 1763), and includes the author's own biography and information about his career as a slave trader.

His first voyage to Africa, to Old Calabar, was in 1704, on a ship commanded by his father, and he re-visited it in 1713; on his 1719 trip to Sierra Leone he was taken by pirates under Captain Coklyn and Captain Davis; two years later he visited the Gold Coast, and finally, in 1727 and 1730, went to the ports of Wydah (which he had seen previously) and Jakin on the Slave Coast. These final two voyages, and the 1719 encounter with pirates, are recounted in detail in the *New Account of Some Parts of Guinea*.

After introducing the trade and peoples along the coast of West Africa (this introduction was heavily based on Bosman's 1705 account of the country), Snelgrave provides a 'History of the Late Conquest of the Kingdom of Whidaw by the King of Dahomè', including Snelgrave's 'Journey to the Conqueror's Camp' at the recently-captured Allada, 'where he saw several Captives sacrificed' – the first substantial published account of the kingdom. A 'Supplement' on Snelgrave's 1730 visit to the area, and 'Additions' on the Dahomian destruction of Jakin in 1732 (inserted '[a]s the Publication of this Book has been deferred till the Winter Season', p. 147) follow. Generally, Snelgrave finds that 'the Dahomean conquest has ruined the slave trade there' (Hogg).

The second part of the book ('The Manner how the Negroes Become Slaves') is essentially a defence of the slave trade, and 'principally of interest for its argument that captives taken in African wars would be put to death if they were not purchased by European slave traders, making clear that Snelgrave's [earlier] stress on the Dahomian practice of human sacrifice' served 'a specific polemical purpose' (Robin Law, 'The Original Manuscript Version of William Snelgrave's "New Account of Some Parts of Guinea"', *History in Africa* 17 (1990), pp. 367-372, p. 368). Snelgrave closes with a section on the abovementioned 1719 pirate incident. Apart from its importance as a first-hand account of the slave trade, *A New Account of Some Parts of Guinea* also of interest for the information it contains on other economic exchanges with Britain, e.g. the gold trade from the West African coast. **The work is scarce on the market**, particularly in such crisp condition.

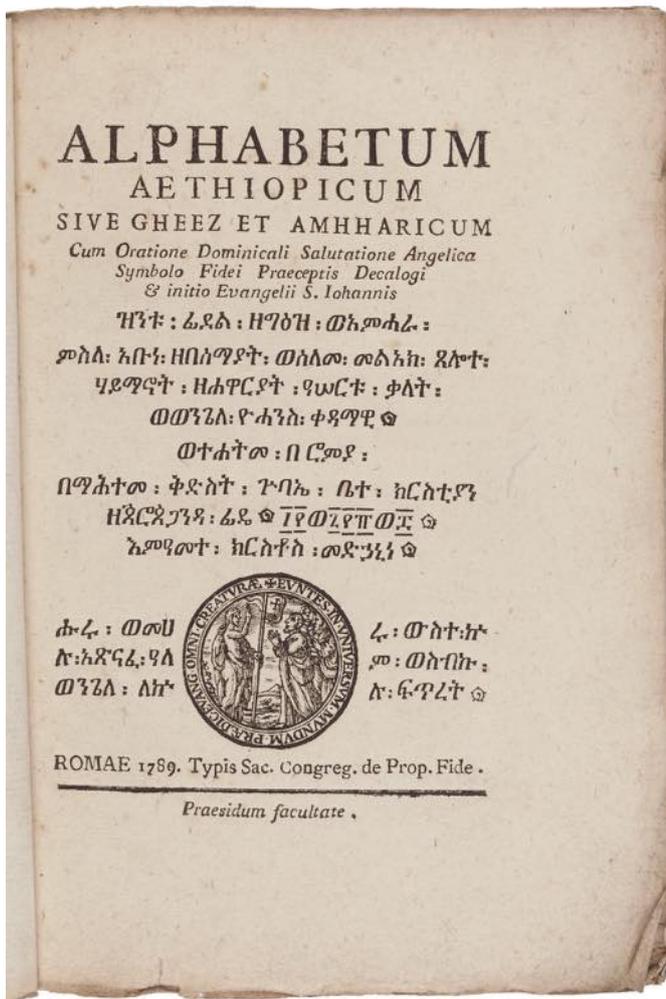
Cox I, pp. 374-375; ESTC T136167; Goldsmiths' 7204; Hanson 4702; Hogg, *The African Slave Trade*, 150; Joucla, *Bibliographie de l'Afrique occidentale française*, 8652; Kress 4197; Sabin 85380.

ETHIOPIAN FOR MISSIONARIES

20. [AMADUZZI, Giovanni Cristofano]. Alphabetum aethiopicum sive gheez et amhharicum: cum oratione dominicali salutatione angelica, symbolo fidei, praeceptis decalogi & initio evangelii S. Iohannis. Rome: Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, 1789.

8vo (192 x 130mm), pp. 32; printed in Roman, Ge'ez and Amharic types; publisher's woodcut device on title; occasional light marginal creasing, very lightly foxed; early grey-blue wrappers, uncut; wrappers lightly creased, extremities slightly chipped, nevertheless generally a very good, uncut copy; *provenance*: 19th-century manuscript [price] note inside upper wrapper. **£675**

Second edition, with a new introduction by Amaduzzi. This guide to the Ethiopian languages (Amharic and Ge'ez) was published by the press of the Roman Catholic Church's Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, which had been founded in 1622. The press produced this and other alphabets for missionary work in Asia, Africa and the Americas – regions at risk of



succumbing to the protestant missions – and, as the introductory essay by press superintendent Giovanni Cristofano Amaduzzi (1740-1792) explains, had owned Ethiopian types from c. 1630 onwards. The predecessor to the present work, the *Alphabetum Aethiopicum, sive Abyssinum*, was published by the same press in 1631, and this edition is the first to include Amharic type, as well as the extensive, eighteen-page introduction.

The introduction provides a history of the Ethiopian language in its historical and linguistic context, with ‘an account of the progress of the study of Ethiopic in Europe from 1630 to 1789’ (Black), including extensive references to contemporary libraries (e.g. that of the Vatican) and their holdings of Ethiopian works. The second part (p. 19 ff.) then gives a full ‘alphabet’, or ‘Syllabarium’, listing the Ethiopian and Amharic syllables beside their Hebrew and Latin equivalents; an appendix adds elements specific to the Amharic common dialect

(‘pro dialecto vulgari Amhhara’). The tract closes with translations into Amharic of the Trinitarian formula, the Our Father, the Hail Mary, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, and the initial verses of Genesis.

Black, *Ethiopica & Amharica*, 21; Fumagalli 1321; Smitskamp 213.

KAFFIRS, HOTTENTOTS, AND BOSJESMEN: A REMARKABLE AFRICAN JOURNEY, WITH AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER

21. BARROW, Sir John, Bt. Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa. In which are Described the Character and the Condition of the Dutch Colonists of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the Several Tribes of Natives beyond its Limits: the Natural History of such Subjects as Occurred in the Animal, Mineral, and Vegetable Kingdoms; and the Geography of the Southern Extremity of Africa. Comprehending also a Topographical and Statistical Sketch of the Cape Colony: with an Inquiry into its Importance as a Naval and Military Station; as a Commercial Emporium; and as a Territorial Possession ... The Second Edition, with Additions and Alterations. London: Strahan and Preston for T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1806.



A Boons wife taking her Coffee

4to (283 x 217mm), 2 volumes, pp. I: [i]-xvi, [2 (contents, verso blank)], [1]-427, [1 (blank)], [1]-8 (publisher's catalogue, dated 1 January 1806); II: [6 (half-title, imprint on verso, title, verso blank, contents, verso blank)], [1]-372, [4 (plates, verso blank, publisher's advertisement)]; 8 hand-coloured aquatint plates by T. Medland after Samuel Daniell, one double-page folding engraved map by S.J. Neele after Barrow, hand-coloured in outline, 8 folding engraved maps and charts, 2 hand-coloured, by Neele after Barrow, Bridges, *et al.*, wood-engraved illustration and letterpress tables in the text; some variable, generally light spotting and offsetting, occasional light marginal marking or light damp-marking, marginal wax-mark on I, C3, old marginal repair on II, A3, short tears on folds of 2 maps, one map supplied in facsimile; 20th-century British half speckled calf over marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-pieces in 2, uncut; provenance: 'AMD' (early pencilled initials on vol. I title) – [?Halewood & Sons, Preston, 11 July 1964 (pencilled acquisition note on lower pastedown of vol. I)].

[With:]

J. BARROW. Autograph letter signed ('John Barrow') to Thomas Wallace. *Admiralty, 26 April 1814.*

1p., 8vo, tipped onto [?]an album leaf, the leaf in turn laid down onto the front flyleaf of volume I.

£2,500

‘Second and best edition’, with an autograph letter signed from Barrow. The son of a journeyman tanner, Barrow (1764-1848) left school at 13, and was successively employed as a clerk in a Liverpool iron foundry, a landsman on a Greenland whaler, and a mathematics teacher in a Greenwich academy preparing young men for a naval career, before he was appointed Comptroller of Household to Macartney’s celebrated embassy to China (1792-1794). His abilities impressed Macartney, who was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope in 1797 and selected Barrow as his private secretary: ‘Lord Macartney at once sent him on a double mission, viz. to reconcile the Kaffirs and Boers, and to obtain more accurate topographical knowledge of the colony, there being then no map which embraced one-tenth of it. In pursuit of these objects he traversed every part of the colony, and visited the several countries of the Kaffirs, the Hottentots, and the Bosjesmen, performing “a journey exceeding one thousand miles on horseback, on foot, and very rarely in a covered wagon, and full half the distance as a pedestrian, and never except for a few nights sleeping under a roof.” On his return he received proof of Lord Macartney’s approbation by being appointed auditor-general of public accounts [...]. Upon Lord Macartney’s return to England [in 1799] disturbances again broke out between the Boers and natives, and Barrow was employed by General Dundas on a mission of reconciliation. At its close he married Miss Anna Maria Trüter, and in the year 1800 bought a house looking on Table Mountain, where he intended to settle “as a country gentleman of South Africa.” (ODNB). However, the Treaty of Amiens (1802) thwarted his plans, the Cape was evacuated, and Barrow returned to England when the colony passed to the Dutch in 1803. In 1804 Barrow was appointed Second Secretary of the Admiralty and held the position until 1845, except for a brief period between February 1806 and April 1807.

Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa was first published in 1801-1804, and provides an account of his journeys throughout the country, giving much anthropological information on the indigenous peoples he encountered, and details of the natural history of the regions he visited. It also examines the larger questions of the military and naval importance of the Cape to Britain’s imperial interests, and is illustrated with maps based upon his surveys.

The present, second edition is considered the best, due to the addition of the fine aquatint plates by Samuel Daniell (who had presumably met Barrow at the Cape while travelling there). The text is lightly revised, as the author notes in his preface: ‘[i]n the arrangement of the materials I have made some little change, and rejected some superfluous matter and repetitions which were unavoidable in the former volumes, on account of their having been published at different times’ (I, p. xv). This set is uncut, and retains the half-title in volume II (none was issued for volume I) and the publisher’s advertisement at the end of volume II (not called for by Abbey or Tooley; the former calls for a map in volume I, not called for by the plate list or by Tooley).

The autograph letter inserted in this set is from Barrow to Thomas Wallace (1768-1844), who had been appointed one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India in 1800, holding the position (apart from a short break in 1806) until 1816. In his letter Barrow submits a letter (presumably applying for a post) from a Captain Clarke, whom Barrow judges an ‘active, intelligent, upright officer’, and of whom he believes that he would be ‘of infinite service in the shipping interest of the East India Company’.

Abbey, *Travel*, 322; Gay 2996; Hosken, p. 12; Mendelssohn I., pp. 88-89; Tooley 85 (‘Second and best edition’).

A LARGE-PAPER COPY OF SALT'S *VOYAGE TO ABYSSINIA*



ABYSSINIANS REPORTING.

22. SALT, Henry. *A Voyage to Abyssinia, and Travels into the Interior of that Country, Executed under the Orders of the British Government, in the Years 1809 and 1810; in which are Included, An Account of the Portuguese Settlements on the East Coast of Africa, Visited in the Course of the Voyage; a Concise Narrative of Late Events in Arabia Felix; and Some Particulars Respecting the Aboriginal African Tribes, Extending from Mosambique to the Borders of Egypt; together with Vocabularies of their Respective Languages.* London: W. Bulmer and Co. for F.C. and J. Rivington, 1814.

4to (335 x 253mm), pp. iii-xi (title, verso blank, dedication, contents), [1 (blank)], [4 (list of plates and errata)], 506, i-lxxv (appendix), [1 (blank)]; printed in Greek, Arabic, Ethiopic, and Roman types; 27 engraved plates by C. Heath after Salt, 6 engraved maps by A. Macpherson after J. Outhett (the charts of Annesley Bay and Howakil Bay printed on one sheet), 4 folding, one hand-coloured, engraved headpiece and tailpiece by Heath after Salt, wood-engraved illustrations in the text; 3S4 a cancellans; occasional light offsetting and spotting, headpiece slightly misregistered and overlapping letterpress, skilfully-repaired tears on 3 folding maps; mid-19th-century full English Russia gilt, boards with borders of triple gilt rules enclosing triple blind rules, rebacked with 20th-century calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, lettered directly with date at the foot, gilt-ruled board-edges and turn-ins, marbled endpapers, all edges marbled, green silk marker; *provenance*: the Earl of Minto (engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown,

probably that of Gilbert John Elliot Murray Kynynmound, 4th Earl of Minto (1845-1914), over traces of an earlier, removed bookplate) – Bernard Quaritch, London (pencilled collation note on rear flyleaf signed A.W.S. and pencilled price-codes) – Sir Malin and Lady Constantine Eugenie Sorsbie (1906-1988 and d. 1988, married 1955, engraved armorial bookplate on front free endpaper).

£3,000

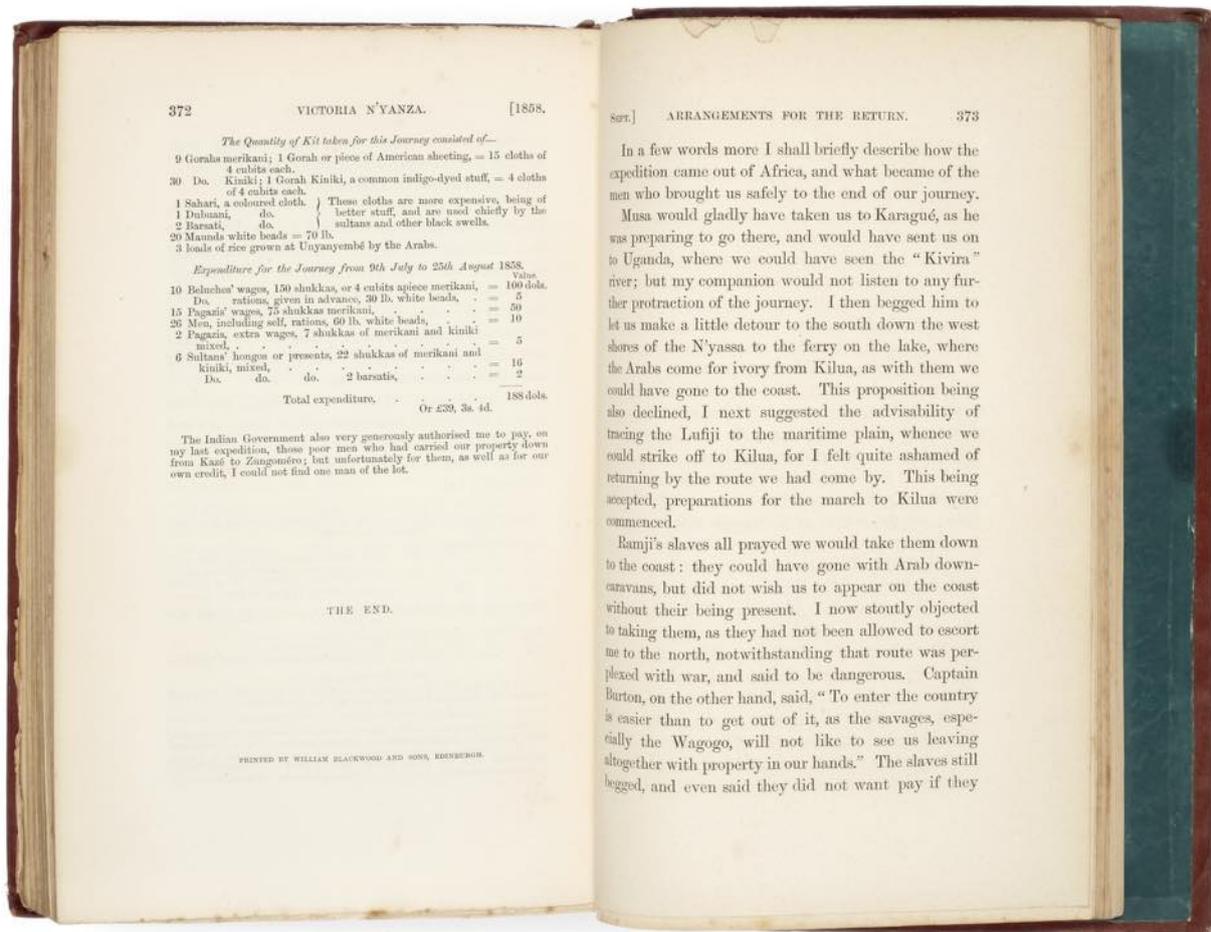
First edition, large-paper issue. The traveller, artist, and antiquarian Salt (1780-1827) briefly worked as an artist in his native Lichfield and London, before joining Viscount Valentia on his tour of India and the Middle East in 1802 as a secretary and draughtsman. During the expedition, Salt was sent to Abyssinia, on a mission to the Ras of Tigré, ‘whose affection and respect he gained, and with whom he left one of his party, Nathaniel Pearce’ (ODNB), and the party returned to England in 1806; Valentia published an account as *Travels in India* in 1809, illustrated by Salt, and the artist also issued his own *24 Views in St Helena, India and Egypt* in 1809.

‘On 2 March 1809 Salt sailed on a mission from the British government to Abyssinia, to carry presents to the king and report on the state of the country. Owing to factious unrest, he was prevented from going to the king at Gondar and was obliged to deliver the presents instead to the ras of Tigré. While in Abyssinia he made many observations on the geography, the customs of the people, and the flora and fauna. He brought back many specimens, including a previously unknown dik-dik. Another member of Salt’s party, William Coffin, chose to remain in Abyssinia when Salt returned to England in 1811. In 1812 Salt became a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Linnean Society, and a correspondent of the Institut de France. In 1812 he was elected one of the very few honorary members of the African Association in acknowledgement of information he had procured in its interest. In 1814 he published *A Voyage to Abyssinia*, which was received with some acclaim’ (*op. cit.*). Described by Blackmer as a ‘very interesting work’, *A Voyage to Abyssinia* includes an account of the Portuguese settlements on the east coast of Africa and an appendix giving the vocabularies of the dialects spoken by different indigenous peoples inhabiting the coast from Mozambique to the borders of Egypt. It is also notable for ‘a description of shooting hippopotamus on the Tacazzi River, with perhaps the earliest printed illustration of hippo shooting’ (Czech). The work was issued in both standard and large-paper copies; the former are around 300 x 230mm when bound and the large-paper copies (such as this) are some 35mm taller and 25mm wider, on paper watermarked ‘W. Balston 1814’.

This copy was previously in the library of the Earls of Minto, and the bookplate is apparently that of the soldier, journalist and administrator Gilbert Kynynmound, the fourth Earl of Minto, who was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1898, holding the office until 1904, and then Viceroy of India (1905-1910); he is described by the ODNB as ‘a perfect example of the aristocratic pro-consul who was so much the backbone of the running of the British empire’. The volume was later in the library of Sir Malin and Lady Constantine Sorsbie: Malin Sorsbie was born in England, and then studied in Canada at Manitoba University, before joining the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in 1926. In 1930 he was recruited into the Royal Air Force and then took up a position with Imperial Airways in 1936, before moving to BOAC in 1940 and finally holding the position of General Manager for East African Airways between 1947 and 1956.

Blackmer 1479; Brunet V, col. 96 (noting copies on ‘pap. Impérial’); Czech, *African*, p. 141; Fumagalli 139; Gay 2683; Hess and Cogger 892; Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 208 (misdated 1809); Lowndes, p. 2180 (noting large-paper copies); SAB IV, p. 122.

ONE OF ONLY TWELVE COPIES PRINTED FOR SPEKE'S FAMILY, WITH THE
SUPPRESSED EIGHT PAGES OF ADDITIONAL TEXT AT THE END



23. SPEKE, John Hanning. What Led to the Discovery of the Source of the Nile. *Edinburgh and London, William Blackwood and Sons, 1864.*

8vo (222 x 140mm), pp. i-x, [2 (section-title, verso blank)], [1]-372 (text), 373-380 ('Tail'), [32 (publisher's catalogue)]; wood-engraved frontispiece by J.W. Whymper after I.B. Zwecker, one engraved folding map by W. & A.K. Johnstone after C.I. Cruttenden and Speke and one double-page engraved map by W. & A.K. Johnstone with route added by hand in red; some light spotting and marking, folding map with skilfully-repaired tears, 5 ll. with small marginal tears causing loss, due to clumsy opening, catalogue printed on poorer stock and lightly browned as usual; original ochre cloth by Edmonds & Remnants, London with their ticket on the lower pastedown, boards with central blind-ruled panel enclosed within border of double blind rules, spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine decorated with gilt rules and rolls, coated green endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, a few light marks, upper hinge partially cracked, small traces of adhesive on endpapers, nonetheless a **very good copy in the original cloth**; *provenance*: **Reverend Benjamin Speke** (1830-1881, brother of the author; gift to:) – William Beaumont (presentation inscription on title 'Wm Beaumont from Ben Speke') – Francis Edwards, London (purchased by:) – John H[---], Wayne, GA, 19 July 1951 (ownership inscription and purchase note on upper pastedown). **Sold**

First edition, ‘family issue’, one of only twelve copies, of which only five, including this have been recorded in recent years. As Speke explains in his preface, *What Led to the Discovery of the Source of the Nile* is a ‘short connected history of my first two explorations in Africa’, the two expeditions undertaken with Richard Burton in 1854-1855 (to Somalia) and in 1856-1859 (to the lakes of East Africa), and an account of Speke’s ‘independent journey to and from the Victoria N’yanza, which is the great source or reservoir of the Nile’ during the latter expedition. What had begun as a friendly relationship between the two subalterns deteriorated significantly over the course of these two expeditions. The first significant breach in the relationship followed the attack on the first expedition’s encampment at Berbera on 18 April 1855 by the Habr Awal tribe, which left Burton seriously injured and saw Speke viciously assaulted and captured. The expedition, which was intended to locate the origin of the White Nile, was concluded prematurely, and Speke and Burton returned to England in 1855. The circumstances of the attack attracted official investigation and censure of those involved, which in turn provoked ill-feeling and recriminations between Burton and Speke, with the latter subsequently suggesting that Burton had cowered in his tent while Speke had hurled himself into the *mêlée*.

The simmering disputes escalated into open antagonism between the two men during and after the second expedition, which was tasked with finding and surveying the fabled Lake Nyasa, and then turning northwards and attempting to identify the source of the Nile. The expedition was successful in locating Lake Tanganika, but both men suffered severe illness, which incapacitated them and curtailed their exploration of the lake. The expedition returned to Kazeh, to regroup, recuperate, and then make their way back to the coast, as Burton felt that the discovery of Lake Tanganyika (which he believed was the source of the Nile) meant that they had at least partially succeeded in their objectives. Speke, who was chafing at his subordinate role, proposed that they should strike north to search for the Ukerewe Lake, but Burton declined, believing that such an expedition would be fruitless, so it was agreed that Speke would lead a subsidiary party to the lake; as Alexander Maitland writes, ‘by underestimating the younger man’s true capacity and talent, by disregarding his invitation to visit the Ukerewe, Burton tragically erred and in so doing denied his expedition *and himself* the benefits of what became its greatest achievement’ (Speke (London: 1971), p. 77). Speke first saw the Ukerewe, which he named the Victoria Nyanza, on 3 August 1858, and it was ‘in this moment [...] that the inspiration struck him, so clearly henceforward he could never be in any doubt, that here, stretching out before him, was the lake which formed the great reservoir of the White Nile’ (*op. cit.*, p. 83). An argument over the final payment to the caravaners, who wanted a more generous settlement, was a further disagreement between the two explorers, while the dispute over the true source of the Nile deepened the rift. Speke travelled back to England before Burton, and lectured to the Royal Geographical Society on the expedition’s discoveries and his conviction that he had identified the source of the Nile (thus disregarding a promise that he would make no announcements until Burton was also back in London), and then published an account of the expedition in *Blackwood’s Magazine*. The outcome was that Speke was feted as the hero of the hour in London, while Burton’s role in the expedition was perceived as secondary, and the dispute (which was mischievously encouraged by others) became one of the most notorious and public quarrels of the era.

Although Speke attempted a *rapprochement* in a letter to Burton of 16 April 1860, Burton’s reply firmly rebuffed Speke’s request for a more temperate relationship and, ‘in this way, all communication between the two men concluded’ (Maitland, p. 115). On 27 April 1860 Speke

sailed for Africa, on his three-year-long expedition to confirm the Victoria Nyanza as the source of the Nile, which he did to his satisfaction on 28 July 1862; meanwhile, later in 1860, Burton published *The Lake Regions of Central Africa*, which attacked the deficiencies in Speke's data, his unsubstantiated speculations, and the paucity of evidence mustered in support of his case. Nevertheless, Speke returned to England in 1863 to a rapturous reception from the public and much of the geographical establishment, and wrote up his account of the most recent expedition, which Blackwood's published in December 1863 as *Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile*. Gradually, however, scepticism about Speke's claims grew and his somewhat casual treatment of the RGS (the sponsor of the 1860-1863 expedition), led to a cooling of its support for his cause. Throughout 1864, Speke worked on his notes from the two previous expeditions, which would be published as *What Led ...*, a work intended to provide a context to his discovery and also to present his arguments against Burton. As Maitland observes, Speke had an 'almost masochistic urge to work over the old Somali and Tanganyika ground, whipping himself into a rage with each reflection upon former disagreements, scraping the scabs off old and partially covered wounds. It was the need to consummate the literary duel that drove Speke on. In consequence, [...] *What Led to the Discovery of the Source of the Nile* is a far more personal narrative. [...] **Apart from its range of feeling, personality, simplicity and lack of inhibition together form the essence of the book's greatness, assuring its place, along with that of the *Journal*, among the outstanding works of nineteenth-century travel and exploration**' (p. 199).

The feud with Burton, and Speke's implacable pursuit of it, greatly troubled his friend and publisher John Blackwood, and both Blackwood and Speke's family remonstrated with the author repeatedly, concerned that a continued vendetta in print would obscure the importance of the discoveries communicated in *What Led ...* Eventually, a compromise was agreed, and the final section of Speke's text (or the 'Tail', as he referred to it, perhaps with the connotation that, like a scorpion's tail, it carried the 'sting' of the book), which detailed further aspects of the feud, was cropped from the end of the trade issue of the first edition, and thus the final chapter concludes on p. 372, with the words 'The End'. In return for Speke's agreement to this truncation, Blackwood's also printed a separate issue of twelve 'family' copies with an additional section of eight pages, paginated continuously 373-380 and with the continuing running head 'Victoria N'yanza', for Speke to distribute among his family. These copies are recorded in the William Blackwood & Sons archive at the National Library of Scotland where 'Publication Ledger V' itemises a cost of 13s. and 6d. for '8pp. deleted at end but 12 copies printed for Author' and records '12 [copies] del[ivere]d. Author' (MS 30860, p. 366). A letter from William Blackwood to Speke of 16 July 1864 states that the book has just been published and that Speke will receive his copies shortly, adding, '[i]n a short note I have to day from my Uncle John, he beg of me, to drop you a line to be very cautious, & not let any of these copies be sent about beyond your family circle' ('Private Letter Book', MS30361, pp. 170-171).

The text of the 'Tail' contains significant information on the disputes between Speke and Burton during their 1856-1859 expedition, including the payment of the caravaners and Speke's claim that Burton planned to travel to Jerusalem from Aden (rather than return to England), and ends with a description of Speke's lecture to the RGS on his return: '[t]o show how the Nile drained the Victoria N'yanza, I got Mr. Finlay (the Society's mapper) to draw me a diagram, and with that hanging over our heads, **I, for the first time, propounded in public my opinion that the Victoria N'yanza would eventually prove to be the source of the Nile**' (p. 380).

Maitland had examined a copy at Blackwood's offices in Edinburgh in the mid-1960s, while researching his biography, but respected the wishes of Speke's descendants and did not publish details of this, and certain other unpublished Speke material, and so the 'Tail' had been known only to a very small number of people through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries until Speke's own copy (which contained the 'Tail') was sold by Christie's London on 7 April 2004 as lot 471 of Quentin Keynes' celebrated library, and the additional text was described in the catalogue.

The appearance of the Speke-Keynes copy led the American academic W.B. Carnochan to investigate the question further in *The Sad Story of Burton, Speke, and the Nile* (Stanford, CA: 2006), where he states that 'the additional pages were printed at the same time as the original text and bound into at least three copies' (p. 73), listing the Speke-Keynes copy; a copy presented to an aunt by Speke (later with Maggs Bros, London); and the present copy, 'that his brother Ben presented to a friend' (*loc. cit.*). Tim Jeal repeats this figure, stating that 'a few specially printed volumes [were produced] to be presented to three or four members of Speke's own family' (*Explorers of the Nile* (London: 2011), p. 110) and adds in a note that '[a] few other copies [apart from Speke's own] were privately printed by Blackwood for close family members, but whether they still exist is unknown' (p. 470), but it is quite clear from the Blackwood archives that twelve copies with the 'Tail' were printed for and sent to Speke. Two further 'Tail' copies from the Pine-Coffin family, one inscribed by Ben Speke to his brother-in-law John Richard Pine Coffin, were sold as the trade issue at Bonhams London on 23 November 2010 (lots 239 and 240), but the present whereabouts of the Blackwood's copy is unknown. We do not know of any of the other six copies coming onto the market, and none can be identified in institutional collections.

Due to the short period between Speke receiving his copies in late July 1864 and his death some six or seven weeks later on 15 September 1864, two of the four known copies were inscribed, presumably posthumously, by the author's brother Benjamin Speke, who was educated at Christ Church, Oxford and appointed rector of Washfield and Dowlish Wake in 1857, holding the position until his death in 1881. Benjamin had previously administered John Hanning Speke's literary and financial affairs when the latter was travelling (*cf.* Maitland p. 116), and it seems likely that he became the custodian of the undistributed family copies after his brother's death.

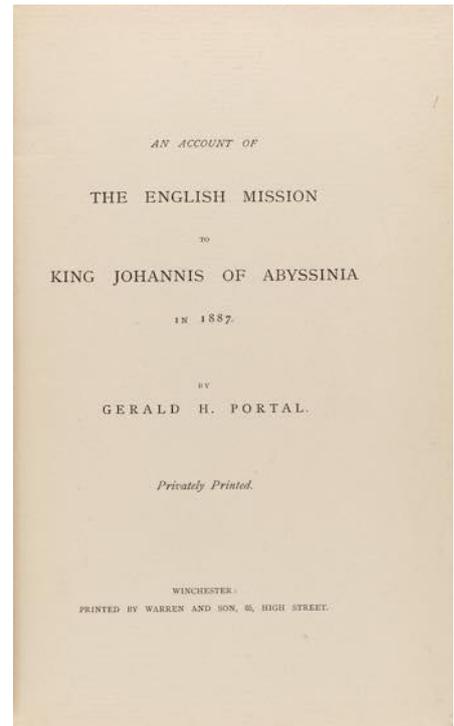
Czech, *African*, p. 151; Hosken p. 188; Ibrahim-Hilmy II, p. 255.

A PRESENTATION COPY OF PORTAL'S RARE, PRIVATELY-PRINTED ACCOUNT OF HIS MISSION TO THE KING OF ABYSSINIA IN 1887

24. PORTAL, Sir Gerald Herbert. An Account of the English Mission to King Johannis of Abyssinia in 1887. Winchester: 'Privately printed ... by Warren and Son', [1888].

8vo (222 x 140mm), pp. [8 (blank l., half-title, blank, title, blank, index, blank)], 123, [1 (blank)], [4 (blank ll.)]; original green cloth over bevelled boards, upper board lettered in black, upper and lower boards ruled in black, spine lettered in black, dark-green coated endpapers, fore- and lower-edges uncut; spine very slightly darkened, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, small glue mark on top edges, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: 'With the Compliments of the Author Oct. 6. 1888' (**presentation inscription on flyleaf**) – **Humphrey Winterton** (monogram booklabel on upper pastedown; his sale, Sotheby's London, 28 May 2003, lot 703). **£1,250**

First, privately printed edition. The diplomat Portal (1858-1894), was educated at Eton College and entered the diplomatic service in 1879. He was posted to Rome in 1880 and appointed Third Secretary of Legation in 1881. 'In June 1882 Portal had the good fortune to be temporarily attached to the consulate-general at Cairo at a critical period in the history of British relations with Egypt. [...] He became a favourite with Sir Evelyn Baring (afterwards Lord Cromer), the British representative, and in April 1884 was confirmed as third secretary at Cairo. On 1 April 1885 he was promoted second secretary. For some weeks in the summers of 1886 and 1887 he took charge of the residency during Cromer's absence, and conducted its affairs with credit' (ODNB). Doubtless due to his growing reputation among his superiors, on 17 October 1887 'Portal was ordered to attempt a reconciliation between the king of Abyssinia and the Italian government [following the near-complete annihilation of a party of 450 Italian soldiers by Abyssinian troops]. On 21 October he left for Massawa. To succeed in such a mission was almost impossible, but he made every effort, and showed rare judgement and coolness in travelling through a disturbed country. He returned on 31 December, unsuccessful, but with a considerably enhanced reputation' (*op. cit.*), and he was appointed CB in recognition of his achievements.



Reasons of state presumably precluded a full account of the mission's work, and Portal explains in his introduction that, '[m]y friends have asked me to give some account of the adventures of the recent English Mission to the King of Abyssinia, with which I had the honour to be entrusted. As I only propose to write a personal narrative, and not a political treatise, I must be content with the bare story of our journey to and from the camp of the King, with a very brief description of the country through which we passed and of the people with whom we came into contact' (p. [1]). The text concludes with Portal's assessment of the character of the Abyssinians he met, whose shortcomings were mitigated 'by the possession of unbounded courage, by a total disregard of death, and by a national pride which leads them to look down with genuine contempt on every human being who has not had the good fortune to be born an Abyssinian. It may be thought that we ourselves had but little cause to love the Abyssinians as a race; but although no doubt we were at times in somewhat difficult situations, and subjected to certain inconveniences during our journey, yet we met with many little acts of genuine hospitality and kindness in the villages through which we passed, and I do not think that there was one of our party who would not be glad to have another chance of making a visit to the rich valleys and towering mountains which are inhabited by the extraordinarily handsome, active, and chivalrous race of mountaineers at present ruled over by Johanniss, King of the Kings of Ethiopia' (*loc. cit.*). (p. 114).

The inscription in this copy of *An Account of the English Mission* is dated 6 October 1888 and provides confirmation that the work was indeed published in 1888. **The work is rare in commerce, and this is the only copy to appear in Anglo-American auction records since 1975.** An enlarged trade edition was issued in 1892 under the title *My Mission to Abyssinia*.

Hess & Coger 845.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, MISSIONARIES, AND THE TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR CONGO LADS

25. WRIGLEY, Arthur W. 'A Short History of the Toller Chapel Sunday Schools'. *Kettering, c. June 1883-January 1891*. Autograph manuscript in ink on ruled paper, 4to (228 x 179mm), a single quire of 52 ll., pp. [1-101], [3 (blank)]; further 2pp. on inserted l.; first and last ll. very lightly marked, inserted l. a little creased with light marginal chipping; original, semi-flexible black structured cloth covers, sewn at centre, light green endpapers, all edges marbled; extremities lightly rubbed, bumped and scuffed with small losses, traces of [?]old adhesive paper labels on covers, otherwise in very good condition; *provenance*: Arthur W. Wrigley, Mill-Road, Kettering (ownership inscription on upper pastedown). [*With:*]

A.W. WRIGLEY. 'Reminiscences'. *Kettering, c. 12 November 1907-30 September 1910*. Autograph manuscript in ink on ruled paper, 4to (203 x 159mm), a single quire of 22ll. with one inserted l., pp. [43], [3 (blank)]; written on rectos only on ruled paper in one hand in ink; lightly creased, first and last ll. lightly marked; *provenance*: Arthur W. Wrigley — J.J. Thompson (ownership inscription in ink on p. 1). **£1250**

Wrigley (fl. 1869-1910) began writing his *Short History of the Toller Chapel Sunday Schools* in 1883 at the age of fourteen (eight years after enrolling at the Schools), and the initial pages provide a history of the Schools from their beginnings in 1810, via their various social and charitable work (with a list of missionaries), to their expansion from the 1860s onwards. Wrigley emphasises the Schools' strong connection with the abolitionist movement, and commemorates two early students, the celebrated missionaries and abolitionists Thomas and William Knibb, describing the latter as 'the great means in the hands of God exposing the evils of negro slavery; who afterwards came over to this country to lay before the public the horrors of so accused a system, who was called before a committee of the House of Lords to give evidence thereto; who made Exeter Hall ring with his appeals and stirred the soul of Wilberforce to its very depth. The result of his and the united efforts of the British public that sympathised with him was to strike off the fetters of the down-trodden slave in our West-India Colonies and give them [...] freedom' (p. [3]).

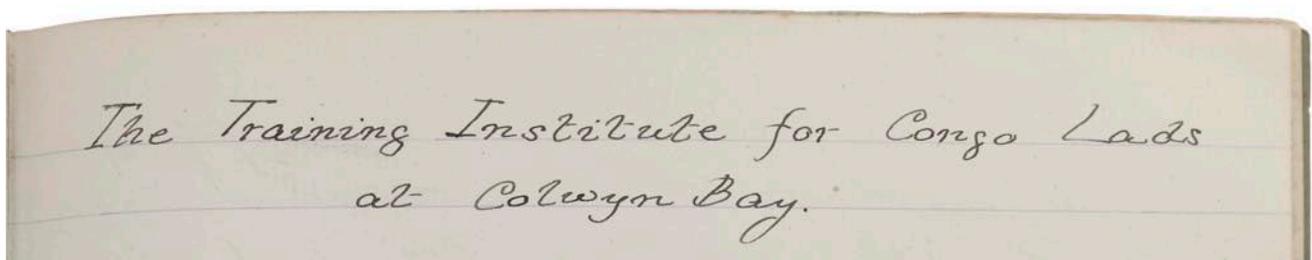
The volume also includes a substantial account by Wrigley of his visit to the Training Institute for Congo Lads at Colwyn Bay (pp. [77-99]), which had been founded in 1890 by the Welsh missionary William Hughes (1856-1924), who, inspired by an account of David Livingstone's travels, had explored the Congo in the early 1880s. Illness prevented Hughes from remaining in the Congo, so he returned to Wales with two Congolese boys to establish his Institute there. Students were instructed in religion as well as 'industrial' skills, including carpentry, printing, gardening, shoe making and blacksmithing; at its peak, the student contingent numbered sixty and the first female student (who went on to gain a teaching certificate and teach in Africa), was admitted in 1891, Partly due to the publicity generated by the publication of Hughes' *Dark Africa and the Way Out, or A Scheme for Civilizing and Evangelizing the Dark Continent* (London: 1892), the Institute received much interest and gained notable patrons, among them the dedicatees of Hughes' book, King Leopold II of Belgium and the explorer Henry M. Stanley, whom Hughes had met in the Congo. The Institute's bright prospects were, however, overshadowed by rumours of scandal, exacerbated by the Baptist Church Missionary Society's disapproval of the founder's work. In the 1910s it was alleged that Hughes had fathered an illegitimate child with a Congolese woman,

and newspapers printed stories about Congolese men seducing local women. Hughes' subsequent lawsuit against these reports was unsuccessful, and this, together with the widespread withdrawal of support for the Institute, led to his bankruptcy (cf. C. Draper and J. Lawson-Reay, *Scandal at Congo House* (Llanrwst: 2012), pp. 237-257).

Wrigley's visit to the Training Institute for Congo Lads in August 1890 prompted him to write on his experiences as well as the history of the Institute in this account, outlining Hughes' motives for founding the institute: '[i]f Africa was to be evangelised, he knew it must be largely by Africans, & the idea struck him: "Why not take some lads over to England, educate them, give them a trade, & send them back to their native land as workmen & evangelists"?' (pp. [101-102]). The first successful example was Daniel Harvey, a former slave 'redeemed by Mr Harvey (of the American Baptist Missionary Union)' (p. [107]), who was 'a devoted and sincere Christian' (p. [108]), and had returned to Africa shortly before Wrigley's visit as an accomplished carpenter and ambassador for the programme. Daniel's original redemption, Wrigley is keen to point out, 'does not mean dealing in slaves, but buying them with the distinct understanding that they are to be set quite free from bondage to anyone' (p. [107]). Wrigley expresses his regret that he was not able to meet Daniel Harvey, but he does engage with Nkanza Ross (one of the two original Congo boys) and Frank Teva (who would later build mission stations in the Congo), during his visit, and arranges to start a correspondence with both boys after his return to Kettering.

Interestingly, Wrigley also touches upon medical matters, and expands at length on the death of the other of the two original Congo boys, of "Congo sleeping sickness", a long slow killer caused by the parasite, *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense*' (Draper and Lawson-Reay, p. 183); Wrigley observes: 'English doctors not having seen anything of that disease before, & consequently were not prepared to grapple with it' (p. [105]). Critics interpreted his death as a sign from God that Hughes' work was not to succeed, but, in Wrigley's opinion, 'it must have been in his system before he left Africa, even although he appeared thoroughly sound and healthy. It is very common on the Congo, but as medical missionaries are going out there is every hope that they will be able to grapple with it' (p. [106]). Wrigley also notes that, 'the Navigation Society have offered to bring lads from Africa free of charge' (p. [112]; they usually paid for their passage on the return voyage with skilled work), and voices his fear that the 'lads' 'will get acclimatised' to the Welsh way of doing things, and, returning to the Congo, 'will be as likely to fall as Europeans' (p. [114]). His essay closes with an extensive discussion of the merits and dangers of missionary work, with excursions into discussions of the slave trade.

Wrigley's manuscript also contains religious essays, poems, songs, etc., and is complemented by the *Reminiscences*, which he solicited from other alumni, possibly in preparation for an anniversary publication. Wrigley later became the first secretary of the Toller Chapel Christian Band, founded in 1888, and records of its activities are also included in *A Short History*.



ONE OF A HANDFUL OF SPECIALLY-BOUND COPIES, PRESENTED TO THE
COMTESSE DE NOAILLES, THE PATRON OF A.J. MOUNTENAY JEPHSON

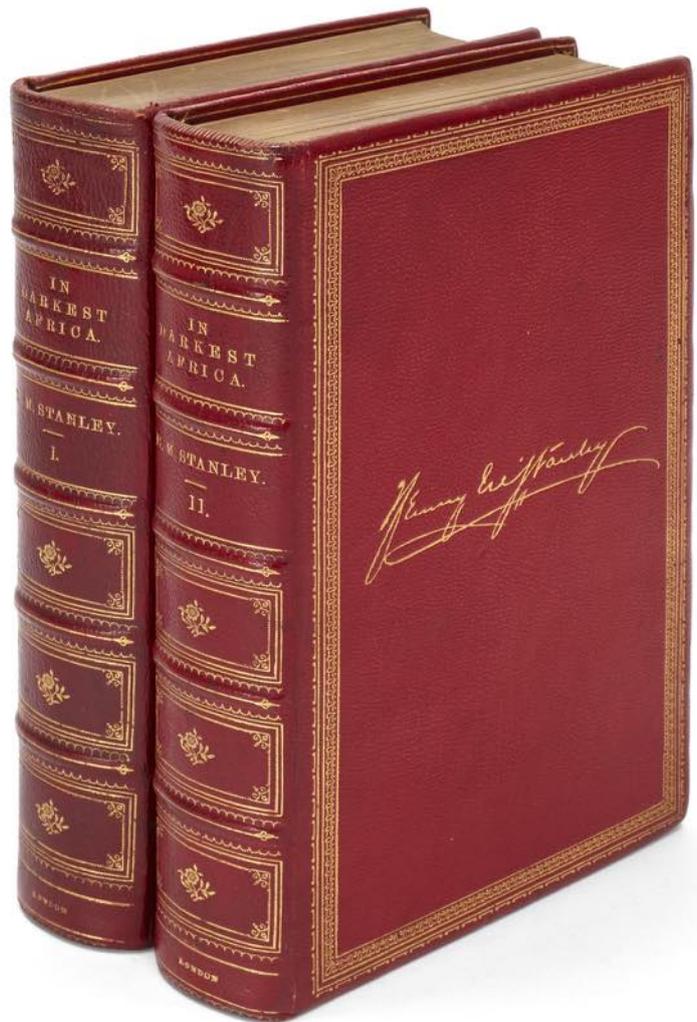
26. STANLEY, Henry Morton. *In Darkest Africa or The Quest, Rescue and Retreat of Emin, Governor of Equatoria.* London: William Clowes and Sons, Limited for Sampson Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington Limited, 1890.

2 volumes, 8vo (220 x 140mm), pp. I: xv, [I (blank)], 529, [I (imprint)]; II: xv, [I (blank)], 472; wood-engraved frontispiece in vol. I and photographic portrait frontispiece by Waterlow & Sons after Walery in vol. II, both retaining paper guards, 36 wood-engraved plates by Barbant, Chiriat, Cooper, Davey, Meulle, *et al.* after Riou, Schonberg, Forestier, Montbard, *et al.*, 3 folding colour-printed lithographic maps by Stanford's Geographical Establishment, 2 loosely-inserted in pockets on lower boards, as issued; one colour-printed lithographic geological profile by Stanford's, one wood-engraved map by Stanford's after W.G. Stairs, one folding letterpress table, and wood-engraved illustrations and plans, and letterpress tables, in the text, some full-page; occasional light spotting or marking, skilfully-repaired short tears on 2 folding maps, the other map lightly browned (as often); original crimson morocco gilt by Mansell, boards with borders of gilt rules and rolls, upper boards blocked with Stanley's signature in gilt, spines gilt in compartments, lettered directly in 2 and with imprint at the foot of the spine, other compartments panelled in gilt and decorated with central flower tools, board-edges roll-tooled in gilt, turn-ins gilt with rules and rolls, gilt cornerpieces, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt; a few light marks, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, nonetheless a very good set; *provenance*: **The Emin Pasha Relief Fund** (gilt morocco presentation label on upper pastedown of vol. I 'Presented to the Countess de Noailles A Subscriber to the Fund by The Emin Pasha Relief Committee' with names of the Committee beneath, recording gift to:) – **comtesse Hélène de Noailles** (pencilled markings and occasional annotations, apparently in her hand, throughout the text). **£4000**

First edition, specially-bound issue, for presentation to subscribers to the Emin Pasha Relief Fund. *In Darkest Africa* is the celebrated account of Stanley's 1887-1889 expedition to Lake Albert, to relieve the German physician and scientist Eduard Schnitzer (known as Emin Pasha). Following the Mahdist uprising, which had led to the death of Gordon in 1885, Emin Pasha (the governor of Equatorial Sudan), had fled Sudan for Wadelai, close to Lake Albert, where he was trapped by the Mahdist forces. He was, however, able to send letters back to Europe to alert friends to his plight, and these letters had provoked great concern for his safety. An expedition was proposed by Sir William Mackinnon Bt, the Chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and Stanley was asked to lead it. In 1887 he arrived at Zanzibar and then travelled around the Cape to the mouth of the Congo, from whence he made his way to Leopoldville and thence along the Congo into the centre of the continent, to the river's confluence with the Aruwimi River. From there Stanley journeyed to the village of Yambuya, which he reached on 15 June 1887. Leaving a rearguard party at Yambuya, Stanley and an advance party of some 400 embarked upon a 450-mile, five-month-long journey through the Ituri rain forest to Lake Albert. 'Stanley's descriptions of the tortuous passage through the dense forest rank among the most celebrated of all his writings. Ravaged by the effects of disease, hunger, and warfare, his party reached Lake Albert in December 1887. Failing to find Emin (who was at Wadelai), they retreated to Ibwiri, where a camp (known as Fort Bodo) was constructed. On 29 April 1888 Stanley himself

finally met Emin Pasha, drinking champagne with him on the shores of Lake Albert, as he had with Livingstone at Ujiji in 1871. Unable to persuade Emin to leave immediately, he decided to return to find his rear column, leaving Jephson with Emin' (ODNB). Eventually, Emin was persuaded to leave Equatoria, the party reached the coast on 4 December 1889, and Stanley travelled via Zanzibar to Cairo, where he wrote *In Darkest Africa* in fifty days. On his return to London in April 1890, Stanley was fêted by society and academia; a reception held for him by the Royal Geographical Society at the Albert Hall on 5 May 1890 attracted 10,000 people, including the Prince of Wales.

In Darkest Africa was issued in six forms in London by Sampson Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington Limited in 1890: the standard trade first edition, published in two octavo-format volumes, bound in red pictorial cloth blocked in black and gilt; a limited edition of 250 sets signed by the author



and with six additional etchings, published in two quarto-format volumes bound in half morocco over vellum; a very small issue of the limited edition, marked 'Author's Special Copy' and intended for presentation by the author, with a signed edition statement printed in red on the verso of the half-title of volume I in place of the limitation statement, bound in half morocco over vellum; an edition published for subscribers only in twenty-two parts, forming two large-octavo-format volumes, by Sampson Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington Limited, bound in printed wrappers; a variant of this edition published for subscribers only in six divisions, forming two large-octavo-format volumes, by Sampson Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington Limited, bound in red pictorial cloth blocked in black and gilt; and the present form, which used the sheets of the trade first edition, handsomely bound in two, octavo-format volumes in full crimson morocco gilt, with the author's signature in gilt on the upper boards, and presented to the subscribers to the Emin Pasha Relief Fund, with a gilt morocco, *ad personam* presentation label on the upper pastedown. Apart from the 'Author's Special Copy', which may have been printed in a smaller run, **this is the rarest of the six forms of the book.**

The list of subscribers to the Relief Fund on p. 35 identifies fifteen individuals (including the comtesse de Noailles) and three organisations (the Royal Geographical Society, the Egyptian Government, and Messrs. Gray, Dawes & Co. of London), of whom only Sir William Mackinnon, Bt and the Egyptian Government subscribed sums larger than de Noailles' generous sum of £1,000. On the basis of this list, it seems likely that there were only about 18 sets of this issue for subscribers to the Relief Fund; there were also at least two sets sent out by the Relief Fund with

letters dated 29 August 1890 presenting them to senior civil servants, but without the morocco presentation label that sets such as this have. Apart from the present example, we have been able to identify five further sets, of which three have the gilt morocco presentation labels and were presented to Sir George Sutherland Mackenzie (sold by Quaritch in 2000), James M. Hall (Dominic Winter, 6 November 2013, lot 27), and Lord Kinnaird (Dominic Winter, 18 June 2014, lot 25), all of whom appear in the list of subscribers. The other two were presented with letters to Sir Percy Anderson, Senior Clerk in the Consular and African Department (with Libreria Antiquaria Perini, Verona) and Sir Philip Currie, Permanent Under-Secretary of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Christie's South Kensington, 18 November 2003, lot 223).

This important association set was presented to comtesse Hélène de Noailles, who had gifted the Relief Fund £1,000 in order that A.J. Mountenay Jephson could join the expedition. Despite his lack of experience of tropical travel, Mountenay Jephson played an important role in the expedition's success – he was the first officer to meet Emin – and he wrote *Emin Pasha and the Rebellion at the Equator* (London: 1890), a bestselling account of his experiences during the expedition, on his return. Although his relationship with de Noailles is unclear – F. Hird's *H.M. Stanley* (London: 1935) calls her his cousin (p. 230), while J. Bierman's *Dark Safari* (London: 1991) states that she was his aunt (p. 265) – they were close to one another, and he lived with her at Eastbourne and Hyères as a young man. In his diary of the expedition Mountenay Jephson recalls her saying '[i]f I had a son I would send him on this expedition' (D. Middleton (ed.), *The Diary of A.J. Mountenay Jephson Emin Pasha Relief Expedition 1887-1889* (Cambridge: 1969), p. 250).

For the trade edition, cf. Hess and Coger 155; Hosken p. 189; Liniger-Goumaz and Hellinga, *Henry Morton Stanley*, 168.

THE FIRST ASCENT OF KILIMANJARO'S KIBO VOLCANO

27. MEYER, Hans Heinrich Joseph. Across East African Glaciers. An Account of the First Ascent of Kilimanjaro ... Translated from the German by E.H.S. Calder. *London and Liverpool: George Philip & Son, 1891.*

8vo (250 x 177mm), pp. xx, 404; mounted colour-printed frontispiece after E.T. Compton (lacking tissue guard), 12 heliogravure plates by H. Riffarth after Compton, all retaining printed tissue guards, 8 mounted photographic plates after Meyer, all but one with tissue guards, 2 lithographic maps printed in black and brown or brown and blue, routes added by hand in red, bound to throw clear and retaining tissue guards (one detached), and one large folding lithographic map printed in black, brown and blue, all by Bruno Hassenstein and printed by Lithographische Anstalt von Hermann Keil, wood-engraved head- and tailpieces; tissue guards browned, a few light marks, margins of heliogravures darkened by oxidisation; original green cloth over bevelled boards, upper board lettered in gilt and blocked in colours with design after Compton, spine lettered in gilt and blocked with design, coated green endpapers, top edges gilt, others uncut, some quires unopened, a few quires clumsily opened; spine faded, slightly rubbed and bumped, small, surface cracks on joints, nonetheless a very good copy of this work; *provenance*: occasional pencilled underlining and annotations.

£5,750



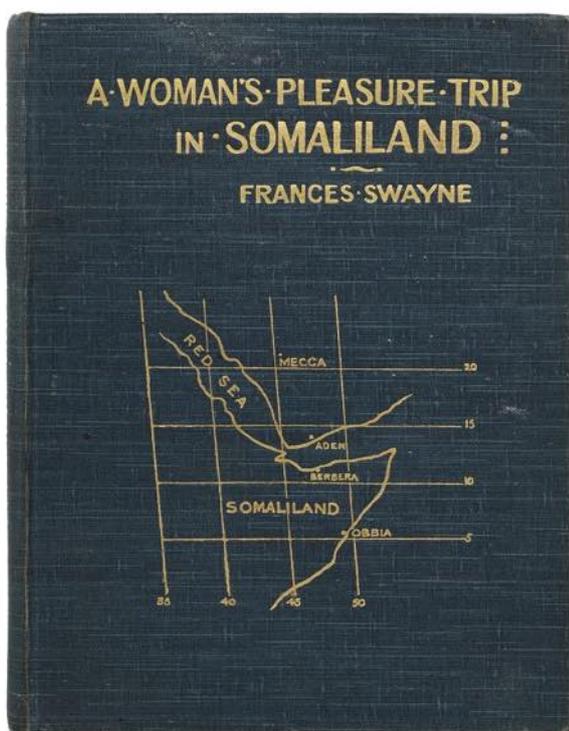
General view of Kilima-njaro from the S.E.

First English edition, trade issue. Hans Meyer (1858-1929), son of bookseller-turned-publisher Herrmann Julius Meyer and grandson of Joseph Meyer, the founder of the publishing house Bibliographisches Institut, built his reputation as one of the most famous explorers and mountaineers of his time especially on travels to the relatively recently defined region of German East Africa. Meyer's celebrated narrative of his successful ascent of Kilimanjaro's Kibo volcano in 1889 (the first to be documented), was originally published as *Ostafrikanische Gletscherfahrten: Forschungsreisen im Kilimandscharo-Gebiet* in 1890. The ascent and Meyer's account both attracted international interest, and Meyer gave his paper 'Ascent to the Summit of Kilima-njaro' to the Royal Geographical Society of London on 14 April 1890. This English edition appeared the year after the German, and was translated by E. Harris Smith Calder, who, as 'Miss E. Harris-Smith', had co-written *Ulu. An African Romance*, a novel set on the slopes of Kilimanjaro and published in 1888.

Apart from this issue – which Neate judges a 'handsome volume' – the translation was also published in a *de luxe* issue of fifty large-paper copies printed on Japanese vellum signed by the author.

NLS, *Mountaineering*, a072; Neate, *Mountaineering Literature*, M92; Perret 2987 ('Ouvrage rare et recherché, tant en édition originale allemande qu'en traduction anglaise').

A PRESENTATION COPY OF THIS RARE ACCOUNT OF TRAVELS IN
SOMALILAND, ILLUSTRATED BY THE AUTHOR'S OWN PHOTOGRAPHS



28. 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**

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 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).

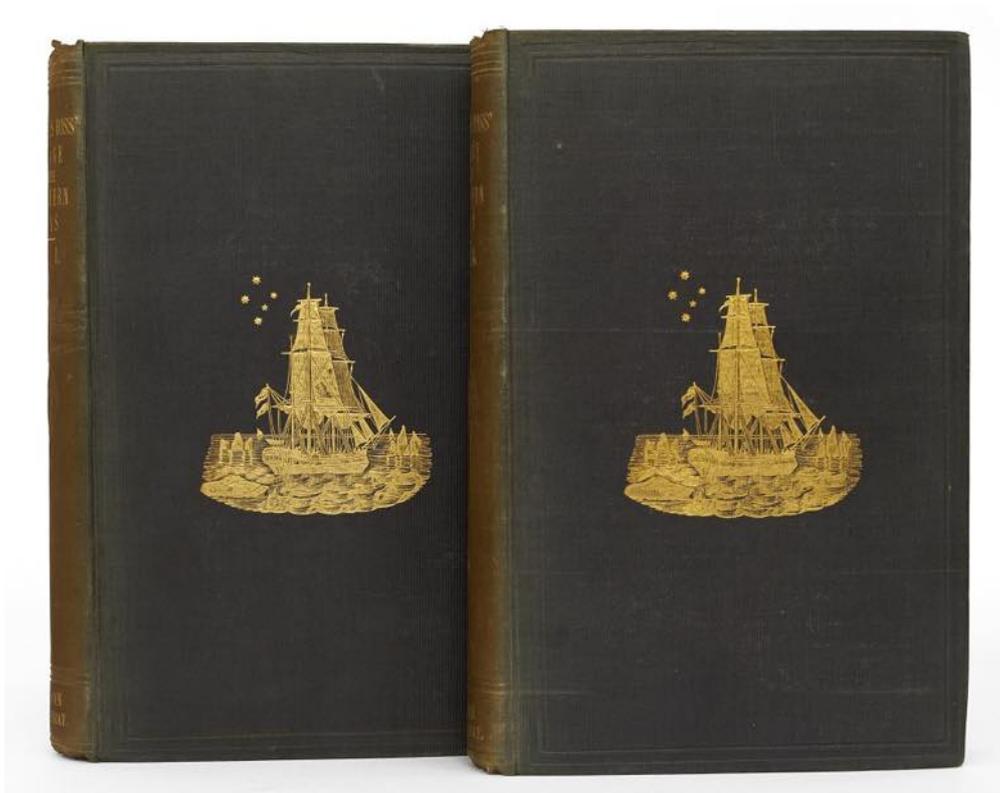
A contemporary review commented, '[t]hat a white woman, even with the special advantages that Miss Swayne possessed, may now really enjoy a trip into the interior of Somaliland shows that things are moving in that once inhospitable region' (*Bulletin of the American Geographical Society* 40 (1908), p. 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.

POLAR EXPLORATION AND MOUNTAINEERING



'A CORNERSTONE OF ANTARCTIC LITERATURE' IN THE ORIGINAL CLOTH,
FROM THE LIBRARY OF MICHAEL H. RO SOVE



29. ROSS, Sir James Clark. *A Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions, during the Years 1839-1843.* London: Spottiswoode and Shaw for John Murray, 1847.

2 volumes, 8vo (222 x 137mm), pp. I: [i]-lii, [2 (plates and maps, blank)], [1]-366; II: [v]-x, [2 (plates and maps, blank)], [1]-447, [1 (imprint)], [1]-16 (publisher's catalogue dated January 1847); II. I, 18 and II, B3-4 *cancellantia*; tinted lithographic frontispieces and 6 tinted lithographic plates by P. Carrick and T. Picken after Joseph Dayman and John E. Davis, printed by Day & Haghe, one plate double-page and folding, all retaining tissue guards (one guard torn); 8 engraved maps and plans by J. & C. Walker after Dayman, Davis, and Ross, one folding and another double-page and folding; 20 inserted II. with letterpress text of contents preceding each chapter, 17 of these with wood-engraved illustrations after Dayman, Davis, and Joseph Dalton Hooker; wood-engraved illustration and letterpress tables in the text, wood-engraved tailpiece; some variable, generally light spotting, some light offsetting from plates and maps onto text, one folding map with short tear; original dark-blue cloth by Remnant & Edmonds, London with their ticket on the lower pastedown of vol. I, boards with blind-ruled borders, upper boards with central vignette blocked in gilt, lower boards with central vignette blocked in blind, spines lettered in gilt, and decorated and ruled in blind, lemon-yellow endpapers, uncut; spines faded (as often) and slightly chipped at heads, extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped, some slight cracking on joints, nonetheless a very good, uncut set in the original cloth; *provenance*: James Frampton, Moreton House, Dorset (1769-1855, engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedowns) – **Michael Harry Rosove** (b. 1948, historian and bibliographer of Antarctic exploration). **£7,500**

First edition, with the first state of the publisher's catalogue dated January 1847.

Described by Rosove as 'a cornerstone of Antarctic literature and a monument to one of mankind's greatest expeditions of geographical and scientific exploration', *A Voyage of Discovery and Research* is an account of Ross' expedition on HMS *Erebus* and HMS *Terror*, which was undertaken for Antarctic discovery and magnetic surveys. In the course of the expedition, Ross circumnavigated the Antarctic continent, discovered and named the Ross Sea, Ross Island, the Ross Shelf Ice, Victoria Land, Erebus and Terror Gulf, and Mount Erebus, and attempted to penetrate the Weddell Sea. The expedition also visited the Crozet Islands, Kerguelen Island, Tasmania, Australia, New Zealand, Campbell Island, and the Falkland Islands.

Apart from the general account of the expedition, 'the text includes a portion of the log of the *Eliza Scott* under [John] Balleny (vol. I, pp. 270-72), commentary and letters concerning [Charles] Wilkes's claims (vol. I, pp. 285-99, 346-59), monthly meteorological extracts, [Robert] McCormick's geology and zoology, [Joseph Dalton] Hooker's botany (including work not published elsewhere), and beautifully executed plates and vignettes' (Rosove).

The first edition comprised 1,500 sets, which were apparently issued over a period of some years, possibly selling slowly because of the diminishing public interest in an expedition which had returned four years before the account was published. This set has the advertisements at the end of volume II in their earliest state, dated January 1847, but sets are known with advertisements dated 1851, suggesting that the work remained in print for four or more years after its first appearance. This set was previously in the library of James Frampton, an alumnus of Winchester College and St John's College, Cambridge, who was High Sheriff of Dorset from 1793 until his death, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Dorset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Conrad, p. 61; Denucé 2467; Ferguson 4636; Hill 1487 ('One of the most important works in Antarctic exploration'); NMM I, 1084; NZNB 4927 ('An outstanding expedition'); Rosove 276.A1.a; Sabin 73367; Spence 993; Taurus 9.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, OF A RARE AND 'MOST INTERESTING MEMOIR',

INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR TO THE EDITOR OF *FRASER'S MAGAZINE*

30. McCORMICK, Robert M. Narrative of a Boat Expedition up the Wellington Channel in the Year 1852, under the Command of R. M'Cormick ... in H.M.B. "Forlorn Hope", in Search of Sir John Franklin. *London: George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode [for the author], 1854.*

4to (308 x 245mm), pp. 60; wood-engraved frontispiece and 23 wood-engraved plates after McCormick, and one folding tinted lithographic map by Day & Son after McCormick with routes and other details added by hand in colours; some light browning or offsetting, ink-marking on fore-edges, marginal tears on text and plates, some causing small losses, most skilfully repaired, chart slightly creased and with short tear on fold; original blue cloth, boards blocked in blind with central cartouche and elaborate cornerpieces and border, modern blue cloth spine lettered in gilt; boards rubbed and skilfully recorned, endpapers replaced; *provenance*: **John William Parker II** (1820-1860, editor of *Fraser's Magazine* 1847-1860, presentation inscription on verso of frontispiece 'The Editor of Fraser's Magazine with the Author's Comp[limen]ts') – **Clinton Hart Merriam** (1855-1942, ownership signature on title). **£12,000**

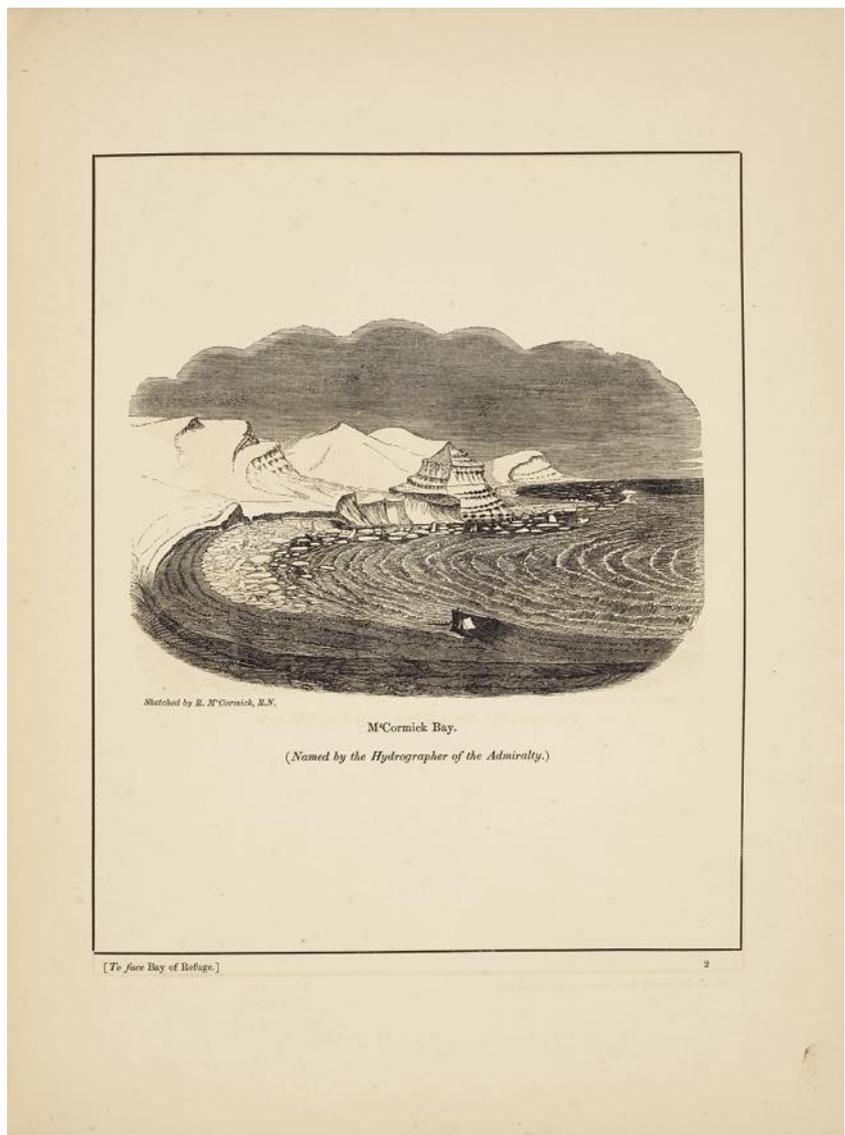
First edition, first issue. The naval surgeon, explorer, and naturalist McCormick (1800-1890) was the son of Robert McCormick the elder, a naval surgeon who died on HMS *Defense* when it was wrecked in December 1817. The younger McCormick studied medicine at Guy's and Thomas's hospitals in London under the distinguished physician Sir Astley Cooper, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons on 6 December 1822. In the following year he entered the Royal Navy as an Assistant Surgeon and was posted to the West Indies, where he served for two years, before he was invalided back to the England with yellow fever in 1825. In 1827, after spending a year on a cutter in the North Sea, McCormick volunteered for W.E. Parry's fourth Arctic expedition, and sailed with Parry on HMS *Hecla* to the north of Spitsbergen, where he studied the natural history of the island, and made the acquaintance of the polar explorer James Clark Ross, who was also a member of the expedition.

On his return McCormick was promoted to Surgeon, but then received a series of disagreeable postings in the West Indies, Brazil, and elsewhere, from which he extricated himself through illness and other artifices (the ODNB comments that 'his avoidance of Caribbean duty was almost insubordinate'); these postings included service on board HMS *Beagle*, where, to his great chagrin, his duties were limited to those of a physician, since the ship already had a naturalist – the young Charles Darwin, who wrote to his mentor J.S. Henslow, '[m]y friend the Doctor is an ass, but we jog on very amicably' (letter of 30 October 1831).

Eventually, after a decade of frustrations, in 1839 McCormick 'was appointed, as much in the capacity of naturalist as surgeon, to the *Terror*, then going on a voyage to the Antarctic, under the command of Captain James Clark Ross', which would result in 'one of mankind's greatest expeditions of geographical and scientific exploration' (Rosove 276). McCormick shared the work on natural history with his Assistant Surgeon, Joseph Dalton Hooker; the former concentrated on ornithology and geology, while the latter was responsible for the botanical studies. Some of McCormick's findings were published in Ross' *A Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions, during the Years 1839-1843* (London: 1847; see the previous item). Following his return to England in 1843, McCormick endured a further period of disappointment and frustration; in 1847 he began to formulate plans for a Franklin search expedition (the initial proposal is reprinted in the appendices to the present work), which were rejected by the Admiralty. Eventually, he joined Sir Edward Belcher's 'British Naval Franklin Search Expedition' (1852-1854) as surgeon on board HMS *North Star*, the expedition's store ship, and on 19 August 1852 was able to embark on the whaler HMB *Forlorn Hope* on an expedition which explored the Wellington Channel, mapping the east side of it (where McCormick Bay bears testament to the author's work) and establishing the probability of a connection between Baring Bay and Jones Sound, before returning on 9 September 1852. McCormick returned to England in October 1853 on HMS *Phoenix*, where he prepared his narrative for publication in this edition and was awarded the Arctic Medal in 1857.

Narrative of a Boat Expedition comprises McCormick's expedition journal, supplemented by 'Concluding Remarks on the Search for Sir John Franklin, the Probable Positions of the "Erebus" and "Terror", and the Fate of their Crews', 'Suggestions for the Preservation of Health in Polar Climes', and letters to and from McCormick, regarding the manuscript of his account. The 'Appendix' (pp. [53]-60 reprints correspondence relating to McCormick's attempts to mount a Franklin search expedition. *Narrative of a Boat Expedition* was printed for McCormick and is known in two issues: the first (as here) has 60 pages and the second was issued in c. 1857,

with a four-page appendix 'Last Plan of Search for the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin's Expedition ... January 6th 1857'. McCormick probably intended the work to serve, at least in part, in support of his claims for promotion and to create interest in his proposed expeditions – certainly, a number of presentation copies such as this are known, which were inscribed to influential figures. These include the copies at the Scott Polar Research Institute (inscribed to Lady Franklin; 60pp. issue), the Toronto Public Library (inscribed to John Barrow II, 18, a member of the Arctic Council; 64pp. issue), and the National Maritime Museum (inscribed to John Pakington MP, First Lord of the Admiralty from 1858 to 1859; 64pp. issue).



This copy of the first issue was inscribed to the editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, John William Parker II, who was the son of the printer and publisher John William Parker I (1792-1870), and had joined his father's company in 1843 after he had graduated from King's College, Cambridge. In 1847 the company acquired *Fraser's Magazine* and the younger Parker was appointed editor, establishing its position as the leading journal of Christian liberalism, and publishing authors such as Thomas Carlyle, Charles Kingsley, John Stuart Mill, John Ruskin, and Alfred, Lord Tennyson. McCormick's gift was evidently well-received, and *Fraser's Magazine* published a substantial and very favourable review of 'the scientific and gallant Doctor[']s' work in June 1854 (vol. XLIX, pp. 633-645), which particularly praised McCormick's 'Concluding Remarks' on Franklin's likely fate as 'by far the most interesting part of this most interesting memoir' (p. 644). This copy was subsequently in the library of the distinguished American natural historian and physician C.H. Merriam.

McCormick's *Narrative* is rare in commerce, and Anglo-American auction records only list one copy at sale since 1975 (a copy of the first issue inscribed to the printer William Spottiswoode by the author).

NMM I, 923; Sabin 43100 (no pagination); Staton & Tremaine 3279.

A RARE SET OF VOLS I-III OF NORDENSKJÖLD'S *FURTHER ZOOLOGICAL RESULTS*, FROM THE LIBRARY OF MICHAEL H. ROSOVE

31. NORDENSKJÖLD, Otto – Teodor ODHNER and Sixten BOCK, editors.

Further Zoological Results of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition 1901-1903 under the Direction of Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld. Vol. I, No. 1 [-Vol. III, No. 5]. *Stockholm: P.A. Norstedt & Söner, 1923-1944*. 17 parts in 16, forming 3 volumes (of 5), comprising:

Vol. I, No. 1: **René KOEHLER**. 'Astéries et Ophiures'. 1923. Pp. 145, [1 (blank)]; 15 half-tone photographic plates after Koehler. No. 2: **Jan Cornelis Christiaan LOMAN**. 'The Pycnogonida'. 1923. Pp. 41, [1 (blank)]; 7 illustrations in the text. Nos 3-4: **Nils Hjalmar ODHNER**. 'Die Chitonen' and 'Die Cephalopoden'. 1923. Pp. 4, 7, [1 (blank)]; one half-tone plate after Odhner. No 5: **Otto WILCKENS**. 'Die Tertiäre Fauna der Cockburn-Insel (Westantarktika)'. 1924. Pp. 18; one half-tone plate. No 6: **Sven EKMAN**. 'Holothurien'. 1925. Pp. 194; 37 illustrations in the text. [*With:*] Bifolium with vol. I preliminaries (title, imprint, contents, blank) dated 1946 loosely-inserted.

Vol. II, No. 1: **N.HJ. ODHNER**. 'Die Opisthobranchien'. 1926. Pp. i, [1 (blank)], 100; 3 half-tone plates after G. Liljevall and 83 illustrations in the text. No. 2: **Arvid Ragnar MOLANDER**. 'Die Octactinarien'. 1929. Pp. IV, 86; 5 half-tone photographic plates, 27 illustrations in the text. No. 3: **Oskar CARLGREN**. 'Actiniaria and Zoantharia'. 1927. Pp. [4], 102, [2 (blank)]; 61 illustrations in the text. No. 4: **O. CARLGREN**. 'Die Lucernariden'. 1930. Pp. [2], 18; 24 illustrations in the text. No. 5: **N.HJ. ODHNER**. 'Die Scaphopoden'. 1931. Pp. [2], 8; 2 half-tone plates. No. 6: **Adolf CHELLENBERG**. 'Gammariden und Caprelliden des Magellangebietes, Südgeorgiens und der Westantarktis'. 1931. Pp. 290, [2 (plate title, legend)]; one half-tone photographic plate, 136 illustrations in the text. [*With:*] Bifolium with vol. II preliminaries (title, imprint, contents, blank) dated 1946 loosely-inserted.

Vol. III, No. 1: **Åke NORDENSTAM**. 'Marine Isopoda of the Families Serolidae, Idotheidae, Pseudidotheidae, Arcturidae, Parasellidae and Stenetriidae Mainly from the South Atlantic'. 1933. Pp. 284, [2 (plates)], [1 (errata, verso blank)]; 2 half-tone photographic plates after E. Swedén, 78 illustrations in the text. No. 2: **Maurice BURTON**. 'Sponges'. 1934. Pp. 58; 8 half-tone photographic plates, 16 illustrations in the text. No. 3: **Karl LANG**. 'Copepoda. Harpacticoida'. 1936. Pp. 68; 92 illustrations in the text. No. 4: **Augusta ÄRNBÄCK-CHRISTIE-LINDE**. 'Ascidiacea'. 1938. Pp. 54, 4 half-tone plates, 11 illustrations in the text. No. 5: **Folke BORG**. 'The Stenolaematous Bryozoa'. 1944. Pp. 276; 16 half-tone photographic plates, 26 black-and-white illustrations in the text. [*With:*] Bifolium with vol. III preliminaries (title, imprint, contents, blank) dated 1946 loosely-inserted.

4to (272 x 210mm); original printed white wrappers, vol. I, no. 1-vol. III, no. 1 and vol. III, no. 5 unopened; extremities lightly rubbed, bumped, marked and creased with occasional short marginal tears, spines of I.1, I.6, II.2, II.33 and II.6 creased with small tears and minor losses, title and contents bifolia creased, nevertheless **generally a very good, crisp and largely unopened set**

in the original wrappers; provenance: Sixten Bock (loosely-inserted printed compliments slip in vol. III, nos 2-4) – Linnean Society of New South Wales (ink stamps, dated in manuscript 18 November 1938 (vol. III, no. 4), 4 January 1940 (vol. III, no. 2), 27 February 1940 (vol. III, no. 3) and 21 April 1947 (vol. I, nos 1-6, vol. II, nos 1-6, vol. III, nos 1 and 5, and bifolia of preliminaries), on upper and lower wrappers, titles and (undated) on first text ll., versos of plates and occasionally elsewhere; manuscript shelfmarks on upper wrappers and spines) – **Michael Harry Rosove** (b. 1948, historian and bibliographer of Antarctic exploration). **£1,250**

A complete set of volumes I, II and III in the original parts – three of which presentation copies from the editor – all largely unopened and in the original wrappers, together with loose bifolia of preliminaries. The Swedish Antarctic Expedition, led and financed thanks to the efforts of Nils Otto Gustaf Nordenskjöld and sailing on the *Antarctic* under Captain Carl Anton Larsen, took place in 1901-1904, as three other major expeditions explored the Antarctic regions: Scott's National Antarctic Expedition on the *Discovery*, Bruce's Scottish National Antarctic Expedition on the *Scotia* (see items 32 and 33), and Drygalski's German expedition on the *Gauss*. 'Nordenskjöld's remarkable expedition was conducted in the name of science. [...] The ship navigated Antarctic Sound between Joinville Island and the Trinity Peninsula, the first to do so [...]. The men established a hut on Snow Hill Island, explored the east side of the Antarctic Peninsula, made a first landing on its coast, and showed that Herbert Sound between James Ross Island and Vega Island were connected to Prince Gustav Channel. They discovered geologic similarities between the southern tip of South America and the northernmost portion of Graham Land. In the following season, the ship came to relieve the Snow Hill party, found Antarctic Sound blocked by ice, and left a party at Hope Bay at the northern tip of the Trinity Peninsula. The ship's party then attempted to relieve the Snow Hill party, but the *Antarctic* was wrecked in the ice, and its company found winter refuge on Paulet Island where one of their party died. An improbable tale of three separated and stranded parties culminated in eventual reunion and relief by Argentineans in the *Uruguay*' (Rosove, pp. xxiv-xxv).

The expedition conducted an extensive scientific programme including work in the Falkland Islands and Tierra del Fuego, and its results 'were greater than those of any other preceding expedition. There were major advances in all areas of Antarctic knowledge, aided by Larsen and the scientists hanging on to their scientific collections with extraordinary tenacity throughout their adventures' (Conrad, *Bibliography of Antarctic Exploration*, p. 100). The publication of a substantial number of these findings between 1905 and 1920 under the title *Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse Schwedischen Südpolar-Expedition 1901-1903* was funded by the Swedish Parliament, but a second series of publications was necessary to present further findings, in the form of this present series issued from 1923 onwards, initially under the editorship of Teodor Odhner (vol. I, no. 1 to vol. II, no. 3) and then, following his death, under that of Sixten Bock (vol. II, no. 4 to vol. III, no. 5), whose compliments slip appears in the presentation copies of vol. III, nos 2-4. True to the internationality of the scientists and experts, they contain articles in French, German, and English. This set comprises the full sequence of the first three volumes of the *Further Zoological Results*; a further two volumes with eleven and two parts respectively were published in 1948-1953, and 1958-1959.

Sets of the *Further Zoological Results* are very rare on the market, even more so unopened and in the original wrappers, and with the separately-issued preliminaries: Rosove

comments that '[r]eports from *Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse* are scarce enough, but these reports from *Further Zoological Results* are quite rare', and we can only trace one set (comprising the numbers forming volumes I and II only) at auction since 1975.

Rosove 242-1.A1-242-16.A1.

Illustration: items 33 (back left), 32 (back right) and 31 (front)



THE FIRST VOLUME OF SCIENTIFIC REPORTS
FROM SCOTT'S NATIONAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

32. SCOTT, Robert Falcon – Hartley Travers FERRAR and George Thurland PRIOR. National Antarctic Expedition, 1901-1904. Natural History. Vol. I. Geology (Field-Geology: Petrography). London: 'Printed [by William Clowes and Sons, Limited] by Order of the Trustees of the British Museum ... Sold by Longmans and Co. ... Bernard Quaritch ... Dulau and Co. ... and at The British Museum (Natural History)', 1907.

4to (304 x 230mm), pp. xii, 160, [6 (explanation of plates VIII-X, versos blank, bound facing plates)]; one folding lithographic chart by Stanford's Geographical Establishment after G.F.A. Mulock printed in black, red, and blue, and one folding colour-printed lithographic map by W. Clowes & Sons after Mulock and H.T. Ferrar, both loose as issued in pocket on lower pastedown; 6 folding half-tone panoramas, one folding lithographic plate of geological sections after Ferrar, 3 lithographic plates of geological samples by and after E. Drake, and half-tone and line illustrations and diagrams in the text; first and last ll., plates, and chart lightly foxed, chart with tears on fold; original buckram-backed, purple cloth, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, chocolate-brown coated endpapers, with burgundy cloth reinforcement on hinges (as issued); spine slightly faded (as often), a few light marks, extremities a little rubbed and chipped with small losses, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: 'DR' (early [?British] monogram inkstamp on front free endpaper) – Angus & Robertson Ltd, Sydney (bookseller's ticket on upper pastedown) – Royal Zoological Society of South Wales (inkstamps on front flyleaf, margins of a few ll. and plates, and verso of folding maps) – **Michael Harry Rosove** (b. 1948, historian and bibliographer of Antarctic exploration). **£250**



First edition. ‘The scientific reports [of Scott’s National Antarctic Expedition] [...] appeared over a number of years in eleven bound volumes and a portfolio [...]. All are handsome works and fitting testimony to the extraordinarily broad and thorough scientific investigations conducted by the expedition scientists and authorities back home’ (Rosove, p. 345). The team of scientists on board *Discovery* included the Irish, Cambridge-educated geologist H.T. Ferrar (1879-1932), after whom the Ferrar Glacier would be named. Ferrar was responsible for the geological aspects of the expedition, as well as sea water analysis, and he was also a member of the sledging parties. Ferrar later took up appointments with the Geological Survey of Egypt and in New Zealand; served with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force (mainly in Palestine) during World War I; and later worked with the New Zealand Geological Survey.

The present volume was the first in the series of scientific reports, and the first part of it is formed by Ferrar’s ‘Report on the Field-Geology of the Region Explored during the “Discovery” Antarctic Expedition, 1901-4’ (pp. 1-100), which covers South Victoria Island (mainland and small islands) and the Ross Archipelago, describing the gneissic rocks and crystalline limestone, granites, the Beacon sandstone formation (with an appendix on ‘plant remains’ by palaeobotanical expert and Cambridge professor E.A. Newell Arber), dolerites, and sea-, shore- and land-ice. It concludes with ‘Notes Relative to Macquarie and Auckland Islands, Outside the Antarctic Circle’ and acknowledgements to, among others, Scott and the officers of the *Discovery*: ‘all assisted me in collecting, and the photographs taken by Engineer-Lieutenant R.W. Skelton, R.N. are invaluable; the arrangements made for me by Captain Scott were all that I could have wished’ (pp. 99-100).

The second part of the volume is the report on and analysis of rock specimens brought back by Ferrar (pp. 101-140), which was written by G.T. Prior, who had been Assistant in the Mineral Department of the British Museum since 1887. The maps accompanying the volume comprise one chart of the Antarctic Ocean ‘showing the land to the south of 74°. Surveyed under the direction of the R.G.S. by Captain R.F. Scott [...] commanding the “Discovery” National Antarctic Expedition’, with the route outlined in red and an inset map of the wider region, and a ‘Map of the District near the “Discovery” Winter Quarters [...] 1906’.

Denucé 300; Rosove 288-I.AI; Spence 837.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION’S METEOROLOGICAL FINDINGS – INCLUDING A PAPER ON TIDES BY CHARLES DARWIN’S SON

33. BRUCE, William Speirs – Scottish National Antarctic Expedition. Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of S.Y. ‘Scotia’ During the Years 1902, 1903, and 1904, under the Leadership of William S. Bruce Vol. II. Physics. Part I. Meteorology, by R.C. Mossman ... II. Magnetism, by Charles Chree ... and R.C. Mossman ... III. Tides, by Sir George H. Darwin. *Edinburgh: Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory ‘Sold at The Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory; James Thin ...; James MacLehose & Sons’, 1907.*

4to (308 x 234mm), pp. [10 (half-title, blank, title, blank, editorial note, contents, blank, illustrations)], [2 (part-title, blank)], v, [1 (blank)], 324; 7 half-tone plates, 5 colour-printed lithographic weather charts after Mossman, printed by A. Ritchie & Son, 4 folding, 2 folding lithographic maps after the Edinburgh Geographical Institute, printed by J.G. Bartholomew, one

printed in colours; diagrams and letterpress tables in the text; 2 bound-in erratum slips; one chart with short, skilfully-repaired marginal tear; original brown cloth gilt, boards with borders of double blind rules, upper board with central arms of Scotland in gilt, spine divided into compartments by blind rules, one with the St Andrew's Cross banner of the SNAE in blue, white, and gilt, others lettered in gilt; very light offsetting onto free endpapers, spine slightly darkened, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, small loss on lower hinge, nonetheless a very good copy in the original cloth; *provenance*: **Michael Harry Rosove** (b. 1948, historian and bibliographer of Antarctic exploration). **£500**

First edition, clothbound issue. Polar scientist William Speirs Bruce (1867-1921), was the driving force behind the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition: as a student he had volunteered in the *Challenger* laboratories, became the first assistant co-directing the high-level meteorological observatory on Ben Nevis, accumulated vast experience in oceanography, and was, by 1900, 'among the best-equipped and most experienced of all polar scientists in Britain'. Nonetheless, Bruce was not selected to join Scott's *Discovery* expedition of 1901-1904 due to the influence of Sir Clements Markham, the president of the Royal Geographical Society, who perceived Bruce as a rival to Scott; eventually Bruce raised the funds for his *Scotia* expedition, with the blessing of the Scottish Royal Geographical Society. 'Two summers were spent in biological and oceanographical work in the Weddell Sea and the south Atlantic. New coastline was discovered and named Coats Land, and the intervening winter was spent in Scotia Bay and on Laurie Island, South Orkneys, where an observatory, Omond House, was built, which remains as the oldest of all scientific observatories in Antarctica. This highly successful expedition returned to Scotland with large scientific collections which formed the basis of the Scottish Oceanographical Institute, founded by Bruce in Edinburgh in 1907' (ODNB). During the expedition, Mossman established a weather station in the South Orkney Islands, and he and the cook William Smith stayed behind for almost a year after the expedition had returned to Scotland, in order to advise the Argentinian Meteorological Office, to whom the station had been handed over.

Physics (which was issued in both cloth and wrappers), was the first volume in the series of scientific reports to be published, in part due to delays in the publication of volume I, Bruce's narrative log (which eventually appeared in 1992), and in part because of 'the extremely important nature of Mr Mossman's monograph on the Meteorology of the "Scotia"' ('Editorial Note'), which could not be published in the Royal Society of Edinburgh's *Transactions* for financial reasons, and forms the greater part of this volume (pp. i-v and 1-306).

The second article, 'Magnetism' (pp. 307-318), was written by Mossman in collaboration with Kew Observatory superintendent and physicist Charles Chree (1860-1928), and the third, 'Tides' (pp. 319-324) was by Charles Darwin's son, the mathematician and geophysicist Sir George Howard Darwin (1845-1912). G.H. Darwin's seminal paper on tides, 'On the Precession of a Viscous Spheroid, and on the Remote History of the Earth', published in the *Philosophical Transactions* in 1879, had been motivated by his 'desire to fathom the physical history of the earth' (ODNB); his fission theory of the genesis of the moon which emerged from this was generally accepted for the fifty years following its formulation and established his reputation as one of the foremost experts on the subject.

Denucé 102 (Chree and Mossman), 736 (Darwin), 913 (Mossman); Rosove 52-I.A.1a; Spence 1097 (complete series).

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March, 1914.

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Biological reports which are ready
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Edw. Shackleton

SHACKLETON WRITES ON BEHALF OF W.S. BRUCE,
SEEKING FUNDING TO PUBLISH THE SCIENTIFIC REPORTS OF THE
SCOTTISH NATIONAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

***34. SHACKLETON, Sir Ernest Henry.** Typed letter signed ('E H Shackleton') to Charles Edward Price MP ('Dear Sir'). *The Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, New Burlington Street, Regent Street, London W., 19 March 1914.*

2 pp. on 2 ll., 4to (253 x 203mm), on paper with printed Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition letterhead watermarked 'legal vellum', historical pin and pencil docketing mark in top left corner; folded for posting, extremely light marking on first l. and around pin holes, otherwise in very good condition. **£3,750 + VAT in the EU**

An important letter from Shackleton to Price about the publication of W.S. Bruce's scientific reports of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, especially the 'Biological reports', which were already 'ready for press' (presumably volume IV, *Zoology, Parts II-XX, Vertebrates*, which would be published in 1915).

The polar scientist William Speirs Bruce (1867-1921) had been prevented from joining Scott's *Discovery* expedition due to Sir Clement Markham's fears that Bruce, who was considered one of 'the best-equipped and most experienced of all polar scientists in Britain' (ODNB), would be a rival to Scott. Nonetheless, Bruce raised funds for the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition of 1902-1904, which he headed, and gained the support of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society; although Bruce's Antarctic expedition was highly successful, his efforts to find funding for a second Scottish National Antarctic Expedition in 1910 and 1911 were unsuccessful. Similarly, Bruce struggled to fund the publication of the first expedition's scientific papers, some of which were published in journals. The series of the reports started with the 'Physics' volume of 1907, but their impact suffered from the long intervals between the publication of subsequent volumes in 1908, 1909, 1912, 1915 and 1920; indeed, Bruce's own narrative log, which was intended to form part I in the series, would not be published until 1992 (*cf.* Rosove 52).

Sir Ernest Shackleton (1874-1922) was certainly familiar with the difficulties of securing funding for both polar exploration and the publication of expedition literature, and he had enjoyed a longstanding friendship with Bruce (which he comments upon in the letter). Shackleton had been appointed Secretary of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society in January 1904 as Bruce had returned from the Antarctic, and Shackleton shared the Scot's experience of science, if not his enthusiasm for it: '[u]nlike Scott, Shackleton had little interest in science, but he realized its value when drawing up proposals for an expedition. He chose good scientists in short, unique interviews, so that the scientific results of his expeditions were considerable' (ODNB). By comparison, Bruce was a scientist by education, experience, and vocation, who had founded the Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory in Edinburgh in 1907.

The recipient of Shackleton's letter, Charles Edward Price MP, JP, FRSE (1857-1934), had been a partner in the firm of M'Vitie & Price of Edinburgh and London, and retired in 1901, before entering upon a political career and winning the seat of Central Edinburgh for the Liberals, which he held from 1906 to 1918. On his retirement at the General Election, the Lord Provost,

Magistrates and Councillors of Edinburgh conferred upon him the Freedom of the City in recognition of his Parliamentary services.

Bruce had written to Price on several occasions – the correspondence includes complaints about the lack of awards for Antarctic explorers after the death of Clement Markham, whom Bruce still held responsible for impeding the progression of research – and Price had also aided Bruce in securing funding from the Treasury for other volumes in the series of scientific reports. In gratitude for this support and assistance, Bruce had named ‘Pricepynten’ (‘Point Price’) on Svalbard after him.

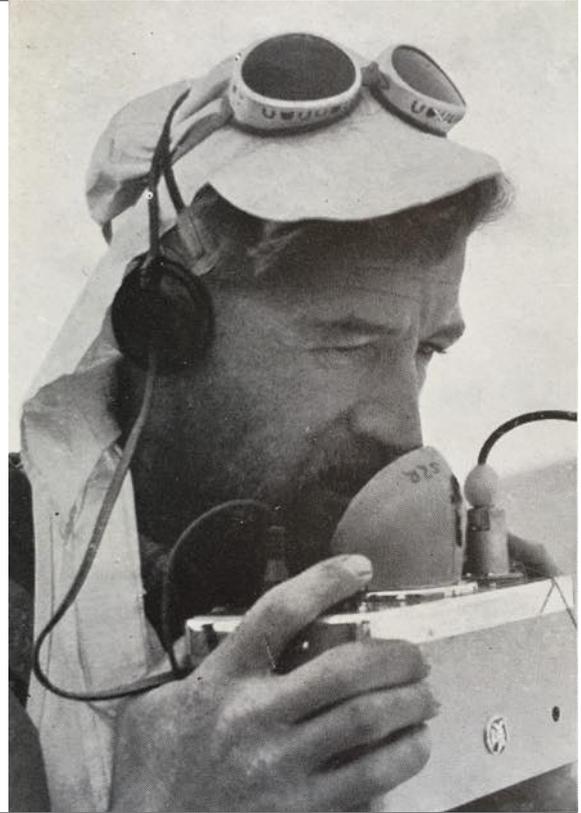
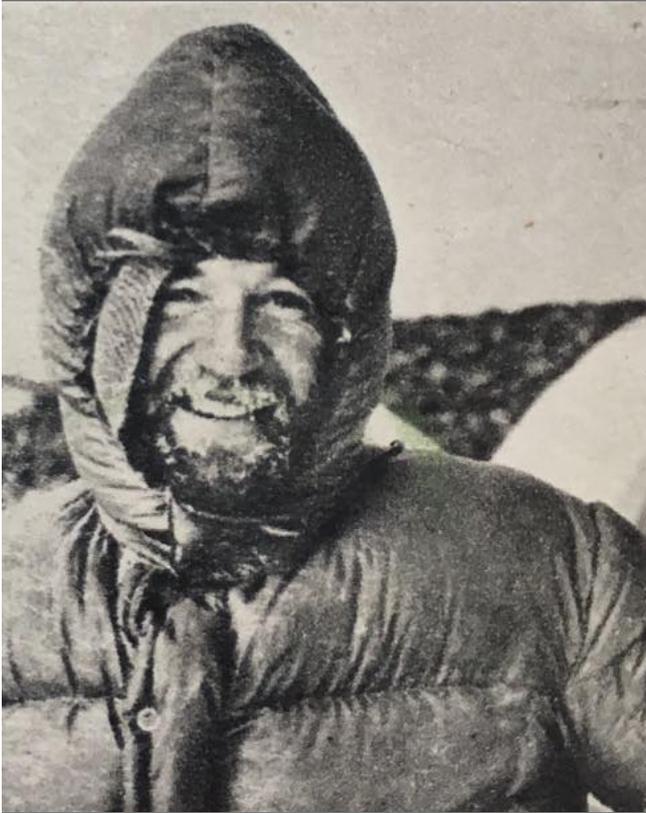
In this letter, Shackleton responds to Price’s of 18 March 1914: ‘I am only too pleased to express my appreciation of Dr. Bruce’s work, and especially with regard to the great assistance he is giving me in the matter of advice on Deep-Sea dredging and equipment, regarding which matter he is a recognised authority’. He then explains that ‘Dr. Bruce is one of the principal Oceanographical authorities on Deep-Sea work’, and that Bruce’s ‘Expedition stands second to none as regards its Scientific results’. Further, Bruce had made the Oceanographical Museum in Edinburgh not only a sought-after reference collection for scholars working on new species, but, in fact, ‘as complete a Museum as can be well conceived’. Shackleton closes with the words, ‘I earnestly hope that the Government will contribute this further small sum to an object that redounds to the credit of the country and the benefit of Science’. The blank verso of the second leaf of the typed letter has been used to compile a list of sixteen newspapers and press agencies (both Scottish and British), in pencil, marked ‘All to Press Gallery’. These notes were presumably made by Price, possibly arranging a press conference to promote Bruce’s campaign with Shackleton’s celebrity.

This letter appears to have formed part of larger fund-raising campaign orchestrated by Bruce, since Douglas Mawson, the renowned leader of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition (1911-1914), also wrote to Price on 11 May 1914 with a similar appeal for government funding to assist with the publication of the SNAE reports, which emphasised the outstanding importance of the expedition’s scientific work (we are indebted to Michael Rosove for this information). Sadly, these efforts appear not to have been successful – the outbreak of World War I a few months later in August 1914 meant that polar exploration was not a high priority for the government – and volume IV would not be published until late in 1915, through the generosity of private individuals and public institutions.

William H. Dall’s review of the volume in *Science* praised it with these words: ‘the book is perhaps the most complete treatise on the Antarctic vertebrate fauna yet published. [...] Altogether the members of the staff and the contributors to the explorations and publication of the results may justly congratulate themselves on the appearance of this handsome volume at a time when general attention is unfortunately diverted from matters of science and focused on the preservation of the empire’ (19 November 1915, pp. 731-732).

For *Physics. Part I. Meteorology, by R.C. Mossman ... II. Magnetism, by Charles Chree ... and R.C. Mossman ... III. Tides, by Sir George H. Darwin*, volume II of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition’s scientific reports, see the previous item.

MOUNTAINEERING



INCLUDING BOOKS FROM THE LIBRARY OF GEORGE LOWE

TO THE ANTARCTIC AND BACK: LOWE'S COMMONWEALTH TRANS-ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION COPY OF A BIOGRAPHY OF CAPTAIN SCOTT

35. GWYNN, Stephen. *Captain Scott.* Harmondsworth: Allen Lane, Penguin Books, 1940.

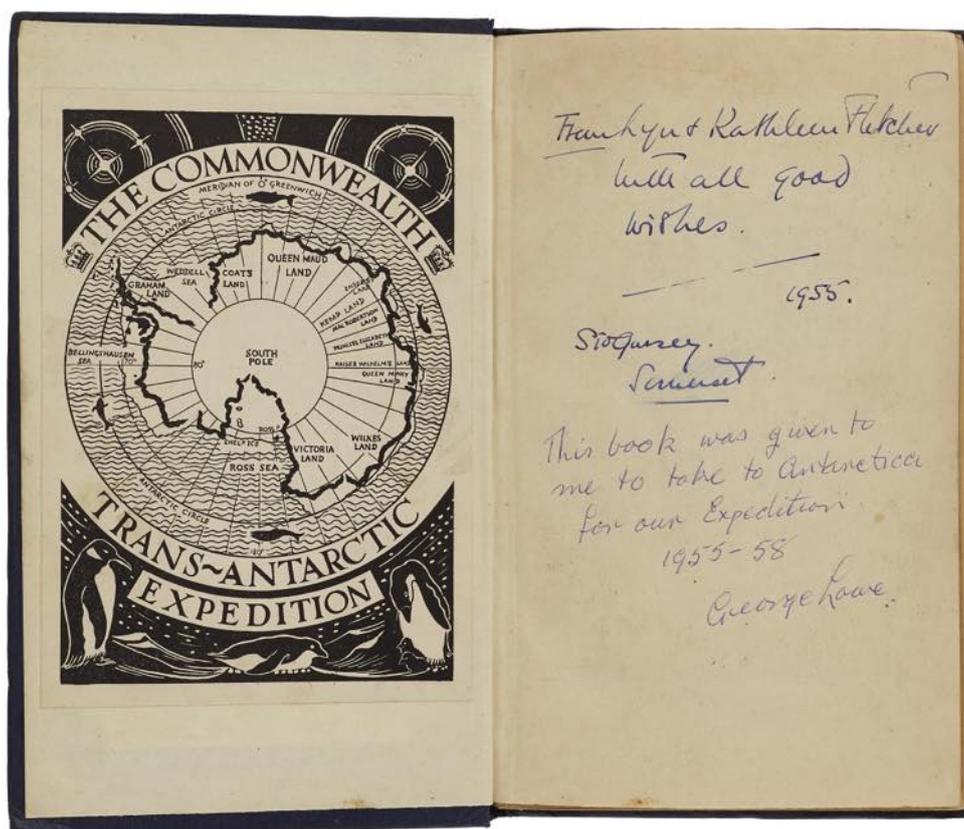
8vo in 16s (181 x 110mm), pp. [1]-110, 115-176; halftone portrait frontispiece, facsimile manuscript letter on pp. 146-147; margins a little browned, C14 with short marginal tear at foot not affecting text, lacking D8-9; near-contemporary dark-blue cloth; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, boards slightly marked and bowed, nevertheless overall a good copy; *provenance*: A. Fletcher (inkstamp on half-title) – George's Book Shop, Bristol, 1955 (loosely-inserted copy of an invitation from Dorothy Irving-Bell 'to visit the Penguins [...] and send one to The Antarctic, September 29th, 30th and October 1st, 1955') – Franklyn and Kathleen Fletcher, Stogursey, Somerset, 1955 (presentation inscription on front free endpaper to:) – **(Wallace) George Lowe** (1924-2013, autograph inscription 'This book was given to me to take to Antarctica for our Expedition 1955-58 George Lowe' on front free endpaper; Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition bookplate by R. Taylor on upper pastedown). **£750**

George Lowe is now best known as the mountaineer 'who prepared the way for Hillary and Tenzing to conquer Everest' (obituary, *The Guardian*, 22 March 2013) in the 1953 British Mount

Everest Expedition. Lowe and his fellow New Zealander Hillary became close friends, and expedition leader John Hunt's daughter became Lowe's first wife. On the New Zealand Himalayan expedition with Hillary in the following year, Lowe met Vivian Ernest Fuchs, who invited him to join the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1955-1958; Hillary was the leader of the New Zealand Ross Sea Support team), for which Lowe also became the official photographer. Lowe was later appointed OBE for services to mountaineering and exploration.

This book was given to Lowe to take on the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition's vessel *Antarctic*, which would carry a library of 'over a thousand books, including an almost complete collection of works on the Antarctic' (Lowe, *Because it is There* (London: 1959), p. 154). Dorothy Irving-Bell, a Polar enthusiast and fund-raiser (who also commissioned the expedition bookplate found in this book) organised an event at George's Book Shop in Bristol, to encourage the British public to send Penguin books on the Expedition, which would form an on-board library for its members. The Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition made the first successful overland crossing via the South Pole, and was the first to reach the South Pole since Amundsen and Scott in 1911 and 1912 respectively. The gift of this copy of a popular and well-reviewed biography of Robert Falcon Scott (first published by Bodley Head in 1929), therefore, seems particularly appropriate. Scott features heavily in Lowe's memoir, *Because it is There*, and Lowe probably sourced much of his background information from this copy of Gwynn's work.

Little is known about the donors of the book, Kathleen and Franklyn Fletcher, but since Irving-Bell is known to have inscribed a historically significant copy of Howard-Bury's *Mount Everest The Reconnaissance, 1921* (1922) for Lowe on the last day of the event, Lowe himself may have been present in Bristol on the occasion, and the Fletchers may have presented this volume to him in person. The book then appears to have been bound to make it more durable for the long journey (it appears to have lost the bifolium from quire D at this point), and indeed made it to Antarctica and back, subsequently to remain in George Lowe's personal library.

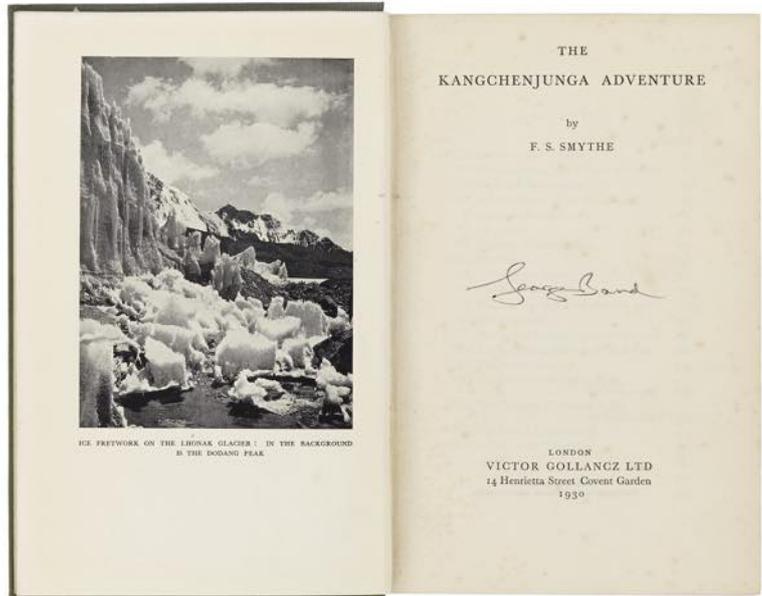


GEORGE LOWE'S COPY OF THE KANGCHENJUNGA ADVENTURE,
SIGNED BY HIS FRIEND GEORGE BAND,
THE FIRST TO SUMMIT KANGCHENJUNGA

36. SMYTHE, Francis Sydney.

The Kangchenjunga Adventure.
London: *The Camelot Press Ltd for Victor Gollancz Ltd*, 1930.

8vo (231 x 147mm), pp. 464; black-and-white half-tone frontispiece and 47 half-tone plates after Smythe and H. Rutledge, 8 black-and-white maps in the text; first and last pp. very lightly foxed, small marginal tear on Z7; original green cloth, spine lettered in gilt; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, boards slightly marked and faded, spine slightly faded and leant, nevertheless overall a very good copy;



provenance: traces of removed [?]bookseller's ticket on lower pastedown – Georgina Jenkinson, October 1931 (faded ownership inscription on front free endpaper) – William George's Sons, Bristol (bookseller's ticket on front pastedown) – **(Wallace) George Lowe**, 1955 (1924-2013, ownership inscription on front free endpaper, pictorial bookplate on upper pastedown; ?possibly co-owned with:) – **George Christopher Band** (1929-2011, signature on title). **£750**

First edition. Francis ('Frank') Smythe (1900-1949), was an English mountaineer, photographer, and botanist, and one of three British members of Professor G. Dyrenfurth's 1930 Kangchenjunga expedition. The expedition was unsuccessful, and tragically resulted in the deaths of three climbers; however, the Jonsong Peak was reached, and while science was not the primary motivation for the expedition, the 'scientific side of the expedition was well attended to, and interesting and important data has been gained' (p. 9). Smythe became a very prolific author, and *The Kangchenjunga Adventure* – Smythe's 'personal impressions of what was primarily an adventure' (*ibid.*) and his first substantial and widely acclaimed work – was published in the year of the expedition, evocatively illustrated with his own photographs. His conclusions on the 'Lessons of the Expedition' situate it within the early twentieth-century perception of the mountaineering problems pertaining to the Himalayas – peaks which are not only different in 'scale, snow and weather conditions, route finding, and general organisation' from Alpine structures (and thus presented a particular challenge to the German-Austrian-Swiss-British team), but also, in the case of Kangchenjunga, 'a law until itself' (p. 424).

This copy was owned by George Lowe, the mountaineer who prepared the way for Hillary and Tenzing on the 1953 Hunt expedition to conquer Everest, and might have been the first on the peak if Hillary had chosen to take him instead of Tenzing. It was further inscribed by Lowe's

fellow-Everest climber George Band, who had been the youngest member of the Everest expedition. Interestingly, the men used to share books with their fellow-climbers while travelling: Lowe describes how reading was his ‘absorbing pleasure as I rolled forward in the tracks of the vehicle ahead’; one of the novels he read was *War and Peace*, which provides a fascinating example of how these books circulated: ‘this copy had spent five years in the knapsacks of travellers in strange lands’ and contained the occasional tea stain. Lowe first saw the book on Everest, ‘wrapped in a plastic bag with an unused shaving kit, where Michael Westmacott loaned it to John Hunt to read. Next year I saw it again with Charles Evans, who carried and read it when we explored the flower-strewn valleys east of Everest. Charles packed it with his paint-box when he led the expedition which climbed Kangchenjunga. There he passed it on to George Band who read it under the precipices of the Yalung face. George handed it to me for my trans-Antarctic journey. [...] I keep it still’ (*Because it is There*, p. 193).

In 1955, Band had joined Evans’ expedition to Kangchenjunga and made the first ascent – an achievement extending Smythe’s, and in his personal record, more satisfying than being on the Everest team. Since Lowe owned this book from 1955 onwards, it seems likely that the volume formed part of the two climbers’ extended library, and/or that Lowe asked Band to sign his copy.

Neate S119; NLS, *Mountaineering*, k023; Perret 4081; Yakushi S622a.

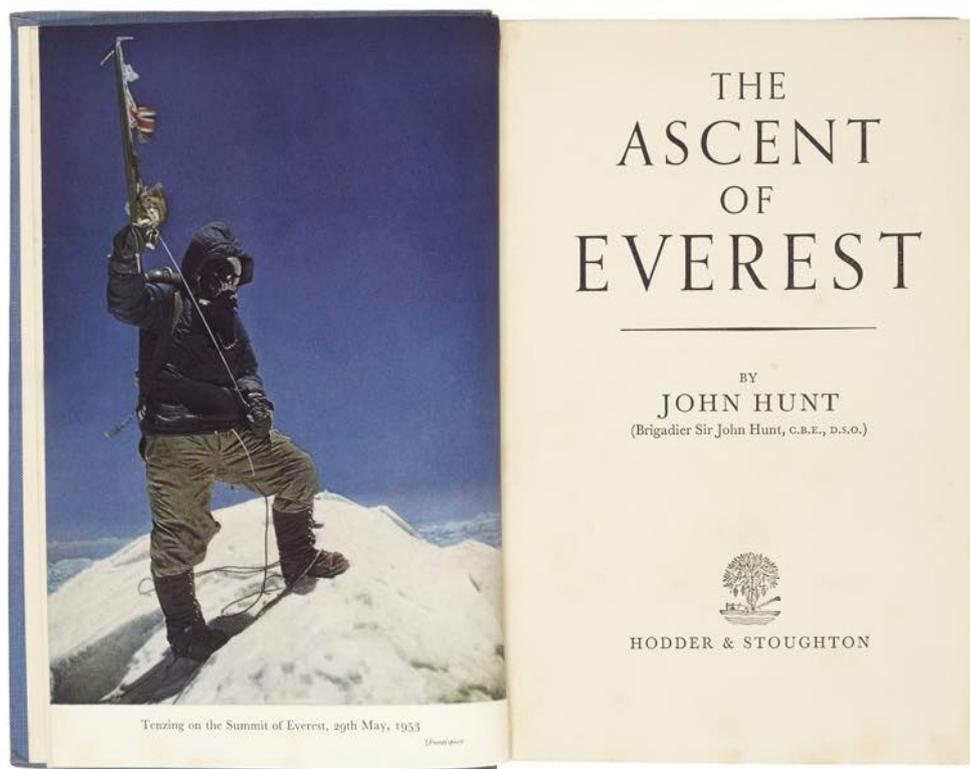
‘THE STORY OF SUCCESS AFTER 32 YEARS AND 12 EXPEDITIONS’

SIGNED BY HUNT, WESTMACOTT, BAND, WYLIE, LOWE, AND GREGORY

37. HUNT, (Henry Cecil) John, Baron HUNT. *The Ascent of Everest.* London: Hazell, Watson and Viney Ltd for Hodder and Stoughton, 1953.

8vo (220 x 143mm), pp. xx, 300; colour-printed photo-graphic frontispiece, 7 colour-printed photographic plates, 48 half-tone plates with 70 photograph illustrations recto-and-verso, 3 full-page maps, full-page view of the mountain with ascent route, and illustrations and diagrams in the text; occasional very light marking, half-title lightly foxed; original blue publisher’s cloth, spine lettered in gilt, top edges blue; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, endpapers and edges lightly foxed, spine faded and lightly creased at top, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: Val Russell (ownership inscription on front free endpaper) — Professor Paul Hill MBE, FRPS (b. 1941, photographer and co-founder of The Photographers’ Place, inkstamps on free endpapers). **£300**

First edition, signed for Paul Hill by six members of the expedition on the half-title: Hunt (1910-1998), Michael Horatio (‘Mike’) Westmacott (1925-2012), George Christopher Band (1929-2011), Charles Wylie (1919-2007), (Wallace) George Lowe (1924-2013), and Alfred Gregory (1913-2010). ‘The story of success after 32 years and 12 expeditions. 1953 was the year of the British. They knew this would be their last chance for the mountain[...]. The British picked as leader Colonel John Hunt, the Himalayan veteran who was a military officer and an expert in logistics. The expedition included some of the finest climbers in Great Britain, as well as George Lowe and Edmund Hillary from New Zealand, and Tenzing Norgay’ (*Classics in the Literature of Mountaineering*). Hunt’s detailed account of the ascent of Everest is illustrated with portraits of the team and photos taken *en route*. ‘The photograph of Tenzing standing on the summit, the flags streaming from his ice axe, has become famous, and the exploits of Hillary and Tenzing legendary,



entering a lore and mythology of mountaineering. The ultimate mountaineering goal, the summit of the world, had been achieved' (*loc. cit.*).

Especially interesting are the acknowledgements of those who made the expedition possible, both throughout the work and in the appendix – the full list of acknowledgements runs to six pages – as well as the extensive supplementary materials, such as Wilfrid Noyce's summary diary of the expedition; and details of preparations and a diagram with the organisational structure, with the Alpine Club – of which Hunt would become president from 1956 to 1958 – and the Royal Geographical Society at the top, followed by 'the leader' (i.e. Hunt) surrounded by the Medical Research Council, the High Altitude Committee and various oxygen firms and experts. Indeed, it was the open-circuit oxygen equipment which was essential in the ascent's success, and T.D Bourdillon's illustrated essay on the oxygen equipment is complemented by Charles Wylie's details on other equipment (high altitude boots custom made by the designer for the team, tents, the wireless, etc.), Griffith Pugh and Michael Ward on physiology and medicine, and Griffith Pugh and George Band on the carefully calculated diet, with an intriguing account of the team's predecessors' food cravings: 'in 1933 Shipton had a craving for a dozen eggs; Smythe wanted Frankfurters and Sauerkraut; in 1924 Somervell's favourite diet was strawberry jam and condensed milk; on Cho Oyu Hillary wanted pineapple cubes and Secord wanted tinned salmon' (p. 264), and in the 1953 expedition each man was allowed to choose certain foods to avoid inadequate nutrition, allowing for the difficulties of cooking at high altitude and the changing tastes as the team ascended. Menus are provide in a table (pp. 267-296).

This copy is signed by six members of the expedition – an unusually high number – and this volume and the following item were both signed for the photographer, mountaineer, and climbing instructor Paul Hill. For a letter from John Hunt to Hill, see item 39.

Classics in the Literature of Mountaineering 39; Neate H135; NLS, *Mountaineering*, a703; Perret 2304; Yakushi H470a.

SIGNED BY HUNT, WESTMACOTT, BAND, WYLIE, LOWE, AND GREGORY



38. HUNT, John. *Our Everest Adventure. The Pictorial History from Kathmandu to the Summit.* Leicester: Rembrandt Photogravure Ltd for Brockhampton Press, 1954.

8vo (242 x 186mm), pp. 128; monochrome photogravure frontispiece and illustrations in the text, 24 full-page and 4 double-page, 2 maps in the text; first few ll. very lightly foxed, erased markings on pp. 8 and 25; original illustrated printed boards by Hazell, Watson & Viney Ltd; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, endpapers and boards slightly spotted and marked, spine slightly leant, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: Professor Paul Hill MBE, FRPS (b. 1941, photographer and co-founder of The Photographers' Place, Ashbourne; ownership inscription on front free endpaper and The Photographers' Place inkstamps on rear free endpapers). **£300**

First edition, signed for Paul Hill by six members of the expedition on the half-title: John Hunt (1910-1998), Michael Horatio ('Mike') Westmacott (1925-2012), George Christopher Band (1929-2011), Charles Wylie (1919-2007), (Wallace) George Lowe (1924-2013), and Alfred Gregory (1913-2010). *Our Everest Adventure*, a shortened version of John Hunt's *The Ascent of Everest*, is lavishly illustrated with photos taken *en route* to the summit of Everest, which were '[c]hiefly previously unpublished' (Neate). Hunt explains the necessary and successful combination of image and word for this publication in his Foreword: 'To those who do not climb, it is not easy to describe life and its problems high upon a great Himalayan peak. [...] The written word, however inspired or carefully chosen, is a poor vehicle to carry a scene or event from the memory of the writer to the mind of readers [...]: pictures, too are a frozen record; they capture a moment of history, but it is silent and still – they lack the live drama of movement of sound. But presented with the two side by side you may, with a little imagination, feel yourself transported to that strange world surrounding Everest' (p. 5).

The final chapter in the volume is by Sir Edmund Hillary, and describes the final assault on the summit, the success of which he ascribes to the experiences of others' previous attempts, the preparations and equipment, the Sherpas, the favourable weather, and the support of the public.

Like the previous item (Hunt's *The Ascent of Everest*) this copy was signed for the photographer, mountaineer, and climbing instructor Paul Hill by six members of the expedition. For a letter from John Hunt to Hill, see the following item.

Neate H138; NLS, *Mountaineering*, o107; Perret 2305; Yakushi H472.

JOHN HUNT WRITES AS DIRECTOR OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S AWARD

***39. HUNT, John.** Typed letter signed ('John Hunt') to Paul J. Hill ('Dear Mr. Hill'). *The Duke of Edinburgh's Award, Westminster, London, 2 November 1962.*

One page, quarto (253 x 203mm), on watermarked paper with printed letterhead of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award; folded for posting, very lightly creased, otherwise in very good condition.

£200 + VAT in the EU

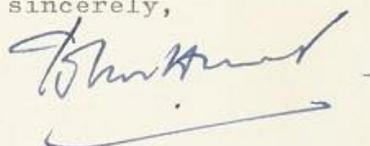
The Duke of Edinburgh's Award for Boys was established by HRH the Duke of Edinburgh in 1956, and Sir John (later Baron) Hunt, the leader of the 1953 Everest expedition, was appointed Director. By 1959 the Award had become a charitable trust, and by 1960, 35,000 boys and 7,000 girls were participating in the scheme. The Award's programmes related to rescue and public service, pursuits and projects, fitness, and expeditions, the last most pertinent to Hunt's background as well as to the interests of his correspondent.

Professor Paul Hill MBE, FRPS (b. 1941) was a newspaper reporter from the late 1950s onwards, and would later work as a photojournalist for *The Guardian*, *The Observer*, *The Telegraph Magazine*, and the BBC, among others. Hill also worked as a climbing instructor throughout his earlier career, and 'used the camera to record and remember my rock climbing and mountaineering adventures' (<http://hillonphotography.co.uk>), before becoming a freelance photographer in 1965.

This letter appears to be in response to Hill having contacted The Duke of Edinburgh's Award offering his 'professional services' (presumably as a climbing instructor) to the Award scheme in 1962. Hunt replies that 'an addition to our very small staff' would not be possible due to the structure of the Award administration, but encourages Hill to enquire about openings at 'Local Education Authorities' which 'make new appointments in their youth staff [and] whose main duty lies in the development of the Awards Scheme'.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'John Hunt', with a long horizontal flourish underneath.

‘WHAT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED HAD THERE BEEN NO TENZING:
WOULD IT HAVE BEEN HILLARY AND LOWE FOR THE SUMMIT?’

40. UNSWORTH, Walt. *Everest. London: Richard Clay Ltd for Allen Lane, 1981.*

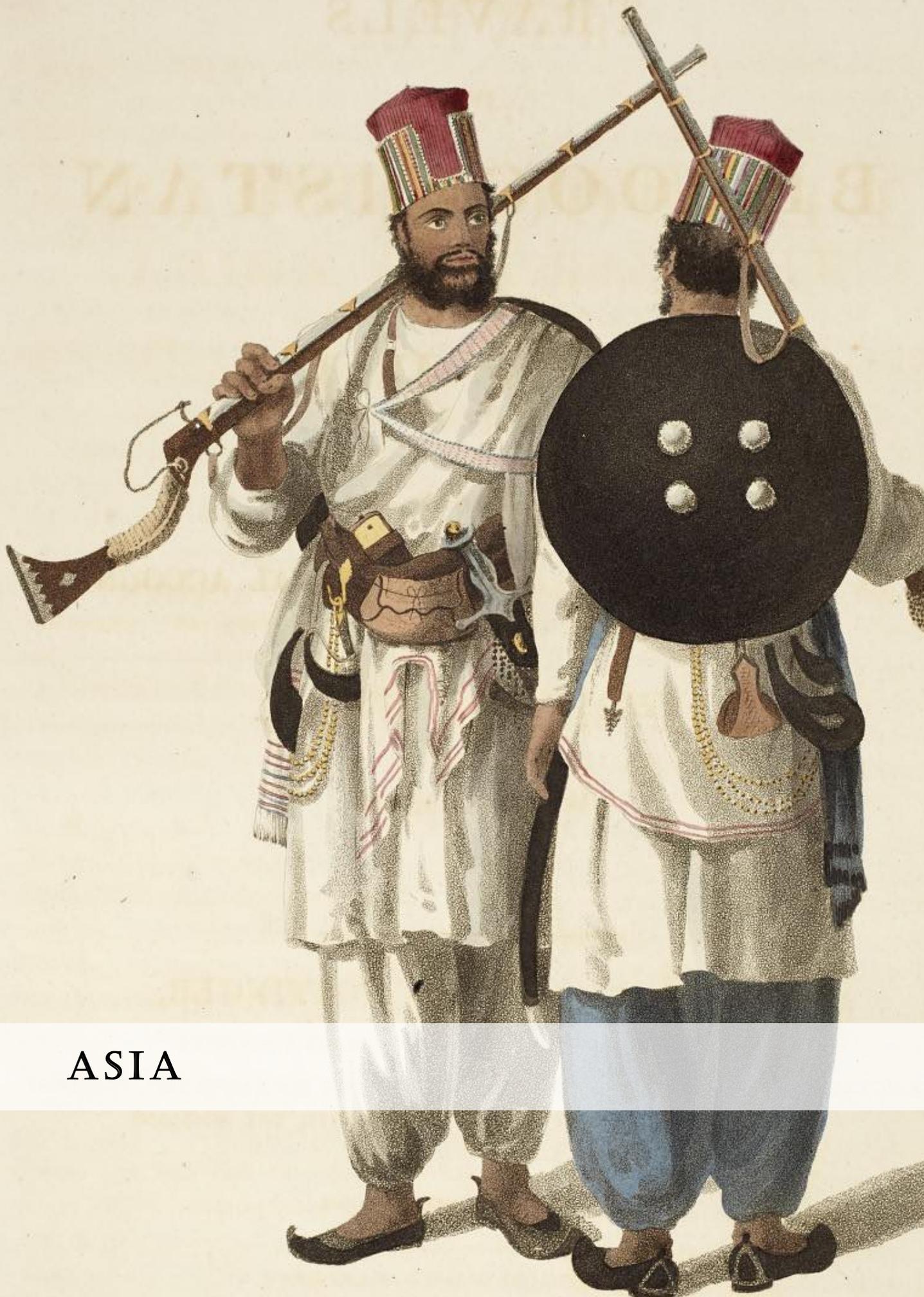
8vo (233 x 157mm), pp. xiv, 578; 8 colour and 24 monochrome plates with 17 colour and 55 monochrome illustrations printed recto-and-verso, maps and illustrations in the text; original blue cloth, spine gilt, dustwrapper, retaining price; extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped, dustwrapper very lightly creased at edges and with two small marginal chips, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: **(Wallace) George Lowe** (1924-2013, pre-publication presentation copy sent from Allen Lane Publicity Office ‘With the author’s compliments[.] Published 24 September 1981’; pictorial bookplate on upper pastedown; loosely-inserted notes). **£500**

First edition. ‘This is the story of Man’s attempts to climb a very special mountain’ begins Unsworth’s book, which was very well reviewed when first published, thanks to his knowledge of the subject and his original contributions to the historical retrospective of ascents of Everest. Unsworth’s aim was not to write yet another descriptive account of these expeditions, but to ‘fill in some of the background, often explaining why success or failure came about’ (p. xi).

This presentation copy was sent by the publisher, at the author’s request, to Lowe, a member of the first expedition to conquer Everest. Unsworth (1928-2017) mentions Lowe on no fewer than 20 pages, and includes a description of the young mountaineer around the time of the Cho Oyu trip: ‘of medium height, well built, and a primary school teacher. At twenty-eight he was five years younger than his friend and compatriot, Edmund Hillary, but had been climbing for longer and indeed had introduced Hillary to some of the harder New Zealand climbs’ (p. 308; Lowe is also thanked in Unsworth’s acknowledgements). Indeed, with regard to the Everest climb, Unsworth muses ‘what might have happened had there been no Tenzing: would it have been Hillary and Lowe for the summit?’ (p. 319). Finally, after a detailed account of the trials of the Hunt expedition, Unsworth reproduces an account by James Morris of how he received the news of the successful ascent, from Lowe: ‘I could not see the returning climbers very clearly [...]. But I watched them approaching dimly, with never a sign of success or failure, like drugged men. [...] I pushed the goggles up from my eyes; and just as I recovered from the sudden dazzle of the snow I caught sight of George Lowe, leading the party down the hill. He was raising his arm and waving as he walked! It was thumbs up! Everest was climbed!’ (p. 338).

Loosely inserted in this copy is a leaf torn from a lined notebook, with manuscript notes in Lowe’s hand headed ‘Heights of 8000+ Metre Peaks at Austrian Museum’ on the recto (203 x 161mm). The museum mentioned is the Messner Mountain Museum, whose six sites were opened between 1995 and 2015 (the last of these established after Lowe’s death): it seems likely that Lowe visited the museum and took these notes on peaks during the visit, supplementing them later with dates of their first ascent. (Reinhold Messner was the first to climb Everest without the use of supplemental oxygen in 1978 and 1980, a task that had previously been considered impossible, which marked the next significant step in Everest mountaineering after the 1953 expedition.) Also inserted is a sheet of paper with printed Department of Education and Science heading and Unsworth’s address (presumably in his own hand), with a series of manuscript calculations below (208 x 149mm).

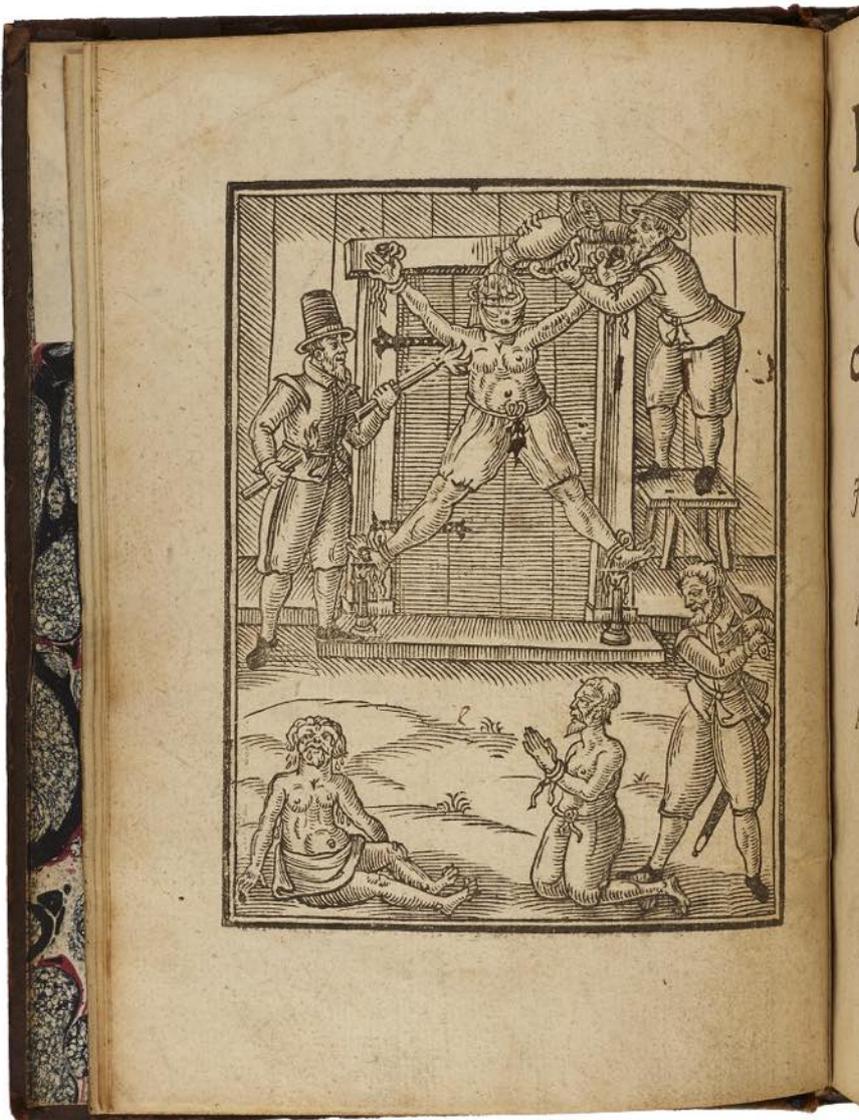
Neate U21 (**‘Definitive history of Everest climbing’**); Perret 4373; Yakushi U40a.



ASIA

THE FIRST ENGLISH ACCOUNT OF THE 'AMBOYNA MASSACRE'
FROM THE HARLECH LIBRARY AT BROGYNTYN HOUSE

41. [SKINNER, Sir John]. A True Relation of the Unjust, Cruell, and Barbarous Proceedings against the English at Amboyna in the East-Indies, by the Neatherlandish Governour and Council there. Also the Copie of a Pamphlet, Set Forth First in Dutch and then in English, by some Neatherlander; Falsly Entituled, a True Declaration of the Newes that Came Out of the East-Indies, with the Pinace Called the Hare, which Arrived at Texel in June, 1624. Together with an Answer to the same Pamphlet. By the English East-India Companie. The Second Impression. London: H. Lownes for Nathanael Newberry, 1624.



then in English, by some Neatherlander; Falsly Entituled, a True Declaration of the Newes that Came Out of the East-Indies, with the Pinace Called the Hare, which Arrived at Texel in June, 1624. Together with an Answer to the same Pamphlet. By the English East-India Companie. The Second Impression. London: H. Lownes for Nathanael Newberry, 1624.

3 parts in one volume, 4to (179 x 130mm), pp. [2 (blank l.)], [2 (title printed in red and black, woodcut arms of the East India Company on the verso)], [8 ('To the Reader')], [1]-38; [2 (part ii title and preface)], 1-20; [2 (part iii title, verso

blank)], 1-34, [2 (final blank l.)]; woodcut frontispiece, woodcut title-vignettes, headpieces, and initials; some light browning and occasional light marking, a few ll. cropped at head, affecting some woodcut rules, short tear on A1 touching one letter, small paper-flaw on L2 affecting headline; late 18th/early 19th-century British calf [probably for the Porkington Library, which held other uniform bindings], boards with borders of leaf tools with floral cornerpieces in blind, board-edges roll-tooled in blind, spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in gilt in two and dated in gilt at the foot, others with central flower tools, marbled endpapers, all edges speckled; extremities a little rubbed and bumped, boards scuffed, otherwise a very good copy retaining the first and the last

blanks; *provenance*: early pen strokes on verso of frontispiece and letters on title – the Porkington Library, Porkington (later Brogyntyn) House, Oswestry, Shropshire (early nineteenth-century engraved ‘Porkington Library’ bookplate on upper pastedown with pressmark added in manuscript; by descent to:) – Jasset David Cody Orsmy Gore, 7th Baron Harlech (b. 1986).

£2,750

Second edition, with a new frontispiece. In the early seventeenth century the Dutch Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC) had established itself in Amboina (now Ambon), one of the Indonesian Maluku Islands, which became the centre of VOC operations in the Dutch East Indies from 1610 to 1619, until the centre was relocated to Batavia. Ambon retained a Dutch governor and had a garrison stationed at Fort Victoria, and the VOC had reluctantly permitted the English East India Company to establish a trading post on the island. However, tensions grew between the two countries’ merchants: in early 1623 Herman van Speult, the Dutch governor believed that a plot was being formulated by English merchants who, he thought, planned to kill him and, with the assistance of Japanese mercenaries and English ships, overwhelm the garrison and capture the island. Van Speult had the alleged plotters (ten Englishmen, ten Japanese, and one Portuguese) arrested, tortured, and interrogated; they admitted their guilt and were tried, found guilty, and executed in February 1623. The executions caused a major diplomatic dispute in Europe, which was eventually resolved by a treaty of 1654, which compelled the Dutch to pay compensation and cede their American colony of ‘New Amsterdam’ to the English, who renamed it ‘New York’. In England the events were characterised as the ‘Amboyna Massacre’, and inspired many publications in the following decades, perhaps most famously John Dryden’s *Amboyna* (1673).

The initial response of the English East India Company was to commission an account of the massacre from Sir John Skinner, who used the evidence submitted to an Admiralty court by six survivors of the massacre. Since the situation was very finely balanced, and a number of commercial and political interests were engaged in the dispute, the English East India Company only circulated Skinner’s account in manuscript rather than taking the diplomatically risky step of publishing it; however, once the Dutch East India Company published a pamphlet on the massacre, the impetus grew to publish Skinner’s account. This appeared in the present work, which was the first book or pamphlet on the Amboyna Massacre to be published in English. The first edition was published in 1624 by Newberry and is composed of three parts: the first (‘A True Relation ...’) was written by Sir John Skinner (who, the ESTC notes, may have been the author of the third part), and the second and third parts were translations of the Dutch pamphlet on the massacre and an English response, which was first published in Dutch: *Waerachtich verhael van de tijdinghen gecomen wt de Oost-Indien* ([?The Hague]: 1624) and *Antwoorde van de Duytsche relatie, aengaende die ghepretendeerde conspiratie vande Enghelschen in Amboyna in Oost-Indien* ([s.l.]: [1624]), respectively. (The work is sometimes erroneously attributed to Sir Dudley Digges, who had undertaken a mission to Holland in 1620-1621 with the intention of settling an earlier dispute between the English and Dutch East India Companies.) This second edition was published later in the same year, suggesting a widespread interest in the subject, and the frontispiece was re-engraved and the composition changed, to place more emphasis upon the brutality of the torture inflicted upon the captives.

Cox I, pp. 267-268; ESTC S100268; Kress 413.

FORSTER'S TRANSLATION OF OSBECK'S VOYAGE TO ASIA,
WHICH PROVIDED LINNAEUS WITH SOME 600 NEW SPECIES



42. OSBECK, Pehr. *A Voyage to China and the East Indies ... Together with a Voyage to Suratte, by Olof Toreen ... And an Account of the Chinese Husbandry, by Captain Charles Gustavus Eckeberg. Translated from the German, by John Reinhold Forster ... To which are Added, A Faunula and Flora Sinensis.* London: Benjamin White, 1771.

2 volumes, 8vo (202 x 121mm), pp. I: xx, 396; II: [2 (title, verso blank)], 367, [1 (blank)], [31 (index)], [1 (errata)]; 13 engraved plates; some light browning and spotting, occasional offsetting or marking, short marginal tears in a few II.; 20th-century tan calf, spine in compartments, gilt calf lettering-pieces in one, retained free endpapers from earlier binding; overall a very good set; *provenance*: Robert [?] Cubitt (early scored-through signatures on titles) – Bernard Hanotiau (etched bookplate on upper pastedown of vol. I). **£1,750**

First and only English edition. A student of Linnaeus, the Swedish cleric Osbeck (1723-1805) was appointed chaplain on the Swedish ship *Prins Carl*, the first three-decker employed by the Swedes in the East India trade, on its voyage to China in 1750-1752. Osbeck explains in his preface that, '[s]o tedious a voyage required some amusement [...] during all intermissions from our ordinary business. Every one chose something adapted to his taste; for my part I found nothing that could entertain more innocently both myself during the voyage, and my friends after my return, than natural history' (I, pp. xii-xiv).

In addition to these observations, Osbeck also recorded other aspects of the countries which he visited; his *Voyage* documents the ship's journey via Spain, the Canary Islands, Africa, and Java to China, and the return passage via Ascension Island and the Sargasso Sea. The natural history specimens collected by Osbeck included some 600 new species of plants, which were incorporated into Linnaeus' *Species plantarum* (Stockholm: 1753), and include the *Osbeckia chinensis*, illustrated in the present work as plate 2. Osbeck's account was first published in Swedish as *Dagbok öfver en Ostindisk Resa åren 1750. 1751. 1752 ...* (Stockholm: 1757); it was then translated into German by Johan Gottlieb Georgi under the direction of Daniel Schreber (himself a student of Linnaeus), and revised and enlarged by the author, and this German edition was then used for the present English translation by the celebrated botanist and traveller Forster.

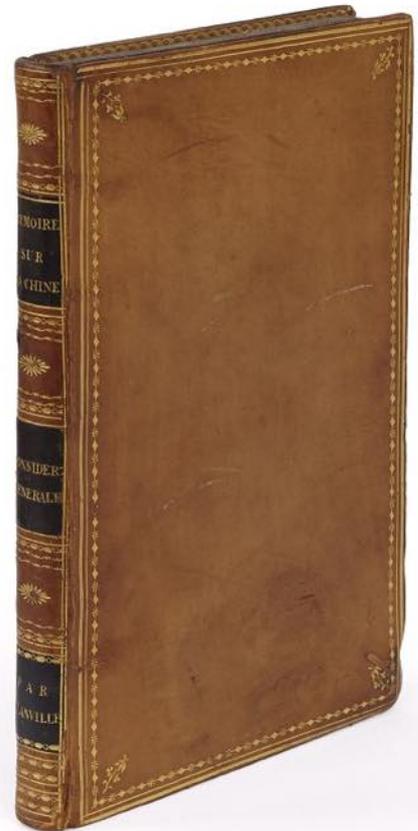
BM(NH) III, p. 1480; Brunet IV, col. 248; Cordier, *Sinica*, col. 2098; Cox, p. 298; ESTC T172400; Goldsmiths' 10715; Lowndes, p. 1735; Lust 350; NMM I, 517; Nissen, ZBI 3025.

D'ANVILLE ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION AND DATA
USED FOR HIS ATLAS OF CHINA, 'THE FIRST SCIENTIFIC MAPPING OF CHINA'

43. ANVILLE, Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'. *Mémoire ... sur la Chine. 'A Pe-kin, et se trouve à Paris chez l'auteur', 1776.* 8vo, pp. 47, [1 (blank)]; woodcut title-decoration and head- and tailpieces; a few light spots and marks. **First edition.** Cordier, *Sinica*, 187; Lust 154; Löwendahl 585; Quérard I, p. 75.

[Bound with:]

J.-B.B. d'ANVILLE. *Considérations générales, sur l'étude et les connaissances que demande la composition des ouvrages de géographie.* Paris: Imprimerie de Lambert, 1777. 8vo, pp. 111, [1 (privilege and imprint)]; E3 possibly a cancellans; woodcut title-decoration and headpiece; a few light spots and marks. **First edition.** Quérard I, p. 75.



2 works bound in one volume, 8vo (205 x 126mm), contemporary British polished calf gilt [front flyleaves watermarked '1799'], boards with borders of broad and narrow gilt rules enclosing gilt roll with fleuron corner-pieces, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-pieces in 3, others decorated with gilt rolls and central star tools, board-edges ruled in gilt, turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, marbled endpapers, all edges marbled, pink silk marker; slightly rubbed and scuffed, lower corners bumped, nonetheless very good, crisp copies in a **handsome contemporary binding**; *provenance*: Bernard Hanotiau (etched bookplate on upper pastedown). **£2,500**

First edition of both works. These two geographical works were written by the distinguished French geographer and cartographer d'Anville (1697-1782), who was responsible for consolidating and building upon the reforms to French cartography that had been instituted in the previous generation by Guillaume Delisle (1675-1726). The young d'Anville demonstrated a precocious skill and aptitude for geography, and in 1719 (at the age of 22), he was appointed Géographe ordinaire du roi. D'Anville's abilities also led the Jesuits to select him to prepare and engrave maps of China based on those drawn by Jesuit missionaries, and these maps were engraved for publication in Pierre Du Halde's encyclopaedic *Description géographique, historique, chronologique, politique et physique de l'Empire de la Chine et de la Tartarie chinoise* (Paris: 1735), and later revised and re-engraved for publication as a separate work under d'Anville's name, titled *Nouvel Atlas de la Chine et de la Tartarie chinoise, et du Thibet* (Paris: 1737). It was the second European atlas of China, only preceded by Blaeu and Martini's *Novus Atlas Sinensis*, and 'it constitutes the first scientific mapping of China, as it is based on triangulation nets in a period when a more scientific approach was being given to the subject. [...] The atlas is important not only for the detailed coverage of China, but also because it contains the first European map showing Korea, not as an island, but forming part

of the Asian Continent [...], the first serious study of Tibet and the most important set of maps of China since the Blaeu/Martini atlas. It remained the principal cartographical authority on China during the rest of the 18th century, and was the first Atlas at all to give an accurate indication of the Pacific coastline' (Annie De Coster (ed.), *Western Travellers in China; Discovering the Middle Kingdom* (Brussels: [2009]), 40).

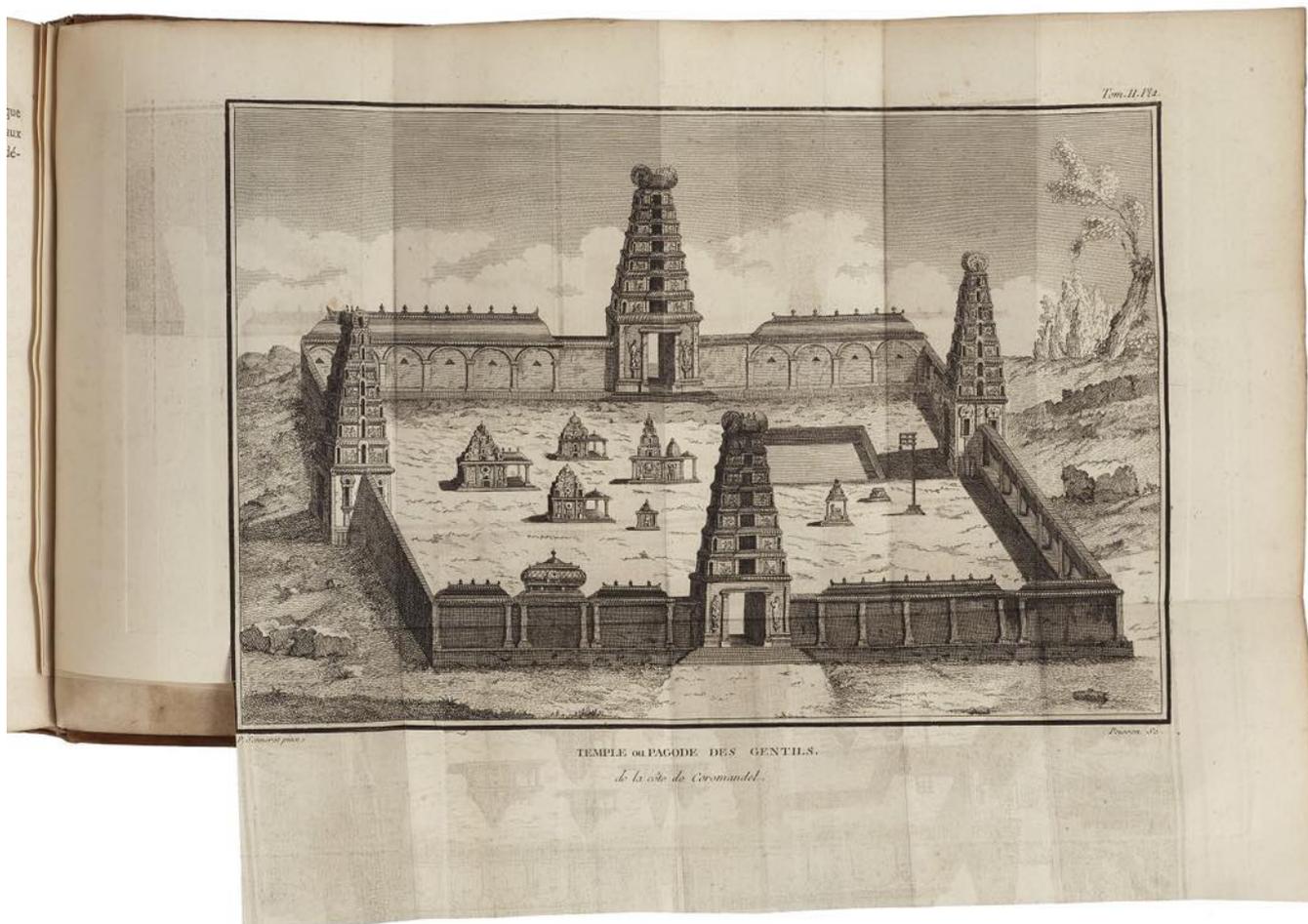
The first of these two works has the fuller title *Mémoire de M. d'Anville sur les cartes géographiques, insérées dans l'ouvrage composé par le P. Duhalde sur la Chine* at the head of the text, and was written in response to a harsh critique of d'Anville's maps of Chinese Tartary. In his text, d'Anville provides a comprehensive and careful justification of the information which he selected and used for the preparation of his maps. These included a manuscript map prepared from data gathered during the voyage of the Dutch ship *Castricum* to Tartary in 1643, and material supplied by the Jesuits. D'Anville also provides an account of his cartographic techniques and methodology, and information on earlier expeditions to China and Tartary.

Considérations générales can be seen as a companion title to the *Mémoire*, since in the later work d'Anville looks back over his career of some sixty years as a geographer and cartographer, and considers the skills and abilities required by a geographer, and the experiences which contributed to his formation as one. It also provides a history of cartography and the progress of cartographic knowledge, an overview of technical questions such as different projections, units of measurement, and methodologies of mensuration; as the *Mémoire* may be considered a justification of a particular cartographic project, so the *Considérations générales* can be viewed as a theoretical overview of geographic knowledge and methodology.

'A CELEBRATED CLASSIC OF NATURAL HISTORY EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERIES OF THE FAR EAST'

44. SONNERAT, Pierre. *Voyage aux Indes orientales et à la Chine. Fait par order du Roi, depuis 1774 jusqu'en 1781. Dans lequel on traite des mœurs, de la religion, des sciences & des arts des Indiens, des Chinois, des Pégouins & des Madégasses; suivi d'observations sur le cap de Bonne-Espérance, les isles de France & de Bourbon, les Maldives, Ceylan, Malacca, les Philippines & les Moluques, & de recherches sur l'histoire naturelle de ces pays.* Paris: The author, Froulé, Nyon, and Barrois, 1782.

3 volumes, 8vo (212 x 138mm), pp. I: xxii, [2 (blank)], 340; II: [6], 376; III: [6], 362; III, p. 185 misnumbered '18'; 7 engraved folding plates by Poisson after Sonnerat; occasional light spotting and browning, some light offsetting on folding plates and light offsetting from turn-ins onto free endpapers, flyleaves, and first and last ll., 3 plates cropped touching border when bound, another with very short marginal tear; contemporary tree calf gilt, boards with borders of single blind rules, spines divided into 6 compartments by ornamental gilt rolls, gilt morocco lettering-pieces across 2, others with central gilt decorations, board-edges roll-tooled in gilt, marbled endpapers, all edges marbled, pink silk markers (ends slightly faded and frayed); extremities slightly rubbed and bumped, otherwise a very good, crisp set; *provenance*: early manuscript note [?of price] on front free endpaper of I – **George Charles Bright MD** (1840-1922, late 19th-/early 20th-century armorial bookplate [Franks 3726] on upper pastedowns). **£1,250**



Second (first octavo) edition. Pierre Sonnerat (1748-1814) was a French naturalist and explorer, who made several voyages to southeast Asia between 1769 and 1781. As the nephew and secretary of botanist Pierre Poivre, Sonnerat was first sent on an expedition to the Moluccas to search for spice plants that were to be transferred to the Mascarenes. 'The botanical and zoological collections that Sonnerat brought back, mainly from the Philippines and the Moluccas, formed the basis of his first major publication, *Voyage à la Nouvelle Guinée*, and no doubt promoted his admission to the Académie des Sciences, Belles-Lettres et Arts of Lyons as associate member, and his election on 19 January 1774 to the Académie Royale des Sciences as correspondent of the botanist Adanson' (DSB).

During his second expedition of 1774-1781, Sonnerat 'visited the Maldivé Islands, Ceylon, the Philippines, the Moluccas, China, Burma, Madagascar, the Cape of Good Hope, and many other places' (Hill), and, heartened by the success of his *Voyage à la Nouvelle Guinée*, he 'confidently launched his second publication, the *Voyage aux Indes orientales et à la Chine* (1782), dedicated to his lifelong patron, the Comte d'Angiviller, intendant of the Jardin Royal des plantes. Severe censure of the frivolity of his observations on the countries he had visited came from many sources: the missionaries of Pekin criticized what he had written on China; J.A.B Law de Lauriston, his account of India; and J.F. Charpentier de Cossigny, his strictures on Île de France. Nevertheless, the success outlasted the criticism' (DSB), as Hill confirms: '[t]his work is a celebrated classic of natural history exploration and discoveries of the Far East'. Its success led to further editions (and, as an unwelcome concomitant, piracy), and this second edition — the first in octavo format — was published shortly after the first.

This set was previously part of the extensive library of George Charles Bright, the son of Richard Bright (1789-1858, identifier of the eponymous disease and Physician-Extraordinary to Queen Victoria), and the nephew of the bibliophile and critic Benjamin Heywood Bright. G.C. Bright was educated at Rugby School and Balliol College, Oxford, before studying at St George's Hospital, and then practising medicine in London, Dresden, and Cannes, where he settled in 1875, and undertook researches into the condition of the air in hospital wards. 'His non-professional interests included painting, philately, gardening, fishing, and playing the violin' (*Munk's Roll*), as well as bibliophily, and Franks notes that G.C. Bright's bookplate was a reworked version of his brother Henry Eustace Bright's.

Cordier, *Sinica*, 2102; Hill 1608 (note); Lowendahl 631 (note); Quérard IX, p. 210; Ronsil 2802; SAB IV, p. 264.

BOUND BY ALEXANDER MILNE OF FORRES FOR THE EARLS OF SEAFIELD

45. FULLARTON, William. A View of the English Interests in India; and an Account of the Military Operations in the Southern Parts of the Peninsula, during the Campaigns of 1782, 1783, and 1784. In Two Letters; Addressed to the Right Honourable the Earl of [Mansfield], and to Lord Macartney and the Select Committee of Fort St. George. *London and Edinburgh: T. Cadell and W. Creech, 1787.*

8vo (211 x 127mm), pp. [2 (half-title, verso blank)], iv, [2 (advertisement, verso blank)], 323, [1 (errata)]; one engraved folding battle plan; contemporary Scottish speckled sheep by Alexander Milne, Forres, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, all edges marbled; extremities lightly rubbed and chipped, boards slightly bowed causing upper hinge to crack, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: Earls of Seafield, Cullen House Library, Banffshire (engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown, most probably that of Lewis Alexander Ogilvie-Grant, 5th Earl of Seafield (1767-1840, succeeded 1811), with manuscript pressmark above) – some errata corrected by an early hand. **£600**

First edition. The soldier, diplomat, and politician Fullarton (1754-1808), was the only son of William Fullarton of Fullarton, Ayrshire, and inherited significant property in Ayrshire as a child, following the death of his father in 1758. After studying at Edinburgh University, Fullarton undertook a grand tour (which included Sicily and Malta) in 1769-1771, with the traveller and author Patrick Brydone as his tutor (in 1768 Brydone had performed a similar service for the young William Beckford). After a brief dalliance with the law, Fullarton settled upon a career in diplomacy, and was Secretary to the British embassy in Paris from 1775 to 1778. The outbreak of hostilities with France forced him to return to Britain, where he entered politics after winning the parliamentary seat of Plympton Earle in 1779. He did not contest his seat at the general election of 1780, but decided to embark upon a career as a soldier instead.

Subsequently, Fullarton and his best friend, Thomas Humberstone Mackenzie, raised regiments on their estates; Fullarton was gazetted lieutenant-colonel of the 98th on 29 May 1780; and, with Mackenzie and their collective forces, he departed for the Cape of Good Hope. However, the arrival of French reinforcements at the Cape caused the expedition to sail on to India, to assist in

POTTINGER'S 'RARE AND IMPORTANT' TRAVELS IN BELOOCHISTAN AND SINDE FROM THE LIBRARY OF PETER HOPKIRK



46. POTTINGER, Sir Henry, 1st Baronet. *Travels in Beloochistan and Sinde; Accompanied by a Geographical and Historical Account of those Countries.* London: A. Strahan for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1816.

4to (272 x 213mm), pp. xxx, 423, [1 (blank)]; hand-coloured aquatint frontispiece and folding engraved map by Thomson & Hall, hand-coloured in outline and with routes added by hand; a few light marks, occasional marginal tears or creases, some light offsetting, short, skilfully-repaired tears on map; contemporary half calf over marbled boards, the flat spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, others with central flower tool, all edges speckled, modern calf-backed cloth solander box; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, skilful repairs on joints, nonetheless a very good, clean copy; *provenance:* **Peter Hopkirk** (booklabel on upper pastedown; his sale, Sotheby's London, 13 October 1998, lot 325). **£5,500**

First edition. The distinguished traveller, soldier and colonial governor Pottinger (1789-1856) went to sea when he was twelve years old, and travelled to India in 1803 to join the marine service there. In the following year, this position was exchanged for a cadetship in the East India Company's army; in the meantime, 'he studied in Bombay, and acquired a knowledge of Indian languages. He worked well, became an assistant teacher, and on 18 September 1806 was made an ensign, and promoted lieutenant on 16 July 1809' (ODNB). In 1808 Pottinger was sent to Sind with a mission led by Nicholas Hankey Smith, the British political agent at Bushehr; and in the following year, after Sir John Malcolm's mission to Persia had been postponed, Pottinger and his fellow-officer Captain Charles Christie made a proposal to explore the lands between India and Persia, with the purpose of acquiring accurate intelligence on the little-known area. Their proposal was accepted by the government, and the two soldiers left Bombay on 2 January 1810 disguised as Indians, and travelled by boat to Sind and then overland to Kelat. From there they journeyed to Nushki, where they took separate routes: Christie went north to Herat, and then to Esfahan by way of Yazd, while Pottinger travelled west through Kerman to Shiraz, and thence to Esfahan, where they were re-united, having completed a remarkable, audacious, and perilous journey of more than 2,000 miles through terrain that was frequently extremely inhospitable and uncharted.

Travels in Beloochistan and Sinde is Pottinger's account of a journey which bought recognition and fame to the two young men: 'their enterprise and courage did not go unrecognised by their superiors who were delighted by the valuable intelligence they had brought back. Both were now

earmarked as young officers of outstanding enterprise and ability. Lieutenant Pottinger, who was not yet 21, was destined for rapid promotion, a long and distinguished role in the coming Great Game, and eventually a knighthood' and Pottinger's book '**thrilled readers at home, and [...] is today still sought after by collectors of rare and important works of exploration**' (Peter Hopkirk, *The Great Game* (London: 1990), p. 56).

This copy was previously in the celebrated travel library of Peter Hopkirk, the bibliophile, sometime Middle Eastern correspondent of *The Times*, and author of *The Great Game* and a number of other works on Asia and the Middle East. In the preface to the auction catalogue of his collection Hopkirk wrote: 'without my own private library around me, I know that I would never have written my six books on Great Power rivalry in Asia', and chapter 3 of *The Great Game* ('Rehearsal for the Great Game') is dedicated to Pottinger and Christie's expedition. Hopkirk writes of Pottinger's solo journey, '[w]ithout a map to guide him (none then existed), the 20-year-old subaltern had set off on a 900-mile journey across Baluchistan and Persia. He chose a route which for a further century no other European was to attempt, though earlier invaders had passed that way. The journey was to last three months and take him across two hazardous deserts, with only local guides to steer him between wells and the bands of murderous brigands. Despite sickness and other hardships, he maintained a surreptitious but detailed day-to-day record of all he saw and heard which could be of value to an invading army [...]. In addition, he secretly charted his route on a sketch map, which later was turned into the first military map of the approaches to India from the west' (Oxford: 2001 ed., pp. 43-44).

Ghani p. 305; Lowndes pp. 1932-1933 ('A valuable and very interesting contribution to Asiatic geography'); Wilson p. 178.

'A LITTLE COMPENDIUM OF FACTS' ON CHINA BY 'A PROTEUS OF THE EARLY VICTORIAN JUVENILE LIBRARY'

47. [MOGRIDGE, George]. Points and Pickings of Information about China and the Chinese. *London: S. & J. Bentley, Wilson, and Fley for 'Grant and Griffith, Successors to J. Harris', 1844.*

8vo (165 x 105mm), pp. xii, 316; wood-engraved frontispiece, 7 wood-engraved plates, and wood-engraved illustrations in the text, all by E. Evans after W.H. Prior; wood-engraved Chinese characters in the text; some scattered, light spotting, bound without the catalogue found in some copies; contemporary full diced calf gilt, boards with borders of gilt rules enclosing blind foliate rolls, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, others decorated with floral and other tools, all edges speckled red; extremities lightly rubbed, spine a little faded, otherwise a very good copy. **£450**

First edition. An account of China written for a juvenile audience by the prolific children's author George Mogridge (1787-1854), who had been apprenticed to a japanner as a teenager and then established his own japanning business with his brother at the age of twenty-four. At the same time, Mogridge began work on 'Local Perambulations', a series of articles on pollution, poor road conditions, smallpox vaccination, and the anti-slavery cause, which appeared pseudonymously



in the *Birmingham and Lichfield Chronicle*. Unfortunately, the jpanning business failed, Mogridge was declared bankrupt, and a period of wandering and tramping followed, during which he relied on the charity of family and friends. In 1827 he was able to settle in London, where '[d]iffidently and under the signature X.Y.Z., Mogridge submitted four metrical tracts to the Religious Tract Society, two of which [...] were approved and effectively launched his writing career. [...] Although he wrote 226 works (stories, collections, verses) for a range of publishers [...], Mogridge was never rich or even financially secure. Harvey Darton called him "a Proteus of the Early Victorian Juvenile Library" [...], as Mogridge used over twenty pseudonyms. In addition to Old Humphrey and Ephraim Holding, he also wrote as Peter Parley [...], Grandfather Gregory, Amos Armfield, Grandmamma Gilbert, and Aunt Upton. His successful, widely marketed work was well suited to the tastes and capacities of the labouring classes' (ODNB).

Points and Pickings of Information about China and the Chinese is typical of Mogridge's publications in that it provides a well-informed, interesting, and readable account of the empire, although – as the author explains in his opening pages – the work is not intended to be comprehensive, hence the title: '[r]ather an odd title, you will say, for a book, and yet, not a bad one, as I think I can make it appear. No one can put the world in a walnut-shell, nor cram into a little book all the concerns of a great empire. When we cannot have the whole of a good thing, it is well if we can secure its better parts. Now China is too long, too wide, too crowded with people, too strange, too full of curiosities, too everything to be brought into a small compass I therefore purpose to *point out*, and to *pick out*, for your advantage, what will most amuse you, and what is best deserving of your attention' (pp. [1]-2). The range of 'points' and 'pickings' is both broad and eclectic, and includes topics as various as Buddhism, opium, trade with Europe, the ceramic and plastic arts, commerce, literature, flora and fauna, etc. The difficulty of the task that Mogridge had set himself and his success in achieving it were appreciated by contemporary reviewers, and *The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Miscellany* judged that, '[t]his is a little compendium of facts, accurate in the main, and amusingly put together, respecting the mighty empire of China, adapted for young readers' (vol. IV (1845), p. 201).

This first edition is scarce, and COPAC only records four copies in the UK (BL, NLS, Oxford, and Leeds); it was later reissued in *circa* 1860 by Grant and Griffith under the slightly revised title *The Celestial Empire; or Points and Pickings of Information about China and the Chinese*.

Cf. Cordier, *Sinica*, col. 81 (London: [c. 1860]).

TRAVELS THROUGH KASHMIR IN 1874, DISCUSSING ASPECTS OF THE GREAT GAME, PLANT HUNTING, AND MOUNTAINEERING

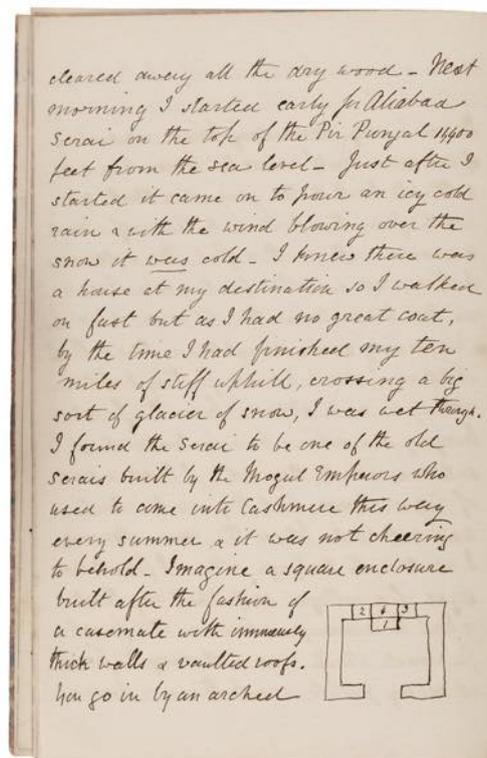
48. HOWARD-BURY, Kenneth. Manuscript letter book from a journey in northern India. [Kashmir:] 26 June-18 August 1874.

8vo in 14s, (177 x 112mm), pp. [1]-[6], [7]-[12] (blank), [13]-[53], [54]-[93] (blank); written and paginated on ruled paper in ink in one hand, pencil underlining, one annotation and pagination in another, later hand, one ink sketch of 'Alibaa serail' in the text; very light marking on 2 pp.; red watered silk over flexible covers, covers with borders of gilt rules, spine divided into 6 compartments by gilt rules, all edges marbled, patterned endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, traces of adhesive label on upper cover, otherwise in very good, clean condition. **£1500**

Captain Kenneth Howard-Bury (1846-1885), a grandson of the 16th Earl of Suffolk and the 3rd Marquess of Lansdowne, was an army officer in the Royal Horse Artillery who died at the young age of 39, survived by his wife and son, the famous mountaineer Charles Kenneth Howard-Bury, who was awarded the Royal Geographical Society's Founders' Medal for leading the Mount Everest expedition of 1921.

This manuscript contains fair copies, in Howard-Bury's hand, of four lengthy letters he wrote to his family in the course of an expedition to Kashmir, between 26 June and 18 August 1874. The first letter, from Lahore, Jhelum, and Rawalpindi, is addressed to his father, the Hon. James Kenneth Howard (1814-1882) and describes the journey from Morar via Agra, Ghaziabad near Delhi, and 'in the "Military Horse Van"' to Kashmir (26-28 June; the following blank pages suggest that another letter in the series was to be copied here); the next letter is written to his mother, Lady Louisa Petty-FitzMaurice (d. 1906) from Srinagar and Gulmarg (12-28 July); the following letter is addressed to his sister, Winifrede Howard (d. 1933), while exploring further from Gulmarg, along paths where 'as far as I can make out no "Sahib" has been [...] before', and from the Pir Panjal mountain range (24 July-2 August); and the final letter, to his mother, looks back upon the onward journey through Islamabad ('an old and dirty town') and the 'pleasure garden' of Achabal (11-18 August).

On his journey, Howard-Bury meets several notable figures involved in the Great Game in India and the Northwest Frontier, including Douglas Forsyth (1827-1886), administrator in India, and Henry Bellew (1834-1892), army medical officer and later chief political officer at Kabul. Forsyth and Bellew were returning from the 1873-1874 embassy to Yarkand, which had been instructed to negotiate a trade deal and 'gather as much intelligence as possible from this little-known region, whether political, strategic, economic or scientific' (Hopkirk, *The Great Game*, p. 349), and had succeeded in 'establish[ing] the amir's commercial friendliness



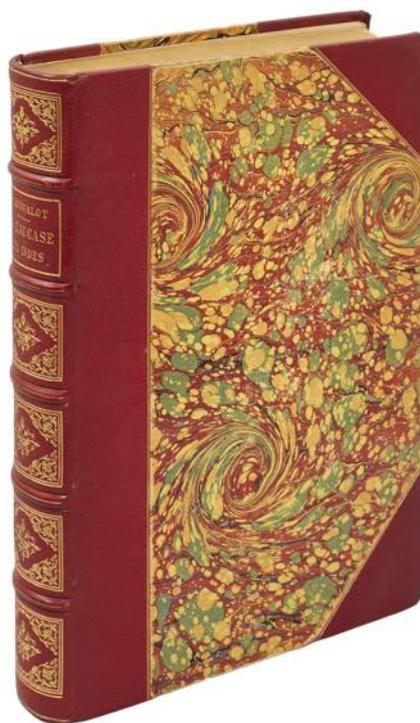
towards the British and amass[ing] useful geographical, botanical, and ethnological information on the region' (ODNB). Forsyth would receive the order of Knight Commander of the Star of India and be made a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society on his return, and upon spending some time with the two men, Howard-Bury comments: '[o]f course the talk was purely Turkestan & very interesting to me'. He also meets Robert Barkley Shaw (1839-1879), the explorer of Turkestan and newly-appointed Political Agent of Yarkand (in which capacity he was in charge of the ratified treaty made by Forsyth), and discusses his route with Shaw, 'who knows Cashmere well'. His plans change when he meets some Russians, with whom he decides to go to Gulmarg for – as it turns out, unsuccessful – bear hunting. He also meets 'one Macpherson, the ass^t Commisioner of Googerat'; and finds one Captain Gillies of the Royal Artillery at Morar as another guest in the Aliabad Serai in the Pir Panjal mountains – whom he first identifies by his 'strong [unmistakably English] language' in response to a difficult trip and the consequent state of his clothes – as well as one Colonel Molyneux of the 10th Hussars and his wife.

Howard-Bury also engages closely with the political situation in the Subcontinent: a long passage on the flora of meadows at Gulmarg at 10,000 feet ends, '[Kashmir] would be a perfect paradise if only it was ours as it ought to be, for this Maharajah is a brute who oppresses his wretched people in the most fearful way, & we don't interfere, why I don't know' – the maharaja in question was Ranbir Singh (1830-1885), who oppressed religious groups and rituals, and perpetuated the severity that marked his father's reign. Howard-Bury also tells his sister that he intends to visit 'Clan', in order 'to tell him a few of the things one sees with one's own eyes of how this Rajah mismanages & oppresses the people here. The country is nominally feudatory to England, & though we prevent all the other Rajahs from ill treating their people, yet we allow this brute, who has no right whatever to the throne beyond purchase to treat his people worse than slaves' (Howard-Bury's cousin the 5th Marquess of Lansdowne (1845-1927), formerly Viscount Clanmaurice, had served as a Junior Whip and then Under-Secretary for War in Gladstone's first administration of 1868-1874).

Howard-Bury's strong mountaineering interests are very evident in this manuscript: he is looking forward to 'some peaks 23,000 feet high which ought to be worth seeing', and plans to camp for one night on a glacier. Amidst the descriptions of routes, scenery, and impressions of the country, he also comments on his perceptions of physiological changes at high altitude ('at this elevation your breath is very short & your ears sing'); on make-shift solutions for everyday foraging, hunting and living on the mountains; and on his equipment, e.g. his tent or the customarily worn grass sandals, which make his progress painful.

The narrative is a lively one, remarking on the country, with particular fondness for lakes, streams and nature, and a particular dislike of mosquitoes; on some varied food encountered en route; on the crafts and professions, including gold and silver work, cloth trade, papier maché boxes, etc. Particularly of interest are Howard-Bury's plant hunting activities: the flora and ferns gain his special attention, while his search for mushrooms is disappointed. He wishes, he writes to his mother, that he could send her seeds of a flower unknown to him, which he thinks would grow well in England; instead he sends some specimens of plants and fern, the latter in order to be able to discover, when back home, whether it is uncommon or not. Loosely inserted is a document written in ink on parchment with ink stamp, folio (324 x 171mm), folded and enclosed in an envelope addressed to 'K. Howard Esq R.H.A. Siri [?]Naggur' and docketed by Howard 'Order from the Maharajah of Cashmere to grant me coolies & supplies'.

'ONE OF THE MOST FINELY CRAFTED PUBLICATIONS ON CENTRAL ASIA'



49. BONVALOT, Gabriel. *Du Caucase aux Indes à travers le Pamir.* Paris: Librairie Plon, 1889.

4to (285 x 197mm), pp. XII, 458, [2 (colophon with publisher's device, verso blank)]; title printed in red and black, and with vignette after Albert Pépin, 41 plates on integral ll., illustrations, and head- and tailpieces, all after Pépin, and one folding colour-printed lithographic map; some light spotting, some burn- and waxmarks; contemporary French half red hard-grain morocco gilt over marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in one, others decorated with floral and foliate tools, marbled endpapers, top edges gilt, other uncut; extremities slightly rubbed and bumped, a few light marks, endpapers and flyleaves browned, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: Gaston Passemard, 1889 (ownership inscription on front flyleaf). **£500**

First edition. The French orientalist and explorer Bonvalot (1853-1933) made his first expedition into Central Asia in 1880, and undertook a second journey into the area with the artist Pépin and the physician and scientist Guillaume Capus in 1886-1887. In the course of a remarkable expedition, the three travellers crossed Persia, and then from Samarkand they explored the head of the Oxus in the Pamirs and descended to the Indus from the Wakhan Valley through Masutj in Chitral; this expedition earned Bonvalot a gold medal from the Société de géographie de Paris and his appointment as a Chevalier of the Légion d'honneur.

Described by Frank Bliss as 'one of the most finely crafted publications on central Asia' (*Social and Economic Change in the Pamirs* (London and New York: 2006), p. 88), Bonvalot's account was first published in this French edition, and was followed by an English translation by Coulson Bell Pitman under the title *Through the Heart of Asia over the Pamir to India* (London: 1889) and an Italian edition issued as *Il tetto del mondo. Viaggio al Pamir* (Milan: 1899).

Perret 0584; Vicaire I, col. 860; Yakushi B477a.

‘THE INTERPRETER DIFFICULTY IS ONE OF THE MOST FRUITFUL SOURCES
OF TROUBLE IN A CARAVAN’

50. CHURCH, Percy William Palmer. *Chinese Turkestan with Caravan and Rifle.* London: Rivingtons, 1901.

8vo (225 x 140mm), pp. xi, [1 (illustrations)], 207, [1 (blank)]; photogravure frontispiece by the Swan Electric Engraving Co., retaining tissue guard, 15 half-tone photographic plates after H.H.P. Deasy, I. Morse, *et al.*, and one folding lithographic map by Stanford’s with route printed in in red, bound to throw clear; occasional light spotting and foxing; original grey cloth, upper board blocked with design in brown, spine lettered and ruled in gilt; offsetting onto free endpapers, extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped, lower cover lightly marked, nonetheless a very good copy in the original cloth; *provenance*: **Walter Harold Shoolbred-Wilkin** (1876-1950, engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown) – small, illegible German inkstamp on front free endpaper.

£550

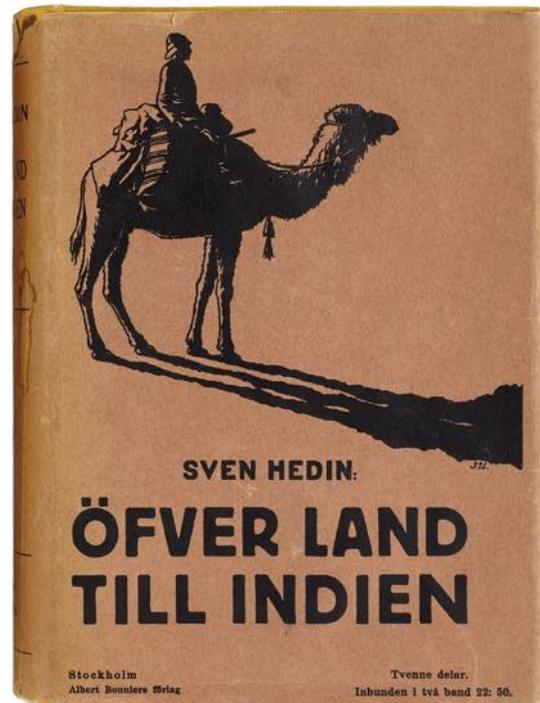
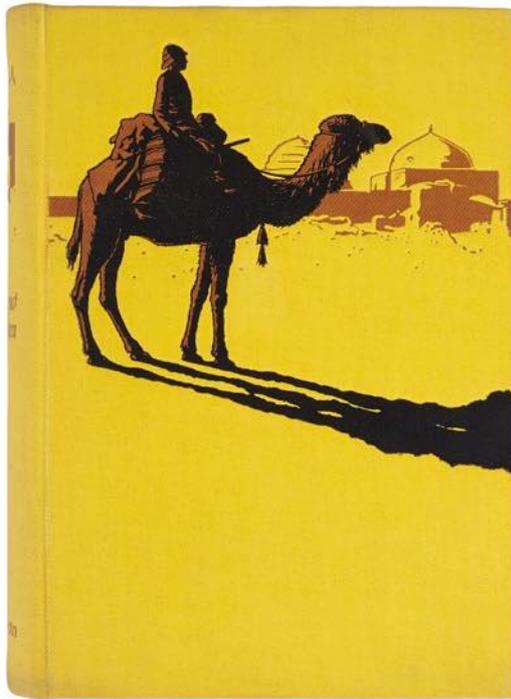
First edition. ‘Church and his shooting companion J.V. Phelps journeyed from Shrinagar to Leh, through Yarkand and into the Tekkes Valley with the goal of collecting Altai wapiti. While in the Tekkes, they bagged trophy wapiti and ibex. They crossed the Koksu River, bagging more wapiti and ibex, as well as Siberian roe deer. Passing through Kuldja, they hoped to pursue *Ovis ammon*, but their venture failed. The author also provides excellent descriptions of the terrain and of the indigenous peoples’ (Czech).

Church (b. 1867) was educated at Eton College and Magdalen College, Oxford, and subsequently elected a fellow of both the Royal Geographical Society and the Zoological Society. *Chinese Turkestan* records much information on the land and natural history of the areas Church visited, and also provides advice directed at fellow sportsmen and travellers. Church and his travelling companion J.V. Phelps were both familiar with Central Asia, could speak Hindostani fluently, and also a little Turki, which enabled them to communicate their instructions directly to their servants, without the ‘assistance’ of an interpreter. As Church notes, ‘[t]he interpreter difficulty is one of the most fruitful sources of trouble in a caravan. A sportsman fresh from England and unfamiliar with the East is, from the nature of things, at the mercy of his interpreter, who in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred will have but a limited English vocabulary and a vast conceit. He will frequently misunderstand what is said to him, but his own high opinion of his linguistic talents will prevent his acknowledging this, and he will put his own interpretation on what he hears rather than confess his ignorance. The result of course in camp is generally worrying and at times disastrous’ (p. vi).

This copy was previously in the library of the soldier and author W.H. Wilkin (later Shoolbred-Wilkin), who was educated at Haileybury and Pembroke College, Cambridge. Wilkins pursued a military career, and served in the Second Boer War and World War I, before retiring in 1920 with the rank of Major. He was the author of *The Life of Sir David Baird* (London: 1912), *Some British Soldiers in America* (London: 1914), and other works.

Cordier, *Sinica*, 2863; Czech, *Asian*, p. 47; Yakushi C264.

HEDIN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS CROSSING OF THE NORTHERN PERSIAN DESERT



51. HEDIN, Sven Anders. Öfver Land till Indien. Genom Persien, Seistan och Belutjistan. *Stockholm: Albert Bonniers Förlag, 1910.*

2 volumes, 8vo (224 x 154mm), pp. I: [2 (blank l.)], [10 (half-title, impression number on verso, title, imprint on verso, dedication, verso blank, foreword)], 564; II: [4 (half-title, impression number on verso, title, imprint on verso)], 553, [1 (blank)], [2 (contents, verso blank)]; colour-printed frontispieces, retaining tissue guards, 4 colour-printed plates, one folding colour-printed lithographic panorama, 82 plates, 4 double-page, 2 folding colour-printed lithographic maps, half-tone illustrations in the text, some full-page; I. I, I/I slightly creased and chipped on margin; original yellow cloth, upper boards blocked in black and ochre with design, spines blocked in ochre, original printed dustwrappers; dustwrapper spines a little faded, one damp-marked, edges slightly chipped and with short tears, nonetheless **a very fresh, set with the dust-wrappers;** *provenance:* C.F. Lundquist (early 20th-century bookplates on upper pastedowns). **£575**

First edition, first to fourth thousand copies. Hedin's account of his 1905-1906 journey across the northern Persian deserts from Teheran to India; as he explains in the preface, 'Den egentliga resan börjar först från Teheran, och utanför Teherans portar börjar också öknen. Sedan är det intet annat än öken hela vägen till Indiens gräns' ('The journey proper began from Tehran, and at the gates of Tehran the desert also begins. Thereafter, there is nothing but desert all the way to the borders of India'). The main purpose of Hedin's journey was to study the geology and topography of the areas traversed, and he also carefully explored and mapped the great basins of the eastern areas of Persia, with their salt lakes and deserts (the Kavir). Shortly after the work was first published in this edition, an English translation appeared under the title *Overland to India* (London: 1910), and a German edition titled *Zu Land nach Indien* (Leipzig: 1910).

Wilson, *Bibliography of Persia*, p. 93.

CHINA, MUSIC & TWO GENERATIONS OF SCHOLARS:

AN IMPORTANT ASSOCIATION *SAMMELBAND*



52. MOULE, Arthur Christopher, compiler. A *Sammelband* of five works compiled by Moule in c. 1904-1908, comprising:

(i) George Evans MOULE and A.C. MOULE. 'Notes on the Ting-Chi, or Half-Yearly Sacrifice to Confucius', offprint from *Journal of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, N.S., vol. XXXIII (1900-1901), pp. 120-156. 8vo in 4s, pp. [1]-37, [3 (blanks)]; Roman and Chinese characters; one folding facsimile of music, 3 half-tone plates (2 after Liu Ming-Chih), 2 lithographic plates, and 2 folding woodcut plans printed recto-and-verso with Chinese text; a few light spots and marks, skilfully-repaired tear on one plan, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: **A.C. Moule**, October 1901 (presentation inscription from G.E. Moule on title 'd.d. GEM Oct. 1901' with initials 'A.C.M.' in A.C. Moule's hand above; annotations and corrections [?in A.C. Moule's hand] on

pp. 5-7 and 27). E.G. Rust, *The Music and Dance of the World's Religions* (Westport, CT and London: 1996), 192 ('Includes translation of six hymn texts and much excellent musical information').

(ii) 文廟丁祭譜 [Wen miao ding ji pu]. [*Jiangsu*]: *Jiangsu Province Publishing House*, July 1868. 8vo (247 x 104mm), 11. [2 (title and colophon)], 72; text in Chinese characters printed on double leaves, oriental style; woodcut illustrations in the text; small piece of paper with printed characters pasted onto margin of one l.; lightly browned, a few folds partially or completely split; original brown wrappers with woodcut title-label on upper wrapper; a few inkmarks on upper wrapper, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: pencilled annotation in Chinese characters.

(iii) Charles Kasson WEAD. 'Contributions to the History of Musical Scales', offprint from *Report of the United States National Museum for 1900*, pp. 417-462. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1902. 8vo, pp. 417-462; 9 half-tone plates and one lithographic graph, half-tone illustrations in the text; some light browning, some ll. browned and chipped on margins, a few ll. and plates creased; original printed upper wrapper bound in; upper wrapper slightly browned, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: 12mo sheet headed 'Wead' with manuscript notes and sketches in pencil [?by A.C. Moule] recto-and-verso tipped in before p. 441.

(iv) Francis William GALPIN. 'The Whistles and Reed Instruments of the American Indians of the North-West Coast', offprint from *Proceedings of the Musical Association 29th Sess.* (1902-1903), pp. 115-138. 8vo, pp. [115]-138; printed music; 4 half-tone plates, woodcut illustrations in the text; some very light browning, otherwise a very good copy.

(v) F.W. GALPIN. 'Notes on a Roman Hydraulus', offprint from *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist*, N.S., vol. X (1904), pp. 152-164. 8vo, pp. [1]-13, [3 (blanks)]; Roman and Greek types; half-tone illustrations in the text, 2 full-page; lightly browned and chipped on some margins, a few

II. slightly creased, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: dated '1904' in pencil at the end of the text by A.C. Moule. Schlesinger, *A Bibliography of Musical Instruments and Archaeology*, p. 8.

5 works bound in one volume, contemporary purple half roan over cloth, spine ruled in gilt and lettered directly 'Musical Instruments' [probably later]; boards partially faded, extremities worn causing losses on spine; *provenance*: **A.C. Moule** (1873-1957, as noted in individual works above) – individual works numbered in pencil on first page or upper wrapper by a later hand. **£1,250**

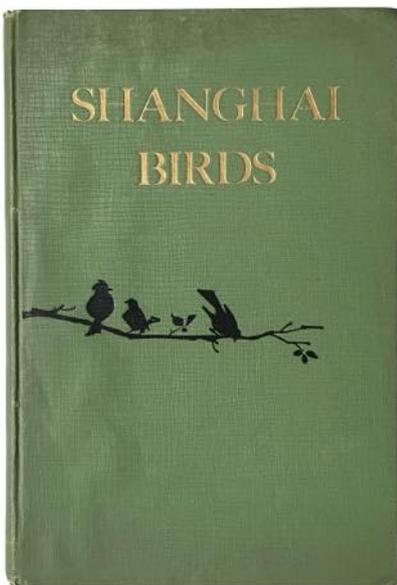
A *Sammelband* of works on Chinese music, assembled by A.C. Moule, and used in the writing of his important early catalogue, 'A List of the Musical and other Sound-Producing Instruments of the Chinese' (*Journal of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, N.S., vol. XXXIX (1908), pp. [1]-160). The sinologist and cleric A.C. Moule was born in Hangzhou, and was the youngest son of G.E. Moule (1828-1912), who had worked in China from 1857 to 1912, and from 1880 to 1906 had been the Bishop of Mid-China. A.C. Moule was educated at King's School, Canterbury and Trinity College, Cambridge and, after training as an architect, returned to China to practise; however, perhaps unsurprisingly, he then turned to the church and was ordained as a minister of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and worked in that capacity in North China until 1908. Back in England, he eventually settled in Trumpington, Cambridgeshire. In 1933 Moule was appointed Professor of Chinese Language and History in the University of Cambridge (holding the position until his retirement in 1938), and in 1952 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London. As one of Moule's obituarists wrote, '[t]here was hardly any aspect of the history and antiquities of China in which he did not take a lively interest – the amenities of the old Chinese way of life, from music to goldfish, had a potent attraction for him' (*The Journal of Asian Studies* 17 (1957), p. 174).

The first item in the volume is a repaginated author's offprint of 'Notes on the Ting-Chi, or Half-Yearly Sacrifice to Confucius' by G.E. Moule, which the author inscribed to his son A.C. Moule. G.E. Moule concludes his paper with the words, '[w]hatever in these observations correctly states the relation between Chinese notes and those of the Western scale I owe to Père Amiot, the late Dr. Syle, to Mrs. Richard, and very greatly to the study of these and of the Chinese books by my youngest son' (p. 21). A.C. Moule also contributed the notes on pp. 21-33, which are signed 'A.C.M.'. In the preface to his 'A List of the Musical and other Sound-Producing Instruments of the Chinese', A.C. Moule explains that, '[m]y attention was first directed to Chinese musical instruments by my Father's Paper on the Half-yearly Sacrifice to Confucius, printed in Vol. XXXIII of this *Journal*' (p. 8). Section I of G.E. Moule's paper recounts a visit to the chief temple of Confucius in Hangzhou in 1891 and gives a full description of the furnishings and decorations of the temple, together with details of the ceremonies and musical instruments used. It ends with a 'sketch' of a Confucian ceremony in 1898 'by one of my sons' (possibly A.C. Moule) on pp. 5-7. Section II is an account of the 1868 edition of *Wen miao ding ji pu*, presumably based on the copy bound in this volume as the second item, and a physical description of the book is followed by a brief summary of the 10 sections of the work. Section III of Moule's paper is composed of translations to 'serve as samples of the Ritual directions' given in *Wen miao ding ji pu*, and sections IV and V describe the hymn sung during the ceremony and the accompanying music respectively.

The third item in the *Sammelband*, Wead's 'Contributions to the History of Musical Scales', describes the development of musical instruments capable of providing the notes of a scale – something which 'has been almost entirely overlooked by students and is the special subject of the

following paper' (p. 421) – as well as the historical development of theoretical melodic scales in the Greek, Arab, Chinese, Hindu, and European cultures, and the extent to which they depend on the creation of instruments able to employ these scales. Tipped in before the appendix is a sheet of notes in A.C. Moule's hand, which relate to Chinese instruments; these notes relate to section E of the 'Additional Notes' to A.C. Moule's catalogue, which is a discussion of Wead's article and Chinese music: '[t]he Chinese seem to have had a theoretical scale from an early date and to have made their instruments to conform to it. Mr. Wead dismisses this scale [...] [but] it may not be uninteresting to examine Chinese instruments in the light of Mr. Wead's remarks' (p. 141), and Moule draws a number of interesting conclusions from this analysis. The final two pieces are by F.W. Gilpin, who, as A.C. Moule notes, began a correspondence with the author which was prompted by G.E. Moule's paper, and is thanked in 'A List of the Musical and other Sound-Producing Instruments of the Chinese' for 'having [...] taken the trouble to read through and re-arrange with many valuable annotations the whole of the manuscript' (p. 9). Four of the plates in Moule's catalogue use photographs supplied by Galpin.

'A VERY USEFUL AND WELL PREPARED SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT'



53. WILKINSON, Edward Sheldon. *Shanghai Birds. A Study of Bird Life in Shanghai and the Surrounding Districts.* Shanghai: North-China Daily News & Herald Limited, 1929.

8vo (263 x 175mm), pp. [6 (half-title, title, and foreword, versos blank)], xxi, [1 (blank)], 243, [1 (blank)]; colour-printed frontispiece and 22 colour-printed ornithological plates after Henrik Grönvold (numbered I-XXIII), one half-tone plate and one diagram in the text; a few light spots; original light-green cloth, upper board lettered in gilt above a design of a tree branch with birds blocked in black, spine lettered and decorated in gilt; minimal light marking, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, slight creasing on spine, small mark and hole on front free endpaper, nonetheless a very good copy, in the original

cloth; *provenance*: **Lavonia R. Stockelbach** (bookplate 'Ex libris Stockelbach', with initials 'L.R.S.' added in manuscript, on upper pastedown). **£350**

First edition. 'A very useful and well prepared systematic account of local Chinese birds' (Wood), by E.S. Wilkinson, CBE (1883-1950). Wilkinson was a Chartered Accountant based in Shanghai, and had been employed by the Shanghai Municipal Council Service before becoming a senior partner of Thomson and Co. Chartered Accountants, Shanghai, and concurrently serving as Secretary of the Lester Trust. Wilkinson wrote a 'Country Diary' for the *North-China Daily News*, and was also the author of *Shanghai Country Walks* (Shanghai: 1932) and *The Shanghai Bird Year: a Calendar of Bird Life in the Country around Shanghai* (Shanghai: 1935). This copy is from the library of the artist Lavonia R. Stockelbach, who was the author and illustrator of *The Birds of Shakespeare* ([New York]: 1940).

Nissen, *IVB* 989; Ripley and Scribner, p. 311; Wood, p. 628.

A FINELY-ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF WORKS FROM THE COLLECTIONS
OF DUVEEN, LEVER, PIERPONT MORGAN, WIDENER, AND OTHERS



PLATE 237

54. GORER, Edgar Ezekiel and James F. BLACKER. Chinese Porcelain and Hard Stones. Illustrated by Two Hundred and Fifty-Four Pages of Gems of Chinese Ceramic and Glyptic Art / Les porcelains et les pierres dures chinoises ... London: *The Menpes Printing and Engraving Company, Ltd for Bernard Quaritch, 1911.*

2 volumes, 4to (310 x 240mm), pp. I: xxxviii, [2 (blank l.)], 280, [2 (blank l.)]; II: [2 (blank l.)], [16 (preliminaries)], 248, [2 (index of provenances, verso blank)], [2 (blank l.)]; 254 colour-printed and monochrome plates, some with gilt heightening, 6 folding, all but one with original tissue guards (that for pl. 60 a modern replacement); occasional light spotting, a few plates slightly dusty; original white buckram, upper boards blocked with design in gilt, upper boards and spines lettered in gilt, top edges gilt, others uncut; spines slightly darkened, some spotting on endpapers, corners lightly rubbed and bumped, some light marking, nonetheless a very good set. **£9,500**



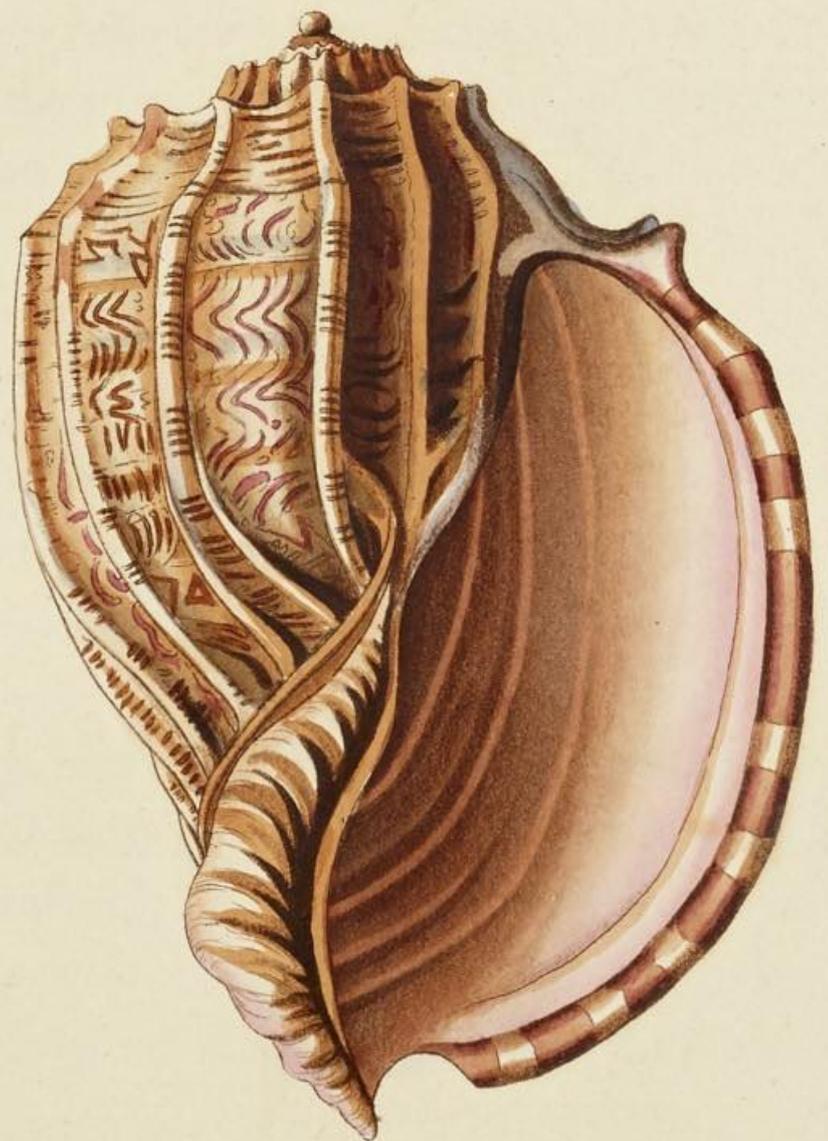
First and only edition, no. 85 of 1,000 sets. Written by Edgar Gorer (1872-1915), the leading British dealer in Chinese porcelain, and author J.F. Blacker (fl. 1908-1922), *Chinese Porcelain and Hard Stones* is a sumptuously-produced and lavishly-illustrated bilingual catalogue of fine ceramics and hard stones, which was dedicated 'to that sagacious collector and connoisseur of the fine arts of his country, His Highness Duke Tsai-Fu of China'. As the preface explains, the 'efforts of the authors have been directed to securing the reproduction of the finest specimens to be found in private collections and museums, and to classifying and faithfully describing them' (I, p. ix). The examples catalogued were drawn from institutional holdings including those of the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum, while others are from celebrated private collections, such as those formed by Henry J. Duveen, Sir William H. Lever, Bt, J. Pierpont Morgan, and P.A.B Widener.

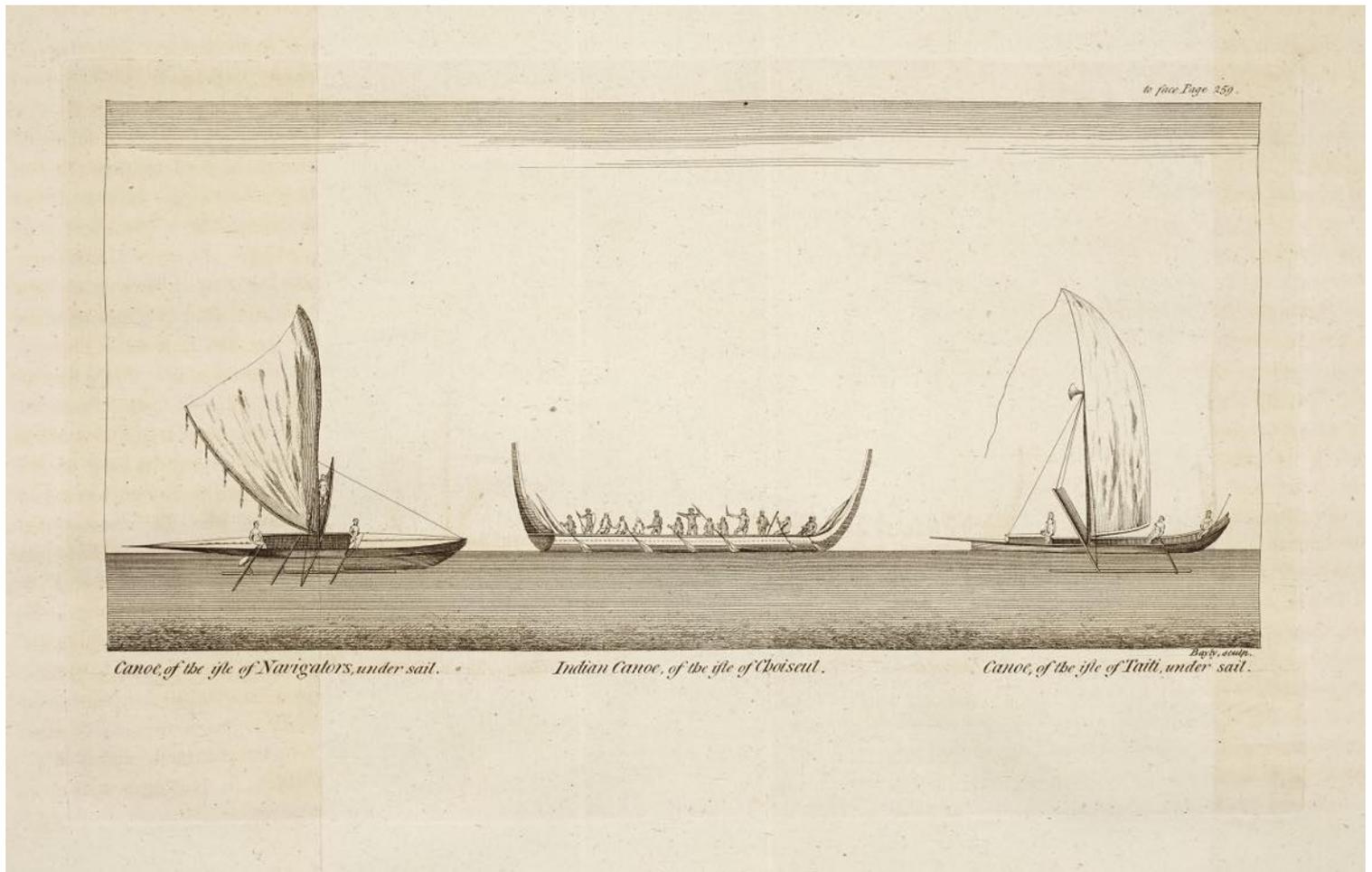
The first volume is dedicated to Chinese porcelain, and contains parts I-V: 'Black Grounds, Decorated'; 'Green Grounds, Decorated'; 'Yellow Grounds, Decorated'; 'Figures, Animals, and Birds'; and 'Famille Verte'. The second volume continues the catalogue of Chinese porcelain in six further parts numbered VI-XI ('Blue and White'; 'Powder-Blue'; 'Single and Flambé Glazes'; 'Coloured Grounds'; 'Aubergine and Dark Blue Grounds'; and 'Famille Rose'), and concludes with part XII, which is dedicated to 'Chinese Hard Stones'. The book remains an important reference work, not least for provenance research.

Sinkankas 2460.



AUSTRALASIA AND THE PACIFIC





THE FIRST ENGLISH EDITION OF BOUGAINVILLE'S NARRATIVE, TRANSLATED
BY THE FORSTERS AND CITED BY COOK DURING HIS SECOND VOYAGE

55. BOUGAINVILLE, Louis Antoine de, comte. *A Voyage round the World ... In the Years 1766, 1767, 1768, and 1769 ...* Translated from the French by John Reinhold Forster. London: J. Nourse and T. Davies, 1772.

4to (265 x 215 mm), pp. xxviii, 476; 5 maps and one plate, all folding; innocuous marginal repair in one l. (2L2), not affecting text; near contemporary half calf, slightly rubbed, but a very good copy; provenance: **P.R. Sandwell** (collector of works on the Pacific, bookplate on upper pastedown; his sale, Christie's London, 21 September 2005, lot 21). **£5,500**

First English edition. The first French circumnavigation, undertaken by Bougainville, who had instructions to hand over the Falkland Island, which he had colonised in 1764, to Spain (then France's ally), before proceeding towards China via the Straits of Magellan and the South Sea, to investigate the islands or continent lying between the Indies and the western seaboard of America (cf. John Dunmore, *French Explorers in the Pacific* (Oxford: 1965), I, p. 67). Unaware of Wallis' visit less than a year previously, Bougainville claimed possession of Tahiti, and then reached the New Hebrides archipelago and 'La Austrialia del Espíritu Santo', which had been discovered by Quiros in 1606 and was believed to be part of the supposed Southern Continent. The only way to determine this, Bougainville resolved, was to sail westward a further 350 leagues in the hope of

sighting the eastern coast of New Holland. 'This he did, only to be impeded by the Great Barrier Reef and, although several of his crew claimed to have sighted land, this was not confirmed and the ships were headed to the N. Nevertheless, Bougainville concluded that he was close to some extensive land and, in running westwards from Espíritu Santo, he had dared to face the risk of the legendary lee-shore of New Holland and New Guinea, even though prudence, shortage of food and the condition of his vessels would have justified his heading northwards at an earlier date' (Colin Jack-Hinton, *The Search for the Islands of Solomon* (Oxford: 1969), p. 256). G.A. Wood, *The Discovery of Australia* (London: 1922) observes that had Bougainville persevered 'he would have come to the Australian coast near Cooktown, and would, likely enough, have been wrecked where Cook was wrecked two years later' (pp. 369-379).

Hill comments that the translator of the text may have been Georg (rather than Johann Reinhold) Forster, and that Johann Reinhold Forster was the author of the preface, dedication, and footnotes. Both father and son accompanied Cook on his second voyage, which set off later in 1772, and presumably a copy of this translation travelled with the expedition; certainly, Cook's journals refer to Bougainville's work in this translation. For example, on 17 January 1773, Cook referred to a description of 'the penguin of the first class' on p. 64 of *A Voyage*: '[i]t appears by M. Bougainville[']s account of the Animals of Falkland Islands that this Penguin is there and seems to be very well described under the name of first class of Penguins, P.64' (Beaglehole (ed.), *The Journals of Captain James Cook*, II, p. 622).

The *Critical Review* praised this translation's 'judicious annotation, with the exactness and elegance of the charts', which rendered this edition 'superior to the original' of 1771; however, this opinion may have come from the pen of Forster himself (see Michael Hoare, *The Tactless Philosopher: Johann Reinhold Forster* (Melbourne: 1976), p. 68).

Duviols, p. 474; Hill 165; Kroepelien 113; O'Reilly & Reitman 285; Sabin 6869.

AN ACCOUNT BY LA PÉROUSE'S INTERPRETER, WHO WOULD LATER IDENTIFY RELICS OF THE EXPEDITION RECOVERED FROM VANIKORO

56. LESSEPS, Jean Baptiste Barthélemy de. Journal historique du voyage de M. de Lesseps, Consul de France, employé dans l'expédition de M. le comte de la Pérouse, en qualité d'interprète du Roi; depuis l'instant où il a quitté les frégates françoises au port Saint-Pierre et Saint-Paul du Kamtschatka, jusqu'à son arrivée en France, le 17 octobre 1788. Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1790.

2 volumes, 8vo (211 x 131mm), pp. I: [6 (half-title, imprint slip on verso (*vide infra*), title, verso blank, dedication)], vii, [1 (errata)], 280; II: [4 (half-title, title, versos blank)], 380, vi ('Table'), [2 (errata, verso blank)]; one folding engraved plate by Pierre-Philippe Choffard after Nicolas Ozanne (in two states, one on ordinary paper, the other on India paper) and 2 engraved folding maps, one with route added by hand in red, wood-engraved music in the text, royal arms on titles, and head- and tailpieces; occasional paper flaws, that on I, A5 affecting text; contemporary roan-backed, vellum-tipped, patterned boards, spines gilt in compartments, lettered directly in one and



CARAVANE KAMTSCHADALE ARRIVANT DANS UN OSTROG OU VILLAGE.

numbered directly in another, uncut; extremities slightly rubbed and scuffed, corners a little bumped, a few unobtrusive wormholes on spines, nonetheless a very crisp, attractive set; *provenance*: M.H. (monogram beneath a baron's crown; booklabels on upper pastedowns) – E. Nourry, Paris (bookseller's ticket on upper pastedown of vol. I) – **colonel Philippe Milon** (traveller, ornithologist, writer, and bibliophile; engraved bookplates on upper pastedowns; [?'Bibliothèque du colonel Milon: livres de voyages', Mes Ader et Tajan, Paris, 12 December 1991]) – Bernard Quaritch Limited, London (sold to:) – **P.R. Sandwell** (collector of works on the Pacific, bookplates on front free endpapers). **£2,250**

First edition. The French diplomat Lesseps (1766-1834), who spoke fluent Russian, was appointed interpreter (with the rank of vice-consul) to La Pérouse's expedition and travelled with the expedition on board the *Astrolabe* as far as Petropavlovsk in Kamchatka. From there, 'La Pérouse sent Baron de Lesseps overland [...] to Europe, with letters and the journals of the expedition. His journey was a very difficult one, as he was faced with primitive roads, enormous distance, a hazardous climate, and the perils of a half-civilized and badly policed empire; but he succeeded, and to him we owe the survival of many of the most important documents of the ill-fated expedition' (Hill). Lesseps arrived at Versailles on 17 October 1788, where he was presented to the king, who ordained that this narrative should be published at the expense of the state, and

then returned to his diplomatic career. Many years later, he would later be responsible for identifying some of the relics of La Pérouse's expeditions which had been recovered from Vanikoro by the Irish mariner Peter Dillon.

Lesseps' *Journal* is described by Brunet as an 'ouvrage curieux, et dont les exemplaires ne sont pas communs'. This set is particularly interesting for two reasons: firstly, like the Kroepelien copy, it has a printed slip reading 'A PARIS, Chez MOUTARD, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue des Mathurins, Hôtel de Cluni' pasted onto the blank verso of the half-title in volume I. Secondly, the engraved plate by Choffard is present in two states (on India and ordinary paper); **we have not been able to trace another set with the plate in two states**. The work concludes with a 'Vocabulaire des langues kamtschadale, koriaque, tchouktchi et lamoute' and a 'Vocabulaire de la langue kamtschadale, à S. Pierre & St. Paul & à Paratounka'.

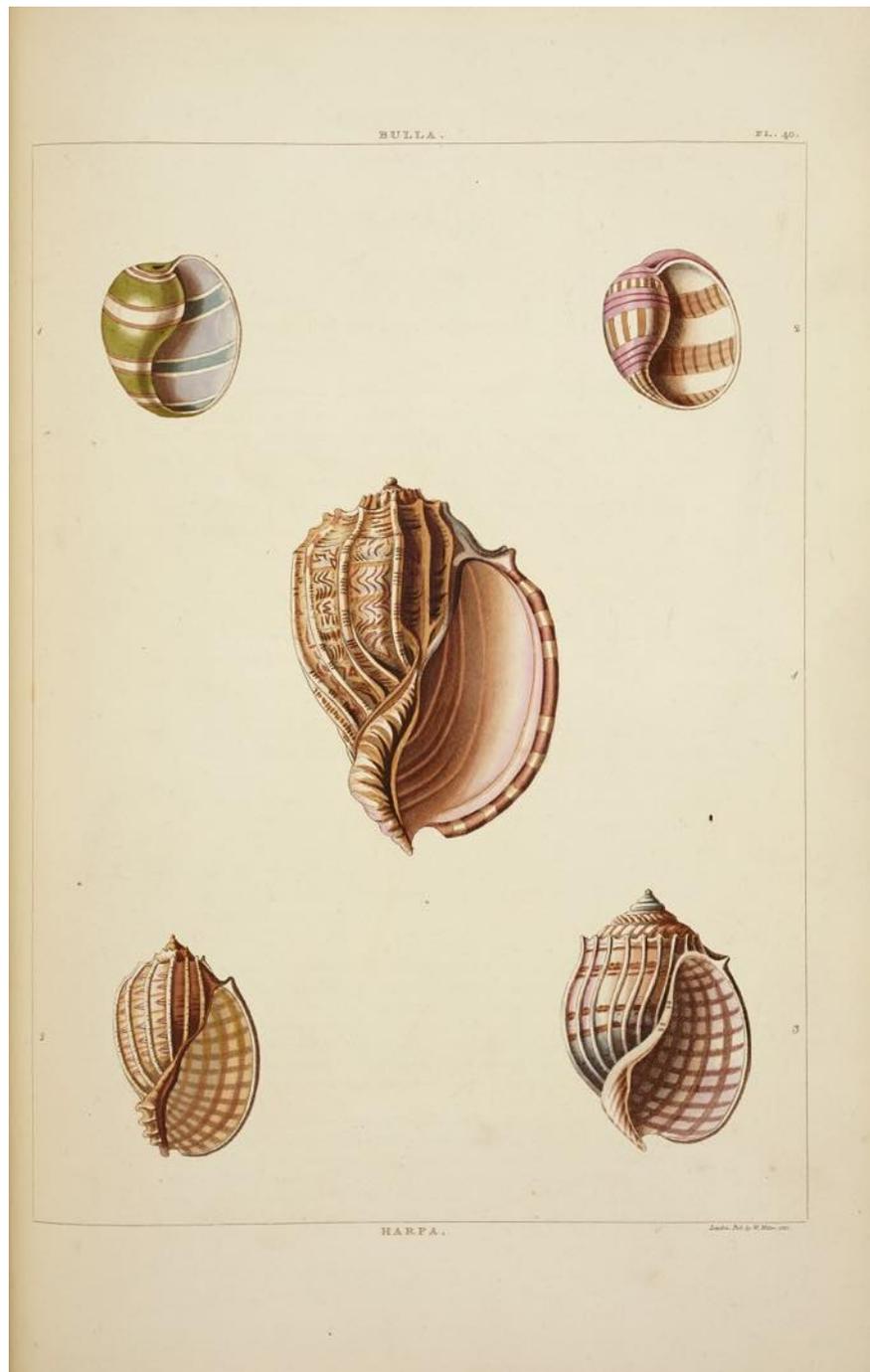
Numerous translations appeared shortly after this first edition was published, which included an English edition (London: 1790) and at least three German texts in 1791, one of which was translated and edited by Johann Reinhold Forster (Berlin: Voss, 1791).

Ferguson 87; Hill 1010; Kroepelien 723; NMM I, 138; Sabin 40208.

A VERY FRESH, EARLY ISSUE OF ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CONCHOLOGICAL BOOKS, IN A CONTEMPORARY MOROCCO BINDING

57. PERRY, George. *Conchology, or the Natural History of Shells: Containing a New Arrangement of the Genera and Species, Illustrated by Coloured Engravings Executed from the Natural Specimens, and Including the Latest Discoveries.* London: W. Bulmer and Co. for William Miller, 1811 [but some plates watermarked 1813].

Folio (415 x 270mm), pp. [ii (title, verso blank)], 4 (introduction, dated 1 January 1811), [122 (explanatory text ll. describing plates 1-61, printed on rectos only, interleaved with plates)], [1 ('Index to the Plates and Genera')], [1 (blank)]; 61 hand-coloured aquatint plates by John Clarke after Perry, with imprint 'London Pub. by W. Miller, 1810' below and names of species, pl. 5 misnumbered '3', pl. 6 as '4', pl. 23 as '5', and pl. 54 as '3'; occasional light foxing and offsetting from plates onto facing blank versos of text ll., text l. for pl. 17 slightly marked, some small water marks on pl. 26; contemporary British crimson straight-grained morocco gilt, boards with borders of broad gilt foliate rolls enclosing a blind floral roll, central diamond-shaped lozenge formed of gilt floral rolls enclosed within blind rolls, the flat spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in one, others elaborately decorated with gilt foliate and floral tools, gilt ruled board-edges, turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, grey-blue endpapers, all edges gilt; light spotting on endpapers, extremities rubbed and bumped with small losses, boards slightly marked and scuffed, short split on upper joint, nonetheless a very good, fresh copy; *provenance*: Ernest Lacy (Member of the Royal Institution; booklabel on upper pastedown recording gift on 3 January 1950 to:) – Royal Institution of Great Britain (blindstamp on title; pencil note '21:12:[19]65 Cleaned & Polished' on rear free endpaper; pencil [?librarian's] monogram 'EMB' marking original price on front free endpaper and initialling some plates; deaccession booklabel on lower pastedown). **£5,000**



First edition, early issue with plates watermarked 1813 and the first state of the letterpress. The English architect (or, possibly, stonemason) George Perry (b. 1771) was the author of two scientific publications that were as beautiful as they were groundbreaking: the *Arcana* (1810), subtitled *The Museum of Natural History, Containing the Most Recent Discovered Objects...*, and the present work, *Conchology*, which was one of the most controversial works on conchology of the nineteenth century, as well as one of the most beautiful. This was in part because of its ‘improbable colours’ and illustrations (Dance, p. 88), but also due to controversy over Perry’s identifications; while John Edward Gray of the British Museum considered that Perry ‘has anticipated Lamarck, Swainson and Sowerby in several places’ (Dance, p. 89), Sowerby ‘accused Perry of dreaming of extraordinary shells and transferring his impressions of them to paper when he woke up’ (*op. cit.*, p. 88). It was not until much later that some of Perry’s names for genera and species entered the literature, and they remain in use today.

The early reception of *Conchology* was not entirely negative, and copies were acquired by leading collectors and scientists; for example, Frances Mary Richardson Currer owned a copy. Indeed, the work enjoyed an extended success, resulting in several different printings: '[i]t was first published in April, 1811, at 16 guineas. The type was kept standing, and further copies were struck off from time to time as the occasion arose' (A. Tindell Hopwood, 'Miscellaneous Notes', *Proceedings of the Malacological Society* 26 (1946), p. 152). The present copy appears to be the second of eight states identified by Hopwood, with some plates watermarked 'J Whatman 1813' and some text leaves watermarked 'W Turner & Son' without date; it is bound without the half-title and without the final advertisement leaf found in the original issue. This issue is only predated by the issue with plates printed on mixed paper stock dated 1808-1810, and the latest issue recorded by Hopwood is on paper watermarked through to 1830 (he also notes that 'the majority of copies are elaborately bound in full morocco', as here). The letterpress text is known in two states, and is found in the earliest state in this example: the 'Remarks' in the text accompanying plate I occupy fifteen lines and the index leaf bears the imprint of W. Bulmer and Co.

Dance comments that Perry's *Conchology* 'is the only shell book illustrated with aquatinted plates' (*The Art of Natural History* (London: 1978), p. 92), and the beautiful plates of shells, which were vividly coloured by hand by the engraver John Clarke, are based on natural specimens mostly from private collections. Among the most notable are those from Elizabeth Bligh's collection of beautiful and rare shells, brought back from the South Seas by her husband, William Bligh, captain of the *Bounty*. Other collectors whose shells were examined and drawn by Perry include J.C. Lettsom, William Bullock, and George Annesley, Viscount Valentia. Perry further consulted the British Museum's famous collections, and had a collection of his own, which served as the source for a number of the plates, including that of the *Aculea Lineatam* 'From the Island of Ceylon, and very rare' (plate 16), and two types of *Voluta* from New Holland and the Southern Ocean, similarly rare. Forbes notes that, '[a] great many of the specimens are noted as coming from various parts of the Pacific [...]. Twenty-three specimens are from New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, 10 from New Zealand, 15 from the "South Seas," two from the Pacific Ocean, and one from "Otaheite"'. Especially interesting, apart from the colourful descriptions that match the vibrant plates, are Perry's introductions of names for hitherto unnamed genera. For example, for the *Cypræa Jenningsia* (plate 19) he writes, 'Shell of a beautiful pink colour, spotted with raised spots of a white colour; mouth of a pale pink colour, furbelowed and undulated, two dark spots of brown at each end. It is in the Museum of Mr. [Henry Constantine] Jennings, in honour of whose zeal in Conchology, (it being quite unique,) I have here named it'.

Dance, *Shell Collecting* (1986), 243 and pp. 88-89; Forbes 425; Nissen, *ZBI*, 3134.

58. S.W. SILVER & CO, publishers. S.W. Silver & Co's Handbook for Australia & New Zealand (Including also the Fiji Islands), With New Map of the Colonies. *London: Spottiswoode and Co for S.W. Silver and Co. ('Office of the Colonies and India'), 1880.*

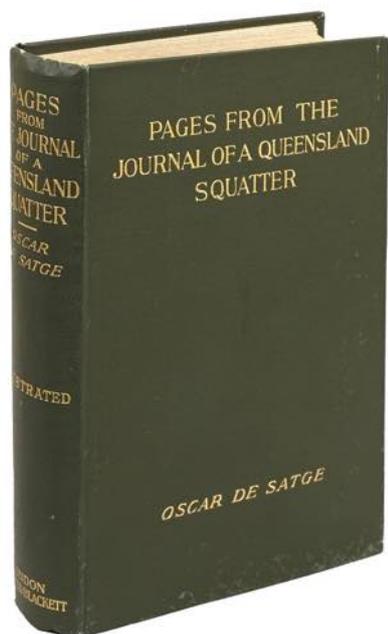
8vo (175 x 118mm), pp. 2 (press reviews), x, 449, [1 (blank)], [2 (index for advertisements)], 36 (advertisements), [1 (blank)], ['38'-'37' (advertisements printed on endpapers)]; one colour-printed folding lithographic map by Spottiswoode & Co after W. Hughes with additions and corrections for this ed. by W.J. Turner; very light marking on first few ll., map with small marginal tear; original

maroon structured cloth gilt, boards with borders of double blind rules, upper board and spine lettered in gilt, lemon-yellow endpapers printed with advertisements; extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped, spine slightly creased, light spotting on edges of bookblock, nonetheless a **very good copy in the original cloth**; *provenance*: E.D. Eagles, Aylesbury (early pencilled ownership inscription on front free endpaper). **£250**

Third, revised edition. ‘The fact is, and it cannot be too plainly stated, that no colony is an El Dorado for those who lack the enterprise or the moral qualities which ensure success all over the world’ (p. v). Introduced thus, this handbook for emigrants to Australia provides concise information in a portable form for those considering emigration. Since knowledge about the New World had increased since the *Handbook*’s first publication in 1874, the sections on natural history and botany had already been entirely re-written for the second edition later in the same year: ‘We [...] felt that the study of the fauna and flora of Australasia is as welcome to men of science and lovers of nature in the mother country as to practical men and pioneers of commerce’ (p. vii). Further, the map first published with the second edition was updated ‘to show the advances which have been made in the work of exploration and settlement of the Interior’ (p. iii), including recent discoveries by Alexander Forrest (the explorer of Western Australia), and the famous explorer and botanist Charles George Alexander Winnecke. The contents are wide-ranging (the Fiji Islands are included) and detailed, and the reader is aided in navigating the pages by an extensive index. The positive reviews that preface the text include the *Pall Mall Gazette*’s comments that, ‘[w]e do not know when we have seen such a mass of various information as this book furnishes in its way’, and the *Court Journal*’s declaration that the book is ‘alike useful to the merchant, tourist, invalid, and emigrant’ (p. 2).

Ferguson I5700; NZNB 5175.

AN INSCRIBED PRESENTATION COPY OF ‘DE SATGÉ’S VALUABLE AND RACY REMINISCENCES’



59. SATGÉ, Oscar John de. Pages from the Journal of a Queensland Squatter. London: Hurst and Blackett, Limited, 1901.

8vo (213 x 143mm), pp. [10], 416, [4 (advertisements)]; half-tone portrait frontispiece, retaining tissue guard, 34 plates (included in the pagination), and 2 colour-printed folding lithographic maps by Stanford; a few light spots on first and last ll. and fore-edges; original green cloth, upper board and spine lettered in gilt; spine slightly leant, a few light marks, offsetting on endpapers, nonetheless a very good, clean copy; *provenance*: T. Musgrave Francis (d. 1931, Chairman of Addenbrooke’s Hospital General Committee 1923-1931; **presentation inscription on front free endpaper** ‘T. Musgrave Francis with the good wishes of The Author’). **£600**

First edition. Born in England to an aristocratic French father and an English mother, de Satgé (1836-1906) was educated at Rugby School. In 1853 he embarked in Melbourne and was appointed a Clerk in the Goldfields' Commission, through the good offices of Charles La Trobe. Following a position as a parliamentary clerk, de Satgé decided to gain pastoral experience by joining his brother at cattle stations on the Darling Downs, and this marked the beginning of a successful career in the booming livestock businesses of the continent; he invested in a series of cattle stations, which were then developed and sold on very profitably. De Satgé also pursued a political career, and '[i]n the Queensland Legislative Assembly [he] had represented Clermont in 1869-70 and 1870-72, Normanby in 1873-77 and Mitchell in 1881-82. First elected as a squatters' delegate to pass the 1869 pastoral leases bill, his superior social position, his comprehensive knowledge of the problems of the central and western Queensland squatters and his successful role as a Clermont "roads and bridges" politician made him an effective pastoral leader. "These", as he later nostalgically asserted, were "the good old days when squatting constituencies returned representatives interested in the pursuit instead of Radicals ready to wage war against capital"' (ADB).

In 1882 de Satgé retired to England, and, apart from visits to Australia in 1883, 1888 and 1893 to inspect his properties, he remained in Britain and wrote the autobiographical *Pages from the Journal of a Queensland Squatter*, which spans thirty years and describes the growth for the country from a time when 'the goldfields [were] in full swing [and] [t]he Australian colonies did not carry [...] one-fifth of their present population. Railways were only commencing to be thought of; agriculture and its kindred industries were confined to the wants of the growing population; fencing for pastoral purposes was unknown; Victorian vineyards were still unplanted' (p. 1) to the late nineteenth century. The ADB comments that de Satgé's 'valuable and racy reminiscences, *Pages from the Journal of a Queensland Squatter* [...] reveal him as an able and shrewd pastoralist with much practical and financial skill'.

Robert 4151.

A PRIVATE PRESS EDITION ILLUSTRATED BY DONALD FRIEND
FROM THE LIBRARY OF CHRISTOPHER HOGWOOD

60. ENNIS, Henry and Donald FRIEND, artist. Remarks on Board His Majesty's Ship Tamar: In a Voyage from England to Port Praia, Cape of Good Hope – New South Wales, And from thence, along the Coast of Australia, to Port Essington in the Cobourg Peninsula, and thence to Bathurst and Melville Islands, Apsley's Straits, between 27th February & the 13th of November 1824; and continued in the ship Countess of Harcourt, to the Isle of France, to 7th January 1825. Melbourne: Gardner Printing for Richard Griffin, 1983.

8vo in 4s, (267 x 173mm), pp. [5 (limitation statement, frontispiece, title, imprint, foreword)], [1 (blank)], 34; black-and-white frontispiece, illustrated title and headpiece after Donald Friend; full navy goatskin by Bettine Gresford for Ruth and Jim Walker, 1985 (signed 'BMH 1985' on lower turn-in), boards with borders of double gilt rules, spine gilt in 6 compartments between raised bands, gilt lettering-pieces in 2, turn-ins with gilt rules and gilt corner ornaments, Swedish marbled endpapers, edges uncut, marbled goatskin-backed solander box, spine ruled in gilt and with gilt lettering-pieces; box extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped, otherwise **a fine copy**;



During our stay at Sydney, we visited a tribe of aborigines who had taken up their quarters on the opposite shore. We found them naked, starving wretches, huddled indiscriminately together around a large fire.

provenance: Ruth and Jim Walker, Croft Press, Australia (loosely inserted file card with manuscript 'binding notes' ending 'Bound for Ruth and Jim Walker by Bettine Gresford, 1985') – Kay Craddock, Melbourne (loosely inserted bookseller's description, circa 2007) – **Christopher Jarvis Healey Hogwood** (1941-2014, musician, musicologist, and bibliophile). **£950**

First edition thus, limited edition of 160 copies, this copy out of series and specially bound by Bettine Gresford. A journal describing the journey to Australia in 1824 by Sir James Bremer, RN, who was in command of HMS *Tamar*, a ship 're-commissioned at Deptford' in 1823 and 'ordered on secret service' from Plymouth (p. 1): Bremer's mission was the foundation of a new colony on the north-west coast of Australia. Although some of his settlements failed within a quarter of a century, 'Bremer will be remembered in Australia because his name is part of the landscape. One of his lieutenants on the *Tamar* was John Septimus Roe, who

became Surveyor-General of Western Australia, and gave Bremer's name to a range of hills in the south of the State. Henry Ennis, supernumerary purser on the *Tamar* during that voyage of 1824, is not likely to be remembered at all outside the pages of this short journal'. Kenneth Hince notes in his foreword that the journal is interspersed with interesting facts and tales that he has 'not seen elsewhere – the strength and dimensions of Fort Dundas, its moat, its armament; the building in sixteen days of a 64-foot pier, under the direction of Midshipman Sicklemore; engaging and artless accounts of meetings and skirmishes with the natives; the elegance of the tomb on Bathurst Island'.

Ennis' journal had first been published in serialised form in *The Monthly Magazine* (London, issues 413 to 417) from August 1825 onwards, but was printed for the first time in book form in this edition. This copy was not only illustrated by Donald Friend and produced by Richard Griffin, but also bound by Bettine Gresford for Ruth and Jim Walker, the founders of the Croft Press, so that this volume is an essentially Australian bibliophile production. It was later acquired from an Kay Craddock by the conductor and musicologist Christopher Hogwood, who visited Australia often and greatly admired Donald Friend's art as well as collecting his works. Friend and Hogwood met and exchanged ideas and gifts on several occasions (cf. *Alphabets, the Book Beautiful*, Cambridge & Dodgson: from the Library of Christopher Hogwood, list 2016/17, items 4-5 and 17-18).



Free
C. Morris
Mc

Jas. P. Screven M.D.
Savannah
Ga.

THE AMERICAS

SAYER AND BENNETT'S RARE 'HOLSTER ATLAS', DEPICTING



61. SAYER, Robert and John BENNETT. The American Military Pocket Atlas; being an Approved Collection of Correct Maps, both General and Particular, of the British Colonies; Especially those which are now, or Probably may be the Theatre of War: Taken Principally from the Actual Surveys and Judicious Observations of Engineers de Brahm and Romans; Cook, Jackson, and Collett; Maj. Holland, and other Officers, Employed in His Majesty's Fleets and Armies. London: R. Sayer and J. Bennett, [c. 1776].

8vo (220 x 145 mm), pp. [i]-[iii], vi-viii, [2 (list of maps, verso blank)]; 6 folding engraved maps (on guards), hand-coloured in outline, numbered in manuscript on the versos (some numbers cropped); some very light marking or offsetting, a few short tears, most with old reinforcements on verso of maps, imprint of the sixth map slightly shaved; strictly contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one; lightly rubbed, foot of spine slightly chipped, slight cracking on hinges, nonetheless very good copy; *provenance*: Heinrich Johann, Freiherr von Gudenus, 1891 (1839-1915, engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown). **£19,500**

NORTH AMERICA DURING THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE



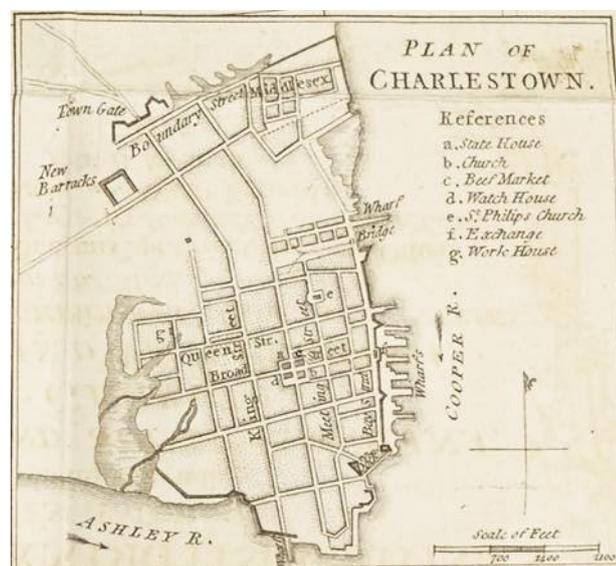
First edition. *The American Military Pocket Atlas* – often known as the ‘Holster Atlas’ for the way that troops carried it – was intended for use by the military, as stated in the Advertisement (p. [vii]): ‘[s]urveys and topographical charts being fit only for a library, such maps as an officer may take with him into the field have been much wanted. The following collection forms a portable atlas of North America, calculated in its bulk and price to suit the pockets of officers of all ranks’. It is dedicated by the editors to Thomas Pownall, an MP who had earlier been governor of Massachusetts and was a respected authority on American matters: ‘[a]s we undertook this work for the use of the military gentlemen at your recommendation, we cannot but hope that the avowed patronage, of a person so well informed in geography, and having such a particular knowledge of the country of North America, may recommend it to the public; we therefore presumed to dedicate it to you’. The *Atlas* was available for sale in New York as well as London, although, as Harley *et al.* observe, due to the age of some of the maps and the wide variations in scales between them ‘it is doubtful that [the atlas] ever played a practical part in the actions of the war’ (*Mapping the American Revolutionary War* (Chicago: 1978), p. 97).

The atlas comprises the following maps (imprint dates given in brackets):

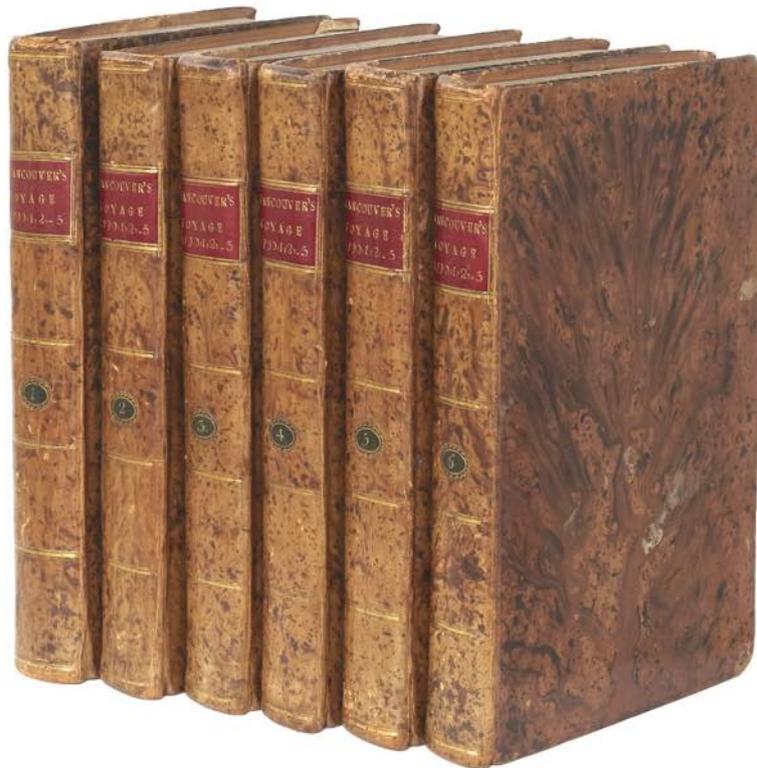
1. 'North America, as Divided amongst the European Powers. By Samuel Dunn' (1774).
2. 'A Compleat Map of the West Indies, Containing the Coasts of Florida, Louisiana, New Spain, and Terra Firma, with All the Islands. By Samuel Dunn' (1774).
3. 'A General Map of the Northern British Colonies in America which Comprehends Quebec, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New England and New York. From the Maps Published by the Admiralty and Board of Trade, Regulated by the Observations of Major Holland and Corrected from Governor Pownall's Late Map' (1776).
4. 'A General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America. Containing Virginia, Maryland, the Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. With the Addition of New York, and the Greatest Part of New England, as also of the Bordering Parts of the Province of Quebec, Improved from Several Surveys Made after the Late War, and Corrected from Governor Pownall's Late Map' (1776).
5. 'A General Map of the Southern British Colonies in America. Comprehending North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, with the Neighbouring Indian Countries. From the Modern Surveys of Engineer de Brahm, Capt. Collet, Mouzon & Others, and from the Large Hydrographical Survey of the Coasts of East and West Florida. By B. Romans', with inset plans of Charlestown and St Augustine (1776).
6. 'A Survey of Lake Champlain, Including Lake George, Crown Point and St John. Surveyed by Order of His Excellency Major-General Sir Jeffery Amherst [...] By William Brassier' (1762), with an inset plan of Lake George (1756).

Maps 3-5 have an additional title in the top margin, beginning 'The Seat of War ...'.

Clark, *Travels in the Old South*, I, 189; ESTC T96716 (noting 2 variant imprints, one with a colon after 'London' and the other, as here, without); Howes A208; Phillips, *Atlases*, 1206; Sabin 1147 and 1343; Servies 526; Shirley, *Maps in the Atlases of the British Library*, T.SAY-4a-b; TPL 495.



‘ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT [VOYAGES] EVER MADE IN THE INTERESTS
OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE’ FROM SIR WILLIAM FORBES’ LIBRARY



62. VANCOUVER, Captain George. *A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and Round the World; in which the Coast of North-West America has been Carefully Examined and Accurately Surveyed. Undertaken ... Principally with a View to Ascertain the Existence of any Navigable Communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans; and Performed in the Years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794 and 1795, in the Discovery ... and ... Chatham ... A New Edition, with Corrections. London: T. Gillet for John Stockdale, 1801.*

6 volumes, 8vo (210 x 128mm), pp. I: [1]-28, [33]-410, [2 (blank l.)]; II: [2 (title, imprint)], [1]-418; III: [2 (title, imprint)], 435, [1 (blank)]; IV: [2 (title, imprint)], [1]-417, [1 (blank)]; V: [2 (title, imprint)], 454; VI: [2 (title, imprint)], 412, [2 (publisher's advertisement)]; one double-page folding engraved map by S.I. Neele, one engraved folding chart, and 17 engraved folding plates by J. Landseer, J. Heath, B.T. Pouncy, and J. Fittler after W. Alexander; letterpress tables in the text; very occasional light marking, paper-flaw on V, 2G3, some plates creased or trimmed at lower edge affecting imprint, creasing and short tears on folding maps; contemporary British tree calf, spines gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-pieces in 2, all edges sprinkled blue; some light cracking on hinges, extremities lightly rubbed and scuffed, corners slightly bumped, nonetheless a **very good, crisp set in a handsome contemporary binding**; *provenance*: **Sir William Forbes, 6th Bt**, Pitsligo (1739-1806, engraved armorial bookplates on upper pastedowns, Franks 10938). **£6,750**

Second, revised (first octavo) edition. The English navigator and explorer Vancouver (1758-1798) had made his first voyage with Captain James Cook on the *Resolution* (1772-1775) and had also sailed with Cook's third voyage on the *Discovery* (1776-1780). Further voyages followed, and in 1790, after the Nootka Sound Convention had confirmed Britain's rights to the northwest coast of America, Vancouver was appointed to lead an expedition tasked with surveying the coast, a voyage which 'became one of the most important ever made in the interests of geographical knowledge' (Hill 1753). The expedition, on board the vessels *Discovery* and *Chatham*, left England on 1 April 1791 and sailed south to the Cape of Good Hope, before turning eastwards at the Cape and then landing on Australia's southwest coast in September 1791, where Vancouver named King George Sound and claimed the coast for Britain. From Australia the expedition sailed to Tahiti by different routes (the *Chatham* discovered and named the Chatham Islands in the course of its journey), and thence to Hawaii. On 16 March 1792 Vancouver's ships made the first of three surveying expeditions along the northwest coast of America, in the course of which they would explore the eponymous island, traverse the myriad inlets, coves, islands, and sounds of the coast, cover some 10,000 miles in small boats, and map more than 1,700 miles of coastline. In December 1794 the expedition set sail for Britain and arrived in October 1795 after a voyage of *circa* 55,000 miles. **'The voyage was remarkable for the accuracy of its surveys, the charts of the coasts surveyed needing little improvement to the present day.** When Charles Wilkes resurveyed Puget Sound [named after the *Discovery's* lieutenant Peter Puget] for the U.S. Navy in 1841, he was amazed at the accuracy Vancouver had achieved in such adverse conditions and despite his failing health. Well into the 1880s Vancouver's charts of the Alaskan coastline remained the accepted standard' (Howgego I, p. 1056).

Vancouver returned to England a sick man and retired to Petersham, where he began to prepare his journal and papers for publication, on the instructions of the Admiralty. He was assisted in this undertaking by his brother John Vancouver, and the book was close to completion when George Vancouver succumbed to illness and died on 12 May 1798, aged forty. The work was completed by John Vancouver and Peter Puget, and was published in three volumes in 1798, followed by this second edition, revised by John Vancouver. The publisher's 'Advertisement' explains that, 'the copper plates contained in the folio [i.e. atlas] volume, which accompanied the first edition, were all stolen, and may therefore be considered and irrecoverably lost. The whole of the views, except the headlands are retained. The general chart, and that of the New Discoveries, &c. are re-engraved' (I, pp. 7-8), and therefore this second edition contains all of the plates contained in the text volumes of the first edition, but – apart from the re-engraved charts – not the maps of the atlas volume. The text of volume I was mispaginated in this edition, and therefore the sequence of page numbers omitted 29-32.

This set is from the library of the banker and philanthropist Sir William Forbes Bt, who prudence and skill as a banker enabled him to amass a fortune which provided the wherewithal for his numerous benefactions to institutions in Edinburgh and further afield. 'Urbane and welcoming, with refined tastes in music, dancing, and drawing' (ODNB), Forbes was also active in literary circles – he was a member of Johnson's Literary Club, and a friend of Boswell, Johnson, James Beattie, and other writers – and counted many painters amongst his friends, sitting for Sir Joshua Reynolds, Pompeo Batoni, Johann Zoffany, Sir Henry Raeburn, and others.

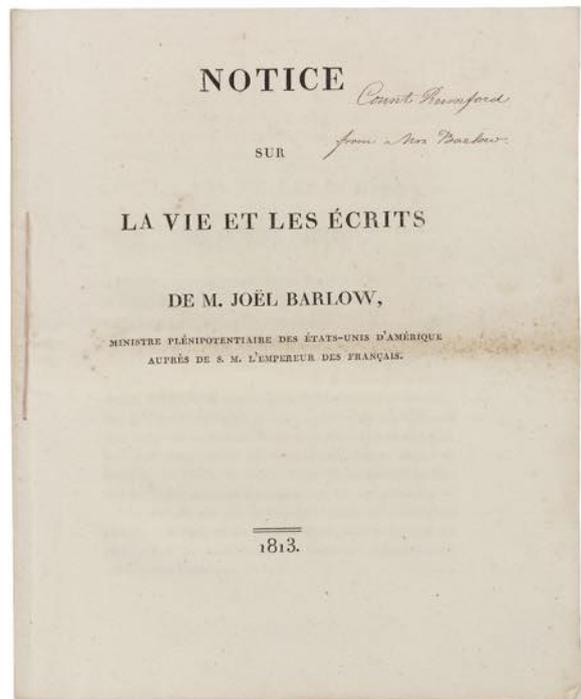
Du Rietz 1315; Ferguson 339; *Hawaiian National Bibliography* 335; Hill 1754; Hocken, pp. 29-30; O'Reilly and Reitman 636; Sabin 98444.

AN ASSOCIATION COPY OF THIS EULOGY TO AMERICA'S NATIONAL POET
JOEL BARLOW, GIFTED BY HIS WIDOW TO COUNT RUMFORD

63. [DUPONT DE NEMOURS, Pierre-Samuel and Konrad Engelbert OELSNER].

Notice sur la vie et les écrits de M. Joël Barlow, Ministre Plénipotentiaire des États-Unis d'Amérique auprès de S.M. l'Empereur des Français. [Paris]: Smith [?for the author], 1813.

4to (251 x 203mm), pp. 31, [1 (blank)]; very small crease at bottom corner of first l., very light foxing along fold line on p. [1]; stitched as issued, folded once [?]for dispatch, uncut; **a very fresh, crisp, uncut copy**; *provenance*: **Ruth Barlow** (née Baldwin, 1756-1818; manuscript corrections in ink on pp. 24 and 28 and presentation inscription on title 'from Mrs Barlow', presenting tract to:) – **Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford** (1753-1814, physicist and inventor). **£1,950**



First edition, one of 500 copies. American businessman, diplomat, and poet Joel Barlow (1754-1812) studied at Yale, where he developed interests in poetry, moral and political philosophy, and science, but his studies were interrupted by the revolutionary war, during which he became chaplain of the Third Massachusetts Brigade. Barlow continued to write poetry, and secretly became engaged to Ruth Baldwin, 'whose father wished her to select a more practical suitor' (ADNB). After the war, Barlow opened a printing and stationer's shop in Hartford, CT, considering himself 'destined – if he could only find the right topic – to be the epic poet of the United States' (*loc. cit.*). In 1787 he published *The Vision of Columbus*, his epic work on Columbus' discovery of the Americas, which enjoyed a great success. In 1788, as the representative of a short-lived business group that tried to sell Ohio lands to Europeans, Barlow travelled to England and France, and met 'many of the most influential people [...] including Thomas Paine, who became a lifelong friend, William Blake, Richard Price, Joseph Priestley, Mary Wollstonecraft, the marquis the Lafayette, and Brissot de Warville' (*loc. cit.*). Barlow would stay abroad for seventeen years, working as a journalist, poet, and propagandist (against monarchic tyranny and for peaceful revolution) during and after the French Revolution. He became part of a circle of radical free-thinking writers supported by Joseph Johnson, a London printer and bookseller; collaborated with Paine and William Blake; was granted, with his compatriots George Washington and Alexander Hamilton, French citizenship; was appointed as minister to Algiers in 1796; and became a patron of the arts and sciences when settling in Paris once more in the following year.

Barlow first met Rumford in London on 14 June 1802, while making a brief visit to the city, as he wrote to his friend Robert Fulton: '**I met Count Rumford and he and I were friends in a moment.** He told me a great many things new and good, and all the particulars about the Royal Institution. I complimented him liberally and handsomely' (C.B. Todd (ed.), *The Life and Letters of Joel Barlow* (New York and London: 1886), p. 190). Count Rumford, the Massachusetts-born

loyalist Benjamin Thompson, had been forced into exile after the American Revolution, and was considered (together with Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson) 'the greatest mind America has produced' by Franklin D. Roosevelt (G.I. Brown, *Scientist, Soldier, Statesman, Spy: Count Rumford* (Stroud: 1999), p. 160). In Bavaria Thompson had been awarded the title of 'Count of the Holy Roman Empire' for his contributions in the field of thermodynamics, and married Antoine Lavoisier's widow, from whom he was later separated.

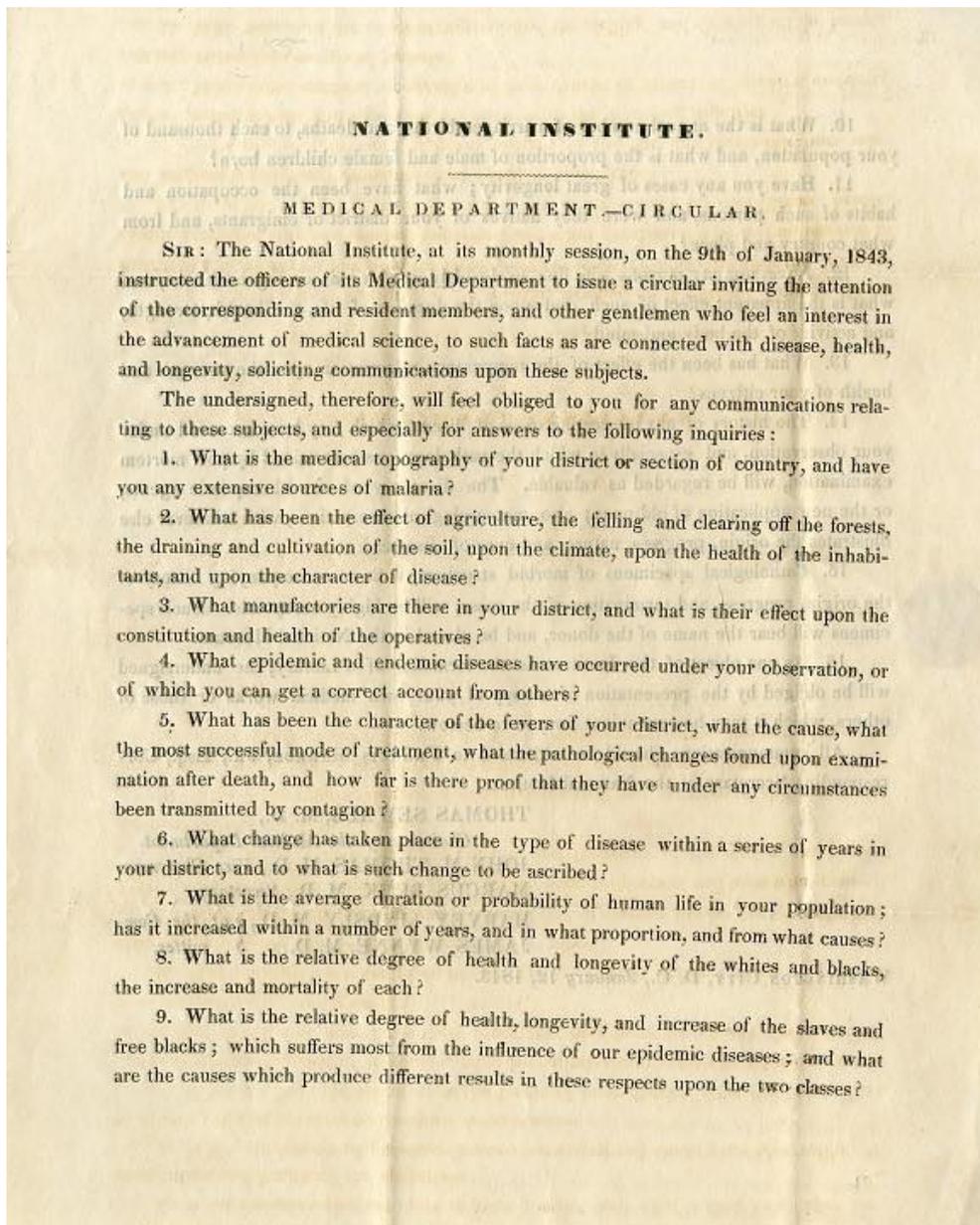
Upon returning to the politically more friendly United States in 1805, the Barlows, who were friends of Thomas Jefferson's, entered Washington intellectual circles, and Barlow was encouraged to write a history of America, and he also proposed a national institution for the arts and sciences. Barlow's diplomatic skills, however, caused President Madison, another friend, to send him back to France, to negotiate a treaty with Napoleon (and obtain his signature), a task which sent Barlow chasing after Napoleon during the Russian campaign, and led to him contract the pneumonia which would cause his death at Zarnowiec, Poland in 1812.

The *Notice* is a eulogy on Barlow, the man and his works, followed by an introduction to and text of the first of ten books (i.e. 141 lines) of Barlow's *The Columbiad*, the 1807 reworking and expansion of his *Vision of Columbus*, with a parallel French translation. This passage was selected by Konrad Engelbert Oelsner (1764-1828) a friend of Barlow's, who had also been a political correspondent in France during the French Revolution, and was the co-author of the *Notice*. The other author – and the prime mover behind the *Notice* – was the French writer, economist, publisher, and emigrant to America, Pierre-Samuel Dupont de Nemours. On 10 February 1813 Dupont de Nemours sent manuscript copies of his draft to both James Madison ('the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, [who] appointed Mr. Barlow their minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France' in 1811) and Thomas Jefferson, who had inspired Barlow in 1805 to engage with 'the plan, which Mr. Jefferson had conceived, of establishing a University at the City of Washington' (contemporary translation of the draft *Notice*, <https://founders.archives.gov>). In the accompanying letter to Jefferson, Dupont de Nemours wrote: 'I mourn with you the excellent Barlow. I send you a few lines about him that I threw on paper with the help of a very estimable and already famous German [i.e. Oelsner] who knew better than I the early circumstances of his life. This German does not wish to be known. I crossed out the last letters of his name' (translation of letter of 10 February 1813, cf. J. Jefferson Looney, ed., *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson* (Princeton and Oxford: 2008), vol. 5, pp. 612-613). According to the *Bibliographie de l'Empire française* (Paris: 1813), 500 copies of the *Notice* were printed (cf. 1280).

This copy of the *Notice* was sent to Rumford by Barlow's widow Ruth and is inscribed (apparently in her hand), 'Count Rumford from Mrs Barlow'. Ruth Barlow features in the eulogy as 'Miss Baldwin of N. Haven, sister to the Senator of that name' (contemporary translation of the draft *Notice*); and as the recent widow who had responded to the eulogy with Shakespearean verses (reproduced here at the end on p. 13) – in Dupont de Nemours' eyes a grief that was all the more profound as it was silent. In this copy there are also two manuscript corrections to errors on pp. 24 and 28 of the English text of the *Columbiad* in the same hand as the presentation inscription, and therefore presumably also by Ruth Barlow, who would have been very familiar with her husband's work, and desirous of preserving his literary legacy. **We have not been able to trace any other association copies of this work in either private or institutional collections.**

Barbier 12423 (ascribing the work to Oelsner alone); Sabin 21390.

A NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY ADDRESSED TO THE CO-FOUNDER OF A
HOSPITAL FOR SEAMEN AND PEOPLE OF COLOUR IN SAVANNAH, GEORGIA



***64. NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT – Thomas SEWALL, John M. THOMAS, Marcus BUCK, Harvey LINDSLY, and James WYNNE.** ‘Circular’. Washington, DC: [s.n.], January 12, 1843’.

Bifolium, folio (291 × 199mm), pp. [2 (circular text)], [2 (blank, address panel)]; folded for posting, addressed in manuscript, wax seal and postal stamp intact, autograph free frank signed ‘Free C. Morris M[ember of] C[ongress]’; outer folds slightly darkened, 1mm tear on one fold, short tear on outer l. from seal removal with small loss, generally very good; *provenance*: James Proctor Screven, M.D., Savannah, Georgia (addressee inserted in manuscript on address leaf).

£750 +VAT in the EU

First edition. This circular, with sixteen questions about ‘disease, health, and longevity’ in US doctors’ districts, was issued by the Medical Department of the American National Institute for the Promotion of Science and first, as here, sent to physicians and others with an interest in medicine and public health across the country, to encourage them to contribute to this health survey for ‘the advancement of medical science’ (p. [1]); it was later published in *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences* (New Series 5, April 1843, pp. 508-509).

Issued in January 1843, this document records the beginnings of what was meant to be a great scientific institution: the National Institute for the Promotion of Science. The Institute was first organised in 1840 and chartered by Congress in 1842, and had been founded to gain control of the Smithson bequest – a seminal collection which included, among many other things, George Washington’s field kit and a printing press once used by Benjamin Franklin. In spite of having a number of influential members, looking after the government scientific collections for some time, and being involved in the United States’ representation at the Great Exhibition of 1851, the Institute was short-lived: government funding proved to be elusive, and in 1862 the Institute finally gave the remainder of its collections to the Smithsonian, which had been founded in 1846.

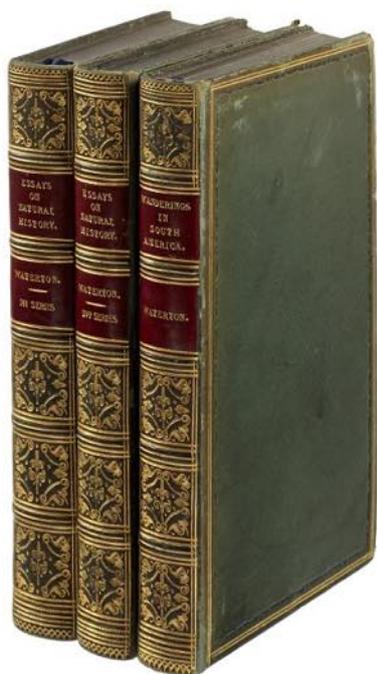
This medical survey thoroughly covers a variety of aspects relating to health of people living in America: apart from general statistical considerations (demographics and average life expectancy), the questions concern epidemics such as malaria and different types of fevers, both witnessed in person and reported within the addressee’s district (their causes, treatments, contagion patterns and long-term development); environmental and occupational factors (e.g. farming, deforestation, and factory work); contributing lifestyles (temperance and vegetarianism); and potentially congenital predispositions, notably in comparison between ‘whites and blacks’, ‘slaves and free blacks’, and Americans and immigrants from different countries. Finally, correspondents are encouraged to contribute pathological specimens to the nascent national museum, and medical works to the Institute’s library (p. [2]).

The primary signer of the circular, Dr Thomas Sewall (Chairman of the Medical Department) was a pathologist convicted of body snatching in 1819, then Professor of Anatomy in the National Medical College from 1821, and founding member of (and anatomy professor at) the medical department at Columbian College (later George Washington University). As a strong believer that alcohol was at the centre of many health complaints, he may have been responsible for the part of the circular referring to the effects of temperance.

The recipient, James P. Screven M.D. of Savannah, GA (1799-1859), had studied in Philadelphia and London (at Guy’s and St. Thomas’ hospitals and, among others, under Sir Astley Cooper) and practised medicine from 1822 in Savannah, where he co-founded ‘a poor house and hospital [...] for the medical treatment of sick seamen and negroes’. He retired from his practice in 1835 to pursue his planting interests, but later became alderman, and then mayor, of Savannah (cf. William Harden, *A History of Savannah and South Georgia* (Chicago and NY: 1913), I, pp. 585-599).

This circular is very rare, especially in such good, fresh condition: WorldCat identifies one copy at Harvard University Library; we have not been able to trace any further copies in WorldCat, COPAC, the National Library of Medicine, the Wellcome Library, or the Library of Congress.

SELECTED BY THE RADICAL POLITICIAN JOHN BRIGHT FOR THE LIBRARY
GIVEN TO HIM TO MARK HIS ROLE IN THE REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS



65. WATERTON, Charles. Wanderings in South America, the North-West of the United States, and the Antilles, in the Years 1812, 1816, 1820, & 1824, With Original Instructions for the Perfect Preservation of Birds &c. for Cabinets of Natural History. *London: Richard Clay for B. Fellowes, 1839.* 8vo, pp. iv, 307, [1 (blank)]; engraved frontispiece by J.W. Lowry after T.H. Foljambe and 2 engraved illustrations in the text; very light offsetting from frontispiece onto title. Fourth edition. Borba de Moraes, p. 936 (note); Sabin 102094. [With:]

C. WATERTON. Essays on Natural History, Chiefly Ornithology. With an Autobiography of the Author, and a View of Walton Hall. *London: A. Spottiswoode for Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1845.* 8vo, pp. lxxxiii, [1 (blank)], 334; wood-engraved frontispiece after Edward Jones. Sixth edition. [And:]

C. WATERTON. Essays on Natural History, Chiefly Ornithology. Second Series. With a Continuation of the Autobiography of the Author. *London: A. Spottiswoode for Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans, 1846.* 8vo, pp. [i]-cxlii, [2 (blank)], [1]-188, [2 (appendix title, blank)], [189]-204; engraved frontispiece by J. Godfrey after Thomas Creswick; 8 ll. unopened at fore-edge. Third edition.

3 volumes, 8vo (164 x 102mm), uniformly bound in contemporary British green roan gilt, boards with borders of double gilt rules and ornamental blind roll, spines gilt in 6 compartments, gilt morocco lettering-pieces in 2, others richly decorated in gilt, board-edges roll-tooled in gilt, turn-ins roll-tooled in blind, marbled endpapers, all edges marbled, blue silk markers; extremities lightly rubbed, bumped and marked, nonetheless a very attractive set; *provenance: John Bright, MP* (1811-1889; engraved presentation bookplates on upper pastedowns 'Presented to John Bright by the Friends of Free Trade A.D. 1847'). **£750**

A uniformly-bound set of Waterton's works, presented to the radical politician John Bright. *Wanderings in South America* describes four journeys by Waterton, who travelled to South America in 1804 to manage his family estates in Guyana. In 1812 he first explored



the Demerara forests, and, notably, managed to acquire samples of curare poison (a cure for rabies) from Macusi Indians. Due to illness (probably malaria) his second 'wandering' did not occur until 1816, when he studied the birds of the Brazilian forests and visited French Guiana, Paramaribo, Surinam, New Amsterdam, and Georgetown, collecting more than 200 specimens in the course of six months. Waterton's third journey (1820) penetrated into the interior of the country along the Essequibo River, and he collected 230 birds, 2 land tortoises, 5 armadillos, 2 large snakes, a sloth, a giant anteater, and a cayman. In 1824, inspired by Alexander Wilson's *American Ornithology* (Philadelphia: 1808-1814), Waterton visited the United States and Canada, where he first met one of his regular correspondents, the ornithologist George Ord (1781-1866), and his final explorations of the interior of Guiana focused on 'jacamars, red grosbeaks, sunbirds, tinamous, and humming-birds, as well as "vampires", sloths, and monkeys' (ODNB). *Wanderings in South America* was first published in 1825, and the 'value of Waterton's work lies in the fact that he was the first to observe and describe "d'après nature" the birds and animals of the tropics, largely known only from museum specimens. [...] He was well aware of the taste of the general public for adventures and never missed an opportunity to describe most extraordinary ones, of how he captured a boa constrictor, a crocodile, etc. [...] His traveller's tales enjoyed great success' (Borba de Moraes, p. 937), and the work remained in print to the end of the nineteenth and through the twentieth century. An appendix describes Waterton's own technique for preserving specimens, which he taught to John Edmonston, a freed slave Waterton had brought back from Guiana; in turn, Edmonston taught the young Charles Darwin how to prepare and stuff birds.

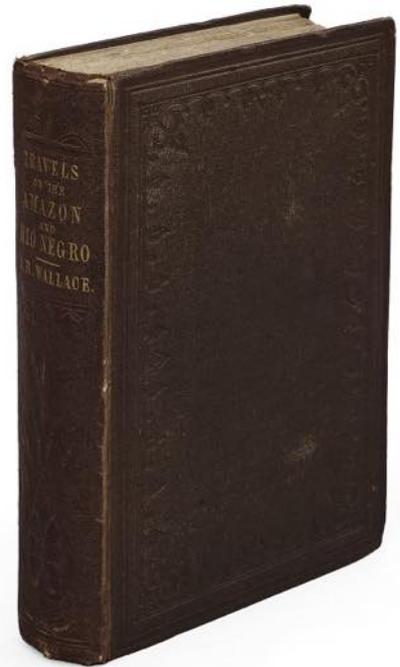
In 1838 Waterton published the first series of his *Essays in Natural History* and the second in 1844 (a third appeared in 1857, after this set had been bound for presentation): '[e]ach series of essays was preceded by a portion of autobiography, and while a few essays focused on tropical subjects, the majority examined English birds and wild animals' (ODNB). Interestingly, Waterton is credited with the creation of England's first nature reserve and bird sanctuary at his family home of Walton Hall in 1826 (the hall is depicted in the frontispieces of both volumes of *Essays*).

These three volumes of Waterton's works were bound for the testimonial library gifted to the radical politician John Bright (1811-1889), who campaigned successfully for reform in the areas of child labour, education, working conditions, and Corn Law: '[o]n 27 January 1846 Peel publicly proposed corn law repeal, and the following day Bright spoke in support of Peel's decision. [The Anti-Corn Law League] felt vindicated by corn law repeal – Bright saw the struggle as a victory for the manufacturing north over the south. Throughout the summer of 1846 huge public celebrations were held in Manchester, Durham, and Rochdale. [...] A public subscription of more than £5000 (by 3,647 subscribers from 172 towns) was raised for Bright and was used to present him with 1200 books in a specially built bookcase' (ODNB). The oak bookcase ran 'the whole length of one side of the library [...]. The supports between the large glass panels are elaborately carved into sheaves of corn, figs, grapes, apples, and pears, while surmounting the cornice is a relief showing a vessel homeward bound, and on the quay representations of flour and bales of cotton. "Free Trade" is the burden of the design' (William Robertson *Life and Times of the Right Hon. John Bright* (New York: 1889), p. 239). **The choice of the titles was Bright's**, and, as Robertson wrote, '[f]rom the bent of the man it is easy to call up the stamp of the books chosen. There are amongst them many of the brightest gems of English literature. History and biography fill up the bulk of the space' (*loc. cit.*), and Bright was evidently attracted by these three works by one of the most popular travel writers of the period, which comprise all that Waterton had published by 1846.

WALLACE'S 'CLASSIC WORK ON THE AMAZON',
FROM THE LIBRARY OF QUENTIN KEYNES

66. WALLACE, Alfred Russel. *A Narrative of Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro, with an Account of the Native Tribes, and Observations on the Climate, Geology, and Natural History of the Amazon Valley.* London: John Edward Taylor for Reeve and Co., 1853.

8vo (223 × 140mm), pp. [i]-viii, [1]-541, [1 (imprint)], [2 (publisher's advertisement)], [1]-16 (publisher's catalogue); colour-printed lithographic plate printed by Hullmandel and Walton bound as a frontispiece, 8 lithographic plates and diagrams by and after Wallace, printed by F. Reeve, one lithographic map by C. Achilles, and one folding letterpress table, wood-engraved illustrations in the text; occasional light spotting and marking, frontispiece spotted (as often) and slightly chipped at fore-edge, some quires clumsily opened causing small marginal losses; original olive-brown cloth by Westleys & Co., London, with their ticket on the lower



pastedown, boards with borders of narrow and broad rules, and a foliate frame, spine lettered in gilt and decorated in blind, lemon-yellow endpapers; extremities slightly rubbed and bumped causing small losses, short crack at head of upper hinge, lower joint partially split, nonetheless **a very good copy of a work rarely found in the original cloth**; *provenance*: **Quentin George Keynes** (1921-2003; his characteristic pencilled notes on the final page of advertisements). **£5,500**

First edition, primary binding and earliest state of advertisements. Inspired by William H. Edwards' book *A Voyage up the River Amazon, Including a Residence at Pará* (1847), Wallace (1823-1913) and his friend the naturalist Henry Walter Bates (1825-1892) planned an expedition to South America, and departed from Liverpool on 25 April 1848 for Pará (now Belém), at the mouth of the Amazon.

'Apart from meeting their immediate goal of earning a living through natural history collecting, Wallace and Bates had a broader purpose for travelling to the Amazon: solving the mystery of the causes of organic evolution. Though Wallace had unreservedly embraced the notion of social progress from his early teens and apparently leaned toward a uniformitarianism-based but progressive view of change in physical nature even before turning twenty, he had not been a convert to biological evolution until he read Robert Chambers's controversial, anonymously published *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation* about 1845, the year it was published. That one might demonstrate the fact of evolution through a detailed tracing out of individual phylogenies over time and space was apparent to him early on, and the Amazon was to afford a natural laboratory to this end. He would eventually stay in the area four years, gaining invaluable field experience and sending home a sizeable quantity of biological specimens, largely of birds and insects.

The two men split up in March 1850 (or possibly earlier), Wallace choosing to concentrate on the central Amazon and Rio Negro regions. There he first came into contact with native peoples unaffected by European influence, an experience that left an indelible positive impression on him. A map he prepared of the Rio Negro proved reliable and became a standard reference for many years. Most of his time was spent studying the area's ornithology, entomology, physical geography, primatology, botany, and ichthyology, and he soon became fascinated by two problems in particular: first, how geography influenced species distribution boundaries, and second, the way the adaptive suites of many populations seemed more attuned to ecological station than to closeness of affinity with other forms' (ODNB).

By the early months of 1852 the stresses of tropical exploration were taking their toll on Wallace's health, and he decided to return to England in perilous voyage marked by shipwreck and the loss of virtually all of his natural history collections. On his arrival in England, Wallace wrote his first two books, *Palm Trees of the Amazon* (an ethnobotanical monograph), and *A Narrative of Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro*, which were both published in 1853.

Wallace's researches would lead him to the concept of natural selection a few years later, which would culminate in 'On the Tendency of Species to Form Varieties; and 'On the Perpetuation of Varieties and Species by Natural Means of Selection', his celebrated joint paper with Charles Darwin (whose thinking on the subject had been formed by his own travels in South America some ten years earlier), given to the Linnean Society on 1 July 1858.

This copy of *A Narrative* is from the collection of books and manuscripts relating to Darwin, Wallace, and evolutionary science formed by Quentin Keynes. The bibliophile, film-maker, and traveller Keynes was a great-grandson of Darwin and 'bequeathed to the Charles Darwin Trust his collection of "Charles Darwin books, letters, papers, and artefacts", including two of the books which [Darwin] had with him on the *Beagle*, eleven letters, and copies of most of his published works. These items, augmented by books of Alfred Russel Wallace and others, will be used henceforth for the educational and other purposes of the Trust' (S.D. Keynes (ed.), *Quentin Keynes* (Cambridge: 2004), p. xi). Some years later, however, the Trust decided to give Keynes' Darwin and Wallace collection to the Linnean Society, and a number of works (including this) which duplicated the Society's extensive holdings were then sold for the benefit of the Trust.

Michael Shermer states that the cost of publishing Wallace's *Narrative* was split equally between the author and the publisher, and that only 750 copies were printed (*In Darwin's Shadow; the Life and Science of Alfred Russel Wallace* (Oxford: 2002), p. 75); of these 750 sets of sheets, 500 were issued in an olive-brown binding (as here) and the remaining 250 were bound in green cloth, which form a secondary issue. Varying permutations of publisher's advertisements and catalogues are recorded in the work, and this copy has a two-page advertisement and a sixteen-page catalogue bound in at the end (both undated), a combination normally associated with earlier issues – for example, see the Jeremy Norman-Markree Library copy (Sotheby's London, 11 December 1992, lot 390; Norman's second copy, lot 391, had '26 pages of advertisements at end (dated January 1st 1855)'). The advertisement in this copy lists 'Thomson's Western Himalaya and Tibet' (published by Reeve in 1852); 'Just Published [...] Circumnavigation of the Globe [...] by Berthold Seeman' (Reeve, 1853); and 'A Second and Cheaper Edition [...] Travels in the Interior of Brazil [...] By the late George Gardner' (Reeve, 1849, the year of Gardner's death); the catalogue ends

with a list of four 'New Works Preparing for Publication', all of which suggest that this copy was issued in 1853, or possibly early 1854: Sowerby's *Popular British Conchology* and Stark's *Popular History of British Mosses* (both issued in 1854); Catlow's *Popular Garden Botany* (1855); and 'Dairy Farming: A Treatise on the Rearing and Feeding of Dairy Stock. By J.H. Saunders', which appears to have been issued by Reeve as *Dairy Farming. The Rearing and Feeding of Dairy Stock, and the Management of their Produce. By Ruricola* in 1856. **Wallace's Narrative is a rare work, and copies in the primary original binding are particularly scarce on the market.**

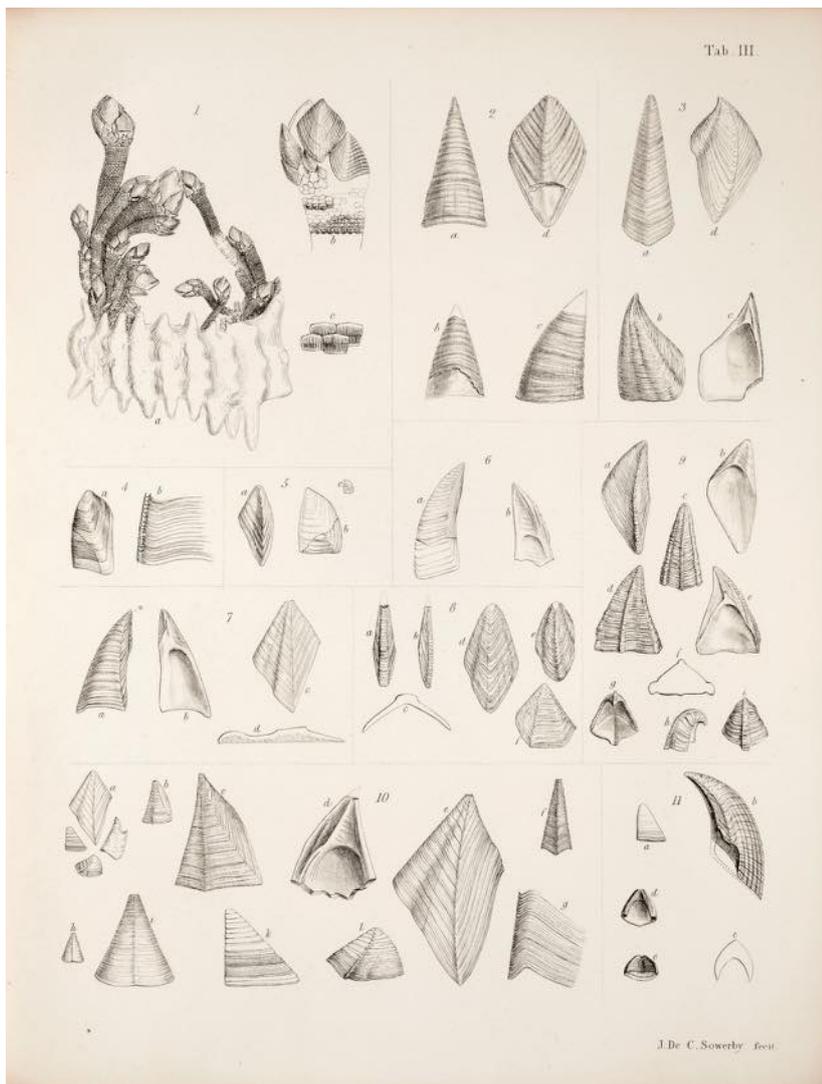
Abbey, *Travel*, 712; Borba de Moraes, p. 933 ('Wallace's book is a classic work on the Amazon and appeared in many editions'); BM(NH) V, p. 2256 (erroneous collation of plates); Koppel, *Brasilien-Bibliothek der Robert-Bosch-GmbH*, I, 467; Naylor 170; Wood, p. 617 ('One of the earliest scientific explorations of this noted naturalist. He describes many species of vertebrates').

THE FIRST TAXONOMIC STUDY OF THE ENTIRE ORDER OF CIRRIPEDIA, WHICH FORE-SHADOWS THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION

67. DARWIN, Charles Robert. A Monograph on the Fossil Lepadidae, or, Pedunculated Cirripedes of Great Britain [–A Monograph on the Fossil Balanidae and Verrucidae of Great Britain]. London: C. and J. Adlard [vol. I] and J.E. Adlard [vol. II] for The Palaeontographical Society, 1851-1854.

2 volumes bound in one, 4to (278 x 213mm), pp. I: [iii]-vi (title, imprint on verso, preface, blank), 1-86 (text), [87]-88 (index); 5 engraved plates by James de Carle Sowerby with explanatory text II. bound opposite; woodcut illustrations and letterpress tables in the text; II: [4 (title, imprint on verso, preface),], 1-44, [1]-2 (letterpress 'Index to Monograph on Fossil Balanidæ'); 2 engraved plates by George Brettingham Sowerby with explanatory text II. bound opposite; woodcut illustrations and letterpress tables in the text; a few light marks, quires I, π -e lightly browned, bound without half-titles; mid-20th-century maroon cloth, spine lettered in gilt; spine slightly faded, corners slightly bumped, otherwise a very good copy **retaining the rare index leaf** for the second volume; *provenance*: [?]Wheldon and Wesley Ltd, Hitchin (loosely-inserted invoice for a copy of the work addressed to Julian Seymour dated 26 January 1994). **£1750**

First edition. Darwin's interest in the Cirripedia began with by his study in 1846 of a barnacle he had found off the coast of Chile during the voyage of the *Beagle*; when he realised that the literature on the classification of Cirripedia was deeply unsatisfactory, he spent the following eight years completing the first taxonomic study of the entire order. These two volumes on fossil Cirripedia were published as vol. V, no. 13 and vol. VIII, no. 30 of the series of monographs issued by the Palaeontographical Society, and, although it is not indicated on the title-pages, Darwin states in the preface to volume II that 'the present short Monograph completes my work on British Fossil Cirripedes' (p. [v]). These two volumes were complementary to the two volumes of his monograph on living Cirripedia, which were published by the Ray Society, like the present *Monograph*, in 1851 and 1854: '[i]t seemed best to [Darwin] to separate the Lepadidae, or stalked barnacles, from the more familiar sessile Balanidae in each set of publications. In fact, he believed the two great divisions had diverged early from each other in evolutionary history, and, if one reads between the lines, **his taxonomic arrangement was steeped in ideas derived from**



his theory of evolution. His written descriptions and the manner in which he skilfully grouped species into clusters that resembled each other would have been impossible for him without the idea of real blood relationships existing between them. Yet not a word was officially revealed. As he had come to recognise, his view made sense of the living world in a way that few other naturalists had grasped at that period' (Browne, I, p. 504).

In 1853 (before the publication of the second volumes of the two *Monographs*) Darwin was nominated for and awarded the Royal Society's Royal Medal for his work on the Cirripedia and the 1851 publication of the combined geological observations of the *Beagle*, as J.D. Hooker excitedly wrote to Darwin on 4 November 1853:

'[t]he R[oyal].S[ociety]. have voted you the Royal Medal for Natural Science – *All along of the Barnacles!!!* I am most intensely delighted, infinitely more than you can be, very much on the strength of the Lepadidae too; for you must know that I neither proposed you, nor seconded you; *nor voted for you* – I was base, perfide – [Joseph Ellison] Portlock proposed you for the Coral Islands & Lepadidae. [Thomas] Bell [Secretary of the Royal Society] followed seconding, on the *Lepadidae* alone, & then, followed such a shout of paeans for the Barnacles that you would have [sunk] to hear' (*Correspondence of Charles Darwin*, V, p. 165). When, in late 1854, his work on barnacles was concluded, Darwin was pleased that this obstacle to researches into species was removed: '[f]or several months before [September 1854], maybe almost a year, he had longed to return to some more direct work on species – the barnacles raised so many interesting possibilities that he fretted impatiently to get the last proof sheet out of the house [...] The entry [in his journal on the day he considered the work finished] closed with the words "Began sorting notes for species theory"' (Browne, I, p. 510).

The index was accidentally omitted from the second volume when it was published in 1854, and this omission was not made good until 1858 when the single-leaf index was issued. The index leaf – which is present here – is frequently lacking, presumably due to its publication some four years after the second volume and its ephemeral nature.

Freeman 342.1-3; Norman 590.

AN INSCRIBED COPY OF MAJOR'S RARE WORK ON COLUMBUS' FIRST
LETTER, IN A PRESENTATION BINDING

68. COLUMBUS, Christopher – Richard Henry MAJOR. Bibliography of the First Letter of Christopher Columbus, Describing his Discovery of the New World. *London: John Strangeways for Ellis & White, 1872.*

8vo (190 x 119mm), pp. [4 (half-title, limitation statement, title, imprint)], 61, [1 (imprint)], [2 (blank l.)]; bound for presentation in full brown, hard-grained morocco gilt, upper board lettered in gilt and with gilt fleuron, roll-tooled gilt board-edges, turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt, binder's blanks at front and end; a little rubbed and scuffed at extremities with minor losses at corners, upper hinge cracking, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance: Spencer Horatio Walpole* (1806-1898, presentation inscription on front flyleaf 'The Right Honble Spencer H. Walpole, M.P. etc., etc., etc., with the Author's respects. R.H. Major'). **£600**

First edition, limited to 75 copies, '50 of which only are for sale'. The distinguished geographer and historian of travel R.H. Major (1818-1891) worked as a clerk in London before becoming a Supernumerary Assistant at the British Museum under the patronage of Sir Henry Ellis in 1844. Ellis introduced Major to the Hakluyt Society, which was founded in 1846, and Major served as the Society's Honorary Secretary both officially and unofficially for many years; as the ODNB comments, Major's 'linguistic and historical skills led to his editing eight volumes of travellers' accounts for the society [including *Select letters of Christopher Columbus* (1847)] and he also materially helped editors of other volumes'. In 1845 Major was elected a Fellow of the Geographical Society, where held the offices of the Society's Honorary Secretary (1866-1881) and Vice-President (1881-1884), and in 1854 a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Major was also appointed the first Keeper of the British Museum's Department of Maps and Charts in 1867 (holding the position until 1880), and he 'was the leading figure of his day in Britain in the history of cartography and discoveries, particularly of America and Australia' (*loc. cit.*).

The *Bibliography* was intended to establish the chronological sequence of the incunable editions of Columbus' first letter that Major was able to identify, giving physical descriptions and locations of the examples he had examined, and details of reported editions. The work concludes with an essay on the editions, in which Major explains the ordering and his conclusion that priority of publication should be given to the edition published in Rome by Stephan Planck in 1493.

This copy was bound for presentation and inscribed by Major to the lawyer and politician Walpole, who had been Derby's Home Secretary in 1852, 1858-1859, and 1866-1867; like Major, Walpole was a Fellow of the Geographical Society, and was also a Trustee of the British Museum. **The work is rare**, and, of the seventy-five copies printed, COPAC locates six copies in institutional collections in the UK (British Library; National Library of Scotland; Oxford; Cambridge (2 copies); the Society of Antiquaries of London). To these can be added twenty-four copies in North American institutions and four further copies in continental Europe and Australia. Therefore, of the seventy-five copies printed, thirty-four are in institutional collections, and, at most, **forty-one copies are likely to remain in private hands.**

Sabin 44068.

PLANCHON'S IMPORTANT WORK ON AMERICAN VITICULTURE IN THE 1870s

69. PLANCHON, Jules-Émile. *Les vignes américaines: leur culture, leur résistance au phylloxéra et leur avenir en Europe.* Montpellier and Paris: Imprimerie Centrale du Midi for C. Coulet and Adrien Delahaye, 1875.

8vo in 12s, 8s, and 6s (187 x 120mm), pp. [I]-XIV, [15]-240; very occasional light marking; original printed yellow wrappers, uncut, later glassine wrapper; a few light marks, extremities lightly rubbed, bumped and creased, foot of spine abraded causing small loss, glassine wrapper with a few tears, nevertheless a very good, clean copy in the original wrappers; *provenance*: Stephanie Hoppen (author, bookseller, gallerist, and co-owner of the Holland Press). **£750**

First edition. Planchon (1823-1888) was a physician, and professor of pharmacy and botany, who had studied in Montpellier, before taking up the position of Assistant at William Joseph Hooker's herbarium at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew (1844-1849). In 1849 he was appointed professor of botany, zoology, and horticulture at Ghent, and eventually returned to Montpellier in 1853. In 1855 Planchon was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society, appointed professor of botany in the faculty of sciences at Montpellier in 1856, and then professor of botany and the natural history of medicine at the École supérieure de Pharmacie, of which he was named director in 1859.

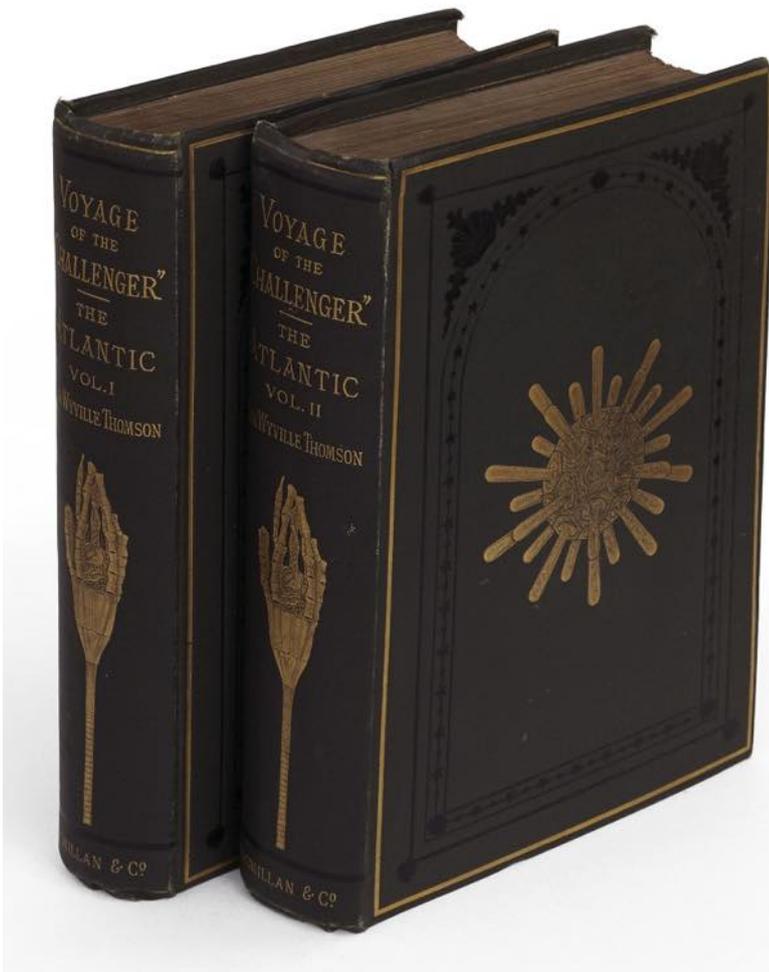
In 1868 Planchon and the established winegrower Felix Sahut were commissioned by the Montpellier Société centrale d'agriculture de l'Hérault to investigate the causes of the death of vines in the lower Rhône region. They found, with the help of a loupe, thousands of yellowish plant lice sucking the sap: phylloxera. The pest was soon also observed in California – leading to the (erroneous) French belief that it originated in the USA – and not only prompted winegrowers in Australia, South America, Algeria, and South Africa to protect themselves against the impending devastation of their vines, but also changed winegrowing agriculturally, economically, and, due to the resulting rural depopulation, socially within the next few years, with long-term consequences.

In 1872 Planchon was assigned to travel through the viticultural regions of the United States to investigate American vines, and he spent three months from August to October 1873 investigating vineyards, nurseries, and botanical gardens along the East Coast, from North Carolina to Massachusetts, and debating the problems and possible solutions with his travel companion Charles V. Riley (a British born entomologist then resident in Missouri), botanist Jules Lichtenstein, and notable wine men including Dr Georges Engelmann. Riley found that the phylloxera preferred the leaves of American grape vines, both in the US and on the imported American vines in France, but that they concentrated on the roots of French wines – a breakthrough in phylloxera research.

Planchon immediately published these discoveries in a short report to the ministry of agriculture (*Le Phylloxera et les vignes américaines. rapport à M. le ministre de l'Agriculture sur une mission aux États-Unis* (Montpellier: s.n., 1873)), and published a short comparative article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* ('Le phylloxéra en Europe et en Amérique' (1874), pp. 544-565), but this **is the first full-length account of Planchon's American travels and findings**. The research informed both Planchon's and the French government's initiatives to find a solution for the pest, from grafting vines for more resistant hybrid forms, to developing a potent insecticide.

Bradley Bibliography III, p. 556; Simon, *BV*, p. 291; Unzelman p. 120.

THOMSON'S ACCOUNT OF THE *CHALLENGER* EXPEDITION
 'THE BEGINNING OF THE MODERN SCIENCE OF OCEANOGRAPHY'
 IN THE PRIMARY CLOTH BINDING



70. THOMSON, Sir Charles Wyville. The Voyage of the 'Challenger'. The Atlantic. A Preliminary Account of the General Results of the Exploring Voyage of H.M.S. 'Challenger' during the Year 1873 and the Early Part of the Year 1876. London: R. Clay, Sons, and Taylor for Macmillan and Co., 1877.

2 volumes, 8vo (221 x 151mm), pp. I: xxix, [1 ('Explanation of the Plates')], [2 (fly-title, verso blank)], 424; II: xiv, [2 (fly-title, verso blank)], 396, [4 (publisher's advertisements)]; steel-engraved portrait frontispiece by C.H. Jeens in vol. I and folding colour-printed lithographic 'Contour Map of the Atlantic' printed by Cooper and Hodson bound in as a frontispiece

to vol. II; 12 folding tinted lithographic maps and charts by Cooper and Hodson, 8 printed in black and blue or grey, with routes in red, 3 tinted and with routes in red, and one tinted; 16 lithographic plates of graphs with traces printed in colours, 13 double-page and 3 folding; 11 lithographic diagrams, 5 double-page and 6 folding; 4 wood-engraved plates; many of the illustrations after J.J. Wild, some signed with his monogram; letterpress tables and wood-engraved illustrations in the text, some full-page; some variable spotting, short tears and creasing on frontispiece map, short tears on a few other maps; original green cloth, upper boards blocked with central gilt design after illustration on I, p. 221 enclosed within arched frame blocked in black, within gilt-ruled border, lower boards with blind-ruled borders, spines lettered and decorated in gilt, and ruled in black and gilt, top edges gilt, others uncut, some quires in II unopened, green endpapers; lightly rubbed and bumped at extremities, spines slightly leant, otherwise a very good set in the presumed primary binding; *provenance*: George Willes Hale (1832-1900, photographer, armorial bookplates on upper pastedowns; pencilled annotations in a 19th-century hand, presumably by Hale). **£700**

First edition. Thomson (1830-1882) became interested in deep-sea research in the 1860s and was particularly concerned with disproving Edward Forbes' azoic theory, which proposed that no lifeforms were supported by the deep ocean. Thomson participated in a series of short scientific cruises around the British Isles and into the Mediterranean, undertaken in HMS *Lightning* (1868) and HMS *Porcupine* (1869 and 1870), which were supported by the Royal Society and the Admiralty; he also published a general account of the results of these expeditions, *The Depths of the Sea* (1873), 'a classic summary of oceanographic knowledge at the time' (ODNB), and notably, through the findings of these cruises, the azoic theory was comprehensively and conclusively disproved. Following the success of these expeditions, Thomson and his close collaborator William Benjamin Carpenter promoted a proposal for a full-scale scientific survey of the world's oceans, and 'the Admiralty provided the 226 foot long steam-assisted screw corvette HMS *Challenger* under the command of Captain (later Sir) George Strong Nares. Since Carpenter was too old to take part in the voyage, the 41-year-old Thomson was appointed scientific director with a civilian staff of five including the naturalists John Murray and Henry Nottidge Moseley and the chemist John Young Buchanan. The *Challenger* sailed from Portsmouth on 21 December 1872, returning to Spithead on 24 May 1876. In the meantime she had spent 713 days at sea and had covered 68,890 nautical miles through all the major oceans except the Indian. A total of 362 official "stations" had been occupied, more or less equally spaced along her track, obtaining soundings and samples of the bottom sediment, and taking serial measurements of the temperature and collecting water samples between the surface and the bottom. But above all the expedition collected biological specimens; mid-water nets were used to about 3000m deep, and bottom dredges and trawls were fished successfully twenty-five times at depths greater than about 4.5 km, the deepest from 5.7 km on the edge of the Japan trench in the western Pacific. In recognition of the expedition's achievements, acknowledged as marking the beginning of the modern science of oceanography, Thomson was knighted and received a royal medal on the ship's return. He was also given responsibility for overseeing the working up of the specimens and the publication of the results in the official expedition *Reports*. In the face of considerable opposition, particularly from the authorities of the British Museum in London, he set up a Challenger office in Edinburgh where he resumed his university duties and in 1877 published an excellent account of the expedition's work as *The Voyage of the Challenger: the Atlantic*' (*loc. cit.*).

'An abstract of the less technical portions of the author's journal, incorporated with some of the more novel observations by his colleagues, during the first year of the voyage of the *Challenger* (1873) and the early part of the fourth year (1876)' (Wood), *The Voyage of the 'Challenger'* was Thomson's only completed account of the expedition (severe illness in 1879 had prevented him writing a fuller account, so the task was taken up by John Murray in 1881), and it provides oceanographic data and other findings relating to the Atlantic, including information on Teneriffe, Madeira, the West Indies (St. Thomas, the Bermudas), the Gulf Stream, the coast of Brazil, Tristan da Cunha and Inaccessible Island, the Falkland Islands, and the Strait of Magellan.

The work is known in two states of the binding: one, presumably the primary binding, has the design and outer border of the upper board blocked in gilt, and the inner panel blocked in black (as here); the other, presumably secondary, binding has the design of the upper board blocked entirely in blind (e.g. the Brooke-Hitching set, Sotheby's London, 30 September 2015, lot 1269).

Borba de Moraes, p. 861; BM(NH) V, p. 2098; Chavanne 6397; NMM I, 179; Spence I 197; Wood, p. 596.

AN ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT NEWSPAPER FROM HMS *SHANNON*,
WITH A FUTURISTIC STORY
OF AN ELECTRICALLY-POWERED HYDROPLANE WARSHIP



71. [MADAN, Lieutenant William Nigel, RN, editor]. 'Ocean Cruiser'. 'For the Proprietors at No. 1 Port side of Steerage' [i.e. HMS Shannon], 26 August 1879-7 October 1879.

Folio in 4s and 8s (322 x 201mm), manuscript on paper; pp. [8 ('Vol. 1. No. 1.')] [16 ('Vol. 1. No. 2.')] [16 ('Vol. 1. No. 3.')] 3 cancellans slips pasted in correcting or amending text; 6 pen-and-wash and watercolour illustrations in the text (2 pasted in), 8 pen-and-wash illustrations in the text (one pasted in), illustrated mastheads and decorated initial letters on first page of each number, and pasted-in tailpiece vignette on last page of the last number; lightly foxed, some light marginal creasing and chipping; original black cloth gilt, upper board with border of triple gilt rules and central gilt title 'Ocean Cruizer', patterned pastedowns, quires unstitched and

retained by longitudinal fabric tapes; slightly rubbed, bumped and marked, some bifolia starting to split at fold, nevertheless very good overall. £1,250

This manuscript newspaper, *Ocean Cruiser*, belongs to the tradition of onboard maritime newspapers such as Sherard Osborne and George F. MacDougall's *Illustrated Arctic News* (written on HMS *Resolute* during her Franklin search expedition of 1850-1851) and *The South Polar Times*, compiled by the crew of Captain Scott's Antarctic expeditions between 1902 and 1911. The *Ocean Cruiser* was edited by the Lieutenant Madan RN (1848-1919) onboard HMS *Shannon*, 'a show-ship' that 'represented British interests and power on the west coast of South America during the Chili-Peru War, 1879-80' (Falconer Madan, *The Madan Family and Maddens in Ireland and England: A Historical Account* (Oxford: 1933), p. 206).

In August 1879, the *Shannon* went from Madeira to Rio de Janeiro, and this period was spent with much entertainment, as another officer's journal records: '[o]nce a week we had Penny Readings etc. and twice theatricals, once by the officers and the second time by the Ship's

Company' (Gerard de Lisle, *The Royal Navy and the Peruvian-Chilean War 1879-1881: Rudolf de Lisle's Diaries and Watercolours* (Barnsley: 2009), p. 39). Madan's newspaper also records these entertainments, and the first of the three issues begins: '[t]oday we launch our little bark the "Ocean Cruiser" on the wide sea of public opinion [...]. She starts with, at all events, a laudable object in view. It is the same that influences the promoters of Penny Readings, Theatricals, and Athletic Sports, viz, to break the monotony of a long voyage' (I, p. [1]).

The contents comprise songs, a whimsical essay on the stars observed from the *Shannon*, limericks, and a letter to the editor complaining about the naval officers' swearing, providing some colourful examples; illustrated stories about 'How we climbed the Sugar Loaf (By one who didn't go)' (II, p. [3]), and the 'Tragic end of a certain Bullock on board H.M.S. Shannon' (II, p. [9]), as well as unillustrated stories describing an outing 'By Road and Rail' from Valparaiso to Santiago, 'The Battle of Portland Bill', and the nature and dietary habits of a sea serpent monster. The final limerick in issue III, interestingly, touches on Darwin's theories: 'There was a young man who said, What/ resemblance to "-Monkey-" I've got/ I really dont know/ But to Darwin I'll go/ I expect he will say its all rot' (III, p. 15; by 1879 Charles Darwin (1809-1882) and Edward Lear (1812-1888) were both nationally-renowned figures).

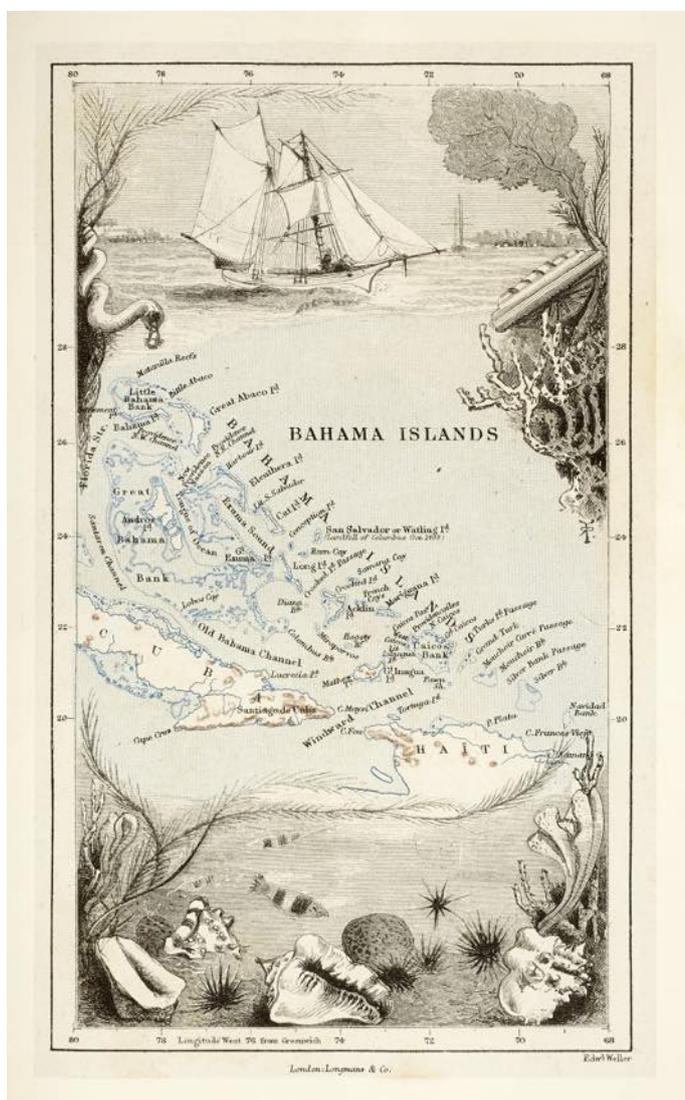
The author, William Madan, had first entered the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet in 1862, and had served on the flagship of the China station, but then decided to specialise in the working of heavy guns due to a tendency to get sea-sick on small boats in rough weather. His experience of Asia, and his interest in naval architecture and the future of naval warfare, inform his story 'The Battle of Portland Bill', which offers a fascinating, futuristic vision of a conflict in 1899, between the combined Chinese and Japanese fleets and the under-prepared and unarmed British fleet (the manufacture of guns had been halted in the United Kingdom, to resolve a legal dispute). As the Asian force assembled at Bermuda, the British panicked – '[t]he Minister of Marine was almost frantic. The Lord High Admiral the Duke of Auld Reekie lost a stone weight in three days' – the author approached the Minister, as 'I felt I was the man to save the country, and knew that the time had arrived when my five years study of the "Motions of Oyster Shells["] – My "Electro-motor" – My "Propessial Propeller" – and my "Ship-impeller" – were conjointly to annihilate the enemies of Old England' (III, p. [8]). Together, these provided a superior motive force for the ships, since the 'Old Old forms of propulsion had naturally died out with the Steam engine, and we can only wonder now-a-days that our forefathers should have so persistently clung to the Paddle and screw, considering there was no living thing above, below, or on the earth, locomoted in such a manner' (*loc. cit.*). The 'Propessial Propeller' is a flexible tail of aluminium or steel, powered by electricity, which mimics the tail of a porpoise and 'double[s] the speed of any ship afloat', while the 'Ship-impeller' is a 'long, under water, fore and aft tube inclining to the stern, the part outside the ship capable of a slight upward motion. It is filled with a sort of Rocket composition (also my invention)' (III, p. [9]). The 'Propessial Propeller' enables a 'half speed [of] thirty knots' (III, p. [10]) and the 'Ship-impeller' lifts the ship out of the water, so that at full speed it begins to hydroplane in the manner of a thrown oyster shell skimming across the surface of the water. With these craft the British fleet engaged the Asian ships by ramming them at high speed, and thus vanquished the enemy entirely on the morning of Christmas Day 1899.

While on the *Shannon* Madan observed one of the most exciting events of his career: in April 1879 'two small Chilean ships overcame a Peruvian heavy ironclad *Huascar*', whose steering gear was jammed by a chance shot, so that the *Huascar* 'steamed helplessly round in a circle, exposed to

cannonade, till it went around. Lieut. Madan wrote an account of this incident in the *Naval Journal* for 1881, with illustrations' (*The Madan Family*, p. 206) – as well as the previously unknown limerick in this manuscript, which states in its central couplet: 'But we'll soon have to beat / From the Huascar retreat' (I, p. [5]). Madan's other publications include a historical overview of 'Incidents of the War between Chili and Peru, 1879-80' in the *Royal United Services Institution Journal* 25 (1881), pp. 693-711. He retired from the Navy in 1893.

Interestingly, Falconer Madan (the bibliographer and Madan family historian), was aware of the existence of *Ocean Cruiser* in 1933, but does not appear to have seen the magazine itself: he comments that Madan "edited" on board the *Shannon* "The Ocean Cruiser" a (probably written) periodical, of brief existence, about 1880' (*The Madan Family*, pp. 206-207).

THE RARE, LARGE-PAPER LIMITED EDITION,
INSCRIBED BY LORD BRASSEY TO THE FUTURE LADY GLADSTONE



72. 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**

First edition, no. 226 of 250 large-paper copies with illustrations on india. Annie Brassey's *In the Trades, Tropics, & the Roaring Forties*, the last work to be published during her lifetime, describes a voyage undertaken with her husband Thomas, Baron Brassey in 1883. They travelled from Dartmouth to Funchal as passengers on the *Norham Castle*; 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 – 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; 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; Theakstone (2017), p. 52; Robinson, *Wayward Women*, p. 204.

SCLATER AND HUDSON'S RARE WORK ON ARGENTINE BIRDS,

ILLUSTRATED BY 'THE UNRIVALLED AND UNEQUALLED' KEULEMANS

73. SCLATER, Philip Lutley and William Henry HUDSON. Argentine Ornithology. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Birds of the Argentine Republic. By P.L. Sclater [...] with Notes on their Habits by W.H. Hudson. London: Taylor and Francis for R.H. Porter, 1888-1889.



CONURUS MOLINÆ.

2 volumes, 8vo (248 x 157mm), pp. I: [2 (limitation statement, blank)], xxiv, 208; II: xv, [1 (blank)], [2 (plates, blank)], 251, [1 (imprint)]; 20 hand-coloured lithographic plates by and after John Gerrard Keulemans heightened with gum arabic, wood-engraved title-vignettes by Pearson after Joseph Smith, wood-engraved publisher's device on verso of titles, wood-engraved illustrations in the text; occasional spotting or marking on text and plates, generally light but more obtrusive on p. 38 and plates IV, VI-VII, and X, a few short, marginal tears on text, short tear on pl. XIII touching image; 20th-century British half crushed green morocco gilt over cloth boards by Sangorski and Sutcliffe, spines gilt in compartments, lettered directly in 2, others decorated with tools of birds, marbled endpapers, top edges gilt, others trimmed; extremities minimally rubbed, spines slightly faded, otherwise a very good set, retaining the limitation leaf, which is sometimes absent; *provenance*: occasional pencilled annotations in a 20th-century hand. **£3,000**

First and only edition, no. 142 of 200 copies signed by Sclater and Hudson. Written by the distinguished British zoologist and ornithologist Sclater (1829-1913), and the natural historian and author Hudson (1841-1922), who was born and raised in Argentina but emigrated to England in 1874, *Argentine Ornithology* is an 'account of 434 species of birds from Argentina, with concise descriptions and brief synonymy of each from the pen of Sclater, and with detailed notes on habits by Hudson. [...] The hand-colored plates are very fine' (Zimmer). According to Sclater's preface to volume one, '[a]ll of the personal observations recorded in these pages are due to Mr. Hudson, while I am responsible for the arrangement, nomenclature, and scientific portions of the work' (p. [iii]). Payne notes that the former incorporate, 'with slight textual changes, a large part of Hudson's contributions to the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1869-1876* [...] and his article on the birds of the genus *Homorus* which appeared in *The Ibis* July 1885 [...]. In 1920 Hudson's portion of *Argentine Ornithology* was published as *Birds of La Plata* [...], again with minor textual changes' (p. 31).

Argentine Ornithology is illustrated with finely-executed lithographs by the celebrated ornithological artist Keulemans (1842-1912), who was, in his era, one of the best-known and highly-regarded painters of birds. Gregory M. Mathews – whose *magnum opus* *The Birds of Australia* (London: 1910-1927) included Keulemans' work – wrote in an obituary that the artist was 'the unrivalled and unequalled draughtsman of ornithological subjects. From 1870 to 1900 scarcely any ornithological work of importance was complete without "illustrations by Keulemans," and his sureness of design, combined with his facility of expression, made his beautiful figures always a delight to refer to' (*British Birds* VI (June 1912-May 1913), p. 58). The appendix contains an annotated bibliography of sources consulted and gazetteer of habitats of the species described.

Although 200 sets were printed, many of these are held in institutional collections – COPAC records 11 sets in British institutions and WorldCat locates 63 sets overseas – suggesting that, at most, 127 sets remain in private hands; once lost or heavily-damaged sets are taken into account, perhaps only 100 sets are likely to come onto the market.

Fine Bird Books (1990), p. 139; Nissen, *IVB*, 843; Paynes, *Hudson*, A3a; Wilson, *Hudson*, 4; Wood, p. 558; Zimmer, p. 562.

THE NAPOLEONIC ERA



NAPOLEON ENOBLES COLONEL PÉCHEUX FOR HIS 'BRILLANT FAIT
D'ARMES' IN THE PENINSULA



***74. NAPOLEON I, Emperor of the French.** Brevet signed ('Napole'), for Colonel Marc Nicolas Louis Pécheux, granting him the title of Baron of the Empire. 'Notre Camp Impérial à Burgo', 22 November 1808.

One leaf (c. 455 x 593mm), vellum, written in ink in a scribal hand, the opening in calligraphic scripts and with an illustrated initial 'N' in the form of a Napoleonic imperial eagle, with manuscript insertions in separate hands, countersigned by Jean Jacques Régis de Cambacérès; additions in two other contemporary hands on verso; illuminated coat of arms; imperial seal pendant in red wax (c. 123mm in diameter), suspended on blue and gold silk ribbons; silver on arms slightly oxidised, edges of seal slightly chipped, ribbons slightly worn, otherwise a very good example. **£9,000 + VAT in the EU**

This brevet conferred the title of *baron* upon Colonel Marc Nicolas Louis Pécheux (1769-1831) of the 95e regiment d'infanterie de ligne. It was signed by Napoleon, later countersigned by Cambacérés (Arch-Chancellor of the Empire), and docketed on the verso with details of the transmission of the brevet to the Sénat and the entry of the title into the Sénat's register on the 14 December 1808.

Pécheux enjoyed a distinguished military career during the revolutionary and republican eras; on 28 August 1803 he was given the command of the 95th regiment of infantry, which he led with distinction at Austerlitz, where he inflicted significant losses upon the Russian cavalry. Following further successes in the Napoleonic Wars, in 1818 Pécheux was posted to Spain, where, 'il se distingua dès le début de la campagne, par la prise du plateau de Spinoza. Ce brillant fait d'armes qui appartient entièrement au 95e regiment, lui mérita, le 24 novembre, la croix de commandant de la Légion-d'Honneur et le titre de baron de l'Empire' (A. Liévyns, J.-M. Verdot, and P. Bégat, *Fastes de la légion-d'honneur* (Paris: 1844-1847) III, p. 479). This brevet conferring the barony on Pécheux was signed by Napoleon while he was at his encampment in Burgos, during his residence in Spain between late October 1808 and January 1809.

Further military successes in the Peninsula led to Pécheux' promotion to general in 1810, before he returned to the main European theatre of war. During the Hundred Days he remained loyal to Napoleon and took the command of a division of the 4th Corps of the Armée du Nord, and then led the 12th division of Grouchy's 3rd Corps at Waterloo. Following Napoleon's exile and the restoration of Louis XVIII, Pécheux was removed from active service, but resumed his military career in 1818, serving with distinction in the Armée d'Espagne in 1823. On 23 May 1825 Pécheux was elevated to the rank of Grand-Officier of the Légion d'honneur; his name is incised upon the west face of the Arc de Triomphe, amongst those of other major figures of the Peninsular War.

'I SING THE MAN, WITH FORTUNE LOW, /
OF ALL MANKIND THE DEADLY FOE'

75. [?COMBE, William and] George CRUIKSHANK, artist. The Life of Napoleon, a Hudibrastic Poem in Fifteen Cantos, by Doctor Syntax. Embellished with Thirty Engravings by G. Cruikshank. London and Edinburgh: Plummer and Brewis for T. Tegg, Wm. Allason, and J. Dick, 1815.

8vo (245 x 154mm), pp. 260; hand-coloured aquatint title and 29 hand-coloured aquatint plates by George Cruikshank, all with tissue guards; some light offsetting onto guards, a few ll. with short marginal tears, lightly washed; modern calf gilt over late 19th- / early 20th-century boards retaining earlier turn-ins and endleaves, borders of double dog's-tooth rolls with foliate cornerpieces enclosing panel of double rules, spine gilt in compartments, retained earlier gilt morocco lettering-pieces in 2, others richly gilt, board-edges roll-tooled in gilt, earlier broad turn-ins decorated with gilt rolls and foliate tools, earlier gilt-patterned endleaves, top edges gilt, others uncut, red silk marker; minimally rubbed and scuffed, otherwise a very good, uncut copy; *provenance*: John Bumpus, London (bookseller's inkstamp on front free endpaper) – Donald Malcolm Campbell (early 20th-century bookplate on front free endpaper). **£1,250**



First edition. The satirical poem *The Life of Napoleon* was first published with Cruikshank's illustrations in 1815, and the plates bear imprints dated between 10 November 1814 and 23 January 1815 – the period between Napoleon's abdication and first exile in Elba, and his escape from the island and return to France. Somewhat prematurely, the poem sought to track the dizzying ascent and final fall of a tyrant, who is described and depicted in both the text and Cruikshank's satirical plates in diabolical terms, as the opening stanza demonstrates:

I sing the man, with fortune low,
 Of all mankind the deadly foe,—
 Whose name shall be, as it may hap,
 Or BONEY, BONAPARTE, or NAP,
 Tho' Nick by right, for I'll be sworn,
 A greater devil ne'er was born;

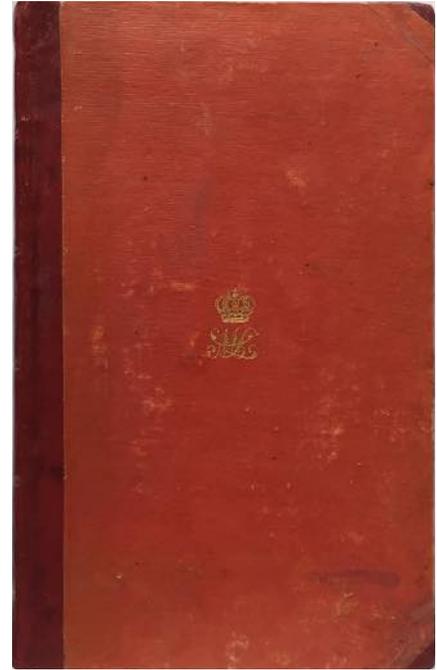
Who rose from nothing, yet became
 FIRST CONSUL ('tis a Roman name),
 And from First Consul did advance
 To be the EMPEROR OF FRANCE;
 But now — mark well ye proud and vain!
 He sinks to humble Nap again.

Following Waterloo and Napoleon's second and final exile a reprint was issued in 1817, with 'somewhat inferior impressions of the plates' (Cohn). This copy contains the misnumberings of pp. 109, 121, and 187 noted by Abbey and that of p. 253 noted by Cohn, as well as the misspellings 'Seige' and 'Liepsic' on plates 14 and 26 (pp. 83 and 113 are correctly numbered).

Abbey, *Life*, 356; Cohn 153; Lowndes, p. 1649; Tooley 151.

AN ACCOUNT OF AMHERST'S AUDIENCE WITH NAPOLEON ON ST HELENA
FROM THE LIBRARY OF EMPRESS MARIE LOUISE

76. M'LEOD, John. Voyage du capitaine Maxwell, commandant l'Alceste, vaisseau de S.M.B. sur la mer jaune, le long des côtes de la Corée et dans les îles de Liou-tchiou, avec la relation de son naufrage dans le détroit de Gaspar, ayant à bord l'ambassade angloise, à son retour de la Chine ... Traduit de l'anglois, par Charles-Auguste Def[auconpret]. Paris: Imprimerie d'Ange Clo for Gide fils, 1818.



8vo (216 x 130mm), pp. [4 (half-title, imprint on verso, title, verso blank)], 359, [5 (publisher's list)]; stipple- and line-engraved portrait frontispiece and 4 stipple- and line-engraved plates, all retaining tissue-guards; a few light scorch marks, some light spotting and browning; contemporary half red roan over glazed boards, flat spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in one, boards with central gilt monogram of Marie-Louise, all edges uncut; lightly rubbed, skilfully recorned and rebacked, retaining original spine, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: **Marie-Louise of Austria, Empress of the French and later Duchess of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla** (1791-1847, gilt monogram supralibros on boards) – Bernard Hanotiau (engraved bookplate on upper pastedown). **£2,800**

First French edition. The British embassy to China under the Earl of Amherst travelled on the frigate *Alceste* (under Captain Murray Maxwell) and the sloop *Lyra* (commanded by Captain Basil Hall), and, once Amherst had disembarked in China, the two ships undertook explorations of the previously-uncharted west coast of Korea and of the Loo-Choo Islands. Amherst re-embarked onto the *Alceste* at Huangpu on 21 January 1817 and the *Alceste* sailed for England (the *Lyra* was sent to Calcutta with dispatches for the Governor-General). In the Straits of Gaspar, which were very little known, *Alceste* was shipwrecked; a small group (including Amherst) were able to make their way to Batavia, and then send a vessel to rescue the remaining survivors. The party then made their way back to England on the *Caesar*, travelling via the Cape of Good Hope to St Helena and thence to Spithead. This account of the voyage by John M'Leod (?1777-1820), the surgeon of the *Alceste*, was first published in English as *Narrative of a Voyage, in his Majesty's Late Ship Alceste...* (London: 1817), and this French translation then appeared in the following year.

The *Caesar* arrived at St Helena on 27 June 1817 and remained there until 3 July. On the eve of their departure, Amherst and his suite were granted an audience with Napoleon at Longwood. Bertrand (one of the three Generals who accompanied the Emperor into exile on St Helena) introduced Amherst to Napoleon, and 'had, as well as Mr. Ellis, a very long private conversation previous to the introduction of the other gentlemen, who in the meantime were attended by Generals Bertrand, Montholon, and Gourgaud, in the next room' (*Narrative of a Voyage*, p. 270). Eventually, the member of Amherst's suite were invited to join Napoleon, who spoke to them all in turn, recalling that Captain Murray Maxwell's forces had once captured one of Napoleon's

frigates, which would perhaps counterbalance the loss of the *Alceste* in the British government's eyes; asking the naturalist and surgeon Clarke Abel whether he knew Sir Joseph Banks, 'whose name [...] was a passport in France; and his wishes always attended to, even during war' (pp. 271-272); and quizzing Rev. John Griffith, the chaplain, on the religion of the Chinese. M'Leod comments that Napoleon had taken pains to speak to each member of the group and records that, 'he very courteously bowed to each of the party as they retired, who all felt much gratified at the opportunity of the interview' (p. 273). He concludes his account of Napoleon with the judgement that, '[a]lthough there was nothing descending in his manner, yet it was affable and polite; and, whatever may be his general habit, he can behave himself very prettily if he pleases. He is by no means so corpulent as is usually represented, and his health appears to be excellent' (*loc. cit.*).

This copy of M'Leod's narrative was previously in the collection of Napoleon's second Empress, Marie Louise of Austria, who had a large library of works in her native German, and also French, Italian, and Spanish (most of the English works in her library were present in translation). These included contemporary and classical literature, as well as historical works, travel accounts, and other factual and (auto)biographical works, and, after Marie Louise's death in 1847, her library (which included works recovered from France after Napoleon's first abdication) passed to her heirs and thence through their descendants into obscurity, until it was rediscovered by the bookseller Martin Breslauer (1871-1940). Breslauer purchased the collection *en bloc* and dispersed the books through a number of channels, including two auctions at Sotheby's London on 26 July 1933 and 6 December 1933, and the sale of a group of some 400 volumes to the American bibliophile and collector of Napoleonica Andrew de Coppet (1892-1953), who gifted them to Princeton. Whilst accounts of Amherst's embassy to China enjoyed great popularity amongst the public (as evidenced by the numerous editions of the English texts), it seems likely that the account of Napoleon would have made it of interest to Marie Louise (her library also included the French edition of Sir Henry Ellis' account of the Amherst embassy, *Voyage en Chine* (Paris: 1819), which was lot 110 in the Sotheby's sale of 26 July 1933, and also includes an account of the visit of Amherst's party to Napoleon).

Borba de Moraes, p. 507; Brunet III, col. 1283; Cordier, *Sinica*, 2108.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION OF SEGUR'S CLASSIC ACCOUNT OF NAPOLEON'S RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN

77. SEGUR, Philippe-Paul, comte de. History of the Expedition to Russia, Undertaken by the Emperor Napoleon, in the Year 1812. London: Thomas Davison for Treuttel and Wurtz, Treuttel jun. and Richter, 1825.

2 volumes, 8vo (210 x 133mm), pp. I: [iii]-viii, 368; II: [2 (title, verso blank)], 406; lithographic portrait frontispieces by M. Gauci, printed by C. Hullmandel, one engraved folding map by M. Thomson, and 3 lithographic plates after Gauci printed by Hullmandel; some browning, marking and offsetting, bound without half-titles; contemporary half calf over marbled boards (endleaves watermarked '1828'), rebaked, spine gilt in compartments, red and black morocco lettering-pieces in 2, all edges speckled red; lightly rubbed, corners bumped causing minor losses, otherwise a very good set; *provenance*: Charlotte Cotton, 1829 (ownership inscriptions on titles). **£650**

First English edition. Originally published under the title *Histoire de Napoléon et de la grande armée pendant l'année 1812* (Paris and Brussels: 1824), Ségur's work sold out ten editions in its first three years of publication and was translated into the principal European languages. This remarkable chronicle offers a heroic and profoundly tragic narrative of one of the bloodiest campaigns in Napoleonic history, and one which set in motion the chain of events that culminated in the fall of France's First Empire. As Napoleon's aide-de-camp during the Russian campaign, Ségur was with the *Grand Armée* during its advance and its retreat; he was an eye-witness to all of its actions and all of its sufferings – and its devastation by the enemy and the elements. The first volume relates events leading up to the burning of Moscow, a precursor to the horrors of the French retreat related in volume two.

The son of the diplomat and historian Louis-Philippe, comte de Ségur, Philippe-Paul de Ségur enlisted into the cavalry in 1800 and soon after joined the personal staff of Napoleon Bonaparte. On June 23, 1812, with virtually all of Europe under his control, Napoleon and his *Grande Armée*, the largest force yet assembled for war, crossed the River Niemen into Russia in an attempt to defeat the Russian army and force Tsar Alexander I into a treaty confirming Napoleon's dominance over the whole of continental Europe. Had Napoleon succeeded in his enterprise, he would have had but one unconquered enemy – Britain. However, repeated retreats by the Russians and their slash-and-burn tactics left Napoleon's army exhausted and under-resourced and the early onset of winter decimated his troops. Of the roughly 600,000 troops who followed Napoleon into Russia, fewer than 100,000 returned to France.

At the time of this work's publication the disastrous termination of the expedition to Moscow, and the political changes which followed that event, were still fresh in the public consciousness. Not only was Ségur's first-hand account of one of the greatest military disasters of all time a masterpiece of military history, but it also served as a primary source for *War and Peace* (1869).

Lowndes, p. 2236; cf. Kircheisen 3494 (2nd English ed.).

78. BENSON, Robert. *Sketches of Corsica; or, A Journal Written during a Visit to that Island in 1823. With an Outline of its History, and Specimens of the Language and Poetry.* London: A. & R. Spottiswoode for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1825.

8vo (211 x 129mm), pp. [8 (half-title, blank, title, blank, dedication, blank, advertisement, blank)], 195, [2 (double-page letterpress genealogical table)], [1 (letterpress table of corn production)], [2 (errata, directions to the binder, imprint)]; wood-engraved title-vignette, tinted aquatint frontispiece by J. Clark after Benson, one hand-coloured aquatint by Clark after Benson, and 3 tinted aquatint plates by Clark after Benson, and Benson after de Vaubignon; some occasional light spotting and some light offsetting; contemporary British calf gilt, boards with borders of gilt vine rolls between gilt rules, enclosing blind foliate roll, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, others richly gilt, board-edges and turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, marbled endpapers, all edges marbled; slightly rubbed and scuffed, corners slightly bumped, nonetheless a very good copy retaining the half-title and errata leaf; *provenance*: W. Wing (gift to:) – William Alexander Christian, Christmas 1831 (inscription on half-title, 'William Alexander Christian from W. Wing, Christmas 1831'); stencilled armorial with initials on verso of half-title; gift to:) – Jane Helen Hill, 1837 (1787-1858, wife of the Venerable Justly Hill (1783-1853), further inscription below first, 'To Mrs Justly Hill 1837').

£600

First edition. The judge, historian, and author Benson (1797-1844) was born in Salisbury, and educated locally and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1821, and practised in the equity courts. In 1823 he travelled to Corsica in the capacity of a commissioner, charged with executing the bequests of the Corsican patriot Pasquale Paoli (1725-1807). *Sketches of Corsica*, which is based on his experiences of the island during this sojourn, is divided into three parts: the first describes the country and its culture; the second discusses its political history; and the third considers the language and poetry of the Corsicans. As one would expect, there is particular reference to Paoli, and also to Napoleon (indeed, Lowndes notes that the work 'is spoken of with much approbation by Sir Walter Scott in his life of Napoleon').

Benson's book was well received by his contemporaries: a notice in *The Gentleman's Magazine* commented that, due to his official role, Benson's 'opportunities of acquiring information were accordingly great; and he has availed himself of them in a way most creditable to his good sense, and which evinces a soundness of judgment has rarely been equalled' (vol. 96 (1826), p. 44). The reviewer judges that his 'Epitome of Corsica [...] contains more in two well written pages than an ordinary Voyageur whose ambition is to write a book would give us in a volume' (*loc. cit.*), and that the second section provides 'the political history of Corsica ably condensed; exhibiting the researches of the scholar, and the fidelity of the historian' (*op. cit.*, p. 45). With regard to the final section, *The Gentleman's Magazine* relates that the 'Corsican language is slated by Mr. B[enson]. to be a corrupt Italian. Boswell has termed it remarkably good Italian, *tinctured a little* with some remains of the dialect of barbarous nations, and with a few Genoese corruptions, but much purer than in many of the Italian States: – this latter praise it may deserve, without meriting the title of good Italian. Mr. Benson's account of it, we have no doubt, is the correct one' (*op. cit.*, p. 47).

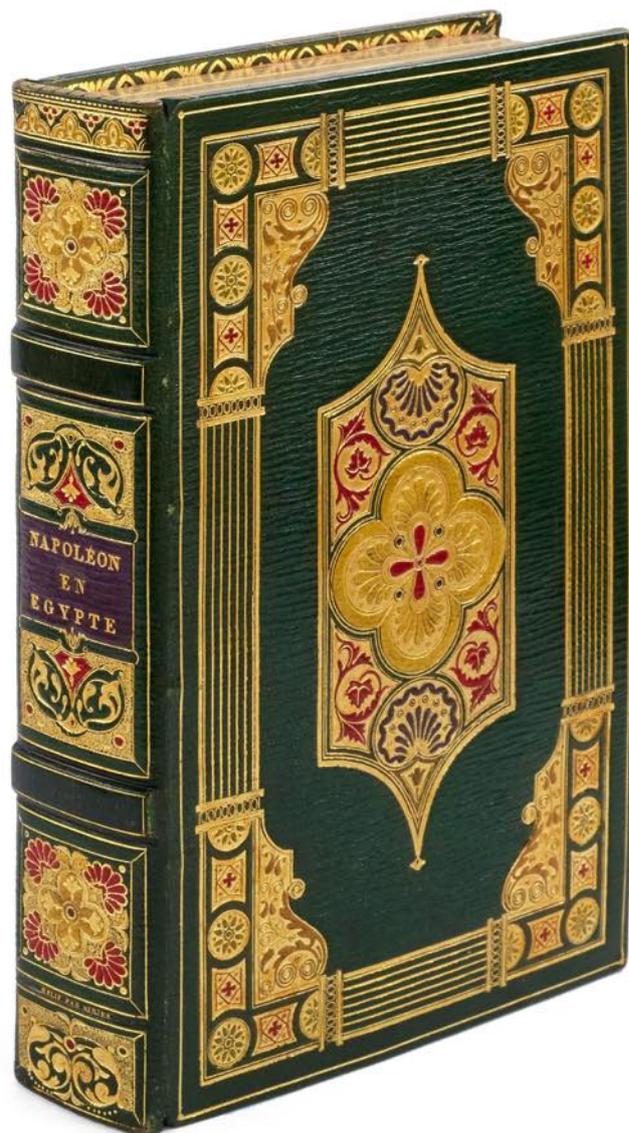
Abbey, *Travel*, 76 (lacking half-title); Lowndes I, p. 156 ('interesting work').

THE COPY WHICH BARTHÉLEMY ATTEMPTED TO GIVE TO THE KING OF ROME – AN EPISODE WHICH INSPIRED THE POEM 'LE FILS DE L'HOMME'

79. BARTHÉLEMY, Auguste and Joseph MÉRY. Napoléon en Egypte, poëme en huit chants ... Quatrième édition. Paris: Imprimerie et fonderie de J. Pinard for Ambroise Dupont et Cie, 1828.

8vo (211 x 128mm), pp. xv, [1 (blank)], 287, [1 (blank)]; light browning, some spotting, a few light marks; **contemporary French mosaïque binding of richly-decorated straight-grained green morocco gilt by Alphonse Simier** (signed 'Relié par Simier' on the spine and the front flyleaf), circa 1828-1848, the boards with central quatrefoil onlays of red morocco enclosed within citron morocco palmettes and quadrilobes within a cartouche with onlays of floral sprays in red morocco and purple morocco onlays tooled to a shell pattern, borders of multiple parallel gilt rules terminating in alternating red and light-green morocco onlays, cornerpieces of foliate spray onlays of brown morocco, the flat spine with a gilt purple morocco lettering-piece enclosed between gilt red morocco onlays and gilt foliate sprays, upper and lower compartments with central onlays of citron quadrilobes enclosed by onlays of red morocco palmettes, head of spine with frieze of alternating red and citron morocco onlays, foot with gilt foliate sprays, board-edges roll-tooled in gilt, turn-ins gilt with palmette rolls, straight-grained green morocco doublures with

borders of broad blind rolls enclosing central bust of Napoleon (upper) and central eagle design (lower) in blind, pink, watered-silk free endleaves with roll-tooled gilt borders, paper and vellum flyleaves, all edges gilt, pink silk marker, housed within straight-grained green morocco box by Simier, the spine divided into compartments by double gilt rules, lettered directly in one, sides decorated with borders of blind rolls within double gilt rules, edges decorated with gilt rolls, lined with coated paper; minimally rubbed at corners, very light scuff on lower board, head of spine rubbed causing loss on small onlay, box slightly rubbed and bumped at extremities; *provenance*: **Auguste Barthélemy** (1796-1867, intended for presentation to the Duke of Reichstadt by Barthélemy; gift from Barthélemy to:) – **baron Elphège Baude** (1826-1871, early inscription on vellum flyleaf ‘Ce livre avait été envoyé a Vienne au Duc de Reichstadt par l’auteur. L’Empereur d’Autriche ne permit pas qu’il lui fit remit: il m’a été donné par l’auteur’) – Hume Shawcross (his ‘Napoleonic Library’ bookplate on front free endleaf). **£18,000**



Fourth edition. Barthélemy and Méry composed *Napoléon en Egypte* at a time when Napoleon enjoyed great popularity in French literary circles, and it was purchased by the publisher Dumont for 60,000 francs. The work was published in November 1828 and was very well received, earning the praise of leading literary figures such as Victor Hugo, who wrote to the authors on 12 November 1828 congratulating them on the poem: ‘[t]out est magnifique; c’est intéressante comme un roman et grandiose comme une épopée. Vous avez élevé un monument à Napoleon et c’est une pyramide d’Égypte’ (quoted by Lumbroso). Indeed, such was its popularity that nine editions (eight octavo and one octodecimo) were published in 1828, and a further two octodecimo editions appeared the following year. The authors sent copies of the poem to the scattered members of the imperial family in Rome, Florence, Trieste, and even Philadelphia, and then decided to give a copy to Napoléon François Charles Joseph Bonaparte (1811-1832), the son of Napoleon and Marie-Louise of Austria, who was styled the King of Rome on his birth. Marie-Louise had fled to Austria shortly before Napoleon’s first abdication, taking their son – who would never see his father again – and his title had been replaced in 1814 with that of Prince of Parma, of Placentia, and of Guastalla, and, finally, that of Duke of Reichstadt in 1818. Although Barthélemy knew that, understandably, the Austrians had grave concerns that the Duke of Reichstadt might serve as a figurehead for a Napoleonic revival, he believed that the historical poem would not be

considered controversial and travelled to Vienna with the intention of presenting this copy to him. On his arrival in Vienna, Barthélemy approached von Czernin, the Austrian Emperor's *Oberhofmeister*, who directed the poet to von Dietrichstein, the director of the Duke of Reichstadt's education. Von Dietrichstein also had oversight of his charge's library and, to the poet's delight, knew Barthélemy and Méry's work – indeed, he was awaiting the arrival of their latest volume. Barthélemy offered von Dietrichstein a copy of the work which he had with him, and even offered to inscribe it, which appeared to please von Dietrichstein. Judging the circumstances favourable, Barthélemy then asked whether it would be possible to give a copy of *Napoléon en Egypte* to the Duke of Reichstadt, and was surprised to be quite firmly rebuffed. Repeated requests failed to overcome von Dietrichstein's implacable resistance, and Barthélemy eventually returned to France, where he wrote 'Le fils de l'homme', a poem based upon his visit to Vienna (the notes appended to the poem describe the events in further, more factual detail).

The note on the flyleaf of this copy records that, after Barthélemy's attempt to present this copy to the Duke of Reichstadt was thwarted, he gave it to baron Elphège Baude, the son of the politician and administrator baron Jean Jacques Baude (1792-1862) and the grandson of baron Pierre Joseph Marie Baude (1763-1840), a veteran of the Egyptian Campaign. Baude had travelled to Egypt with the invading army at Napoleon's request, and he was successively Agent en Chef des Finances for Alexandria, Damietta, and then Bahireh, before he was appointed president of the Comité de Finances de l'Égypte. Following Menon's appointment as commander of the Armée de l'Orient, Baude returned to France, where he was appointed Sous-Préfet of Tournon in 1801, and then Préfet of Tarn in 1809. After Napoleon's first abdication, Baude lost his position, but was then appointed Préfet of l'Ain during the Hundred Days, only to renounce public life after the second restoration in 1815. His son Jean Jacques Baude had also served the Napoleonic state, as Sous-Préfet for Confolens (1813), but accepted the first restoration of Louis XVIII and was appointed Sous-Préfet for Rouanne in 1814. During the Hundred Days, however, he sided with Napoleon and became Sous-Préfet of Saint-Étienne in 1815; after Waterloo and the second restoration he left public office, only to return in 1830, following the July Revolution. Baron Elphège Baude studied civil engineering at the École polytechnique and the École nationale des ponts et chaussées, and, after pursuing a career as an engineer, returned to the École nationale des ponts et chaussées to hold a series of teaching positions, culminating in a full professorship in 1869. In 1870 Baude was seconded to work on the defence of Paris during the Franco-Prussian War; as one obituarist wrote, '[I]es qualités du sang froid et du courage qu'il déploya devant l'ennemi le firent désigner par l'amiral de La Roncière pour être officier de la Légion d'honneur. Sa nomination, *pour faits de guerre*, date du 25 janvier 1871' (*Bulletin de la Société d'encouragement pour l'industrie nationale*, XVIII (1871), p. 261). Less than two months later, however, Baude was killed on 22 March 1871 during the disturbances which prefigured the Paris Commune.

This copy was magnificently bound by the distinguished atelier founded by René Simier (1772-1843), presumably for presentation to the Duke of Reichstadt. Simier had enjoyed the patronage of Napoleon and Marie-Louis, and in 1818, after Napoleon's second abdication, René Simier was appointed royal binder by Louis XVIII (from this point his bindings bear his signature as 'Relieur du Roi'). From the early 1820s Simier gradually ceded control of the atelier to his son Alphonse Simier (1796-1848), who then took control of the business in 1827 after his father's complete retirement from the business, and led it until his death in 1848.

For the 1st ed., cf. Lumbroso I, pp. 65-68; Quérard IX, p. 82; Vicaire I, col. 323.



EUROPE AND RUSSIA

A RARE EDITION BY MARY OVERTON
IN A CONTEMPORARY WALLET BINDING



80. [BROWNE, Christopher.] The English Gentleman's Guide: or, a New and Compleat Book of Maps of all England and Wales. Shewing its Ancient and Present Government, Divided as into the Saxon Heptarchy; also into Dioceses, Judges Circuits, and Counties; Describing all the Cities, Market-Towns, Parishes, Villages, Noble and Gentlemens Seats, Archbishops and Bishops Sees, Universities, Places which Send Members to Parliament, &c. With the Names of the Rivers, Sea-Ports, Sands, Hills, Moors, Forests, &c. All the Great or Post-Roads, Cross-Roads, Posts for Directions on of Measur'd Miles, According to Mr. Ogilby's Survey: with many Additions and Corrections not Extant in any Maps. Done by Order of the Post-Office. The Second Edition, Corrected ... The Whole being Finely Engrav'd and made Portable either for Cloak-Bag, Portmanteau, or Pocket. *London: Mary Overton, 1745.*

4to (229 x 170mm), pp. [2 (folding letterpress title, verso blank)]; 4 double-page, folding engraved maps forming a large map of England and Wales with cartouche 'London Printed and sold by Philip Overton, Map and Print Seller, over against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street. & Tho. Bowles, Map & Print Seller, next to the Chapter house in St. Paul's Church Yard', engraved 'Explanation ... Printed for & sold by Tho. Bowles [...] & T. Overton' with English and Latin text, excised from larger map and laid down on blank l. after title; contemporary manuscript list of contents of volume ruled in red on front free endpaper, all maps numbered in manuscript in the same hand on versos (once at head with flourish and then more simply at the foot); title with light marginal creasing and small tear towards guard, small hole on index, map with light offsetting, and some light marginal creasing and splitting on folds, nonetheless a very good copy. BM Maps, *Ten Year Supplement*, cols 888-889 (for the 'advertisement attached in place of a titlepage to the edition of Christopher Browne's map "Nova Totius Angliae Tabula..." 1700, revised and published by Philip Overton in 1745' and Overton's 1745 edition of 'Nova Totius Angliae Tabula'); cf. Shirley, *Printed Maps of the British Isles 1650-1750*, Browne 2, state 6 (1738 ed.). [With, bound in after the 'Explanation' and before the maps:]

I.V. KIRCHER. 'A New & Correct Map of Europe'. London: H. Overton and I. Hoole, [c. 1740]. An engraved map on 2 sheets, total dimensions 630 x 1045mm, hand-coloured in outline, cartouche with advertisement for *Geography Epitomis'd* dated '1740'; long split on folds. [And:] **Henry OVERTON.** 'A New and Exact Mapp of Great Britain and Ireland'. London: Henry Overton, [c. 1725-1745]. An engraved map on 2 sheets, total dimensions 600 x 580mm, hand-coloured in outline, cartouche with undated dedication from Overton to King George; folds starting where they meet, side panels with views of towns excised. Shirley, Overton 10, state 2; cf. BM Maps, *Ten Year Supplement*, col. 888 (1745 issue).

All bound in a contemporary British flexible calf wallet binding, covers and flap decorated with blind foliate roll, upper cover with contemporary manuscript title 'maps' written upside-down, flap lined with marbled paper, old fabric ties; extremities lightly rubbed, bumped and marked with small losses, short splits on flap joints, nevertheless a very good copy preserved in a contemporary wallet binding. **£4,000**

The English Gentleman's Guide is a composite atlas, which combines four maps by the Overton family, a dynasty of print and map sellers established by John Overton (1640-1713), who bought Peter Stent's plates in 1665 and reissued some of his maps. Overton's son Henry (c. 1676-1751), to whom he sold his stock in 1707, was active at the White Horse without Newgate until his death (due to his longevity, dating maps with his imprint can be problematic), and 'reissued many of his [i.e. John's] maps, including a set of Speed plates acquired from Christopher Browne' (Shirley, p. 105). John gave his third son Philip (c. 1680-1745) £200 in 1707, so that he could set up his business independently from his brother, and Philip 'built up a stock comprising a wide range of prints and maps, often marketed in partnership with other printsellers' for 35 years from 1708 onwards (Hodson, *County Atlases of the British Isles*, II, p. 186).

It was Philip Overton who, from 1717 onwards, published *The English Gentleman's Guide* with Thomas Bowles II, based upon a re-issue of Christopher Browne's 1700 map, 'Nova Totius Angliae Tabula...' with minor modifications (after Browne retired in c. 1713 the plates had passed to Overton and Bowles, although later editions were, as here, credited to Browne's co-publisher Hermann Moll). This 1745 second edition of *The English Gentleman's Guide* was published by Philip's

widow Mary, who carried on the business for a few years after his death until it passed to Robert Sayer in 1748 or very early 1749 (like many women who inherited publishing and/or map-making businesses, Mary used an initial, as here, rather than an identifiably female fore-name; for example, cf. Elizabeth Nodder (item 82) or Selina Hall).

In addition to the advertisement for the 1745 second edition of *The English Gentleman's Guide*, the 'Explanation', and the four sheets comprising the re-issue of Browne's map, this copy also contains two further maps (Kircher's 'A New & Correct Map of Europe' and Henry Overton's 'A New and Exact Mapp of Great Britain and Ireland', both of which had been published by Henry Overton in the 1720s-1740s), and a red-ruled, manuscript list of the six maps on the front free endpaper, suggesting that these maps were assembled by Mary Overton in response to a specific request.

Of the two additional maps, the older is a re-issue of the only general map of the British Isles prepared by Henry Overton ('New and Exact Mapp of Great Britain and Ireland', first issued in 1716), with the dedication to George I undated, and the surrounding views of a selection of towns excised. According to Shirley this map is '[a]ttributed to c. 1725 but likely to have been reprinted on later occasions as well', noting a copy bound into a volume published by Bowles and Overton in c. 1735 at the Brotherton Library (interestingly, the Brotherton copy is bound with the four sheets of Overton and Bowles' issue of Browne's 'Nova Totius Angliae Tabula'). The other is a map of Europe by one Kircher, of whom little is known, although Kircher's *Travellers' Guide* was also printed and sold by Overton and Hoole, a partnership which operated between c. 1724 and c. 1734. As the title explains, *The English Gentleman's Guide* was 'made Portable either for Cloak-Bag, Portmanteau, or Pocket', and it seems most probable that the present, very practical wallet binding was executed for the first owner, for whom this group of maps was assembled.

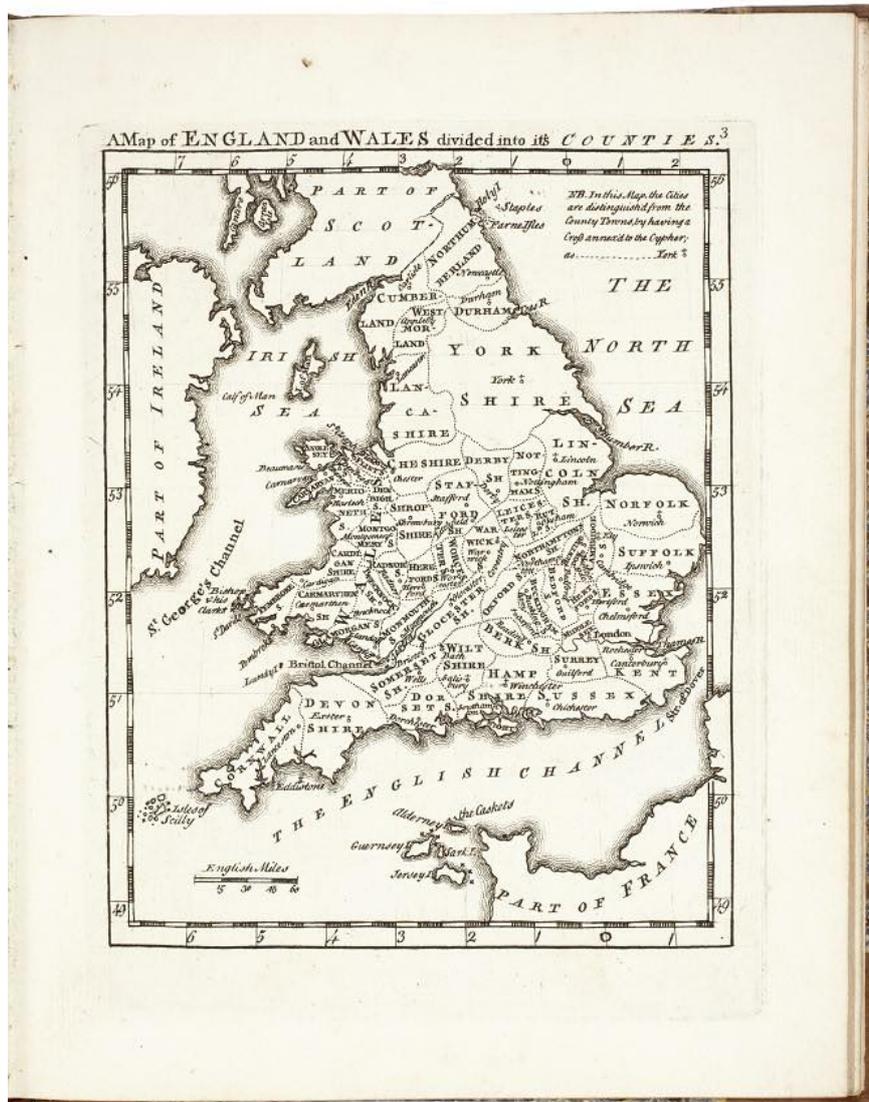
The 1745 edition of *The English Gentleman's Guide* is rare and appears to be the only one issued under Mary Overton's name (COPAC only locates one copy at the British Library), and the two additional maps are similarly rare: COPAC only records one copy of Kircher's 'A New & Correct Map of Europe' (British Library) and one of the undated c. 1725 issue of Overton's 'New and Exact Mapp of Great Britain and Ireland' (British Library; however, Shirley considers the Brotherton Library example dates from c. 1735 rather than c. 1705, as the library's catalogue and COPAC state).

A FRESH COPY OF A SCARCE ENGLISH ATLAS IN A CONTEMPORARY BINDING

81. JEFFERYS, Thomas and Thomas KITCHIN. The Small English Atlas being A New and Accurate Sett of Maps of all the Counties in England and Wales. *London: Robert Sayer and John Bennett, John Bowles, and Carrington Bowles, [c. 1775].*

4to (238 x 186mm), engraved title, engraved preface l., and 50 engraved maps numbered 3-52; some very light spotting or marking; contemporary British half calf over marbled boards, the spine divided into compartments by gilt rules, all edges speckled; extremities a little rubbed and bumped, small wormhole on upper joint, nonetheless a very crisp and fresh copy in a contemporary binding.

£2,500



New edition. *The Small English Atlas* was originally advertised by a consortium of eight London booksellers, but it appears that the work was taken over by Thomas Kitchin and Thomas Jeffreys before publication of the thirteen constituent parts of the atlas was completed in 1749. A second edition was issued by Jeffreys and Kitchin in 1751, which seems to have remained in print until 1765 (the maps in this edition are known in two or three states, indicating that they were revised as time passed). The present edition is undated, but was probably published in 1775, and contains a significant number of revisions and changes: the title has been re-engraved to reflect the new publishers; the map of the direct roads has been replaced with a map of the rivers of England; new roads and canals have been added to the maps; and boundaries of hundreds, wapentakes, and other administrative areas have been added. The information given in the panel below each county map has been erased and replaced with lists of boroughs, cities, towns, etc., annotated with details of market-days, political representatives, and other details.

ESTC records two copies at Oxford and one at Columbia, to which Hodson adds copies at Cambridge, Leeds, and the Royal Geographical Society, Phillips a copy in the Library of Congress, and Shirley one at the British Library (acquired in 1994).

ESTC T301090; Hodson 211; Phillips, *Atlases*, 8123 (misdating the purchase of the Isle of Man from the Duke of Athol to 1806, and thus the atlas to '?1806'); Shirley, *Maps in the Atlases of the British Library*, T.KIT-2b.

AN UNCUT SET OF *THE ZOOLOGICAL MISCELLANY* IN A CONTEMPORARY BINDING, FROM THE HARLECH LIBRARY AT BROGYNTYN HOUSE



82. LEACH, William Elford. *The Zoological Miscellany; being Descriptions of New, or Interesting Animals ... Illustrated with Coloured Figures, Drawn from Nature [III: Engraved from Original Drawings], by R.P. Nodder ... London: B. McMillan for E. Nodder & Son (I-II) and R. & A. Taylor for R.P. Nodder (III), 1814-1817.*

3 volumes, 8vo in 4s (248 x 147mm), pp. I: [1]-144; II: [1-4 (title, blank, advertisement, blank)], [2 (advertisement, errata, misbound before text)], 5-26, 28-154, [6 (index)]; III: [i]-v (title, blank, contents), [1 (errata)], 1-151, [1 (advertisements)]; 150 hand-coloured engraved plates (numbered 1-135, 135B-149), with watermarks dated 1811 and 1813 (vol. I) and 1814 and 1816 (vol. III), plate 127 unnumbered, plates 141 and 142 numbered in reverse in the text; first and last few II. lightly foxed, some light marking, marginal tears in plates 24 and 142 with old repairs; contemporary red hard-grained morocco over marbled boards, boards with gilt rules, spines gilt in 6

compartments between flat raised bands, directly lettered in one, numbered I, II, and 3 respectively in gilt in another, green silk markers in I and II, uncut, some quires partially or wholly unopened, bound without blank I, II, E4; some very light spotting or marking on endpapers, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped with small surface losses, some slight cracking on hinges, nonetheless **a very crisp, uncut set in a contemporary binding**; *provenance*: **the Porkington Library**, Porkington (later Brogyntyn) House, Oswestry, Shropshire (early nineteenth-century engraved 'Porkington Library' bookplates on upper pastedowns with pressmarks added in manuscript in I and II; by descent to:) – Jasset David Cody Orsmy Gore, 7th Baron Harlech (b. 1986). **£4750**

First edition, with plates watermarked 1811-1816. William Elford Leach (1791-1836) initially gained medical degrees at Edinburgh and at St Andrews University Hospital, but then decided to embark upon a career in natural history instead of medicine. In 1813 he was appointed to his first position at the British Museum, where he developed a particular interest in entomology and malacology, became a personal friend of William Swainson's, and developed a great admiration for Sir Joseph Banks, to whom the *Zoological Miscellany* is dedicated. Leach's 'knowledge of the Crustacea was regarded as superior to that of any other naturalist of his time', and his entomological collections enlarged those at the British Museum significantly; however, he was also notorious for 'tid[ying] up the British Museum collections by holding bonfires (cremations as they were known) in the gardens of Montague House, some of which even disposed of specimens once in the collections of the museum's august founder, Sir Hans Sloane' (ODNB). Nevertheless, 'Leach quickly developed a high reputation for his zoological studies and was elected to fellowships of the Royal Society (1817), the Linnean Society of London, and the Entomological and Zoological Societies of London. He was a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh, and various societies in America and France' (*op. cit.*).

As Leach explains in his introduction, the purpose of *The Zoological Miscellany* was to continue George Shaw's *The Naturalist's Miscellany*, which was published in 287 monthly parts between August 1789 and June 1813, until Shaw's death on 22 July 1813 brought publication to an end. The engravings which illustrated *The Naturalist's Miscellany* were executed by the artist Frederick Polydore Nodder (*fl.* 1773-1800) – who was also the publisher of the work – and then by his son, Richard Polydore Nodder (1774-1820); after F.P. Nodder's death, publication was continued by Elizabeth Nodder (his widow) and R.P. Nodder as 'E. Nodder and Son'. *The Zoological Miscellany* was also illustrated by R.P. Nodder's engravings – in which the '[f]igures, unless mentioned to the contrary, will represent the animals of the natural size' (I, p. 4) – and volumes I-II were published by E. Nodder and Son (volume III was issued by R.P. Nodder, presumably following his mother's death). Shaw had been a founding member of the Linnean Society and an enthusiastic proponent of the Linnaean system of classification, and Leach sought to continue this in his publication, writing in the introduction of his desire 'to publish new subjects [i.e. descriptions of new or especially interesting animal species and genera] as they occur, and to figure [sc. illustrate] those species which, having been confounded with others, require elucidation' (I, p. 4).

The first two volumes were issued in parts, with many quires containing fewer than four leaves, probably reflecting the composition of the parts, as Zimmer, who proposes a structure for the serial publication of text and plates, states. This set is uncut, and it seems likely that it was bound from the original parts for the Porkington Library as publication progressed (the first two volumes are numbered 'I' and 'II' respectively on the spines, but the third is numbered '3'; similarly, I and II have silk markers, but III does not). As *Fine Bird Books* comments, *The Zoological Miscellany* is 'much more uncommon' than *The Naturalist's Miscellany* and **complete, uncut sets such as this in contemporary bindings are rare in commerce**; only three complete sets are recorded by Anglo-American auction records since 1975 (two of which were rebagged).

Anker 282; BM(NH) III, p. 1072; *Fine Bird Books*, p. 87; Hagen I, p. 457; Nissen, IVB, 535; Whittell, p. 417; Wood, p. 429; Zimmer, pp. 379-380 (apparently calling for a general title in I).

83. HERNANDEZ, Joseph François Didace. *Essai sur le typhus ou sur les fièvres dites malignes, putrides, bilieuses, muqueuses, jaune; la peste; exposition analytique et expérimentale de la nature des fièvres en general...* Paris: Cellot for Méquignon-Marvis, 1816.

8vo (213 x 132mm), pp. xiv (half-title, blank, title, blank, introduction), 479, [1 (blank)]; very occasional light spotting or creasing; original marbled-brown paper wrappers, printed title label on spine, all edges uncut, ll. 6/7-8 and 7/5-6 unopened; extremities lightly rubbed and creased, upper joint with very short split at the top, nonetheless **a very fresh, crisp copy in the original wrappers**; *provenance*: Librairie de V[eu]ve Bergeret, Bordeaux (contemporary printed bookseller's label on upper wrapper). **£950**

First edition. Hernandez (1769-1835) was a professor of physiology and pathology, professor of hygiene, and chief of the clinic at Toulon; marine medical doctor at Toulon, Rochefort and other French port cities; the first president of the Académie in the south-eastern French province of Var (where he was also politically active); and a chevalier of Napoleon's Légion d'Honneur (indeed, he had attended the injured Napoleon at Toulon in 1793). In *Essai sur le typhus* he rejects the traditional approaches (especially humoral theories) and proposes an empirical approach – long-term observations and studies for reproducible, reliable results – for investigating the origin, epidemiology, contagion patterns and treatment of inflammatory and 'intermittent' fevers, and typhus – a disease with especially devastating epidemics during the period of the Napoleonic Wars.

Hernandez' references are both historical and firmly situated within the fabric of the Napoleonic Wars, often based on his own professional experience, and informed by his wide-spread interests in hygiene and epidemiology. In the historical and medical parts of his narrative, Hernandez refers to typhus, yellow fever and plague epidemics in, among other places, Europe and Russia (Toulon, London, Constantinople, Moldavia, Moscow), the Caribbean (West Indies, Guadeloupe), North America (including Halifax, Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, New York, and, notably, Philadelphia, with references to the College of Physicians, which had been founded in 1787 – Benjamin Rush is mentioned); names a large number of contemporary doctors and their predecessors, and assesses their approaches to these diseases; and identifies ships and seamen (and thus implicitly wars, trade and exploration) as the cause of the international movement of epidemics.

Hernandez was also a participant in the medical controversies of his time: a contemporary review (*Journal de médecine... de Montpellier*, 1816, p. 150) comments on Hernandez' affinities with the Brunonian system of medicine; this had been developed by John Brown, a student of William Cullen's at Edinburgh, whom Hernandez refers to on the half-title ('*Essai sur le Typhus de Cullen, ou Fièvre Asthénique*'), and Brown's theories on typhus had been particularly actively discussed during the German typhus epidemic of 1813-1814. Interestingly, Hernandez was attacked in Toulon for promoting Brown's controversial theories of physiological irritability, excitability, and disease, and attempts were made to remove him from his posts.

Wellcome III, p. 254.



AN ASSOCIATION COPY, FROM THE LIBRARY
OF A GOVERNMENTAL COLLEAGUE OF 'ATHENIAN ABERDEEN'

84. GORDON, George Hamilton, 4th Earl of ABERDEEN. *An Inquiry into the Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture; with An Historical View of the Rise and Progress of the Art in Greece.* London: Thomas Davison for John Murray, 1822.

8vo (192 x 116mm), pp. [4 (title, imprint, 'Advertisement', blank)], 217, [1 (blank)]; Roman and Greek types; very occasional light spotting, heavier on title, bound without final blank P6; 19th-century British half calf over marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, others with central flower tools enclosed by leafy sprays, lettered directly with the date at the foot of the spine, grey-green endpapers, all edges sprinkled red; endpapers and flyleaves slightly spotted, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, spine slightly darkened, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: early pencil marking and one annotation (slightly cropped) – **Chichester Samuel Parkinson-Fortescue, 1st Baron Carlingford** and 2nd Baron Clermont (1823-1898, his bookplate as Baron Carlingford). £675

First separate edition. The scholar and politician Gordon (1784-1860) was educated at Harrow School and St John's College, Cambridge, and succeeded to the earldom of Aberdeen in 1801. He undertook a Grand tour through Europe to the Levant in 1802-1804, travelling to Constantinople with William Drummond, who would replace Lord Elgin as the British ambassador. On his return, he was elected to the Society of Dilettanti and the Society of Antiquaries in 1805 (becoming president of the latter in 1811 and remaining in office until 1846), became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1808, and was appointed a Trustee of the British Museum in 1812. Indeed, such was his fame as an antiquarian that Byron, his cousin, described him as 'the travelled Thane, Athenian Aberdeen' (*English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (London: 1809), p. 39). In 1808 Aberdeen acquired Argyll House, off Oxford Street, London, and undertook major alterations with the assistance of his friend and collaborator, the architect and antiquarian William Wilkins. *An Inquiry* was first published in 1812 as an introduction to Wilkins' translation *The Civil Architecture of Vitruvius* (London: 1812-1817), which was dedicated to Aberdeen. It was then revised and reprinted in this revised and corrected edition, which was then reprinted in 1860 by John Weale.

Aberdeen embarked upon a distinguished political career in 1806, when he was returned to Parliament as a representative Scottish peer, and he was Wellington's Foreign Secretary (1828-1830), Peel's Colonial Secretary (1834-1835), and Peel's Foreign Secretary (1841-1846), before taking power as Prime Minister in 1852, leading a coalition which held power until 1855. This copy was previously in the library of Aberdeen's political associate, the politician and antiquarian Chichester Parkinson-Fortescue, who had travelled through Greece and Albania in 1846-1847, and moved in artistic and scholarly circles, counting Lear, Millais, Ruskin, Monckton Milnes, and Watts amongst his friends. In 1847 he was elected Member of Parliament for Co. Louth, and served as a junior Lord of the Treasury in Aberdeen's administration between 1854 and 1855. His later political career saw him hold the positions of Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Chief Secretary for Ireland, President of the Board of Trade, Lord Privy Seal, and Lord President of Council, before he left Parliament in 1885, at the end of Gladstone's second administration.

Blackmer 708; BAL 1251.

AN ORIGINAL WATERCOLOUR BY SELBY FOR
'OUR ENGLISH EQUIVALENT OF AUDUBON'S FAMOUS WORK'

***85. SELBY, Prideaux John.** 'Widgeon F[emale]' [titled thus on engraved plate]. [c. 1818-1834].

Watercolour drawing (300 x 358mm); watercolour, gouache, grey and brown washes, and pen-and-ink over pencil underdrawing, signed in pencil at the lower left corner ('P J Selby'); laid down onto a larger sheet [?of an album]; framed and glazed; very lightly rubbed and marked, mount with very light spotting, generally very good; *provenance*: **H. Bradley Martin** (1906-1988, book collector; his sale, Sotheby's New York, 8 June 1989, lot 404, with printed lot sticker on verso of mount and manuscript lot sticker on backboard of frame). **£10,000 + VAT in the EU**

A fine watercolour by the distinguished British naturalist Prideaux John Selby (1788-1867), executed for his *magnum opus*, *Illustrations of British Ornithology* (Edinburgh and London: 1819-1834). Selby spent a few terms as a gentleman commoner at University College, Oxford before marrying one of Bertram Mitford's daughters and inheriting Twizell House, which became a centre for friends and family, as well as 'a widening circle of naturalists. Had the Selbys kept a visitors' book, it would have contained the names of the most eminent naturalists of the day: John Gould, Dr. Robert K. Greville, Dr. Robert Graham, John James Audubon, Leonard Jenyns, William Yarrell, and H.E. Strickland, to name but a few' (Christine E. Jackson, 'Prideaux John Selby', *The Library of H. Bradley Martin*, part III (New York: Sotheby's, 8 June 1989), p. [13]). Selby also counted men of science among his friends, including Sir William Jardine of Jardine Hall in Dumfriesshire, Scotland's foremost ornithologist and ichthyologist of the nineteenth century, whose specimens supplemented Selby's as models for his drawings. Selby's knowledge of ornithology was extensive, and his artistic skills also developed over time: 'Selby exhibited several paintings at the Royal Scottish Academy, of which he was elected an honorary member in 1827. He became a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1826 and intermittently attended meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science from 1833 onwards. In 1839 the University of Durham conferred on him the honorary degree of master of arts' (ODNB). Notably, both Selby and Jardine took instruction from Audubon in drawing birds for their jointly prepared *Illustrations of Ornithology* (1836-1841).

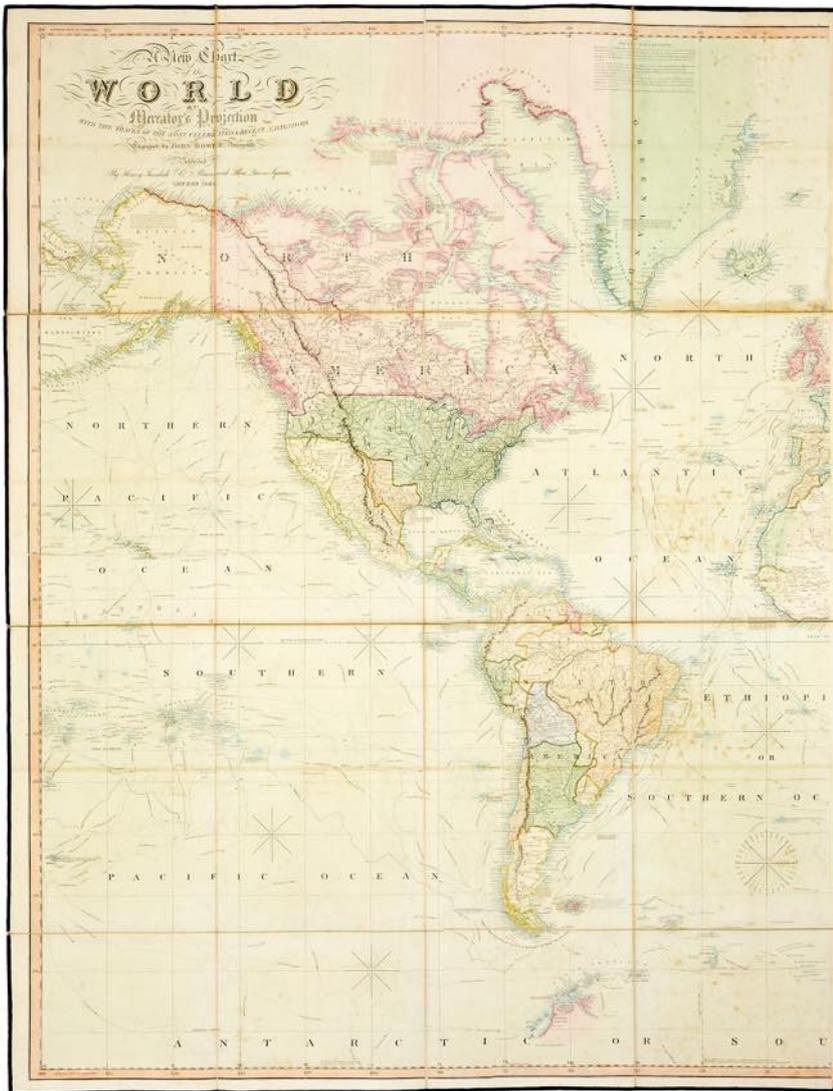
Illustrations of British Ornithology was completed in four volumes, comprising two plate volumes (Edinburgh and London: Archibald Constable and Hurst, Robinson & Co., 1819-1834) and two text volumes (Edinburgh and London: W.H. Lizars, Longman et al., 1825-1833). Selby's brother-in-law, Admiral Robert Mitford, had been taught to etch by Thomas Bewick in Newcastle in 1819, and assisted Selby in etching the plates of Selby's watercolours (Mitford would also provide oil paintings of supplementary birds to the *Illustrations*, while William Jardine created watercolour paintings in rushed periods; the Great Auk was drawn by Edward Lear). The copperplates were then sent to Lizars in Edinburgh for printing, Selby approved the proofs, Lizars added final details to the copper plate if necessary, and the plates were then printed (and coloured, if they were intended for a subscriber to a coloured copy). The resulting work is remarkable both for its beauty and scientific value; as Mullens and Swann state, **Selby's 'greatest work will ever be deemed his celebrated *Illustrations of British Ornithology* [...], our English equivalent of Audubon's famous work'** (p. 518).



Contemporary reviewers also appreciated the importance and beauty of the work, and, as Jackson comments, '[i]f the reviewers were enthusiastic about the printed etchings [...], they would have been even more impressed by the watercolors on which they were based' (p. [23]). This watercolour was drawn for the plate of the 'Common Wigeon' (volume II, plate 52), which showed both the male (no. 1) and the female (no. 2) of the species. The drawing was based on Selby's own observations (most likely using a specimen collected and set up by Selby with the help of Richard Moffitt, his butler), and was engraved with the addition of a small piece of land beneath the bird's feet. In the text Selby describes the appearance, movements, and activities of wigeons, and their breeding patterns, thus: '[t]he northern countries of Europe, even to very high latitudes, as well as those of Northern Asia, are the native regions of these birds; and though Temminck mentions them as sometimes breeding in Holland, a parallel as low as our own, I am not aware that they have ever been ascertained to do so in Britain' (II, p. 325). In 1834, however, **Selby and Sir William Jardine were the first to find wigeons breeding in Britain**, when they discovered a nest in Sutherland, as Selby reported in 'On the Quadrupeds and Birds inhabiting the County of Sutherland Observed there during an Excursion in the Summer of 1834' (*Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal* 20 (1835-1836), pp. 156-161, at p. 157).

This drawing was previously in the celebrated collection of H. Bradley Martin, which was sold in a series of nine auctions at Sotheby's in New York and Monaco, between 1989 and 1990. Martin had acquired all of the surviving watercolours for Selby's work (which had originally been mounted on larger sheets and then guarded for binding up in four volumes), and the catalogue of a sale held in New York on 8 June 1989 was dedicated to his collection of Selby's watercolours.

TEESDALE'S RARE WORLD MAP, SHOWING HISTORICAL VOYAGES, RECENT



86. TEESDALE, Henry. 'A New Chart of the World on Mercator's Projection with the Tracks of the Most Celebrated and Recent Navigators'. London: Henry Teesdale & Co., 1845.

A hand-coloured folding world map, engraved by John Crane Dower and printed on 2 sheets, total dimensions 1307 x 1959mm, dissected and laid down onto linen, each sheet with a marbled paper outer cover on the verso of one panel and edged with green silk tape; some light spotting and foxing; the 2 sheets folding into the original dark-purple, hard-grained morocco, book-form covers, upper cover lettered in gilt, both covers with borders of gilt floral and foliate rolls enclosed by triple gilt rules and triple blind rules; extremities

slightly rubbed and bumped, spine-ends slightly chipped and with short tears, nonetheless a very good example. **£4,750**

A rare example in the elegant original morocco cover. The London map publisher Henry Teesdale (1776-1855) issued both atlases and maps, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society shortly after its establishment in 1830. Teesdale's 'New Chart of the World' was engraved for him by John Dower of Pentonville and first issued in 1836; it was evidently a successful publication and was successively revised and reissued in 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1845, 1846, and 1852.

The map reflects the great public interest in Arctic exploration in the 1840s, which had enjoyed a 'golden age' in the thirty years after the Napoleonic Wars, when British expeditions mapped large areas of previously-unknown Arctic territories. A panel headed 'Arctic Expeditions' lists the expeditions of Sir John Ross and W.E. Parry in 1818; Parry's expedition with *Hecla* and *Griper* in 1819-1820; Parry's expedition with *Hecla* and *Fury* in 1821-1823; Sir John Franklin's 1819-1822 and 1825-1827 expeditions; and Sir John Ross' 1829-1833 expedition. Many of the discoveries

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS, AND TEXAS AS AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC

made by these and other travellers are marked on the map, including those of Dease and Simpson in 1839, which charted unknown parts of the proposed Northwest Passage and encouraged Sir John Franklin to undertake his fateful last expedition in 1845.

Political features of note are the depiction of Texas as an independent republic, marked 'Texas was acknowledged an independent state by England, Novr 1840', and the labelling of Alaska as 'Russian America' (it would be purchased by the United States in 1867). Much detail is given on the coast of Australia and in New South Wales, while the territory of 'South Australia' is outlined and annotated 'Land granted by the British Government and colonised, 1837', and Norfolk Island is glossed 'here refractory convicts are sent from Botany Bay'.

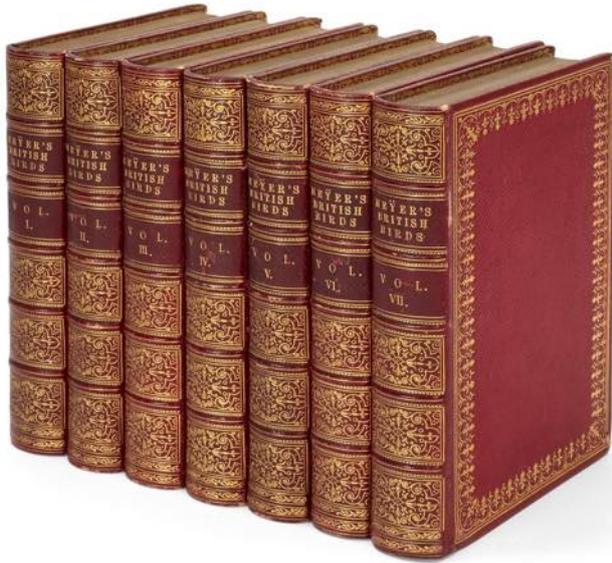
On the coast of Africa, Liberia is marked, with a note 'This district has been purchas'd from the native chiefs by a company of American Philanthropists (called the Colonization Society) for the purpose of forming settlements for the emancipated slaves of the United States, and is now in a flourishing condition', and St Helena is also shown, with the caption 'Bonaparte exiled June 1815 died 1821'.

The map is fully coloured, and shows a wealth of information: in addition to the compass rose, caravan and shipping routes, etc., inset panels of text provide information on 'Course of the Monsoons', 'Steam Conveyance to India', and 'Computed Distances of Places from London'. The map also records important historical and contemporary expeditions and voyages, including those of Vasco da Gama, Dampier, Anson, Bougainville, Phipps, Cook, Bligh, Vancouver, and Flinders.

This 1845 issue of Teesdale's 'New Chart of the World' is rare, and COPAC only records two examples in the UK (British Library and Oxford); similarly, Anglo-American auction records only list three copies of it at auction since 1975.



‘THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE ATLAS OF PORTRAITS
OF BRITISH AVIFAUNA ... EVER PUBLISHED’



87. MEYER, Henry Leonard. *Coloured Illustrations of British Birds, and Their Eggs.* London: S. & J. Bentley, Wilson, and Fley for G. Willis, and (vol. VII) by S. & J. Bentley and Henry Fley for Willis and Sotheran, 1853-1857.

7 vols, 8vo (211 x 125mm), pp. I: iv, 230; II: iv, 233, [1 (imprint)]; III: iv, 240; IV: iv, 215, [1 (imprint)]; V: iv, 192; VI: iv, 185, [1 (blank)]; VII: vi, [2 (errata, blank)], 1-132, 135-206 (A2 and A3 reversed, p. 65 misnumbered '56', pagination skips from 132 to 135); 435 hand-coloured lithographic plates (of which 8 black and white) by Meyer and family, all plates

facing blank II.; occasional very light foxing; [?publisher's] red straight-grained morocco elaborately gilt, boards with gilt double-ruled and ornamental frames, spines gilt in compartments, lettered directly in 2, board-edges and turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, all edges gilt; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, spines slightly darkened, endpapers lightly foxed, nonetheless a very handsomely-bound, fresh set.

£2,800

Second octavo edition. Meyer's *British Birds* is, '[w]ith the possible exception of Lord Lilford's *Birds*, [which was published some fifty years later] [...] the finest and most complete atlas of portraits of British avifauna (with their eggs) ever published' (Wood). Meyer was a British artist of Dutch extraction, who sought to represent birds in a natural, life-like manner. His detailed, accurate, and attractive plates resulted from a collaboration with the other members of the Meyer family, including Meyer's wife, 'an accomplished artist, [who] not only executed such drawings as were not made by her husband, but drew many of the plates upon the stones' (Mullens and Swann, p. 399), and their children, who coloured the plates. Mrs Meyer is known to have visited the gardens of the Zoological Society to study birds, while the eggs were collected by the family or sent by friends.

Encouraged by the success of the folio format edition of the plates which was published as *Illustrations of British Birds* (1835-50), Meyer planned a second series, *Coloured Illustrations of British Birds*, which was also to be published in parts, but in tandem with Yarrell's *History of British Birds*. As Christina Jackson comments, 'Yarrell's work had many delightful wood engravings as text-figures. Meyer's idea was to supplement these with hand-coloured lithographs. The almost inevitable result was that the parts after a very short time did not synchronise in their publication dates and soon became two entirely separate works' (*Bird Illustrators: Some Artists in Early Lithography* (London: 1975), p. 61). This first octavo edition of *Coloured Illustrations* (1842-1850) was the first to contain letterpress text to make up for its separation from Yarrell's *History*, and for the colouring Meyer's son Charles 'invented a system of stencilling the colouring of the bird figures and the eggs, thus

keeping the lines clean and also speeding up the tedious colouring process for his brothers and sisters' (*loc. cit.*).

Due to adjustments as the series progressed (and like the folio edition), the later editions contain a varying number of plates, some of which were redrawn or coloured differently. This second octavo edition has, among other things, 'an extra plate of eggs which were unknown when the previous edition was published' (Wood). The present set is more elaborately illustrated than many extant copies, including that listed by Wood: volume I has one additional plate of eggs and three further black-and-white plates, including the plate of the Golden Eagle's beak (referred to on p. 139 but bound in towards the beginning of the volume, beside the plate of the Golden Eagle). This set is bound in an elaborate binding, which is very similar to others which have been offered in commerce, and which is probably a publisher's binding.

Mullens and Swann, p. 404; Wood, p. 462.



INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR TO HIS FORMER PUPIL, THE DISTINGUISHED
ECCLESIOLOGIST, POLITICIAN, AND AUTHOR A.J. BERESFORD HOPE

88. WORDSWORTH, Christopher, Bishop of Lincoln. *Journal of a Tour in Italy, with Reflections on the Present Condition and Prospects of Religion in that Country.* London: Gilbert and Rivington for Rivingtons, 1863.

2 volumes, 12mo (194 x 123mm), pp. I: xii, 390, [1 (blank)], [2 (publisher's advertisements)]; II: xii, 353, [1 (imprint)], [2 (publisher's advertisements)]; occasional light spotting, a few II. with marginal tears causing small losses; original chocolate-brown cloth by Edmonds & Remnants, London, boards blocked in blind with floral borders between broad and narrow rules, foliate cornerpieces, spines lettered and decorated in gilt, cream endpapers; extremities slightly rubbed and bumped, short split at head of vol. II lower joint, nonetheless **a very good set in the original cloth**; *provenance*: **Alexander James Beresford Beresford Hope** (1820-1887, presentation inscription on vol. I title, 'A.J. Beresford Hope Esq. D.C.L. with the author's affectionate regards') – Arthur Taylor (ownership signatures on front free endpapers). **£750**

First edition. The cleric, classicist, and author Christopher Wordsworth (1807-1885) was the son of Christopher Wordsworth (1774-1846), the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge and brother of the poet. The younger Christopher was educated at Winchester College and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he won 'a host of college and university prizes' (ODNB), including the first Chancellor's Medal for classical studies. On graduation he was immediately elected a fellow of Trinity and subsequently an assistant college tutor, and his 'distinction in classical languages was such that he was later singled out to translate into Greek and Latin messages from the English

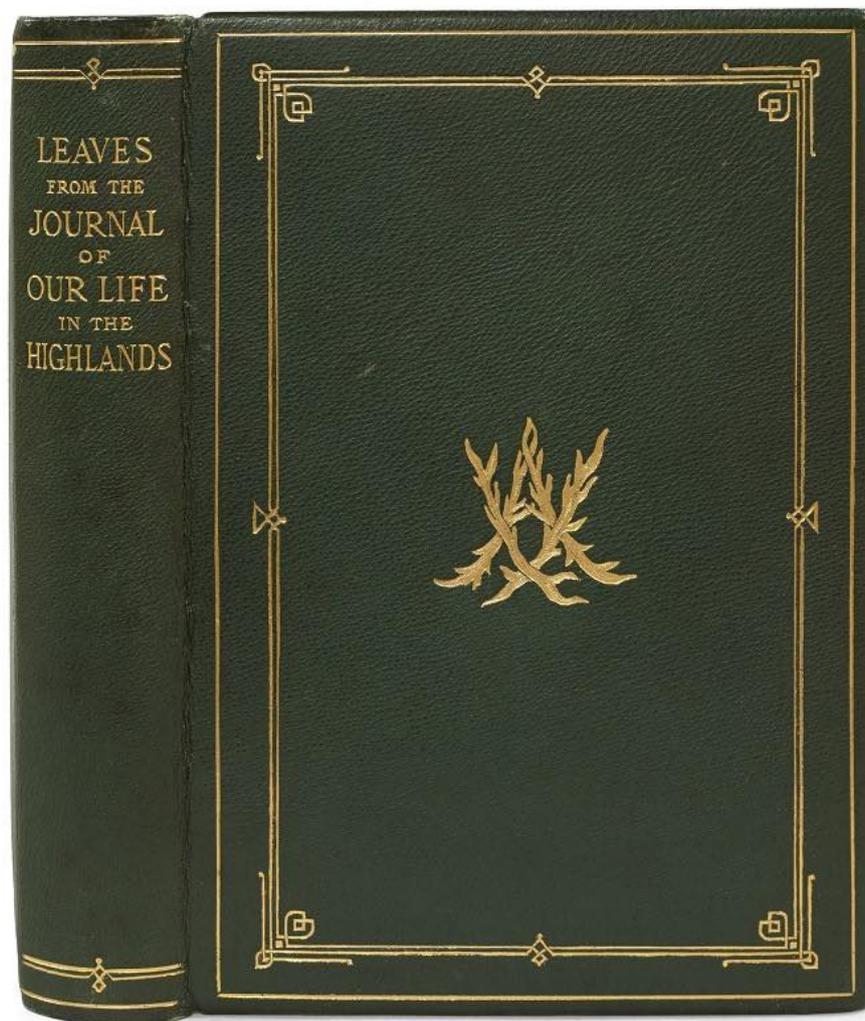
episcopate to leaders of foreign churches' (*loc. cit.*). Wordsworth began to travel through Italy and Greece, 'and made his mark in the field of inscriptions and exploration: in 1832 he went to Paestum and to Pompeii, where he was the first to decipher the graffiti. In Sicily he developed an interest in Theocritus, the subject of later writing in 1844. During a prolonged visit to Greece and the Ionian Islands he made a conjecture as to the site of Dodona which was later corroborated' (*loc. cit.*), and his experiences were recorded in *Athens and Attica: Journal of a Residence There* (London: 1836) and *Greece: Pictorial, Descriptive, and Historical* (London: 1839).

Wordsworth was ordained priest in 1835, and in 1836 he was appointed both Public Orator at Cambridge and Headmaster of Harrow School. Wordsworth was not successful in the latter role for a number of reasons, and suffered widespread antipathy from the students and Governors, which led to his resignation in 1844, in order to take up a canonry at Westminster Abbey. In this new position, Wordsworth was able to pursue his ecclesiastical and scholarly interests to the full and to embark upon a commentary upon the whole bible – 'his most considerable literary achievement' (*loc. cit.*). He also had a particular interest in religious reform abroad, which prompted the tour described in the *Journal*; as he explains in the preface, it 'was undertaken by the Author for the purpose of observing the state of Religion in Italy. He was disposed to believe, before he set out from England, that the present juncture of Italian affairs may perhaps prove more important to the Church in Italy than any crisis in her history since the days of the Council of Trent in the sixteenth century. That impression was strengthened by his visit to that country. The Author's design, in the following pages, will have been fully accomplished, if they serve to shed any light on the religious condition of Italy; and to render any assistance, however small, to the endeavours of those loyal and disinterested persons in that country, who are labouring to build up and consolidate the fabric of constitutional Monarchy, and of social Order, Prosperity, and Peace, on the foundations of true Religion; and to restore the Church of Italy to the purity, liberty, and vigour, which distinguished her in ancient times' (pp. [iii]-iv).

This copy was inscribed by Wordsworth to the politician, architectural pundit, and author A.J. Beresford Hope, who was educated at Harrow School, where the younger Wordsworth was his headmaster, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where the elder Wordsworth was Master. A doughty supporter of the established church, Hope pursued a political career, sitting as MP for Maidstone (1841-1852 and 1857-1865), Stoke-on-Trent (1865-1868), and Cambridge University (1868-1887), and promoted his religious beliefs and interests through his writings and patronage (building, for example, All Saints, Margaret Street, London). Hope was also the co-proprietor of *The Saturday Review* and a 'regular contributor' (ODNB), and it is possible that he used this set of Wordsworth's *Journal* to write the anonymous notice *The Saturday Review* published, which provides an informed and full critique: '[n]o one need refer to this volume for any of the common raptures or statistics of Italian travel. There is not a single opinion, or quotation, or fact borrowed from Murray's *Handbook*. Everything in these pages is genuine and original[;] [...] **there is much in this journal which may be read with advantage by statesmen and politicians of all parties who have an interest in the future of Italy.** Dr. Wordsworth made his journey to Rome last year in order to see with his own eyes whether, amid the political convulsions of the time, there was any hope of a religious reformation. His conclusions may be over sanguine, but they deserve consideration' (vol. XVI, no. 401 (4 July 1863), pp. 33-34). The review concludes with comments upon Wordsworth's thoughts on architectural and archaeological questions.

W. Matthews, *British Diaries*, p. 274.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S HIGHLAND JOURNALS IN A PRESENTATION BINDING,
INSCRIBED TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR, WITH A LETTER FROM VICTORIA



89. 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 Account of Earlier Visits to Scotland, and Tours in 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. **£1,200**

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, in 1848 Victoria and Albert bought Balmoral, 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).

The first section of *Leaves* describes the royal couple's early visits to Scotland, and the main, central section details 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' recounts 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* contains the dedication '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 rare 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 solander 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).

‘EXPERIENCE IS THE BEST TEACHER’ – A FINE COPY OF CHARLTON’S RARE
GUIDE IN THE ORIGINAL WRAPPERS

90. CHARLTON, George. The Bee-Keeper’s Guide [titled thus on wrapper]. [Hexham]: ‘Printed at the Hexham Herald Office’ [for the author], 1887.

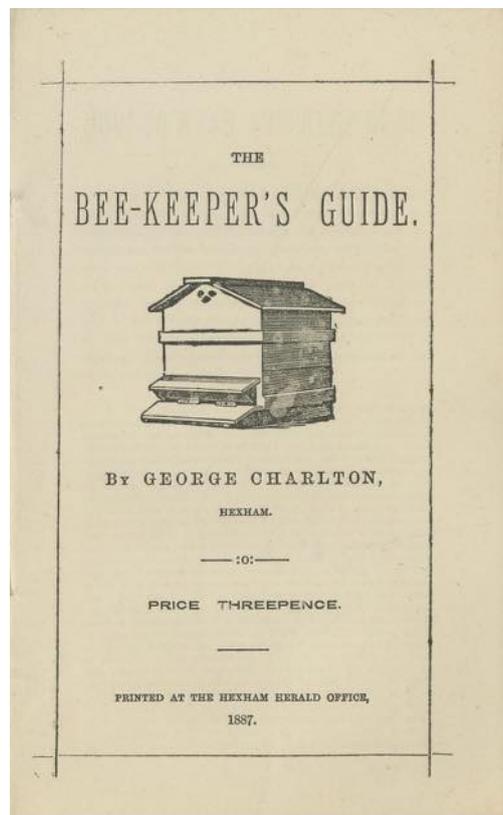
12mo (165 x 101mm), pp. [2 (upper wrapper, verso blank)], [3]-12; wood-engraved illustration of a bee-hive on the upper wrapper; stitched into original printed self-wrappers, as issued; a fine copy of this rare and fragile work. **£600**

First and only edition. Charlton introduces his *Guide* with the words, ‘[a]fter 34 years’ experience and study of the habits of the Honey Bee I have been requested to give my customers and the public generally the results of my observations, for the benefit of those who wish to learn to keep and rear bees with profit. If we employ ourselves in the study of bees we shall be less likely to engage in more hurtful pursuits, and if people are attentive, and do not let one bad year surfeit them, they will soon see that one good season can keep four bad ones clear of expense’ (p. [3]). The text is divided into eighteen sections, each dealing with different aspects of apiculture and relating the author’s own production of honey; offering advice on mating and crossing different species of bees, and feeding and medicating them; and advising on the best equipment to use – much of which can be supplied by the author. The work concludes, ‘I hope this little book will be of good service to all bee-keepers, and I trust my own experience will be of use to them in years to come. Too many write bee books for the public who do not know bees at all, and how can they know the habits of bees? They do not know one race from another, and dare not handle them as a practical man does. Experience is the best teacher’ (p. 12).

Beneath the text is a short list of equipment available from Charlton at Wentworth Place and Hallows Meadows, Hexham, with prices:

- ‘Bar Frames, 13s. and 16s.
- Queen Cage, 6d. and 1s.
- Feeders, 1s 6d. to 6s. 6d.
- Bee Veils, 2s. 6d.
- Sections, 3s. per hundred, 4¼ x 4¼ and 2in. deep’

Charlton’s Guide is rare: COPAC only locates one copy in institutional collections in the UK (British Library), to which WorldCat adds another at the University of Alberta; no copy can be traced in Anglo-American auction records since 1975, and it is not recorded in *British Bee Books*.



A FINE SERIES OF ETCHINGS DEPICTING LATE-NINETEENTH-CENTURY



91. BURGESS, Walter William, artist. Bits of Old Chelsea. A Series of Forty-One Etchings ... with Letterpress Description by Lionel Johnson and Richard le Gallienne. London: Ballantyne, Hanson & Co. for Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 1894.

Folio (446 x 310mm), pp. vii, [1 (blank)], 84; title printed in red and black and with publisher's device in red; mounted etched frontispiece and 40 mounted etchings printed on Japanese vellum, all signed in pencil by Burgess and retaining guards, mounted etched additional title printed on Japanese vellum; a few very faint marks, soft creases on the margins of a few plates, frontispiece creased; original maroon buckram, upper board lettered in gilt and with publisher's device in gilt, spine lettered in gilt, publisher's monogram on lower board, uncut, a few ll. unopened; light offsetting on endpapers, extremities slightly rubbed and bumped, foot of spine slightly chipped, nonetheless a very fresh, clean copy; *provenance*: **David Enders** (1922-2000). **£7,500**

First edition, limited to 110 copies, of which 100 were for sale. This series of etchings was executed by the British engraver and painter Walter William Burgess RE (1856-1908), who exhibited at the Royal Academy between 1874 and 1903, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers in 1883. The etchings depict historic and picturesque buildings, sites, and monuments in Chelsea, including Chelsea Reach, Swan Walk, the Royal



Hospital, Old Battersea Bridge, Cheyne Walk, Lindsey House, the Old Church, the More Chapel, the More Monument, Petyt House, Carlyle's House, Queen's House, George Eliot's House, Turner's House, Leigh Hunt's House, Belle-Vue House, Whistler's House, Franklin's House, the Physic Garden, Glebe Place, and Lordship Place. The text accompanying Burgess' images was written by Lionel Johnson (1867-1902) and Richard Le Gallienne (1866-1947), two young poets who were highly regarded figures in the 'decadent' literary circles of the 1890s and were, with W.B. Yeats, Oscar Wilde, *et al.*, early members of the Rhymers' Club and contributors to *The Yellow Book*.

This copy is from the collection of the actor, restaurateur, and bibliophile David Enders, who was educated at Lindisfarne College and Wadham College, Oxford, before he was commissioned into the Welsh Guards in 1942. He was invalided out of the army in 1944 and then pursued a very successful career as a theatre and radio actor. In 1950 Enders and his partner, the actor John Glen, opened their restaurant L'Aiglon in Old Church Street, Chelsea: 'the food was excellent and cheap enough to make it an economical alternative to eating at home for those living round about. The business expanded when their friend Sir Laurence Olivier suggested they start a restaurant at the Chichester theatre' (T. Pocock, 'David Enders' in *Chelsea Society Annual Report* (2000), pp. 63-4 at p. 64). Enders lived in Chelsea, latterly in Carlyle Square, for some fifty years, and his obituarist wrote that he 'might be described by a future anthropologist as a splendid example of Chelsea Man. [...] David was tireless in battling what he considered misguided developments in Chelsea; he was an active member of the Chelsea Society' (*loc. cit.*).

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