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TRAVEL & EXPLORATION

NATURAL HISTORY



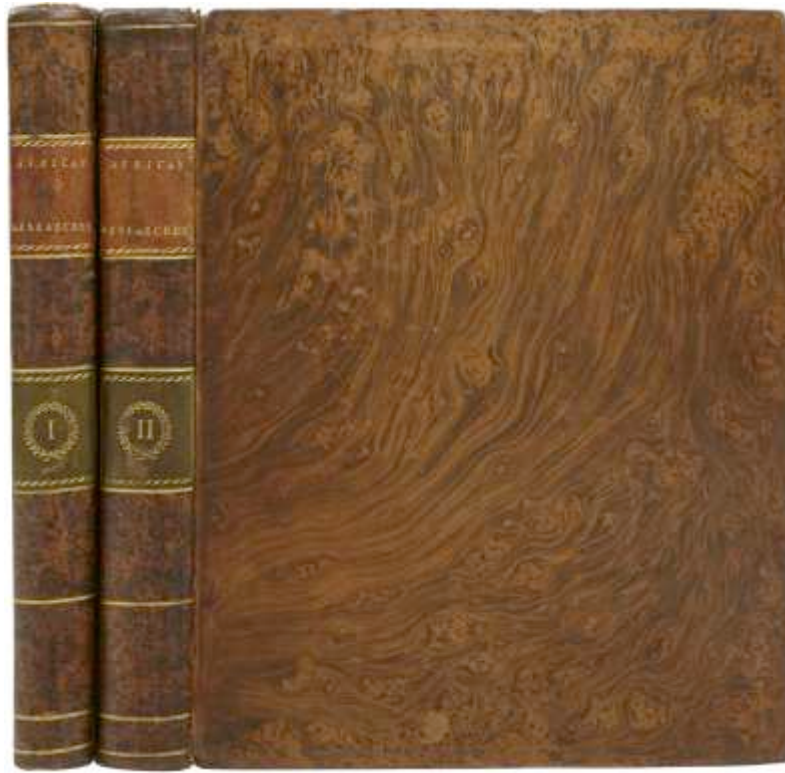
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BERNARD QUARITCH LTD · CATALOGUE 1431

MMXV



THE ASSOCIATION WHICH SPONSORED EXPEDITIONS OF PARK, BURCKHARDT, HORNEMANN, LEDYARD & LUCAS
VOLUME I: THE RARE QUARTO EDITION FOR MEMBERS · VOLUME II: INSCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY

1. [AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.] Proceedings of the Association for Promoting the Discovery of the Interior Parts of Africa. *London: C. Macrae for the Association, 1790* [with] African Researches; or Proceedings of the Association for Promoting the Discovery of the Interior Parts of Africa. Vol. II. *London: W. Bulmer & Co. for the Association, 1802.*

Two volumes, 4to (279 × 225mm), pp. I: [iii]-xi, 236; II: viii, 20, viii, 162, 208, 208*, [1 (blank)], 209-215; one large folding map of northern Africa by James Rennell and 4 folding maps (one hand-coloured in outline); uniformly bound in closely-contemporary marbled calf (endpaper of both volumes with watermarked date 1801), spines gilt in compartments, contrasting gilt morocco lettering-pieces in 2, board-edges roll-tooled in gilt; boards slightly scuffed, extremities lightly bumped, vol. II joints cracking, nonetheless excellent, fresh copies in a handsome binding; *provenance*: **Sir William Young, 2nd Baronet** (1749-1815, gift of vol. II to:) – Sir John Talbot (c. 1769-1851, presentation inscription on vol. II half-title, 'The Gift to Capt. John Talbot R.N. from his Brother in Law Sr. Wm. Young Secretary of the African Society. Oct. 14. 1802') – transcription of a resolution of the Association dated 29 May 1802 on verso of vol. II half-title – Frederick R. Jones, Torquay (bookseller's ticket in vol. I) – Walter Harold Wilkin (b. 1876, armorial bookplates in both volumes, loosely-inserted letter to Wilkin from Edward Heawood, Royal Geographical Society, London, 30 November 1922, one page, 4to, discussing the work). **£7,500**

First editions of two volumes of proceedings of the African Association. The first volume, here in the rare quarto format printed for members of the Association, is usually encountered in an octavo edition published in 1791 for public sale (cf. *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (Edinburgh and London: 1810), XIX, p. 453). The second volume is a presentation copy, inscribed by Sir William

Young, the Secretary of the Association, to his brother-in-law the distinguished naval officer Talbot, a 'brave and skilful captain' (ODNB). Transcribed in a neat contemporary hand on the verso of the half-title is a resolution which begins: 'At a meeting of the African Association held in London May 29th 1802. Resolved unanimously – That a copy of Frederic Hornemans *Journal of the Travels from Cairo to Mourzouk* be respectfully presented to the General Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic [...] Signed Moira – President / W. Young – Secretary'. Since the endpapers of both volumes are watermarked 1801, it seems very probable that both volumes were uniformly bound for Talbot shortly after volume II was given to him by Young.

The African Association (later amalgamated with the Royal Geographical Society), was a non-governmental group of men of wealth, learning and influence; Sir Joseph Banks, the association's treasurer for several years, was closely involved from the outset. Other notable members included William Wilberforce and Josiah Wedgwood. The first volume of proceedings here, published in 1790, provides a record of the Association's activities from its inception in June of 1788 until March 1790; it contains the text of Henry Beaufoy's 'Plan', as well as reports on the explorations of Lucas and Ledyard. The second volume, 'commencing with the year 1792, states the transactions and correspondence of the Society, with the intelligence received; and comments thereon [...] during a period of ten years, to May, 1802' (advertisement). The proceedings of the Society from March 1790 to 1792 are therefore not covered here.

'Near the eastern end of Pall Mall there once stood a fashionable tavern known as the St. Alban's. Early one summer evening in 1788 nine rich and distinguished members of a small dining club met here to enjoy one of the excellent meals provided by the establishment. During the course of the evening the conversation turned to Africa, that mysterious continent of which so little was then known; and before the club members parted they had decided to form "an Association for promoting the Discovery of the Interior parts of Africa" in the belief that "so long as men continued ignorant of so large a portion of the globe, that ignorance must be considered as a degree of reproach on the present age [...]. Soon after the formation of the Association its Secretary, Henry Beaufoy [...] had drawn up a *Plan* in which he had written that the map of Africa was "Still but a blank, on which the geographer, on the authority of Leo Africanus and of the Xeriff Edrissi, the Nubian Author [had] traced, with a hesitating hand, a few names of unexplored rivers and of uncertain nations". The African Association had, accordingly, resolved to cast light upon darkness [...]. It seemed that no better start could be made in unravelling the mystery of Africa than by sending an expedition up the Niger to the city of Timbuktu which was believed to stand on its banks and was reputed to contain treasures of unparalleled richness. Money was soon raised and John Ledyard, an American adventurer who claimed to have lived for several years among Red Indian tribes, who had certainly sailed with Captain Cook and who had been arrested while attempting to walk across Russia, was instructed to make his way to Timbuktu and the Niger from Cairo. At the same time Simon Lucas, a former wine merchant who had been vice-consul in Morocco for many years [...] was asked to travel to the Niger across the desert from Tripoli' (Hibbert, *Africa Explored* pp. 13-19).

This set was previously in the library of the soldier and writer Major W.H. Wilkin, the author of *The Life of Sir David Baird* (London: 1912), *Some British Soldiers in America* (London: 1914), and other works. In his letter to Wilkin, Heawood, the Librarian of the RGS, discusses the differences between the two editions of volume I, writing that, although the octavo edition 'corresponds in the main with vol. I of the 4to with the addition of Park's and Hornemann's journeys and Rennell's two papers (one on each), [...] there are one or two miscellaneous items also'.

ESTC P3331 (first work).

2. AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE – Collection d'Estampes, représentant les événements de la Guerre, pour la liberté de l'Amérique Septentrionale. Paris: F. Godefroy and N. Ponce, [circa 1783].

4to (271 x 234mm), engraved title and 16 engraved plates and maps by Dupuis, F. Godefroy, N. Ponce after Fauvel, Godefroy, Lausan, Le Barbier, J.-B. Le Paon, P.C. Marillier, William, all except title with original tissue guards; occasional light spotting or marking, title slightly creased; contemporary French marbled calf gilt, boards with borders of triple gilt fillets, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, others decorated with floral tools, roll-tooled gilt board-edges and turn-ins, all edges gilt, marbled endpapers, blue silk marker; corners lightly bumped, a little rubbed and scuffed causing minor surface losses, short crack on upper joint, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: manuscript [?] price on front flyleaf in an early hand – Allan Heywood Bright (1862-1941, engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown). **£3,500**

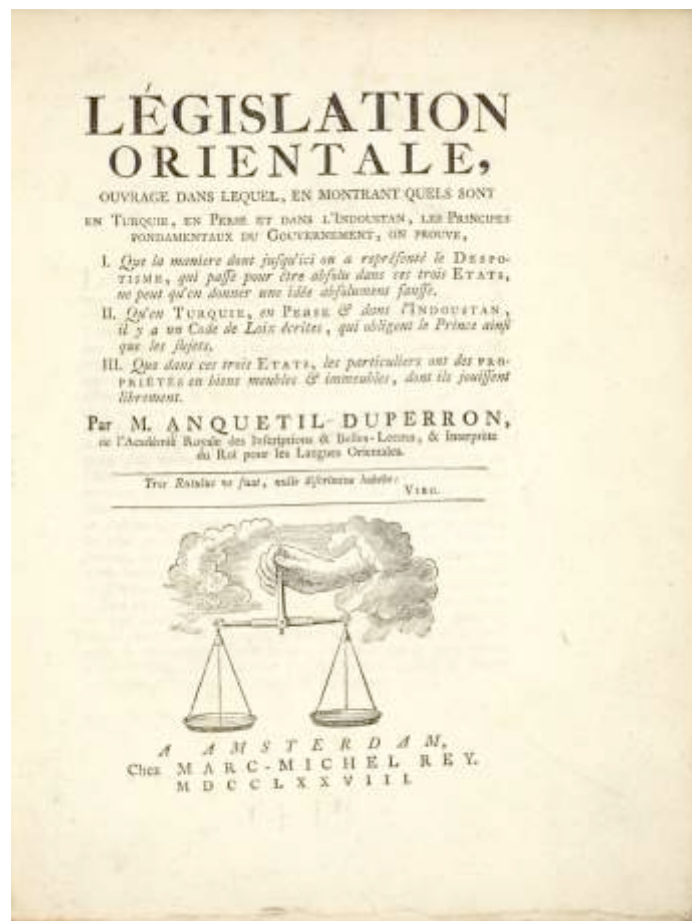
AN EARLY ISSUE OF THE

'FIRST FRENCH BOOK WITH A TITLE-PAGE MENTIONING THE UNITED STATES'

A fine collection of engravings, with all but two before numbers. The series comprises a plate showing vignettes of five important engagements in the War above a 'Précis de cette guerre', twelve engravings of significant events and battles in the course of the War and the years immediately preceding it, two maps, the first showing the population, political divisions, etc. of North America and the second showing British possessions ceded to France and Spain after 1783, and a 'Précis du Traité de Paix, signé à Versailles le 3 Septembre 1783'. This copy appears to be a variant of Sabin 68422, with the same title and with the 'Précis de cette guerre' on the first plate, but only plates 10 and 14 are numbered at the head and the others are unnumbered; copies described by Sabin and Howes have plates 1-5, 7-8, 10, 12, 14 numbered.

Howes C-576 ('First French book with a title-page mentioning the United States'); Sabin 68422.





3. ANQUETIL-DUPERRON, Abraham Hyacinthe. *Législation orientale*, ouvrage dans lequel, en montrant quels sont en Turquie, en Perse et dans l'Indoustan, les principes fondamentaux du gouvernement... *Amsterdam: Marc-Michel Rey, 1778.*

4to (280 x 220mm) pp. [16 (half-title, verso blank, title, verso blank, 'Avis du libraire', errata, 'Table des articles')], vi ('Aux peuples de l'Indoustan', preface), 312, [38 ('Table des matieres')], [2 (blank l.)]; wood-engraved publisher's device on title, type-ornament head-and tailpieces; very occasional light spotting or marking, blank l. 2R4 excised; 20th-century roan-backed boards, spine blind-ruled in compartments, lettered directly in gilt in one; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, boards lightly marked, otherwise a fresh, uncut copy, retaining the half-title and final blank; *provenance*: Law Library of Los Angeles, California (bookplate on upper pastedown). **£1,500**

First edition. This text by the French orientalist Anquetil Duperron (1731-1805) is '[a]n important work on Muslim law, politics and government in Turkey, Persia and India, in which Anquetil Duperron endeavoured to prove that the nature of oriental despotism had been misrepresented. This work also contains Dow's "Dissertation concerning the origin and nature of Despotism in Hindostan". Anquetil Duperron reprinted it in the original, from Dow's translation of Firishta's history of Hindustan. Although he had been intended for the priesthood, Anquetil developed an interest in Eastern languages and studied Hebrew, Arabic and Persian. He travelled to India with the financial support of Louis XVI and the sponsorship of Malesherbes and Barthelemy. He returned to France in 1762 in possession of many oriental manuscripts, having discovered a part of the books of Zoroaster' (Atabey).

Atabey 24; Quérard I, p. 67.



No. 372. (Pierre DUFLOS)

201

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

2 volumes, folio (335 x 235mm), pp. I: [8], 372, [4 (blank)]; II: [4], 373-757, [3 (blank)]; numerous 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 carefully described and annotated, and supplemented by an index of authors, editors, artists, engravers, binders, and subscribers; selected places and subjects; 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.

5. AUDUBON, John James. The Original Water-Colour Paintings by John James Audubon for *The Birds of America*. Reproduced in Colour for the First Time from the Collection at the New-York Historical Society. Introduction by Marshall B. Davidson. [?London]: The Lakeside Press, R.R. Donnelley & Sons for Michael Joseph Ltd. and The Connoisseur, 1966.

2 volumes, 4to (335 x 270mm), pp. I: xxxi, [xxxii (blank)], [2 (section-title, text on verso)]; II: [6 (half-title, verso blank, title, imprint on verso, section-title, text on verso)], xxxiii-lv ('Chronology', 'Appendix' and 'Index'), [1 (colophon)]; colour-printed portrait frontispiece after John Syme and 431 colour-printed illustrations after Audubon printed by Chanticleer Press on 362 ll. (20 folding) with text on versos, 54 double-page, colour-printed and monochrome illustrations in the text, some full-page; a few ll. slightly creased on margins, unobtrusive small marks on fore-edges; original full buckram by The Lakeside Press, R.R. Donnelley & Sons, upper boards with brown panels blocked in gilt with facsimile of Audubon's monogram, spines with brown panels lettered and ruled in gilt, Cockerell-marbled endpapers, original Cockerell-marbled paper slipcase with ribbon and applied paper lettering-panel titled in gilt; extremities of slipcase a little rubbed and chipped with small losses, otherwise a very good set; *provenance*: (Dorothy) Renée Asherson (1915-2014, stage, film and television actress, and daughter of the bibliophile C.S. Asherson). £200

THE FIRST PUBLICATION IN COLOUR OF AUDUBON'S WATERCOLOURS FOR HIS MASTERPIECE

First British edition, issued in the same year as the American edition. This work contains the first publication of Audubon's watercolour paintings for his masterpiece, *The Birds of America*, which was published in London in four double-elephant folio volumes illustrated with 435 hand-coloured engraved plates between 1827 and 1838. The original watercolours published here are held by the New York Historical Society, which acquired them in 1863 from Audubon's widow, and with the publication of the collection of 431 watercolours, 'virtually the entire series of paintings created by John James Audubon for *The Birds of America* is reproduced for the first time in full color' (p. xi). The work is prefaced by an introduction describing the genesis and execution of *The Birds of America* and a note on the artist's techniques, and each plate is accompanied by a descriptive text, which often incorporates notes from Audubon's *Ornithological Biography* (Edinburgh: 1831-1839) – the text volumes which accompanied the original engravings.

C. M. S. Hospital,
Fuzhou, S. China,
January 1929.

Dear Friends and Supporters,
It is nearly seven weeks since my arrival and I keep on remembering my promise to write to you of "things as I find them". Now at last the time has come to fulfil my promise.

I was held up for three days in Hongkong, then I got a coasting steamer for Fuzhou, and three more days were in steaming up the beautiful river. Then we dropped anchor at the Pagoda Anchorage about ten miles down the river from Fuzhou on November 20, 1928.

Some launches and other river craft were out on the smooth water this fine, breezy and humming strand. Presently the Company's launch (two) came up to the side of the steamer, and three pretty girls in blue down-sleeved and the bright faces of friends who had come to meet us. They were to have somebody as way of expressing their love. Lee was the last to spring into the gateway and run up onto the steamer. "We left the city at six and it was only just dark when we got here. They were to look after my baggage. "No, no, say," said and it was only just dark when we got here. They were to look after my baggage. "No, no, say," said and it was only just dark when we got here. They were to look after my baggage. "No, no, say," said

* 6. **BALDWIN, Margaret Ellen.** Printed letter opening, 'Dear Friends and Supporters, It is nearly seven weeks since my arrival and I keep on remembering my promise to write to you of, "things as I find them"', *C.M.S. Hospital, Fuzhou, S. China, January 1929.*

Broadsheets (280 x 212mm), 3 pp. printed on rectos only of paper with lotus basket design printed in red; minimal light browning and spotting, folded for posting and with small tears on folds of one l., nonetheless in very good condition overall. **£900**

A VERY RARE ACCOUNT OF THE EFFECTS OF RIOTING ON THE CMS HOSPITAL AT FUZHOU

WRITTEN BY THE NURSE AND AUTHOR MARGARET BALDWIN

First and only printing. A printed letter addressed to the friends and supporters of the Church Mission Society Hospital in Fuzhou by Margaret Baldwin. Baldwin had been a missionary nurse in Fuzhou since 1901, but (with other missionaries) had left the hospital following a period of unrest and rioting in late 1926 and early 1927, returning in late 1928. In this letter she recounts her journey to the hospital via Hong Kong and along the Min River by steamer, which took her to the Pagoda Anchorage, about ten miles downstream of Fuzhou. There she embarked upon a launch and travelled to the port, visited some friends, and then made her way to her final destination.

'The work was in full swing when I arrived, unexpectedly, at the Hospital. It was about two o'clock, the morning's clinic was over and the women were washing the seats and floors of the Chapel where the outpatients had been gathered in the morning. Immediately the cry was raised, "Sugu li lan." The lady has come! [sic] There was a rush of Sisters and nurses down the stairs and they met me as I came through the Chapel [...]. The two Sisters took me up to my rooms which they had prepared with all the care they could think of. They had put chairs and tables into my empty rooms, and flowers everywhere, lovely chrysanthemums and roses and sprays of a beautiful creeping yellow flower, I do not know the name of. Such was a part of my welcome, so you see that a bit of heavenly joy has got a firm footing in this corner of China. It would take too much writing and too much reading, too, to tell of all the friends who whispered their joy to have me back again.'

Baldwin then discusses the damage inflicted on the hospital by the riots, and also the problems caused by the departure of staff during the upheavals (for example, the index of drugs had not been maintained and consequently the thousands of drugs were in great disarray), before thanking the Society's supporters for the new beds which they had supplied – 'God will reward you all for the sacrifice and love so freely given' – and ending the letter with 'a statement of some of our pressing needs, which many of you so kindly begged me to write about'. These needs are then itemised: 40 mosquito curtains; 80 bed quilts; £300 'for a new laboratory outfit'; and 'Last and greatest of all a DOCTOR'.

Margaret Baldwin was also the author of three books set in China and based upon her experiences in the country: *Revolution and other Tales* (London: C.M.S., 1913), *Rose Yuan of Ming-O. A Tale of Cathay* (London: Religious Tract Society, [1925]), and *Living Pearl of Cioseng. A Tale of Chinese Life* (London: S.P.C.K., 1931).

This printed letter is of great rarity (doubtless due to its ephemeral nature), and we cannot trace it in British institutional collections via COPAC, internationally via WorldCat, or in the C.M.S. online catalogue.

7. BARRINGTON, George. A Voyage to Botany Bay with a Description of the Country, Manners, Customs, Religion, &c. of the Natives by the Celebrated George Barrington. To which is Added his Life and Trial. London: C. Lowndes for H.D. Symonds, [c. 1800 - 1802, A1 watermarked '1800'].

12mo in 6s (175 x 102mm), pp. [2, engraved title, verso blank], 120; engraved frontispiece, engraved title-vignette depicting prisoners landing at Sydney Cove; title slightly marked, some light offsetting. Early edition. N. Garvey, *The Celebrated George Barrington* (New South Wales: 2008) AB21b (combined edition; citing this copy). [With:]

G. BARRINGTON. A Sequel to Barrington's Voyage to New South Wales. London: C. Lowndes for H.D. Symonds, 1801 [-1802].

12mo in 6s (175 x 102mm), pp. [iii]-viii (title, verso blank, contents), [5]-88, [6, 'An Official Register of the Crimes, Trials, and Executions of the Convicts in New South Wales...']; printed on grey and white stock; some light offsetting. Second edition, published the year after the first. Garvey AB21b (combined edition, calling for 6 preliminary pages only, numbered to 'viii'; citing this copy).

2 volumes bound in one (as issued). Contemporary sheep-backed, vellum-tipped paper boards, the flat spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in second compartment, others with central foliate tools, green silk marker; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, small losses at head of spine, slip of paper tipped on to upper pastedown, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: Hordern House, Potts Point, NSW in 2008 (cf. Garvey p. 271). £3,000

First and only combined edition, second issue. George Barrington was a 'genteel young Irishman known for his sartorial elegance, his command of the etiquette of romantic sensibility, and for his prowess at picking pockets' (Garvey p. 2). Born George Waldron in 1758 in County Kildare, Ireland, he left school 'following a violent quarrel in 1771 [when] he stabbed a schoolmate with a penknife and then absconded after a severe flogging, having stolen money and his headmaster's gold hunter watch' (ODNB). The young Waldron then joined a troupe of travelling players under the management of one John Price, who coached him as both an actor and a thief. It was at this point that the name 'Barrington' was chosen to connote an aristocratic and theatrical heritage. Shortly, the fascinating contrast between Barrington's charming demeanour and criminal activities drew the attention of the press and the public and, under the sobriquet the 'Prince of Pickpockets', he became a household name in Ireland and England. Numerous attempts were made to arrest and convict him but Barrington continually evaded punishment, safeguarded by his charisma and convincing protestations of innocence, and his exploits became legendary. However, in 1790 Barrington was finally arrested for the attempted theft of one Henry Hare Townsend's gold watch and chain, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Barrington's adventures in transit and upon arrival in New South Wales are just as much the stuff of legend as his pickpocketing career. The principal myth is that Barrington single-handedly foiled a mutiny on board his transport ship and was consequently made superintendent of the convicts. Whilst there was a mutiny during the voyage of the Third Fleet, it was not on Barrington's ship (the *Active*) but on the *Albemarle*, and 'superintendent' is an exaggeration of the position he actually attained within the constabulary, which was a law-enforcement service primarily composed of well-behaved convicts (there were too few officers and no free settlers to help maintain order within the colony).

However, the more dramatic version of Barrington's transformation suited the publishers in London, who unscrupulously used his name and notoriety to sell cheap and popular accounts of the newly-established penal colony in New South Wales:



‘A WELL-WRITTEN ACCOUNT OF THIS VERY SINGULAR COLONY’ OR

‘A SERIES OF ACTS OF FABRICATION, INTELLECTUAL TRANSGRESSION AND COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNISM’?

‘By the turn of the century, Barrington was being celebrated as the putative author of a popular travel narrative that had already passed through numerous editions, piracies and a translation into French’ (Garvey p. 103). Barrington was the perfect figurehead for a new genre, which described the distant and exotic convict-populated colony – the subject of great public curiosity. While Governor Hunter’s *An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island* (London: 1793) was issued in standard and large paper editions, priced at £1 11s. 6d. and £2 2s. respectively, the first allonymous Barrington book, *A Voyage to New South Wales* (London: 1795), was published by Symonds at only 2s. 6d., making it accessible to a broader, more popular audience than Hunter’s work. The content of the *Voyage* was ingeniously concocted from plagiarised sections of Hunter’s *Journal* and other contemporary travel narratives, and entirely fictitious passages about Barrington (which were presumably commissioned by Symonds). Contemporary reviewers greeted it with some scepticism – for example, it was stated in *Gentleman’s Magazine* that, ‘whether this be the genuine work of the celebrated convict or not, it contains nothing that has not been seen before on the subject’ (volume 78 (1795), p. 760). However, the *Voyage* was never incontrovertibly exposed as fraudulent; the initial incredulity was probably subsumed by the desire of the public and the press (which had originally proliferated the tales about Barrington) for the story to be true. For instance, a contemporary issue of the *Monthly Review* stated, ‘[t]his production certainly carries with it a sufficiency of internal evidence that it is really the performance of that ingenious adventurer’ (quoted in *The Times*, 4 January 1802, p. 2).

The success of the first publication spawned numerous versions, often issued by different publishers, some abridged and others simply copied. This encouraged Symonds to publish a sequel in 1800 – formed of material appropriated almost entirely from David Collins’ *An Account of the English Colony from New South Wales* (London: 1798) – which was the first new ‘Barrington’ text since the original publication of the *Voyage* in 1795. The sequel was not as successful as the first part, so Symonds reissued the unabridged text in a cheaper, smaller format. He then decided to publish a combined volume formed of the 1796 edition of the *Voyage* (*A Voyage to Botany Bay* (London: c. 1796), Garvey AB17), bound up with the cheaper issue of the sequel in one readily marketable volume (AB21a). The present edition (AB21b) is the second issue of the combined volume, published shortly after the first with minor amendments to the *Voyage* (the short ‘s’ form substituted for the long ‘s’ form; the misnumbering of p. 30 corrected; and the colophon removed from the end of the *Voyage*). This combined edition was only correctly identified by Garvey in 2008, and is apparently rarely seen on the market, particularly in a contemporary binding as here – indeed, this copy was used by Garvey to illustrate the entry for this issue.

These two works by Barrington formed one of the most important sources for the popular perception of Australia in the years immediately after the arrival of the First Fleet. Therefore, they should not be viewed simply as brilliant forgeries that preyed upon the public imagination, but also as ‘a series of acts of fabrication, intellectual transgression and commercial opportunism’ (Garvey p. 171). The authority with which the Barrington texts were endowed by public rumours and myth-making, embellished and exaggerated by his publishers, gave them a disproportionate influence on the way a hitherto-unknown continent was ‘first apprehended by generations of ordinary readers’ (*op. cit.* p. 172). To refer once more to the *Monthly Review* notice: ‘We have here a well-written account of this very singular colony; an amusing sketch of the colony, its soil, produce, native inhabitants, natural history, &c.’ (as quoted in *The Times*, 4 January 1802, p. 2).

8. [BAUZÁ, Bernardino.] Por la Junta de la Consignacion. Con los magnificos jurados de la universidad, ciudad, y reyno de Mallorca. Sobre la mas segura observancia de las capitulaciones de la concordia del año 1684. hecha entre la dicha universidad, y reyno, estado eclesiastico, honorables sindicos clavarios, y acreedores censalistas de la consignacion. Aprovada, y confirmada, por la santidad de Innocencio XII. y la magestad del señor Rey don Carlos II. Van añadidas al ultimo algunas Pragmaticas Reales. *Palma de Mallorca: Ignasi Sarrà i Frau, 1767.*

Folio (267 x 187mm), pp. [2 (title, verso blank)], [6 (index)], 130; title with type-ornament border, one folding letterpress table with type-ornament border, letterpress tables in the text, woodcut head- and tailpieces, and initials; some variable light browning, a few light marks, short tear on ¶1. [?]Second edition. Bover and Palau note an earlier edition (dated 1702 by Bover) published in Palma, but Palau judges this edition 'más completa'. Bover, *Biblioteca de escritores Baleares* 106: II; Palau 25760 and 231820. [*Bound with:*]

[B. BAUZÁ.] Concordia entre el estado eclesiastico, y secular del reyno de Mallorca, acordada por el reyno en el su grande, y general consejo à 19. de enero, por el estado eclesiastico en junta synodal á 31. del mismo mes, y por los acrehedores de la universal consignacion á 7 de febrero de 1684. Aprobada por el señor Rey don Carlos Segundo con real despacho de 29. de agosto del mismo año; por la santidad de Inocencio Duodecimo con breve apostolico de 15. de enero de 1694. y otra vez por su magestad con real despacho de 14. de diciembre de 1696. Executada a 2. de octubre de 1697. *Palma de Mallorca: the widow of Jerónimo Frau, 1751.*

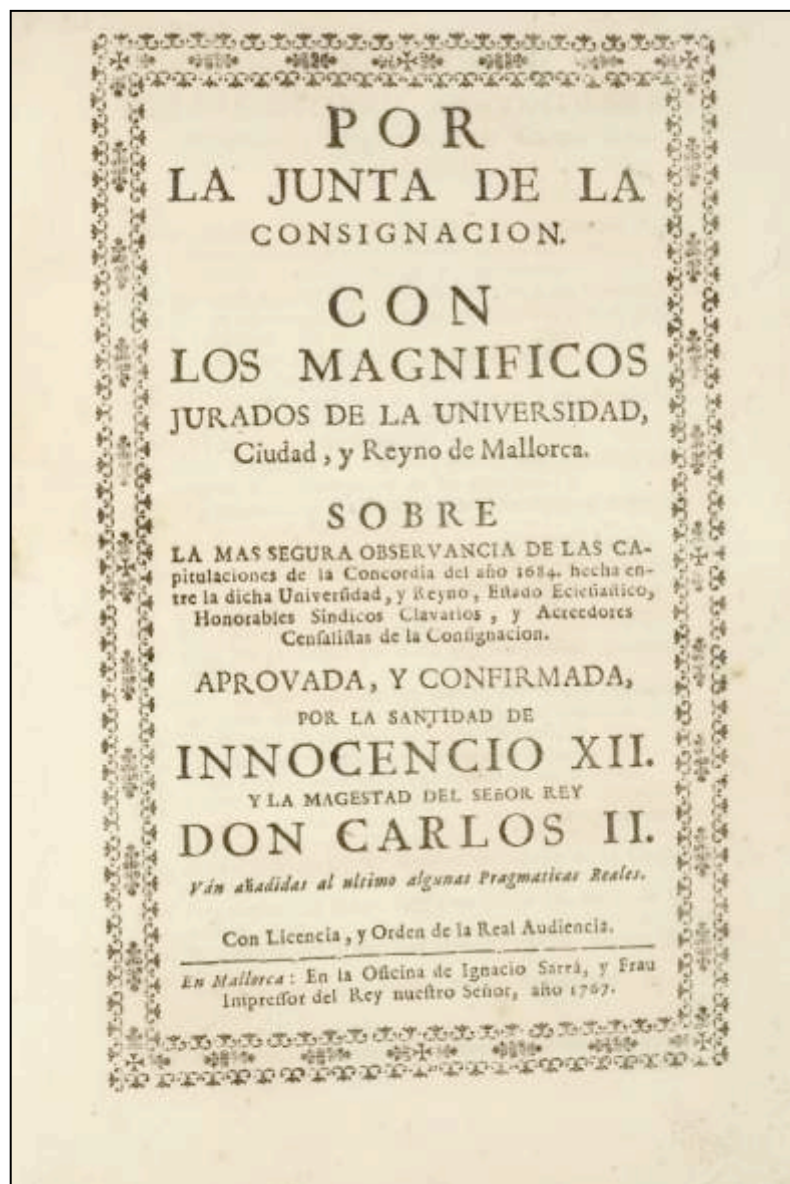
Folio (267 x 187mm), pp. 56; title with type-ornament border, woodcut initial; very light browning. [?]Third edition. Bover and Palau note an edition published in 1696, which was followed by one printed in Palma by Pedro Antonio Capó in 1725. Bover, *Biblioteca de escritores baleares* 106: I; Palau 25759 and 58945.

2 works bound in one volume, contemporary limp vellum, lettered in manuscript on the spine (faded), fore-edge ties; lightly varnished lacking 2 lower ties, cockled, slight cracking on hinges, minor damage to headbands, otherwise very good, crisp copies; *provenance*: traces of paper pressmark label on spine – Los Angeles Law Library (bookplate on upper pastedown, crayon accession number on lower pastedown). **£1,200**

TWO RARE WORKS BY THE MALLORQUIN LAWYER BAUZÁ,
'UNO DE LOS LETRADOS MAS SABIOS QUE TUVO [MALLORCA] EN EL SIGLO XVII'

Two works by the Mallorquin lawyer Bauzá (d. 1717), who was born in Palma and educated in that city by the Dominicans before receiving his doctorate in law from the Universidad Luliana in Palma. Described by Bover as 'uno de los letrados mas sabios que tuvo esta isla en el siglo

XVII' (*Memoria biográfica de los mallorquines que se han distinguido en la antigua y moderna literature* (Palma: 1842), p. 33), Bauzá was Consejo del Rey to King Felipe V. Bover writes of the first work, '[e]sta obra, como se dice en el titulo, la escribió el doctor Bauzá en 1684, con motivo de la concordia que antes hemos citado. En ella ostentó su vasta erudicion, su inmensa laboriosidad para reunir datos acerca de los atrasos municipales: espone las causas que los produjeron, los medios con que se procuró estinguirlos, y el estado progresivo de la isla, consiguiendo con un caudal de tan importantes noticias, dar al público un libro de consulta, interesante en su clase, y que es buscado con mucho afan' (*Biblioteca*, p. 78). **Both of these editions are rare** and WorldCat only locates copies in Spain, identifying three examples of the first title (Biblioteca Universitat de Barcelona, Biblioteca de Catalunya, and Universitat Rovira i Virgili Biblioteca) and only one of the second (Universitat Rovira i Virgili Biblioteca).





9. BEWICK, Thomas. History of British Birds... Vol. I. Containing the History and Description of Land Birds [- Vol. II. Containing the History and Description of Water Birds]. *Newcastle: Solomon Hodgson for Beilby and Bewick 'sold by them, and G.G. & J. Robinson' (I) and Edward Walker for T. Bewick 'sold by him, and Longman and Rees' (II), 1797-1804.*

2 volumes, 8vo (211 x 127mm), pp. I: xxx, [2 (fly-title, verso blank)], 335 [1 (publishers' advertisement)]; II: xx, 400; wood-engraved title-vignettes, illustrations, some full-page, and head- and tailpieces, all by and after Bewick; occasional light spotting and offsetting; contemporary English tree calf gilt, boards with borders of a greek key roll and double fillets, spines gilt in compartments, contrasting gilt morocco lettering-pieces in two, others with central tool of bird and urn within floral sprays, board-edges and turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, marbled endpapers, blue silk markers (small loss from one); extremities slightly rubbed and bumped, short split on one joint, small scuff on lower board of I, nonetheless a very good, clean set in a handsome binding; *provenance*: Mathew Wilson, Eshton Hall, Yorkshire (1772-1854, engraved bookplate on upper pastedowns (Franks 32115); by descent to his stepdaughter and her daughter:) – Frances Mary Richardson Currer, Eshton Hall (1785-1861, engraved bookplate (Franks 7624) on front free endpapers and autograph note 'The first & scarcest Edition' on verso of vol. I front free endpaper; *Catalogue of the Library at Eshton Hall, in the County of York* (London: 1820), p. 37 and C.J. Stewart, *A Catalogue of the Library Collected by Miss Richardson Currer, at Eshton Hall, Craven, Yorkshire* (London: 1833), p. 97) – Hugh Thomas Fattorini, Skipton Castle (1934-2005, bookplates on front free endpapers, initials on Wilson's bookplate in vol. I, pencil note on vol. I front free endpaper attributing the bindings to Edwards of Halifax, probably erroneously). £5,000

A WORK THAT GREATLY INFLUENCED CHARLOTTE BRONTË, FROM THE LIBRARY OF HER FATHER'S PATRON
FRANCES CURRER, WHO PROVIDED CHARLOTTE'S PSEUDONYM

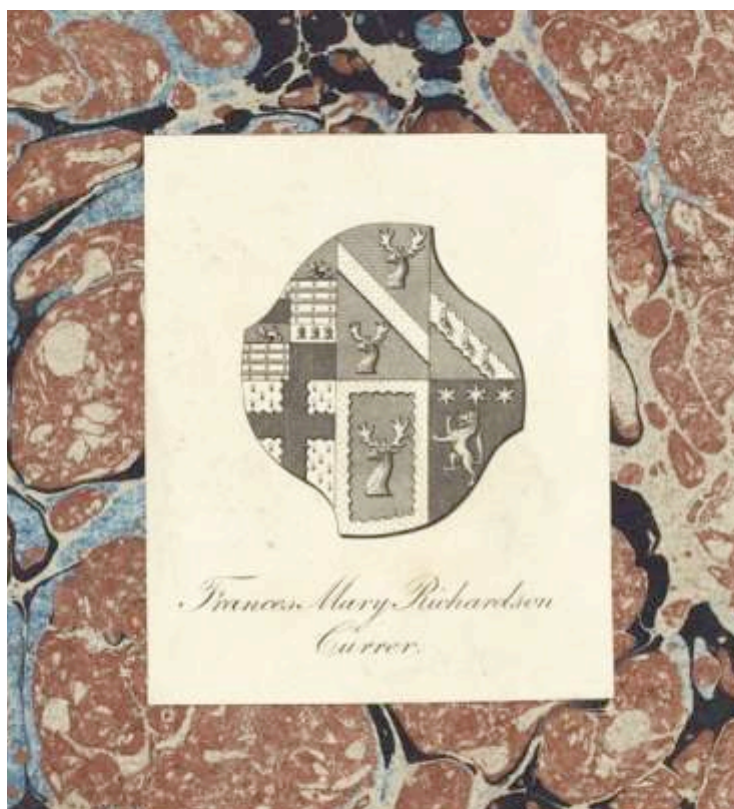
First edition, first issue of volume I, demy issue. The text of Bewick's celebrated work on British ornithology was drawn from the works of Pennant, Albin, Ray, Willughby, and others, and was written by Ralph Beilby (volume I) and, following a dispute with Beilby, Bewick himself (volume II); the illustrations were entirely Bewick's work. '[T]he text of the work contains little of originality or importance, its great popularity arising solely from the brilliance and fidelity of the woodcuts [...]. The success of the *History of British Birds* was immediate and complete; six editions were issued in Bewick's lifetime [...]. The *Birds* marked Bewick's high-water mark as an artist' (Mullens and Swann, pp. 62-63). The work was issued in four states, and these volumes are the demy issues, which were printed first and priced at 10s 6d (volume I; 1,000 copies printed) and 12s (volume II; 1,750 copies printed). Volume I was reprinted in 1798 but with the date 1797 on the title; this copy is the first issue, with the advertisement for the third edition of *General History of Quadrupeds* on the final page, and is the variant with the jug tailpiece on p. 22 vertical (in this copy the tailpiece on p. 285 is in its original, unbowdlerised state). Volume II of this set is Roscoe's Variant F, which Foxon placed as the third, rather than the sixth, to appear.

This set is from the library of the renowned bibliophile and collector Frances Currer, who was 'in possession of both the Richardson and Currer estates and inherits all the taste of the former family, having collected a very large and valuable library, and also possessing a fine collection of prints, shells, and fossils, in addition to what were collected by her great grandfather and great-uncle' (ODNB). A close friend of Richard Heber (whom some considered her suitor), Miss Currer formed a remarkable library at her family home of Eshton Hall, Yorkshire, which is believed to have comprised between 15,000 and 20,000 volumes, with 'substantial holdings in natural science, topography, antiquities, and history, together with a collection of the classics. There were rarities, some early printed books, a collection of Bibles, and a fine gathering of illustrated books. Although "collected with a view to utility ... The books individually are in the finest condition, and not a few of them in the richest and most tasteful bindings"' (*op. cit.*). Her friend Thomas Frognall Dibdin – who thought that her library was only surpassed by those of the Earl Spencer, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Buckingham – wrote that 'Miss Currer is not a collector of the caprice of a day. From earliest youth, her passion for reading and amassing books has been extreme; and fortunately her means enable her to gratify this passion to an extent of placing her at the head of all female Collectors in Europe. In fact, as I have often remarked, this Lady is a sort of modern Christina of the North' (*Reminiscences of a Literary Life* (London: 1836), p. 949). Such was the fame of Currer's library in Yorkshire, that Marianne Thormahlen suggests that, '[i]t is not impossible that Charlotte herself had access to Miss Currer's books at some point' ('The Brontë Pseudonyms: A Woman's Image – The Writer and Her Public', *English Studies* (1994), 246-55, at p. 247).

Currer was known as a generous and liberal patron in her native Yorkshire, and supported the Clergy Daughter's School at Cowan Bridge and the Keighley Mechanics' Institute; it is also 'more than likely' that she was also the 'benevolent individual, a wealthy lady, in the West Riding of Yorkshire' who gave £50 in 1821 to the subscription for the impoverished and recently-widowed curate of Howarth, Patrick Brontë (J. Barker, *The Brontës* (London: 1995), p. 105); certainly, she would have been known to the family as the patroness of the Cowan Bridge school, which Maria, Elizabeth, Charlotte, and Emily all attended and would later provide the model for Lowood Institution in *Jane Eyre*, and it is generally believed that her name was the source of Charlotte Brontë's *nom de plume* of Currer Bell.

The set of Bewick's *British Birds* at the Parsonage at Howarth was much read and copied by the Brontë children (see C. Alexander and J. Sellars, *The Art of the Brontës* (Cambridge: 1995) for a catalogue of their drawings after Bewick), and it was possibly used by John Bradley, their art teacher and, like Patrick Brontë and Currer, a member of the Keighley Mechanics' Institute, to instruct them. As Christine Alexander writes, '[t]he profound effect that Bewick's two-volume *History of British Birds*, in particular, had on the creative development of the Brontës cannot be overestimated. Judging from their surviving illustrations, Mr. Brontë's 1816 edition of *British Birds* was their earliest copybook, and the legacy of Bewick's ability to elicit an emotional and imaginative response is evident in their writings. Charlotte wrote of Bewick's "enchanted page / Where pictured thoughts that breathe and speak and burn / Still please alike our youth and riper age." She realized that he had the ability to infuse deep feeling into both his verbal and visual text, while remaining "[t]rue to the common Nature that we see" ('Educating "The Artist's Eye": Charlotte Brontë and the Pictorial Image' in S. Hagan and J. Wells, *The Brontës in the World of the Arts* (Aldershot and Burlington, VT: 2008), pp. 11-29, at p. 13). Indeed, the opening pages of *Jane Eyre* depict the heroine reading *British Birds* – 'Each picture told a story; mysterious often to my undeveloped understanding and imperfect feelings, yet ever profoundly interesting' (C. Brontë, *Jane Eyre* (London: 2006), p. 11) – and she identifies it on the shelf when she returns to Gateshead Hall during her aunt's final illness.

Mullens and Swann, p. 63; Nissen, *IVB*, 95; Roscoe 14d and 17d; Tattersfield TB 1.13 and TB 1.16; Zimmer, pp. 57-58.





'AN EXTRAORDINARY FEAT OF SEAMANSHIP'

10. BLIGH, William. A Narrative of the Mutiny, on Board His Majesty's Ship *Bounty*; and the Subsequent Voyage of Part of the Crew, in the Ship's Boat, from Tofua, One of the Friendly Islands, to Timor, a Dutch Settlement in the East Indies. *London: George Nicol, 1790.*

4to (266 x 210mm), pp. iv, 88; 3 folding engraved charts by W. Harrison and J. Walker after Bligh, and one engraved folding plate of the plan of *The Bounty's* launch; lightly washed, one chart slightly creased and with old marginal repairs; late 20th-century half red morocco over marbled boards, spine lettered and decorated in gilt; a very good copy. **£7,500**

First edition. Bligh's own account of the mutiny on the *Bounty*, written and published within months of his return to England. Bligh was anxious to ensure that his version of events was widely publicised and the *Narrative* 'gives Bligh's first, and lasting, opinion of what caused the mutiny. This issue was of great importance to Bligh, for on it turned his career and public image. As he was manifestly not the harsh disciplinarian flogger of the kind usually regarded as the main cause of a mutiny (such as Captain Pigot of HMS *Hermione*), and as Bligh never accepted that his personal manner – as a foul-mouthed nagger – could provoke anybody to mutiny, he was left with little option but to find an explanation in the character and conduct of the mutineers. He found such an explanation in the charms of Tahitian women: he, Bligh, did not cause the men to mutiny; they mutinied for their own evil and pathetic ends' (Gavin Kennedy, *Captain Bligh*, 1989, p. 183).

Bligh explains it thus in the text: 'The women at Otaheite are handsome, mild and chearful in their manners and conversation, possessed of great sensibility, and have sufficient delicacy to

make them admired and beloved. The chiefs were so much attached to our people, that they rather encouraged their stay among them than otherwise, and even made them promises of large possessions. Under these, and many other attendant circumstances, equally desirable, it is now perhaps not so much to be wondered at, though scarcely possible to have been foreseen, that a set of sailors most of them void of connections, should be led away; especially when, in addition to such powerful inducements, they imagined it in their power to fix themselves in the midst of plenty, on the finest island in the world, where they need not labour and where the allurements of dissipation are beyond anything that can be conceived' (Bligh, *Narrative* pp. 9–10).

Bligh was set adrift by the mutineers in the ship's 23-foot-long launch, and undertook one of the most remarkable open-boat voyages, which also produced important cartographical and survey data: 'Everyone knows that the *Bounty's* crew, led by Fletcher Christian, mutinied and set Bligh and eighteen loyal crewmen adrift in a 23-foot launch shortly after the ship had left Tahiti in April 1789. In their small boat Bligh and his companions made a remarkable journey of more than three and a half thousand miles from Tofoa to Timor in six weeks over largely uncharted waters. What is not so well known is that in the course of this hazardous journey Bligh took the opportunity to chart and name parts of the unknown north-east coast of New Holland as he passed along it – an extraordinary feat of seamanship' (Wantrup p. 128).

ESTC T7185; Ferguson 71; Hill 132; Kroepelien 87; Sabin 5908a; Wantrup 61.

11. BONAPARTE, Charles Lucian, prince di Canino e di Musignano. A Geographical and Comparative List of the Birds of Europe and North America. *London: Manning and Smithson for John van Voorst, 1838.*

8vo in 4s (223 x 138mm), pp. vii, [1 (blank)], 67, [1 (imprint)], [4 (publisher's advertisement)]; a few light spots or marks; original green cloth, boards with blind-ruled borders, upper board lettered in gilt, lemon-yellow endpapers, uncut; extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped, boards slightly discoloured, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: William C.P. Medhcote (contemporary ownership inscription on upper pastedown) – neat annotations throughout the text in an early hand, adding English names to some European birds and also inserting details of new species and abbreviated authorities, and occasional details of markings etc. £250

First edition. The distinguished French ornithologist Charles Lucien Bonaparte (1803-1857) was the eldest son of Napoleon I's second surviving brother Lucien Bonaparte, and was born in France and brought up in Italy. During a sojourn in the United States he met Audubon and studied the ornithology of the continent, which resulted in his four-volume *American Ornithology* (Philadelphia, PA: 1825-1833). It was followed by the present work, which was 'a general enumeration of the Birds of Europe and North America, which, besides giving the comparative Ornithology of these two regions, contains the most complete list hitherto published of the Birds of each, arranged under their respective Genera and Tribes according to the present state of Ornithology' (p. v). Bonaparte uses the Linnean nomenclature throughout, in preference to earlier systems, and cross-references the species to the two leading contemporary works on the subject: 'Throughout the list, I have quoted as Types of the Species under consideration, the figures of the great works of Mr. Gould and M. Audubon on the Ornithology of the two regions, as they must be considered the standard works on the subject. The merit of M. Audubon's work yields only to the size of his book; while Mr Gould's work on the Birds of Europe, inferior in size to that of M. Audubon's, is the most beautiful work on Ornithology that has ever appeared in this or any other country' (p. vi).

BM(NH) I, p. 194; Freeman, *British Natural History Books*, 375; Sabin 6265; Zimmer p. 67.

12. BRODIE, Walter. *Pitcairn's Island, and the Islanders in 1850...* Together with Extracts from his Private Journal, and a few Hints upon California; also, the Reports of all Commanders of H.M. Ships that have Touched at the above Island since 1800. *London: Whittaker & Co., 1851.*

8vo in 12s (198 x 121mm), pp. iv (title, imprint on verso, preface), [5]-260; lithographic portrait frontispiece by Madeley, 2 lithographic plates by Madeley after Frederick William Beechey and one full-page lithographic illustration in the text; letterpress slip tipped onto verso of frontispiece, 'The Author would feel obliged if his Subscribers would pay for the several Copies of this Work which they have kindly taken ...'; scattered light spotting, very light offsetting onto title, short, skilfully-repaired marginal tear on A2; original green cloth, boards blocked in blind with elaborate border, printed paper title-label on spine, white endpapers, uncut; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, otherwise a very good copy in the original cloth and retaining the slip addressed to the subscribers; *provenance*: J.W. Hoyland, Selly Oak, Birmingham, 14 March 1925 (loosely-inserted invoice from the Society of Friends' Bookshop, London).
£400

First edition. The colonial politician and author Walter Brodie (1811-1884) was born in England, but emigrated to New Zealand to pursue his business and political interests, and published his *Remarks on the Present State of New Zealand* in 1845. Whilst ashore on Pitcairn's Island on 24 March 1850, the vessel upon which Brodie was travelling to the Californian gold fields was blown offshore, leaving him on the island: 'Four other gentlemen, fellow-passengers, were likewise in the same predicament with myself, our worldly possessions consisting of the clothes we stood up in, whilst the chances of our being able to pursue our journey within any reasonable time were quite uncertain. Thrown thus upon the hospitality of the islanders, avowedly destitute of the means of making them any return, we were not only received with the most cordial welcome, but treated with a *prévenance* of attention (the offspring of natural politeness) which could not have been exceeded in the most polished European society, and which enables me, in spite of the disappointed object of my voyage, to reckon those few weeks among the happiest of my life. My time was principally occupied in gathering materials for an account of this virtuous and interesting community, which I feel myself bound to make public, in hope that it may draw attention, now more than ever needed, to their condition, and thus partially discharge the obligation which my fellow-passengers and myself have incurred' (pp. [iii]-iv).

Brodie's work provides an account of the later events in the lives of the *Bounty* mutineers who settled on the island. 'He gives a very detailed list of all the *Bounty* descendants and a valuable shipping record of vessels calling at the island. In this book are published a great many visitors' letters' (Hill). Brodie was eventually rescued and made his way to California; although he does write about the state, Cowan comments that the book 'Relates but slightly to California. The author describes San Francisco as "a horrid sink of iniquity", and refers to some of his experiences there with considerable fervor'. The work proved popular, and three editions were published by Whittaker in 1851.

Australasian Bibliography I, p. 58; Cowan, *California and the Pacific West*, p. 24; Ferguson 7444 (variant binding in black cloth); Hill 185; Howes B-797; Kroepelien 130; NZNB 674; Sabin 8181.

LANDING IN BOUNTY BAY.

M E C C A.

BY

RICHARD BURTON.

13. BURTON, Sir Richard Francis. *The Guide-Book. A Pictorial Pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. (Including Some of the more Remarkable Incidents in the Life of Mohammed, the Arab Lawgiver).* London: William Clowes and Sons for the Author, 1865.

8vo (194 x 126mm), pp. 58; woodcut portrait frontispiece of Burton by J. Cooper after W.J. Allen, retaining original tissue guard; original light-green printed wrappers, upper cover with short title and author's name, black-ruled border with small floral device at corners, late-20th-century green cloth case; wrappers very lightly rubbed at extremities and with short (*circa* 7mm) chip at head of spine, nonetheless a fine copy; *provenance*: Quentin George Keynes (1921-2003). £15,000

BURTON'S 'EXCEEDINGLY RARE' GUIDE-BOOK

FROM QUENTIN KEYNES' CELEBRATED COLLECTION OF BURTON

First and only edition. Burton prepared and published this work to accompany an exhibition of paintings arranged by the Royal Polytechnic Institution as a 'Pictorial Representation' of his celebrated pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, which comprised 'dissolving views' painted by Childe and Hills, the majority after Burton's original drawings. Textually, *The Guide-Book* is of importance because it corrects errors which appeared in the first and second editions of *Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah* (1855-1856 and 1857 respectively), and it contains an account of the main rites connected with the Hajj, and the life, death, and burial of Mohammed; it should therefore be seen as complementary to the *Personal Narrative*.

In her biography of her husband Isabel Burton wrote that '[o]n the 17th of May the Polytechnic in London opened with an account of Richard's travels in Mecca, and a dissolving view of Richard's picture in uniform. It was arranged by Mr. Pepper of "Pepper's Ghost," and a quantity of little green pamphlets with the lecture were sold at the door' (*The Life of Captain Sir Richd. F. Burton* (London: 1893), I, p. 398). The pamphlet's rarity is presumably explained by its production to accompany a temporary exhibition; certainly in 1923 Penzer described *The Guide-Book* as 'exceedingly rare' and stated that 'this very rare booklet has never appeared for sale in the sale-room except once amongst a large collection of Burton books (June 1910)' (p. 76), and that there was no copy in the British Museum (an omission subsequently made good). To the British Library copy, COPAC adds the Pitt Rivers copy at Cambridge and another at King's College, London in the UK. Kirkpatrick identifies Burton's own copy (together with an incomplete set of sheets, presumably proofs), which was initially held by the Kensington Library and then relocated to the Royal Anthropological Institute (*A Catalogue of the Library of Sir Richard Burton* (London: 1978), 25), before it was sold to the Christensen Fund in 1986, which deposited it on permanent loan at the Huntington Library, California.

Although not marked as such, this copy is from the celebrated Burton library assembled by the explorer, film-maker and book-collector Quentin Keynes, which was one of the most important in private or institutional ownership. The collection was rich in both printed books and manuscripts, and was extensively consulted by scholars, including Burton's most recent biographer, Mary S. Lovell, who described it as a 'treasure trove' (*A Rage to Live* (London: 1998), p. xv). It also provided the material for Keynes' Roxburghe Club book *The Search for the Source of the Nile: Correspondence between Captain Richard Burton, Captain John Speke and others, from Burton's Unpublished East African Letter Book* (London: 1999) and his paper 'The Labyrinthine Paths of Collecting Richard Burton' in A.H. Jutzi (ed.) *In Search of Richard Burton: Papers from a Huntington Library Symposium* (San Marino, CA: 1993), pp. 107-131.

Casada 39; Penzer p. 76; Spink 37.

14. BUTTERFLIES — ‘Schmetterlinge. 292 handgemalte Abbildungen ca. 1780’ [label on upper board] [*Germany: circa 1800*].

Folio (322 x 200 mm), manuscript on paper, ff. i + 32, in an 18th-century German hand, with substantial use of *Kurrentschrift*, illustrated with 4 nature-printed butterflies on f. iv and 294 mounted ink and water- and/or bodycolour drawings of butterflies (possibly varnished in part) on the recto pages of ff. 2-31, all labelled in a contemporary hand, some with contemporary paper labels, captioned with Latin names and habitat, many showing one or several pin holes, all leaves but one watermarked with a central crown within cartouche, countermark of initials ‘G S’ above two curved fish, both within ornamental watermarked frames, alternate leaves numbered in ink with Roman numerals, polyglot glossary of butterfly terminology on f. iv, index to contents on ff. 1^{r-v} and 32r, ink notes and sums on lower pastedown and some versos, occasional additional notes in a later hand, later pencil foliation in top right corners of recto pages; a little browned, mainly on margins, endpapers rather marked, some worming, some cockling caused by adhesive used to mount butterflies, occasional ink marks and offsetting of colour; contemporary marbled paper over boards, [?]early 20th-century manuscript title-label on upper cover; lacking ties, upper tie crudely replaced, covers rubbed causing loss of paper at edges, a few worm holes, spine worn with losses; *provenance*: ‘1915 München 2.-’ ([?]acquisition note in pencil on upper pastedown) – clipping from bookseller’s catalogue, annotated ‘Kat. Nr. 312 S. 7’ and (in another hand) ‘Carlebach Heidelberg 1909’, tipped onto upper pastedown – Dr Wolfgang Krämer, 1930 (bookplate on upper pastedown). £6,000

PAPER MUSEUM OF BUTTERFLIES AND NATURE PRINTING

This illustrated manuscript is the result of an enthusiast’s active engagement with the scientific and scholarly study of butterflies and their printed manifestations at the turn of the nineteenth century. The collection, classification and study of butterflies had been thriving in Germanic areas by the later eighteenth century. The Linnean system of classification, which had been instituted earlier in the century, was constantly expanded to accommodate the growing number of known butterfly species, and allowed lepidopterists not only to draw up inventories for specific local areas, but also to publish extensively on butterflies from around the world.

This manuscript is a paper museum of more than two hundred labelled and numbered species of butterflies. These were drawn and hand-coloured on paper, pasted onto one or more additional layers of paper (creating a three-dimensional effect) and mounted. The indices provided at the front and the back of the volume testify to a methodical approach to their organisation, and most likely a unique one, since the selection and arrangement do not seem to match any set of butterflies presented in contemporary German publications. The 294 pictures of butterflies pasted into the main part of the manuscript are arranged in five sections in agreement with contemporary Linnean classifications (Nymphalidae; Danainae, etc.; Equites achivi and trojani; Sphingidae; Bombycidae, the last two selecting rare examples); and European butterflies. Most of the exemplars shown are from overseas, and labelled as such, with the Americas, Africa and Asia, including Surinam, Sierra Leone, Jamaica, China and the East Indies making common appearances, while the final section focuses on Hungarian butterflies. Some of the illustrations retain early paper labels, which seem to indicate that the specimens were mounted in another manner before being pasted into the present manuscript. Furthermore, the specimens’ thoraxes and wings appear to have been pierced several times prior to their inclusion in the volume.

Particularly notable are four early examples of illustrations of butterflies produced by nature printing, pasted onto the flyleaf verso. While nature printing of plants had been refined and propagated in printed herbals of the eighteenth century, the use of the process with the infinitely more fragile specimens of butterflies was only just beginning to be explored. In clarity and technical execution the nature-printed butterflies in this manuscript anticipate the classic monumental publication on nature printing of lepidoptera, S.F. Denton's *As Nature Shows Them* (Boston: 1900). These four mounted nature prints are labelled 'Ein Andenken von Herrn Prof. Esper in Erlangen', and thus refer to Eugen Johann Christoph Esper (1742-1810) as their source. Esper was extraordinary professor of natural history, a collector with zoological interests, and the author of a number of richly illustrated books on European butterflies and on their extra-European cousins. The inscription suggests that the author of the manuscript had personal contact with Esper – possibly even studied with him. The manuscript appears to have been assembled with a particular admiration for the aesthetic qualities of butterflies. It is prefaced by an excerpt from a poem by Johann Nepomuk Cosmas Michael Denis, 'Abendgedanken' praising the butterfly as expression of the beauty of nature and Creation. Bibliographical references below the excerpt mention the Swiss painter and entomologist Johann Kaspar Füssli (1743-1786), who was well-known for his depictions of plants and insects.

The Dr Wolfgang Krämer whose bookplate appears on the upper pastedown was probably the Bavarian philologist and historian of the same name (1885-1972, PhD Munich 1929), who also pursued a career as a bookseller and wrote, among other things, on poetry. Krämer would have appreciated both the poetic-artistic elements of the volume and its appeal as an object for collectors (interestingly, an early pencil note on the upper pastedown, apparently a record of purchase, locates the book in Munich in 1915).



15. BUTTERFLIES – Pierre Hippolyte LUCAS. Histoire naturelle des lépidoptères d'Europe. Paris: Imprimerie des Bacquenois for Pauquet and L. Debure, 1834[-1835].

26 livraisons bound in one volume, 8vo in 4s (226 x 143mm), pp. [4 (half-title 'Bibliothèque zoologique', verso blank, title, imprint on verso)], 216; steel-engraved part-title and 80 steel-engraved plates numbered 1-8, *8bis*, and 9-79 after Alexis Noel and printed by Folliau for Pauquet; some variable, generally light spotting and browning; contemporary French half green morocco over marbled paper boards, the flat spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in one, others with central gilt decoration, red-speckled edges; spine slightly faded, edges lightly rubbed, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: Henri Pasteur (early ownership signature on front free endpaper) – Edward Twigg, 'Souv[enir]. du Grand Saconnex', September 1912 (ownership inscription on front free endpaper; presumably these inscriptions are of Edward John Hanbury Twigg (1896-1942) and his grandfather Marc Henri Pasteur (1827-1909) of Grand-Saconnex). **£950**

First edition. The French natural historian and lepidopterist Lucas (1814-1899) was an assistant curator at the *Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle*, member of the Société entomologique de France, and the author of a number of accounts of zoological findings of scientific travels, including those of d'Orbigny's 1826-1833 expedition to South America. His *Histoire naturelle des lépidoptères d'Europe* is illustrated with eighty finely-engraved plates by the artist Alexis Nicolas Noel (1792-1871), which depict nearly four hundred species of butterflies and moths, divided into three families (diurnal, crepuscular, and nocturnal). The work was issued in 26 *livraisons* during 1834 and 1835, and this copy has been bound up without the appendix 'De la chasse et de la préparation des papillons' (formed of two text leaves and two plates), which was presumably issued after the main text. The work is known in two states (with the plates coloured and uncoloured, as here), and was re-published in 1845 and 1864.

Hagen I, p. 498; Horn & Schenkling 13976; Nissen, ZBI 2580.



H. Nod. Dmsel

Augustin Dmsel

() genre: *Papillon*

Machaon
Alexanor

P. Machaon
P. Alexanor



16. [CARNARVON (Henry John George HERBERT, 3rd Earl of)]. Portugal and Galicia, with a Review of the Social and Political State of the Basque Provinces; and a Few Remarks on Recent Events in Spain. To which is now Subjoined, a Reply to the 'Policy of England towards Spain'. London: W. Clowes and Son for John Murray, 1837.

2 volumes, 8vo in 12s (191 x 118mm), pp. I: xx, 362; II: iv, 452; errata slip bound in at the end of vol. II; II, Q4 and R1 both marked with asterisks and apparently both cancellantia (see below); a few passages in vol. II in two columns; light spotting on a few ll., very short marginal tear on II I10; contemporary full purple hard-grained morocco gilt by Hayday, boards with borders of narrow fillets enclosing a broad rule, central panel with floral cornerpieces enclosing a central gilt British royal crown, spines gilt in compartments, lettered directly in 2 and with imprint at the foot, other compartments panelled in gilt, the lower one with central royal crown, board edges roll-tooled in gilt, turn-ins ruled and roll-tooled in gilt, pink watered silk linings, those on the pastedowns with gilt cornerpieces, all edges gilt, pink silk markers (that in vol. I partially cut, [?]by binder's knife); some discolouration on boards, extremities lightly rubbed, light spotting of flyleaves and free endpapers, the latter also lightly cockled, nonetheless a very good copy in a royal binding by Hayday; *provenance*: Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover (1771-1851), gilt stamps on bindings and engraved 'E D C' armorial bookplates on upper pastedowns, both with his crest as Duke of Cumberland; ink stamps as king of Hanover on versos of titles – very few marginal pencil annotations in a later hand. £950

A HANDSOME SET OF 'A VERY REMARKABLE WORK' ON PORTUGAL AND SPAIN

FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND

Second edition, later issue. Henry John George Herbert, third Earl of Carnarvon (1800-1849), was educated at Eton and Oxford before following his passion for travel, history and literature in journeys through North Africa and Greece, and most extensively to Portugal and Spain. *Portugal and Galicia* is a first-person account of Carnarvon's travels during 1827/1828, with additional material based on notes taken during earlier travels. As he explains in his dedication to George Wyndham, 3rd Earl of Egremont (1751-1837), Carnarvon here wishes to convey his impressions of the lands and peoples during these tumultuous times to the general reader – a departure from the strictly political focus that had informed his composition of *The Last Days of the Portuguese Constitution* (London: 1830). The narrative is, indeed, a lively one with much detail on daily life, landscape and local customs.

While the first edition of *Portugal and Galicia* (1836) covers political events up to, and leading to, the institution of King Miguel I in 1828, and the author's experiences of the same (including several incidents of his imprisonment on account of suspected political sympathies), this second edition is a revised, supplemented and thus first complete account of Carnarvon's travels during, and through, the political uproars around the Spanish civil wars. In an additional chapter, the '[a]uthor becomes six years younger than he was in the last Chapter', and retrospectively assesses, among other things, the '[d]istracted state of Spain in 1822' and '[c]arnage of the Royalists at Cervera' (vol. I, chapter VII). Carnarvon's description of the *Guerillas* culminates in an account of an 'accidental interview' with one chief, ending with the latter's thoughtful, and perhaps unexpected, contemplations upon seeing children playing in the street: "'We are well acquainted with the law of the old time and the law of God: but these little ones – what law will they know?" – and his voice faltered with emotion' (vol. I, p. 262) – a vision of the future of 1822, as told by Carnarvon in 1837.

A second chapter added to the 1837 edition (vol. II, chapter XV) represents the author's reaction to the critical reception of the previous year's edition, and complements Carnarvon's chapters on the Basque provinces and events of the 1820s foreshadowing the Carlist War. Carnarvon explains in the preface: 'Since this Work first appeared, it has undergone the ordeal of a large portion of the reviewing of literature of the country, and I may thank the reviewers, with scarcely an exception, for the friendly nature of their criticism. A pamphlet has, however, appeared, entitled "Policy of England towards Spain, considered chiefly with reference to the Social and Political State of the Basque Provinces," disputing many of the positions laid down and facts advanced in my Basque chapter, and, indeed, calling into question the general accuracy of my statements. [...] I have found myself bound to repel the charges of mis-statement, or at least of unpardonable inaccuracy' (vol. I, pp. xv-xvi).

Notably, Carnarvon revised his work several times, and there are at least two separate issues of this edition: this set has two cancelled leaves, whereas in others only II, R1 is cancelled. One of these is an adjustment of a political-ethical nature in a passage considering a model for the British government: 'Is it [...] Belgium, scarcely recovered from the shock of violent change, and still reeling under its effects; Belgium, where the resentments of the adverse factions have scarcely yet subsided with the subsiding of the civil war', to which this issue adds the phrase, 'although that kingdom is governed by a wise and virtuous Prince?' (vol. II, Q3/Q4).

The *Quarterly Review* assessed the success of this second edition of *Portugal and Galicia* quickly and positively: 'This is a very remarkable work. It is not only a graphic description of the face of the country, and an impartial and sagacious account of the moral and political condition of Spain and Portugal; but it relates also to a series of personal adventures and perils, very unusual in modern Europe; and which, while they do honour to the spirit of him who sought information at such risks, exhibit more of the real state of the Iberian Peninsula than could have been obtained by a less ardent and less intrepid inquirer' (vol. 58 (1837), p. 254).

This set is in an elaborate, closely contemporary binding by the leading English binder James Hayday (fl. ca. 1828-1859) for Ernest Augustus. The son of George III, Ernest Augustus was created Duke of Cumberland in 1799, and this set bears his bookplate and *supralibros* as Cumberland. In 1837, the year of publication, he became King of Hanover upon his niece Victoria's accession to the British throne; the ink stamp on the versos of the title pages postdates his return to Germany. Ernest Augustus was best known for his enthusiastic participation in the French Revolutionary Wars (1791-1795) and conservative position in the English Parliament, and also for his international perspective on political affairs.

Palau 44674 (misdated 1836).



CHANDLER'S TRAVELS IN GREECE:

'THE ACCOUNT OF ATHENS IS VERY IMPORTANT; IT WAS THE MOST DETAILED THAT HAD YET APPEARED'

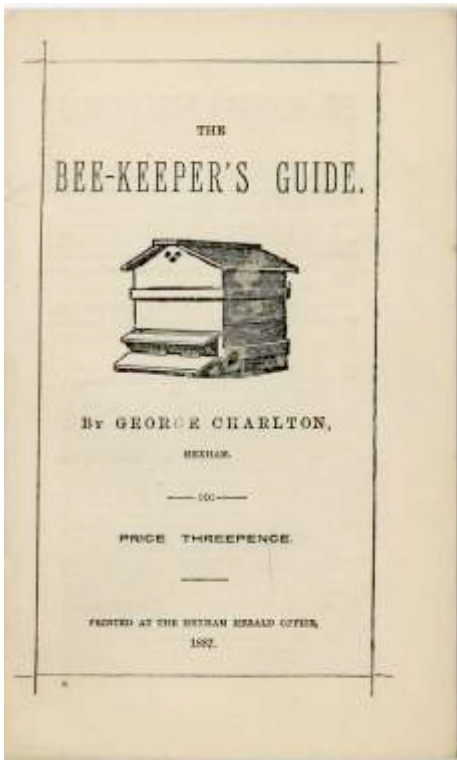
17. CHANDLER, Richard. *Travels in Greece: or an Account of a Tour made at the Expense of the Society of Dilettanti.* Oxford: 'Printed at The Clarendon Press... Sold by J. Dodsley, J. Robson, T. Cadell, P. Elmsley, and G. Robinson, London; and by D. Prince, Oxford', 1776.

4to (261 x 219mm), pp. 4 (title, verso blank, plates and references to plan), xiv (contents), [2 (errata and advertisement)], 304; 7 engraved maps and plans by J. Barber and T. Kitchin, 2 folding; occasional light spotting or marking, light offsetting from engravings onto text, one folding map with skilfully repaired tears; contemporary speckled half roan over marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, red-sprinkled edges; slightly rubbed and scuffed, traces of bookplate on upper pastedown, nonetheless very good, clean copy; *provenance*: David Rhys-Phillips (20th-century booklabel on upper pastedown). **£2,500**

First edition. The classical scholar, traveller, and author Chandler (bap. 1737, d. 1810) was educated at Winchester College and Queen's College, Oxford, and awarded a demyship at Magdalen College in 1757. Following the publication of an annotated collection of fragments by Tyrtaeus, Simonides, Theognis, Alcaeus, Sappho, and other Greek poets in 1759, Chandler published a catalogue of the Arundel marbles in 1763 as *Marmora Oxoniensis*. 'In 1764 Chandler was introduced to the Society of Dilettanti by Robert Wood, editor of *The Ruins of Palmyra*, and was commissioned by the society to undertake a tour of exploration in Asia Minor and Greece in the first independent mission funded by the society. As treasurer he was given command of the expedition, and was accompanied by Nicholas Revett [...] and by the watercolour painter William Edmund Pars. They were instructed to make Smyrna their headquarters and thence "to make excursions to the several remains of antiquity in that neighbourhood"; to make exact plans and measurements; to make "accurate drawings of the bas-reliefs and ornaments"; and to copy all inscriptions, all the while keeping "minute diaries". Having embarked from Gravesend on 9 June 1764 the party spent about a year in Asia Minor [...]. On 20 August 1765 they left Smyrna for Athens, where Chandler gloomily noted that the Parthenon was in danger of being completely destroyed. He bought two fragments of the Parthenon frieze that had been built into houses in the town and was presented with a trunk that had fallen from one of the metopes and lay neglected in a garden. Although the party visited other parts of the Greek mainland their plans to visit Ithaca, Cephallonia, and Corfu were abandoned, principally because of the group's poor health' (ODNB).

The party returned to England in November 1766, and the first work to be derived from the expedition was *Ionian Antiquities, or, Ruins of Magnificent and Famous Buildings in Ionia*, which was written by Chandler and illustrated with the architectural drawings of Revett and the topographical views of Pars, and published by the Society of Dilettanti in 1769. Chandler then published the epigraphy of the monuments, with a Latin translation, as *Inscriptiones antiquae, pleraeque nondum editae, in Asia Minore et Graecia* (Oxford: 1774), followed by his travel journals: *Travels in Asia Minor* (Oxford: 1775) and the present work. Blackmer states that, 'the account of Athens is very important; it was the most detailed that had yet appeared, and Chandler also made the first public announcement of the discovery of the temple of Apollo Epikourios at Bassae', based on information provided by the French architect Joachim Bocher, who had discovered it. BAL comments that 'Chandler's two travel books proved popular' (p. 2547), and a pirated Dublin edition also appeared in 1776 (without maps), followed by a German edition in 1777 and a French translation in 1803. In his *A History of the Oxford University Press* (Oxford: 1975), Carter records that 500 copies of the first edition of *Travels in Greece* were printed (I, p. 602), of which a significant proportion are held institutionally (ESTC records some 73 such copies worldwide).

Blackmer 319; ESTC T63359; Lowndes p. 408; Weber II, 554.



18. CHARLTON, George. *The Bee-keeper's Guide* [titled thus on wrapper]. [Hexham]: 'Printed at the Hexham Herald Office' [for the author], 1887.

12mo (165 × 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; lower edge slightly creased and small spot on fore-edges, otherwise a fine copy of this rare and fragile work. **£600**

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

First and only edition. Charlton introduces his *Guide* with the words: 'After 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 18 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 could 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.

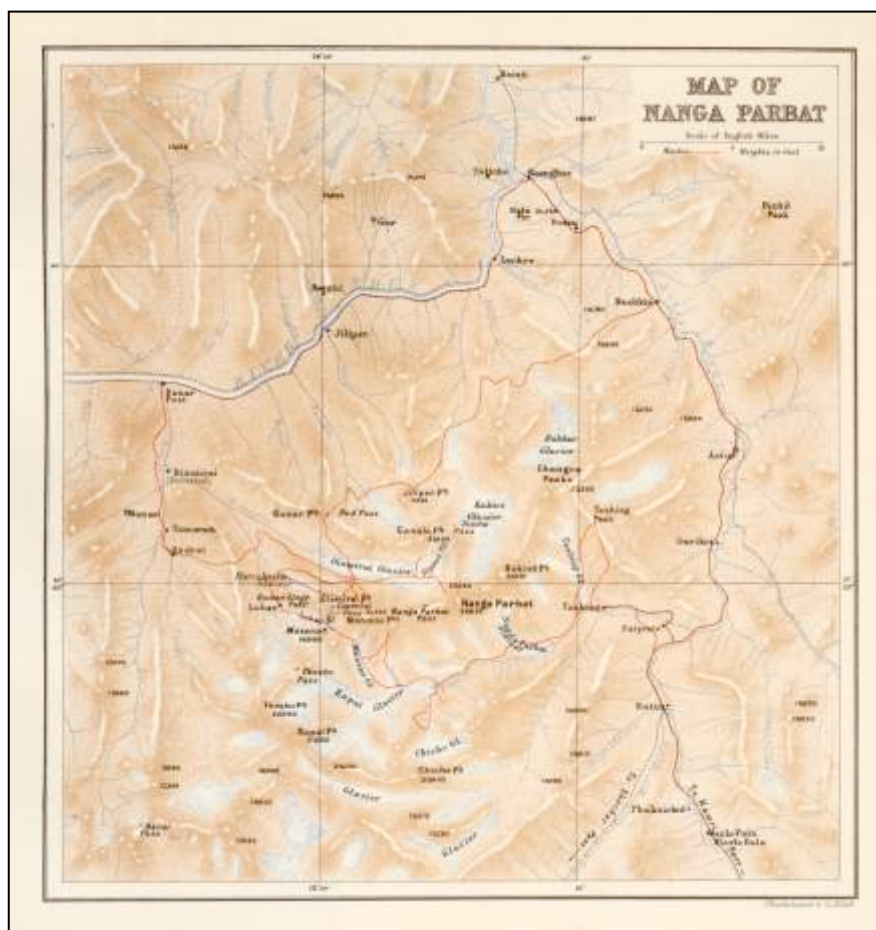
Queen Cage, 6d. and 1s.

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), and WorldCat does not report any further copies; not in *British Bee Books*; no copy can be traced in Anglo-American auction records since 1975.



19. COLLIE, John Norman. *Climbing on the Himalaya and other Mountain Ranges.* Edinburgh: T. and A. Constable for David Douglas, 1902.

8vo (221 x 141mm), pp. vii, [1 (note)], [2 (contents, verso blank)], [2 (illustrations, verso blank)], 315, [1 (publisher's advertisement)]; photogravure frontispiece and 14 photogravure plates, all retaining tissue guards, after Collie and Colin B. Phillip, 3 Swantype plates after Phillip, one double-page, and 3 folding lithographic maps by J. Bartholomew & Co.; loosely-inserted flyer advertising the work, 8vo, 4pp; some light spotting on early ll. and flyer; original green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, top edges gilt, others uncut; endpapers slightly spotted, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, nonetheless a very good copy in the original cloth; *provenance*: 'M. Holzmann' (signature on front free endpaper, most probably that of Sir Maurice Holzmann, 1835-1909, Secretary and Keeper of the Records of the Duchy of Cornwall, Clerk of the Council of the Prince of Wales, and Extra Groom-in-Waiting to King Edward VII; alpine mountaineer and member of the Alpine and Climbers Clubs; presumably acquired after the posthumous dispersal of his library by:) – **Humphrey Owen Jones**, Clare College, Cambridge (1878-1912, bookplate dated 1909 on upper pastedown). **£1,350**

First edition. The organic chemist and mountaineer Collie (1859-1942) was educated at Charterhouse and Clifton College, before studying chemistry at University College, Bristol and Queen's College, Belfast. A series of teaching and research positions at Würzburg University, the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, and University College, London followed, which culminated in his professorship in chemistry at the College of the Pharmaceutical Society, London in 1896 and then professorship in organic chemistry at University College, University of London in 1902.

'Besides his eminence as a scientist, [Collie] acquired great fame as a climber and explorer of mountains. Beginning with the Cuillin peaks in Skye, where he discovered many new climbs, he climbed with notable success in the Alps, and went in 1895 with A. F. Mummery to the Himalayas, where they attempted the ascent of Nanga Parbat; during this expedition Mummery was killed, an episode which deeply affected Collie. The latter also climbed in the Lofoten islands off the Norwegian coast, but his greatest work was done in his pioneering climbing, mapping, and surveying in the Canadian Rockies. His books, *Climbing on the Himalaya and other Mountain Ranges* (1902) and (with Hugh E. M. Stutfield) *Climbs and Exploration in the Canadian Rockies* (1903), are famous records. In Britain, Collie climbed particularly in Skye, Snowdon, and the Lake District. He was elected president of the Alpine Club in 1920 and was an honorary member of many other climbing clubs' (ODNB).

Climbing on the Himalaya and other Mountain Ranges was the first book published by this 'outstanding British climber and mountaineer' (F.V. Hartemann and R. Hauptman, *The Mountain Encyclopedia* (Lanham, MD: 2005), p. 54), and is described by Perret as 'Ouvrage important sur cette période de l'alpinisme, peu courant et recherché'. The substantial first part (pp. 1-134) is dedicated to the Himalayas – and includes a full account of Mummery's ill-fated 1895 expedition to Nanga Parbat – while the second part is composed of accounts of expeditions in the Canadian Rockies, the Alps, the Lofoten Islands, A Chuilionn, Ireland, and Wastdale Head. The work concludes with 'A Reverie', 'The Oromaniacal Quest', 'Fragment from a Lost MS.', and 'Notes on the Himalayan Mountains'.

This copy was previous in the library of the Welsh chemist and mountaineer Humphrey Owen Jones, who was educated at the universities of Wales and Cambridge. In 1901 he was appointed Jacksonian Demonstrator at Cambridge, becoming a Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge in 1902 and College Lecturer in Chemistry and Physics in 1903. A distinguished career as a teacher, researcher and author followed, which led to his election to the Royal Society on 2 May 1912 (Collie had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1896; the Royal Society's biographical records reveal that the chemists R. Meldola, W.H. Perkin, A.C. Brown, and H.B. Dixon were proposers for both men).

Jones was also an enthusiastic mountaineer, who climbed regularly in Snowdonia from 1907: '[he] proved to be a born rock climber, and he brought to mountaineering the same vigour and enthusiasm which he showed in his scientific work. Within a very few years he was regarded as one of the most skilful cragsmen and capable mountaineers in Britain' (J. Shorter, 'Humphrey Owen Jones, F.R.S. (1878-1912), Chemist and Mountaineer', in *Notes and Records of the Royal Society of London* (vol. 33 (1979), pp. 261-277, at p. 272). Together with his student and (later) wife Muriel Gwendolen Edwards, he visited the Alps regularly. 'He was particularly interested in the south side of Mont Blanc, with its great Brouillard and Peuteret Ridges. Jones was present on several notable first ascents including the Aiguille Blanche de Peuteret from the west, the Brouillard Ridge from the Col Emile Rey, and La Pointe Isolee of Les Dames Anglaises' (*loc. cit.*). This interest would have doubtless made Collie's work particularly interesting to Jones, since the chapter on the Alps discusses Mont Blanc in some detail. Following their marriage on 1 August 1912, the Joneses honeymooned in the Alps, where they embarked upon an ascent of Mont Rouge de Peuteret (a peak on the south side of Mont Blanc) with their guide Julius Truffer on 15 August. During the ascent, Truffer slipped and pulled the other two, roped climbers with him to their deaths on the Fresnay Glacier, some 300 metres below.

NLS, *Mountaineering*, c259; Neate C94; Perret 1059; Yakushi (3rd ed.) C315.

20. COOK, Captain James – Sir Joseph BANKS, editor. Captain Cook's Florilegium. A Selection of Engravings from the Drawings of Plants Collected by Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander on Captain Cook's First Voyage to the Islands of the Pacific, with Accounts of the Voyage by Wilfrid Blunt and of the Botanical Explorations and Prints by William T. Stearn. *London: Lion and Unicorn Press, 1973.* Folio (603 x 451mm), pp. [2 (half-title, verso blank)], [2 (frontispiece text, printed in blue ink)], [2 (title printed in gold and black, verso with printing information)], [3 (contents and illustrations, printed in black and coloured inks)], [1 (blank)], [14 (section-title of 'The Voyage', verso blank, text)], [22 (section-title of 'The Botanical Explorations', verso blank, text, blank p.)], [2 (bibliography, verso blank)], [60 (section-title 'The Plates', verso blank, text to accompany plates)], [2 (index of plates and colophon)], [2 (blank l.)]; engraved frontispiece and 29 engraved plates after finished drawings by F.P. Nodder, J.F. Miller, James Miller, and J. Cleveley from Sydney Parkinson's sketches, printed by Thomas Ross and Son and Michael Rand, RCA, all retaining tissue guards; original black Nigerian morocco backed, japanese black silk-paper covered boards with black morocco fore-edges by Zaehnsdorf, lettered in gilt on the upper board, original felt-lined black linson covered solander box; light offsetting on free endpapers, very slight marking on boards, short crack on lower hinge, solander box slightly scuffed and somewhat marked, otherwise fine. **First edition, limited to 110 copies, this copy no. 42 of 100.** *The Lion and Unicorn Press. A Short History and a List of Publications 1953-1978* (London: 1978), p. [23]; cf. Stafleu and Cowan TL2, V, p. 852. [With:]

'List of Subscribers to Captain Cook's Florilegium'. [?London: ?Lion and Unicorn Press, ? 1973]. Broadsheet (555 x 430mm), printed on the recto only. 2 copies. [With:]

Joy LAW. Captain Cook's Florilegium. A Note on its Production. *London: Lion and Unicorn Press, 1976.* 8vo (242 x 177mm); original morocco-backed boards by Zaehnsdorf, lettered in gilt on the upper board, endpapers printed with facsimile manuscript; pp. 32, 2 tipped-in colour photographic plates, facsimile illustrations, 7 full-page, 10 tipped-in illustrations, loosely-inserted photocopy of a printed postcard explaining the delay in the book's production and noting that the edition was bound by Zaehnsdorf; extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped, otherwise fine. **First edition, no. 55 of 175 copies.** *The Lion and Unicorn Press. A Short History and a List of Publications* p. [23].

Provenance: Henry Sotheran Ltd, London (inkstamps on upper pastedown of *Captain Cook's Florilegium* and front free endpaper of *Captain Cook's Florilegium. A Note on its Production*; the 'List of Subscribers' states that copy no. 42 was purchased by Sotheran for:) – **Stanley Smith** (1907-1968, named subscriber). **£9,500**

THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THE ENGRAVINGS PREPARED FROM THE DRAWINGS OF AUSTRALASIAN FLORA
MADE DURING COOK'S FIRST VOYAGE



The first printing of these engravings from the original plates, which were 'at the time of their preparation the first representations of Australasian plants' (*Great Flower Books*, p. 71), together with other associated materials. The twenty-five-year old Joseph Banks joined James Cook's first voyage on the *Endeavour* (1768-1771) as a self-funded naturalist, and this expedition 'lifted Banks from the ranks of gentlemen naturalists to become a figure of international scientific significance [...] [and] made it possible for Banks to explore a whole portion of the globe hitherto largely unexposed to European gaze' (ODNB). Banks was accompanied by a small group of scientists, also travelling at his expense, which included the naturalist and student of Linnaeus Daniel Solander (1733-1782) and the artist Sydney Parkinson (d. 1771); during the voyage Parkinson made more than 1,300 drawings and 'over 800 previously unknown specimens were collected' (DSB I, p. 434).

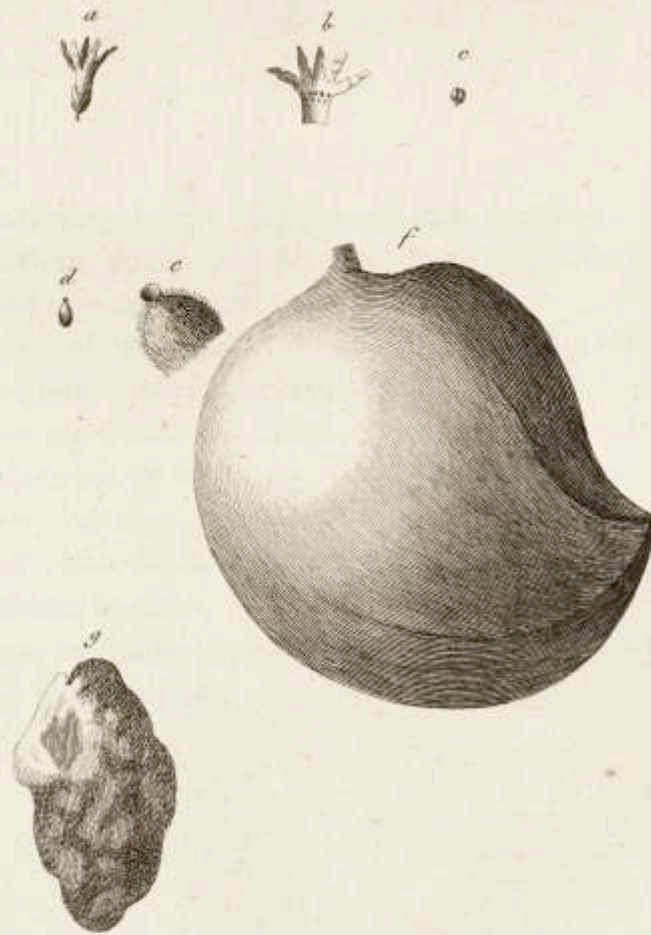
On Banks's return to London, he began the project of engraving the *Endeavour* drawings, which were to be accompanied by descriptions prepared by Solander, and some 743 plates after drawings by Parkinson and others were engraved under Banks' supervision by eighteen engravers, over a period of thirteen years. However, apart from a few proofs, the engravings were never published, and after Banks's death the plates were bequeathed to the British Museum, where they remain. Lithographic copies of a selection of the plates were published in 1900-1905 under the title *Illustrations of Australian Plants*, and were followed by the present work in 1973 – **the first time that the prints were published from the original engravings**. The publication of this work by the Royal College of Art's Lion and Unicorn Press was conceived in 1962 when W.T. Stearn of the British Museum (Natural History) asked the Royal College of Art to print a proof of one of the engravings; thirty engravings were selected to be printed, together with the accompanying notes by Solander and prefaces by Wilfred Blunt and Stearn, and the history of the work's publication is detailed in Joy Law's *Captain Cook's Florilegium. A Note on its Production*, which is included here, together with two copies of the printed list of subscribers.

The work was issued in an edition of 100 standard copies and 10 special copies: according to the list of subscribers included with this copy, 46 of the 100 standard copies were subscribed to by institutional libraries; a further seven can be located in libraries in the British Isles (British Library; Natural History Museum ('out of series' copy); National Library of Scotland; University Library, Cambridge; Bodleian Library, Oxford; Edinburgh University Library; and Trinity College Library, Dublin), **indicating that probably no more than fifty of these 100 copies are not held by institutions**.

This copy was one of two (numbers 42 and 43) subscribed to by Henry Sotheran Ltd on behalf of the well-known Australian collector Stanley Smith, and it seems likely that the second broadsheet 'List of Subscribers' originally accompanied copy no. 43 and was erroneously added to this copy. Smith formed a major collection of books on natural history, which complemented his passion for botany and his important collections of plants, and he was also a generous benefactor to associated charities, providing support and patronage to Kew Gardens, the New Guinea Biological Foundation, the World Wildlife Fund, the Rukeitu Rhododendron Trust in New Zealand, and the National Tropical Garden in Hawaii.

Decandria Monogynia.

55. INOCARPUS.



21. COOK, Captain James – Johann Reinhold and (Johann) Georg Adam FORSTER. *Characteres generum plantarum, quas in itinere ad insulas Maris Australis, collegerunt, descripserunt, delinearunt, annis MDCCLXXII–MDCCLXXV. London: B. White, T. Cadell, & P. Elmsly, 1776.*

4to (305 x 240mm), pp. [i]-x (dedication, verso blank, title, verso blank, address to the dedicatee), [2 (index)], [i]-viii (preface), [2 (errata, verso blank)], 150 (p. 72 misnumbered '48'), [2 (index)]; 78 engraved plates [after Georg Forster], numbered 1-38, 38a-38b, 39-51, 51a, 52-75 (23 bound upside-down); some light spotting and occasional marking, deckles dusty, small marginal stain affecting some ll.; contemporary [?original] paper-backed blue boards, uncut, a few quires unopened; a little marked, rubbed, scuffed, and bumped, skilfully rebacked retaining paper spine, endpapers replaced, nonetheless a very crisp, uncut copy, retaining the errata leaf; *provenance*: [?]early 20th-century pressmark label on spine. **£5,000**

A CRISP, UN CUT COPY OF THE FIRST BOTANICAL PUBLICATION ABOUT COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE

First edition. Johann Reinhold Forster (1729-1798) and his son Georg Forster (1754-1794) travelled on Cook's second voyage of 1772-1775 as naturalists, and their *Characteres generum plantarum* was the first botanical work about the voyage to be published and one of the earliest sources for European knowledge of the plants of Polynesia and Australasia – indeed, 'it has been said to be the foundation of our knowledge of New Zealand, Antarctic, and Polynesian vegetation' (Hill). As Henrey explains, '[t]he work is botanically important as containing a large number of new generic and specific names relating to plants of Australasia and Polynesia. It appears that in the preparation of this undertaking the Forsters were able to use the fine natural history library belonging to Sir Joseph Banks, and to seek the advice of his librarian Daniel Carl Solander. Furthermore, they had free access to the Banks and Solander collections made on Cook's first voyage [...] to the Pacific, and to Solander's manuscripts' (II, p. 167).

The descriptions of the plants were by Anders Sparrman (1748-1820), a Swedish botanist and student of Linnaeus, who travelled with Cook; the illustrations were by Georg Forster (who was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on the basis of this work); and the book's publication was overseen by Johann Reinhold Forster. A folio edition of eight copies followed this first, quarto edition later in 1776, of which some copies are misdated 1775 on the title-page (Stafleu & Cowan, apparently mistakenly, treat these as two separate editions).

Beddie 1385; BM(NH) II, p. 596 (erroneously calling for only 75 plates); Henrey 718; Hill 627; Hocken 2013; Holmes 17; Hunt 649; Kroepelien 463; Nissen, *BBI*, 644 (erroneously calling for only 75 plates); O'Reilly and Reitman 2469; Pritzel 2981 (erroneously calling for only 75 plates); Rosove 139a ('very scarce'); Sabin 25134 ('Forms part of a complete set of Cook's voyages'; erroneously calling for only 75 plates); Stafleu & Cowan 1826.



22. CORNETS DE GROOT, Adriaan David. *Javaansche spraakkunst*, door wijlen A.D. Cornets de Groot; uitgegeven in naam en op verzoek van het Bataviaasche Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen door J.F.C. Gericke. *Jakarta: Ter Lands Drukkerij, 1833.*

8vo (210 x 123mm), pp. [2 (title, verso blank)], [I]-III ('Voorrede'), [1 (blank)], [I]-XII ('Voorberigt' and 'Inhoud'), 232; roman and javanese types; engraved series-title with vignettes, and wood-engraved ornaments and tailpieces; occasional light spotting; contemporary calf-backed, cloth-tipped marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in one, all edges yellow; rubbed causing minor surface losses on spine, cracked on joints, neat restoration at head of spine and skilful repair on upper hinge, nonetheless a very crisp copy; *provenance*: Ministerie van Kolonien, The Hague (19th-century inkstamps on title, with later manuscript note 'dubbel') – John Lawson (booklabel on upper pastedown). **£400**

First edition. The Dutch-born Cornets de Groot (1804-1829) was a student of the Javanese language in Surakarta, and demonstrated considerable linguistic talents. Following his untimely death at the age of twenty-five, his *Javaansche spraakkunst* was edited for publication by J.F.C. Gericke (1798-1857), a German scholar of the Javanese language and Director of the Javaansch Instituut at Surakarta, who also worked for the Nederlandsche Bibelsgenootschap for much of his life. Cornets de Groot's work was published as no. 15 in the series 'Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen', and is – with Gericke's *Eerste gronden der Javaansche taal* (Jakarta: 1831) – one of the earliest educational works on the Javanese language. As Uhlenbeck states, the grammar 'left by the gifted Cornets de Groot after his untimely death in 1829 at the age of 25, was, even in its unfinished state, a remarkable work and no doubt the most valuable of the four grammars of the early thirties' (Uhlenbeck, p. 44). A second, enlarged edition was published in Amsterdam in 1843, but the first edition is rare and only one copy is recorded in UK libraries by COPAC; similarly, this is the only copy of the first edition that we can trace in Anglo-American auction records since 1975.

E.M. Uhlenbeck, *A Critical Survey of Studies on the Languages of Java and Madura* (The Hague: 1964), p. 82; for the Amsterdam: 1843 ed., cf.: Brunet II, col. 1762; J.A. van Chijs, *Catalogus der Bibliotheek van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen* (Jakarta: 1864), p. 100.

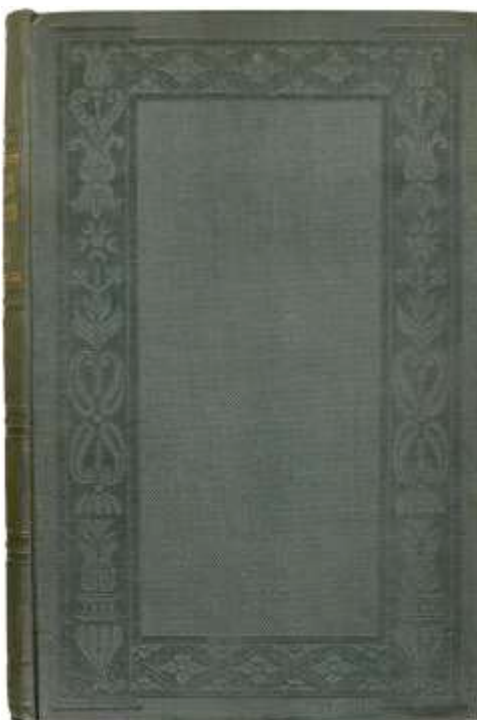
23. COTTRELL, Charles Herbert. *Recollections of Siberia, in the Years 1840 and 1841.* London: Harrison & Co., Printers for John W. Parker, 1842.

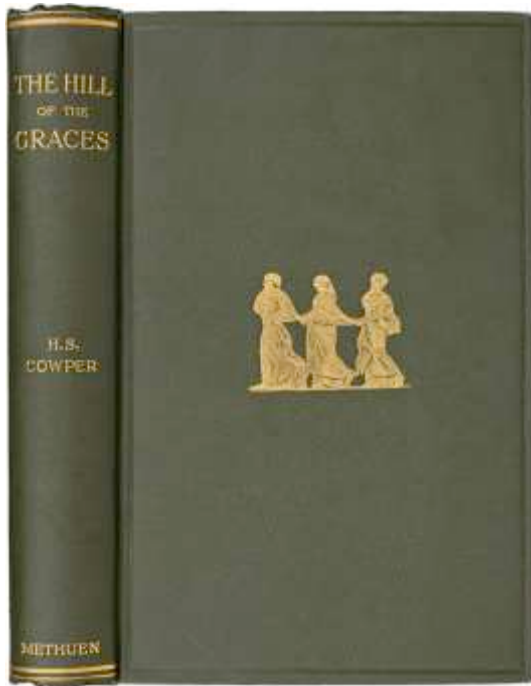
8vo (220 x 143mm), pp. [i]-xii (title, imprint on verso, preface, note on a fire in Casan, contents), [1]-410, [2 (imprint, verso blank)], [1]-14 (publisher's catalogue), [2 (publisher's advertisement)]; errata slip tipped onto inner margin of B1r; engraved folding map by J. & C. Walker retaining facing tissue guard on title; folding map slightly creased at edges; original green cloth, boards blocked in blind with broad decorative borders, spine ruled in compartments in gilt and blind and lettered in gilt, lemon-yellow endpapers, uncut; modern blue slipcase; extremities minimally bumped, skilfully-reinforced cracking on upper hinge, nonetheless a very good, bright copy; *provenance*: Denton (engraved bookplate on upper pastedown) – occasional early pencil annotations or markings. £950

First edition. The lawyer C.H. Cottrell (1806-1860) was a graduate of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and translated a number of works from German and Italian into English, including Schiller's *Don Carlos* (Barnet: 1843) and Lepsius' *A Tour from Thebes to the Peninsula of Sinai* (London: 1846). *Recollections of Siberia* opens with the author's departure from Moscow, as he travels to Siberia via Simbirsk and Orenburg: 'He journeyed as far as Irkutsk and Baikal before returning to St Petersburg some six months later in time to witness the marriage of the tsarevitch to Princess Marie of Hesse on 28 April 1841. Very critical of existing English accounts (e.g. Dobell, Holman, Jesse), Cottrell offers his own considered views on the exile system, commerce, climate, resources, etc.' (Cross).

Nerhood comments that Cottrell 'presents Siberia as low in refinement but very high in hospitality. The exiles, whom he met and described near Lake Baikal, thought him very eccentric'. *Recollections of Siberia* was translated into German by M.B. Lindau and issued as *Sibirien: nach seiner Naturbeschaffenheit, seinen gesellschaftlichen und politischen Verhältnissen und als Strafcolonie* (Dresden: 1846).

Cross, *In the Land of the Romanovs* G73; Nerhood 219; Bibliothèque Impériale Publique de St.-Petersbourg, *Catalogue de la section des Russica* (St Petersburg: 1873), C-1262.





24. COWPER, Henry Swainson. *The Hill of the Graces. A Record of Investigation among the Trilithons and Megalithic Sites of Tripoli.* London: Robert MacLehose and Co., The University Press Glasgow for Methuen & Co, '1897' [but c. 1901].

8vo (225 x 141mm), pp. [i]-xxii, [2 (fly-title, verso blank)], [1]-327, [1 (blank)], [1]-48 (publisher's catalogue, dated November 1901 and unopened); half-tone photographic frontispiece, half-tone illustrations in the text, and 2 plans, one folding, all but one after Cowper, and one folding lithographic 'Map of Parts of Gharian, Tarhuna, and M'Salata (Tripoli)' by E.G. Ravenstein after Cowper, with routes printed in red and the sea in blue; map with short, marginal tear; original green cloth, boards with blind-ruled borders,

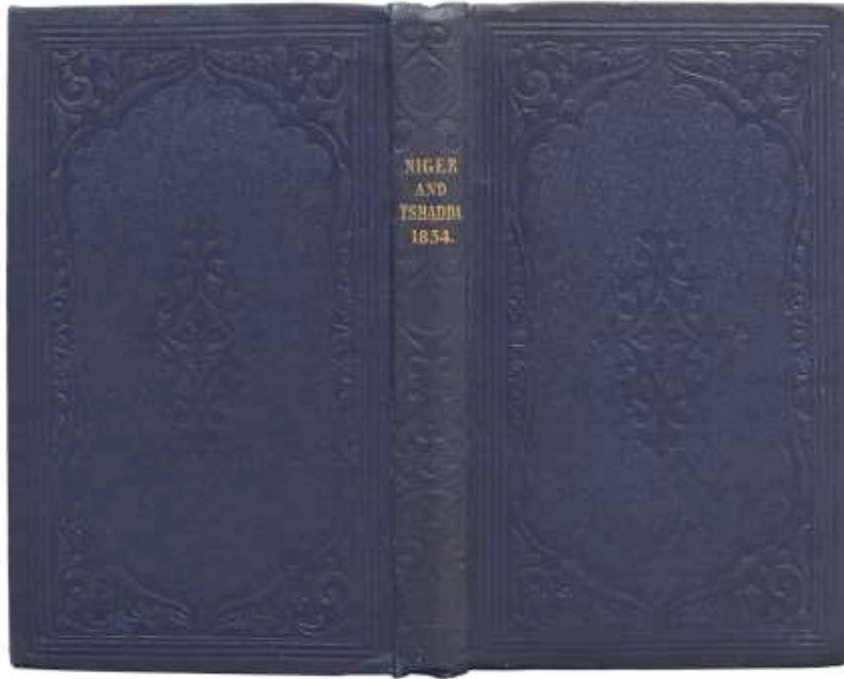
upper board with central gilt vignette, spine lettered and ruled in gilt; extremities very lightly rubbed, minimal spotting on endpapers, nonetheless a very good, bright copy.

£200

SURREPTITIOUS ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

First edition, early issue. Henry Swainson Cowper (1865-1941) travelled through Mesopotamia, Egypt, Tripoli (Barbary) and Asia Minor in the late nineteenth century, and published two accounts of his journeys: *Through Turkish Arabia* (1894) and the present work. Cowper explains in his preface that '[t]he "Hill of the Graces" is principally the result of investigations carried on in Tripoli during two visits to that country, when I was fortunate enough to enjoy the hospitality of my friend, our present Consul-General in the Pashalik. During the spring months of 1895 and 1896, I made two short journeys through the districts called Gharian, Tarhuna, and M'salata; but since, as is well known, all European travel has been prohibited in the interior since 1880, I found it possible only to effect my purpose by announcing an intention of absenting myself from the capital for a few days' sport. The real object – equally harmless – which I had in view, was to gain some information concerning the ancient megalithic ruins, which were known to exist in the hill range, and which, I venture to say, the figures and plans in the following pages will show to be far more novel in character, as they are far greater in number, than has been hitherto suspected. At the same time, I would ask the reader to bear in mind, in reading my account of this remarkable series, that this same prohibition necessarily made my visit of a somewhat fugitive character; so that, as a rule, it was neither advisable nor possible to spend any length of time at any particular site however important or interesting: for although my excursions were attended probably with little personal risk, I was in honour bound to consider the trusty Arab tribesmen, who, by escorting a stranger – contraband so to speak – through their country, laid themselves open to reprimand if not punishment from the Turkish authorities. Strange as it may seem, when we consider the propinquity of these remains to the coast, there does not appear to be any record up to now of an English traveller having recognized their character. Prior to the prohibition, and especially during the first half of this century, not a few exploring parties passed through these hills, but their aims being generally the exploration of the routes to Central Africa, they seldom turned aside to investigate the hill range; so that, although they must have passed ruins of the senam type, they contented themselves with marking "Ruins" in their journal' (pp. ix-x).

The early issues of the 1897 first edition (such as this of *circa* 1901) were followed by a further issue with smaller leaf dimensions and a binding without the gilt vignette on the upper board.



A VERY SCARCE TRAVEL ACCOUNT BY THE FIRST AFRICAN BISHOP IN THE ANGLICAN CHURCH

25. CROWTHER, Samuel Ajayi. *Journal of an Expedition up the Niger and Tshadda Rivers, Undertaken by Macgregor Laird, Esq. in Connection with the British Government, in 1854.* London: T.C. Johns for Church Missionary House and Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday, 1855.

8vo (192 x 112mm), pp. xxiii, 234; one engraved folding map by John Arrowsmith; some occasional light spotting, map foxed; original dark blue embossed cloth by Kelly and Sons, London, spine lettered in gilt, lemon-yellow endpapers; extremities very slightly rubbed and bumped, small mark on lower board, nonetheless a very good copy. **£1,500**

First edition. Samuel Ajayi Crowther (c. 1807–1891) was born of Yoruba parents in the south-west of Nigeria. On 7 April 1822 he was sold to a Portuguese slave ship but later that day freed by two Royal Navy ships. ‘Taken to Freetown, Sierra Leone, he was cared for by missionaries of the Anglican Church Missionary Society (CMS) and quickly became literate in English. In 1825 he was baptized as Samuel Crowther, and the next year taken to England, where he attended Islington parish school. In 1827 he returned to Africa and became the first student to enrol in the new Fourah Bay College, where he was appointed tutor in 1834. His scholarly love was languages, and Freetown’s liberated Africans were a living laboratory where many African tongues could be studied’ (ODNB). In 1841 Crowther was employed as interpreter for the 1841 Niger expedition and in 1843 published his dictionary and grammar of the Yoruba language.

In 1854 the shipbuilder Macgregor Laird, whose pioneering Niger expedition of 1832–4 nevertheless saw the majority of the 48 white men in the party succumb to malaria, returned to his earlier ideas of Niger exploration when William Balfour Baikie advocated daily doses of quinine, an ancient South American Indian malaria treatment thenceforth ignored by European medical authorities. Laird hoped to establish commercial relations with the native tribes of the area and, a somewhat lesser motive, to make contact with the great German explorer Barth. He offered the Church Missionary Society free passage for Crowther if the latter might be allowed to accompany the expedition. Although contact with Barth was not established, Crowther’s account relates the expedition’s progress up the Benué River as far as Hamaruwa and gives much information on the tribes and their languages. Thanks to quinine, not a single member of the party died.

Hess & Coger 7015.

26. CURTIS, Samuel and Clara Maria POPE, artist. Monograph on the Genus *Camellia*... the Whole from Original Drawings by Clara Maria Pope. London: John and Arthur Arch, '1819' [but watermarks dated 1818-1820].

Broadsheets (702 x 580mm), pp. 8 (letterpress text in 2 columns); engraved title and engraved dedication to Georgiana, Duchess of Newcastle, by J. Girtin; 5 hand-coloured aquatint plates by Weddell after Clara Maria Pope, heightened with gum arabic; all text ll. and engravings on cloth guards; some light browning and occasional marking, skillful marginal repairs on text ll. and engravings, light marginal dampstaining on final plate; 20th-century full green morocco, the spine in 6 compartments, lettered in gilt along the length of the spine in 4 compartments; light offsetting onto free endpapers, that from turn-ins darker, some slight fading on spine and outer parts of boards, some small scuffs and bumps, foot of spine bumped and with short splits, nonetheless a very good copy of a very rare work; *provenance*: Quentin George Keynes (1921-2003). **£45,000**

First edition, coloured issue. One of the greatest British flower painters of her era, Clara Maria Pope (bap. 1767, d. 1838) counted a number of artists amongst her immediate family: her father was the amateur artist Jared Leigh (1724-1769), her first husband the painter Francis Wheatley RA (1747-1801), and her second husband the Irish miniaturist and actor Alexander Pope (1763-1835). When her first husband's health began to fail, Clara supported her family by teaching drawing – her pupils included Princess Sophia of Gloucester – and painting, exhibiting her work at the Royal Academy from 1796. Although her early exhibits were miniatures and rustic scenes, her reputation rests upon her flower painting and botanical studies, with which she almost solely occupied herself from 1812 until her death in 1838, and 'the grand manner of her illustrations has ensured her a place in the history of botanical illustration' (ODNB). The text accompanying Pope's dramatic images was written by Samuel, the cousin of William Curtis (1746-1799), the celebrated English botanist, and founder and editor of the *Botanical Magazine*. Samuel married his second cousin Sarah Caustin (1779-1827, the daughter of William), in October 1801, and thus became the proprietor of the *Botanical Magazine*, gaining full control of the publication in 1827. Samuel Curtis' only other published work, *The Beauties of Flora* (Gamston: 1820), was also illustrated by Pope.

Described by *Great Flower Books* as 'one of the earliest and probably the finest of all the great camellia books', the *Monograph* was issued with uncoloured plates at £3. 3s and with coloured plates at £6. 16s. 6d., but publication appears to have ceased prematurely, possibly due to the expenses incurred by Curtis. (Although the title is dated 1819, the text and plates leaves all bear watermarks dated 1818-1820, suggesting that publication spanned at least two years.) The text consists of notes on the class and order of the Japan Rose (p. 1), descriptions of the specimens illustrated (pp. 2-7), 'propagation and culture' (pp. 6-7), and a list of 'all Camellias at present known' (p. 8), and is enlivened with Curtis's remarks on a species which fascinated him: 'Just as the dawn is the harbinger of morning, and the sun does not at once reach his meridian glory, so the Camellias advance upon us by degrees in beauty' (p. 3). The five coloured plates depict eleven varieties of *Camellia Japonica* (Japan Rose): 'Single White; Single Red Camellia; Sasanqua Camellia'; 'Double White Camellia; Double Striped Camellia'; 'Pompone or Kew Blush Camellia; Double Red Camellia'; 'Anemome flower'd or Waratah Camellia; Rose coloured or Middlemists Camellia'; and 'Buff or Humes Blush Camellia; Myrtle leaved Camellia'.

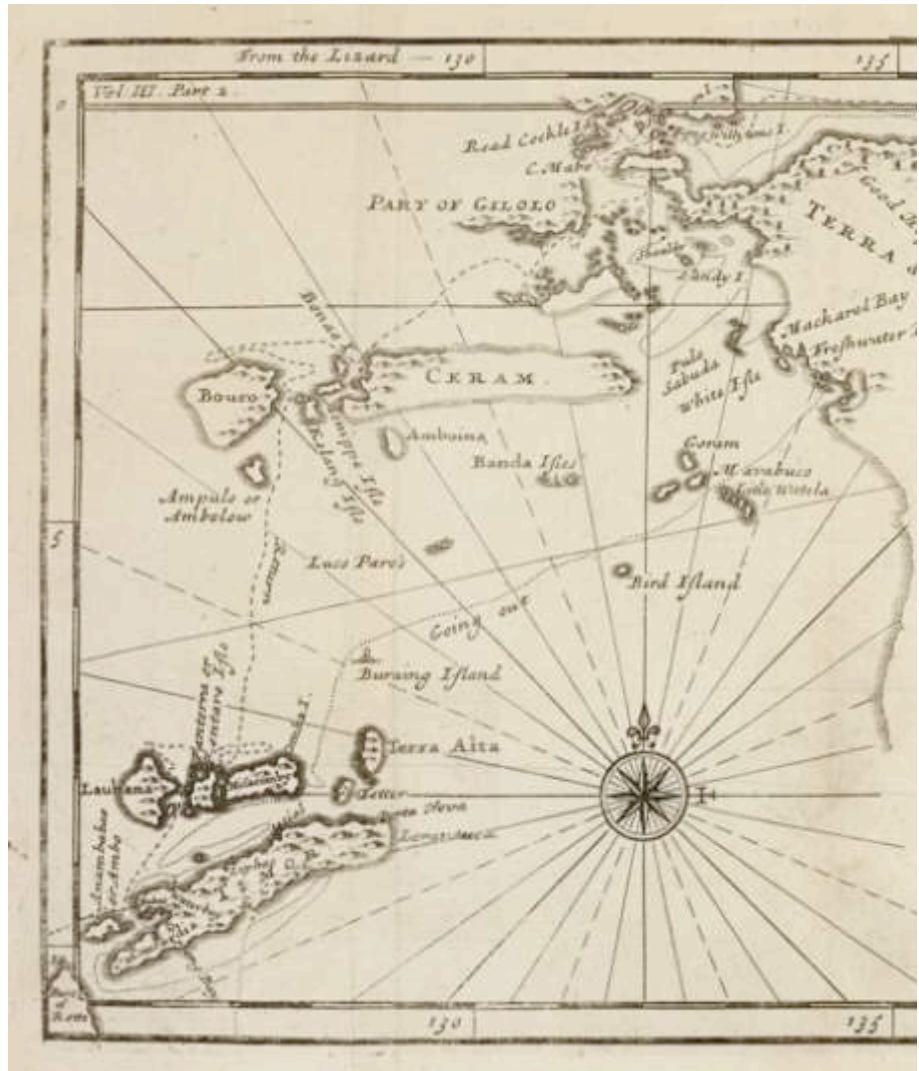
The work is rare in commerce: Anglo-American auction records only list two copies at auction since 1975 (of which one lacked the title and text, and had had the plates laid down). This rarity is confirmed by Dunthorne's statement that the *Monograph* and *The Beauties of Flora* are 'so rare that they are known only to a fortunate few' (p. 40) and by the judgement of *Great Flower Books* that, '*Monograph* [is ...] as beautiful and rare as its companion' (p. 43).

BM(NH) I, p. 406; Dunthorne 85; *Great Flower Books* p. 88; Lowndes p. 572; Nissen, *BBI* 437; Stafleu and Cowan TL2 1283; cf. *Printmaking in the Service of Botany*, 34 (plate 4 only).



THE COLOURED ISSUE OF
'ONE OF THE EARLIEST AND PROBABLY THE FINEST OF ALL THE GREAT CAMELLIA BOOKS'

27. DAMPIER, William. A Collection of Voyages. In Four Volumes. Containing I. Captain William Dampier's Voyages round the World... II. The Voyages of Lionel Wafer... III. A Voyage round the World: Containing an Account of... Dampier's Expedition into the South-Seas in the ship St. George... By W. Funnell... IV. Capt. Cowley's Voyage round the Globe. V. Capt. Sharp's Journey over the Isthmus of Darien, and Expedition into the South-Seas. VI. Capt. Wood's Voyage through the Streights of Magellan. VII. Mr Roberts's Adventures and Sufferings amongst the Corsairs of the Levant: His Description of the Archipelago Islands, &c. London: James and John Knapton, 1729.

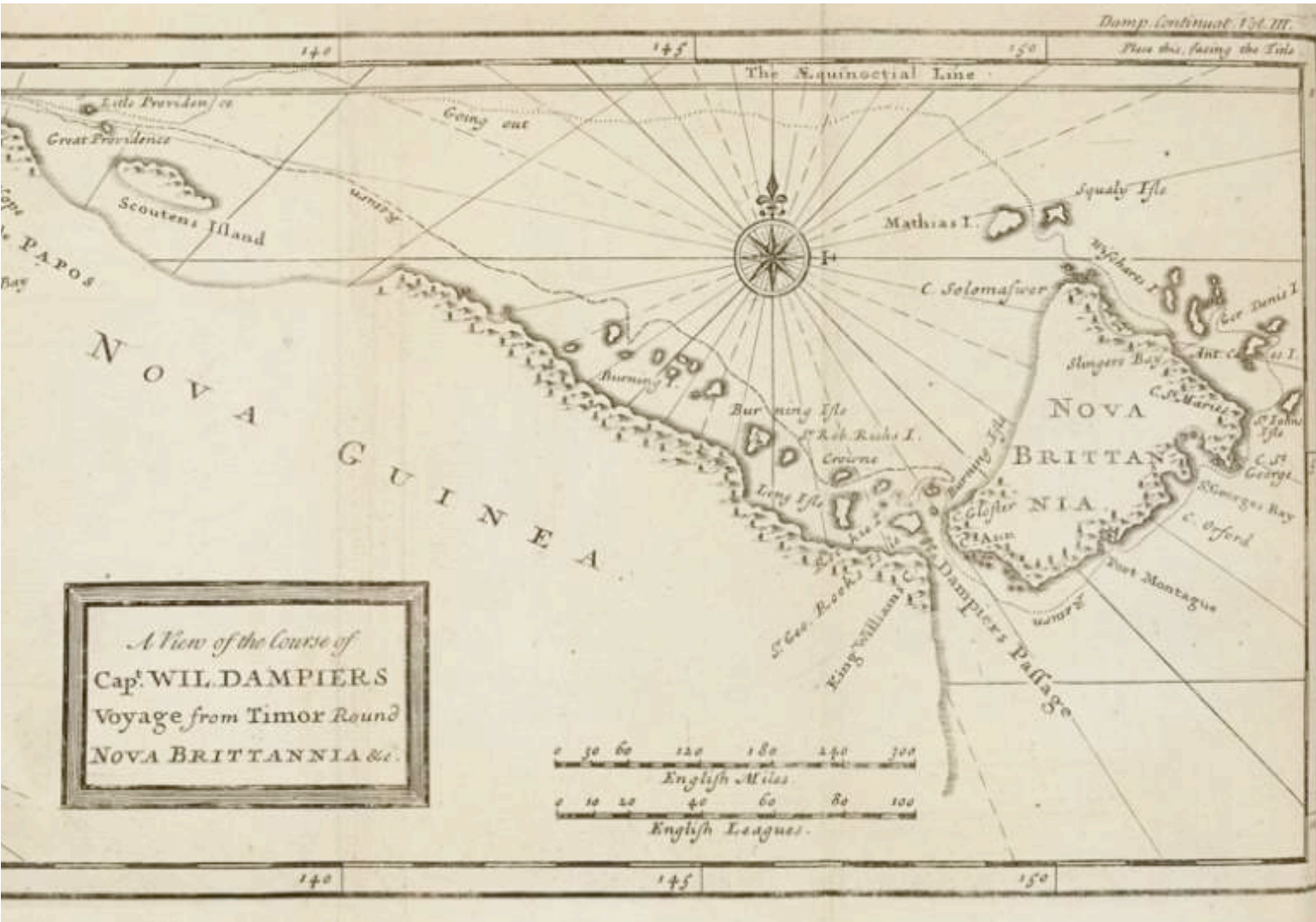


4 volumes, 8vo (200 x 120 mm), pp. I: [10 (general-title, verso blank, title, verso blank, preface, contents)], i-vi, 1-550, [4 (publisher's catalogue)]; II: [8 (title, verso blank, dedication, preface, contents)], 1-184, [1]-132, [4 (section-title, verso blank, 'Scheme', verso blank)], 1-112, [76 (general index)]; III: [16 (title, verso blank, dedication, preface, contents)], 1-'463' [but 465], [9 (indices)]; IV: [16 (title, verso blank, dedication, preface, contents)], 1-208, [8 (index)], [1]-175, [6 (index)], [3 (publisher's catalogue)]; 35 engraved maps by Herman Moll *et al.*, 17 folding, 28 engraved plates by John Savage, *et al.*, woodcut illustrations and letterpress tables in the text, and woodcut head- and tailpieces; occasional light browning and marking, some folding maps and plates slightly creased, one with short tear, 3 chipped on fore-edges, unobtrusive marginal worming in vol. I; contemporary British mottled calf, spines gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-pieces in one, lettered directly in another, others decorated with flower and acorn tools, red-sprinkled edges, green silk markers; slightly rubbed and bumped, some superficial flaking due to mottling, one lettering-piece replaced, old repairs on joints and spine-ends, nonetheless a very good set; *provenance*: Medlycott family (early engraved armorial bookplates with motto 'Dat cura quietem' on upper pastedowns) – early manuscript pressmarks on upper pastedowns – early manuscript [?]-prices on lower pastedowns of I and IV.

£8,000

FIRST COLLECTED EDITION,

'GENERALLY CONSIDERED THE BEST EDITION OF DAMPIER'S VOYAGES'



First collected edition. Burney wrote of Dampier (1651-1715) that, '[i]t is not easy to name another voyager or traveller who has given more useful information to the world; to whom the merchant and mariner are so much indebted; or who has communicated his information in a more unembarrassed and intelligible manner. And this has been done in a style perfectly unassuming, equally free from affectation and from the most distant appearance of invention. It is with peculiar justness of feeling that [de Brosse,] the author of the *Navigation aux terres australes*, speaking of him, demands, "mais ou trouve t'on des navigateurs comparables à Dampier?". Swift approved the plainness and simplicity of his style, as is evident by Captain Lemuel Gulliver hailing him "cousin". Many editions of Dampier's voyages have been printed, and they have been so fairly worn out that at this time it is difficult to procure a complete set' (*Chronological History of the Voyages and Discoveries in the South Sea* (London: 1803-1817), IV, p. 486).

This edition collects the accounts of Dampier's voyages which had appeared previously, comprising the seventh edition of *A New Voyage round the World* (first published in 1697; here without the portrait noted in some copies), a later edition of *Voyages and Descriptions* (1699), the third edition of *A Voyage to New Holland* (1703), and a fourth volume of other voyages (in this set the issue with an eight-page index to Funnell's voyage). Some further material was also added to this edition, as Davidson explains: 'In 1729 the first collected edition of Dampier's works was published in London. It was entitled *A Collection of Voyages* and contained, in addition to Dampier's own voyages, accounts written by men who accompanied him, and narratives of similar voyages. In four volumes, post octavo, it is the best and most sought-after edition of the work' (*A Book Collector's Notes* (North Melbourne: 1970), p. 33).

Alden 729/69; Hill 422 ('This collection [...] is considered by many to be the best edition'); NMM I, 92-93 and 95-96; Sabin 18373 ('generally considered the best edition of Dampier's voyages').



" To China I went, where we get so much tea;
 A people so strange you will no where else see:—
 I dined with them, once, but without fork or knife,
 I laughed more, that day, than the rest of my life;
 We had two bits of wood, they call chop-sticks, with these
 They throw into their mouths even rice and green peas;
 But to me this was new; it was useless to try,—
 What I meant for my mouth, I threw up to my eye.
 Here the men shave their heads just as far as the crown,
 Where the hair grows so long, like a tail it hangs down.
 By bands and tight shoes, women's feet are so small,
 That they waddle, like ducks, and can not run at all.

28. DEAN & CO, *publishers*. Aunt Affable's Account of Uncle Sam's Travels [wrapper title]. London: Dean & Co, [1843 or 1844].

4to (184 x 153mm), pp. [7] printed on rectos only of one quire of 8 ll., first and last ll. pasted onto wrappers; hand-coloured wood-engraved frontispiece and 7 hand-coloured wood-engraved half-page illustrations above text on each page; a little creased and marked, short marginal tears and chips, occasionally touching image or text; original buff printed wrappers, upper wrapper with wood-engraved series border, lower wrapper with publisher's advertisement for the other works in the series; wrappers marked and with short tears and chips, spine split and resewn. £950

OUGHT NOT WE, THEN, WHO'RE BLESSED MORE THAN MOST OTHER NATIONS,
 TO DO GOOD TO ALL, OF ALL COLOURS AND STATIONS?

First edition. Written in rhyming couplets, the children's story *Aunt Affable's Account of Uncle Sam's Travels* opens with 'little George' asking his 'kind uncle Sam' whether the wonders described in his new picture book can be true: 'Dear uncle, I know you a great deal have read, / You have seen many sights, and have been in strange places, / Where some people have black, and some olive-green, faces. / Now tell me, I pray, have you ever been where / Men and women have wings, and can fly in the air?' (p. [1]). Uncle Sam decries books which invent such creatures, when, 'In this world there are wonders enough to believe' (p. [2]), and proceeds to recount his travels in strange lands, telling of Africans who were shocked and surprised when the heat caused him to remove his wig; island-dwellers who thought that his foot could be detached when he removed a boot and initially wore European clothes back-to-front; and Laplanders and their hospitality: 'Though the people are poor, they are ever content: / And the stranger is welcome to each smoky tent' (p. [3]).

In China he finds men wearing pig-tails and women with bound feet, and wryly relates his difficulties at the table: 'I dined with them, once, but without fork or knife, / I laughed more, that day, than the rest of my life; / We had two bits of wood, they call chop-sticks, with these / They throw into their mouths even rice and green peas: / But to me this was new; it was useless to try, — / What I meant for my mouth, I threw up to my eye' (p. [4]). The next tale is of Thailand, where uncle Sam is knocked to the ground by the flick of a tiger's tail and his dog is taken by the tiger, and severe punishment is meted out any thief who steals from a temple: 'He is fixed to the ground, and his head is burnt off, / While those who stand round, at his cries and groans scoff' (p. [6]). The book concludes with an account of uncle Sam's shipwreck on his voyage back to England and his rescue, which provides a final moral for the story on p. [7]:

Many persons were drowned: had my head then been shaved;
Your poor Uncle Sam would not then have been saved;
A good Indian, who saw me, caught me by the hair,
And he saved me, and made me his food and fire share.
I have learned to love those that are good, and to know
That they live where the sun burns, and where all is snow;
That even the Indian, who of God never heard
Can be kind to his foe, and most true to his word.
Ought not we, then, who're blessed more than most other nations,
To do good to all, of all colours and stations?

The publisher's name and address is given on the front cover as 'Dean & Co Threadneedle St', which limits the book's publication date to the period between 1843 and 1846 when the company was called Dean & Company (it was based at Threadneedle Street from *circa* 1800 to 1855). This can be further narrowed to either 1843 or 1844 by an advertisement in *Bent's Monthly Literary Advertiser, Register of Books, Engravings, &c.* of 10 November 1843, which lists thirteen works in the series, including *Uncle Sam's Travels*, under 'Aunt Affable's New Sixpenny Books for Children' (p. 164).

The work is very rare both in institutional collections and in commerce: no copy is recorded in COPAC; WorldCat only locates three copies worldwide, all in North America (McGill, Princeton, and University of Florida); and we cannot trace the work in Anglo-American auction records since 1975.



78. Tabakskerverij voor de inlandsche Markt.
Paja Koémbo.

29. DEMMENI, Jean. Platen van Nederlandsch Oost- en West-Indië [a selection]. *Kleynenberg & Co.: Haarlem, c.1911-13.*

10 photomechanical plates from the series 'Platen van Nederlandsch Oost- en West-Indië', each approximately 595 x 725mm, titled, numbered and with publisher's credit in the margin, comprising: 68. 'School voor Mohamedaansch godsdienstonderwijs. Padangsche Bovenlanden.' [School for Islamic theology]; 69. 'Koranschooltje. Java.' [Koran school]; 70. 'Kerk, School en Ziekenhuis der Christelijke zending te Pea-Radja. Bataklanden Soemátra.' [Mission school, hospital and church]; 71. 'Tempel der Godin des Doods. Bali.' [Temple of the Goddess of Death]; 78. 'Tabakskerverij voor de inlandsche Markt. Paja Koémbo.' [Tobacco cutting plant]; 134. 'Zendingsschool te Modjowárno. Oost - Java.' [Missionary school]; 136. 'Transport van tabak.' [Tobacco transportation]; 147. 'Tabak, Sorteerloods.' [Tobacco sorting shed]; 148. 'Tabak, Gekapt Oerbosch.' [Clearing virgin land on a tobacco plantation]; 149. 'Jong Tabaksveld.' [Tobacco field]; a few edges lightly chipped, most with traces of pinholes in margins, otherwise very good examples. £750

IMAGES OF THE INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGO BY 'ONE OF THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHERS'

These photographs depicting the Dutch East Indies were originally published as part of an information series for school children. It consisted of 170 educational prints and covered a diverse range of subjects, separated into two parts: numbers 1-150 depicted places and people in the Dutch East Indies and numbers 151-170 depicted places and people in the Dutch West Indies. The first 150 photographs of the collection are attributed to the photographer Jean Demmeni (1866-1939), whose pictures provided the Dutch public with some of the first photographic depictions of the colonies that they had read so much about.

Demmeni was born in Padang Panjang in West Sumatra, the son of a native woman of the island of Madura and a Frenchman who had left his country to join the Dutch East Indies Army. Demmeni followed in his father's footsteps and, after technical training in Holland, entered the Third Infantry Regiment in 1887. He was seconded to the topographic unit of the armed forces and in 1894 was assigned as the official photographer to an expedition to Borneo led by Dr. A.W. Nieuwenhuis. Demmeni was then employed by the Topographical Service at Batavia from 1911 until 1920, after which he worked as a photographer at the Central Office of Dactyloscopy.

In the biography of Jean Demmeni *Indonesia: Images of the Past* (Singapore: 1987), Leo Haks described him as 'one of the first photographers' (p. 7) to capture the islands of the Indonesian archipelago, and called his work a 'vital contribution to Indonesian history and the art of photography' which 'provides a comprehensive record of the Indonesian islands at the turn of the century, unmatched in its singular insights'. This selection of photographs shows interesting details around the expansion of industries such as tobacco (a lucrative export) in the area, and the local processes of production. The group also records the religious influences in the region, showing Islamic and Christian presences in local communities. Islam had been established in Indonesia since the fourteenth century, and colonial European settlers had ushered in a new phase of Christian proselytising around the Pacific Ocean – one which was frequently characterized by notorious insensitivity towards the indigenous population. However, these photographs demonstrate the more tolerant educational interest being taken at the beginning of the twentieth century.

30. ESTRIDGE, Henry Watley. *Six Years in Seychelles; with Photographs from Original Drawings.* [?London: ?the author], 1885.

4to (202 x 163mm), pp. [4 (title, verso blank, dedication, illustrations)], 59, [1 (blank)]; mounted photographic frontispiece and 29 mounted photographic plates, all after Estridge, one folding lithographic map, and one double-page letterpress table in the text; occasional light spotting, offsetting, or marking affecting text and plates, some photographs slightly faded; original hard-grained tan morocco, boards with gilt-ruled borders, upper board lettered in gilt, modern lemon-yellow endpapers, all edges gilt; a few light marks and scuffs, extremities lightly rubbed and chipped, skilfully rebacked and recornered, nonetheless a very good copy of a rare work; *provenance*: 'From the author' (presentation inscription on title, manuscript correction on p. 56, presumably in the author's hand) – S.F. Hassan, Mombasa, 3 January 1953 (ownership inscription on verso of frontispiece) – **Humphrey Winterton** (booklabel on upper pastedown; his sale, Sotheby's London, 28 May 2003, lot 248). **£6,000**

AN INSCRIBED PRESENTATION COPY

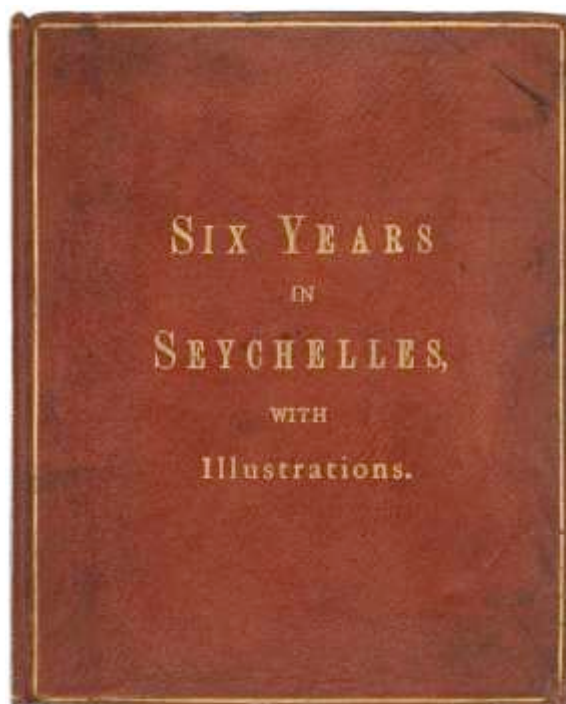
OF ESTRIDGE'S RARE, PHOTOGRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED ACCOUNT OF THE SEYCHELLES

First edition. Following a period in the army, Estridge (1837-1902) was appointed Collector of Customs at Mahé in the Seychelles (probably in 1880), and held the position until 1885, when he returned to England. In 1886 he took up the position of Receiver and Accountant-General, British Bechuanaland (and was elected a fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute in the same year), remaining in the country until 1888, when he retired to England.

Six Years in Seychelles provides an overview of the islands and their history, commerce, architecture, geography, and natural history. Estridge provides much information on the flora and fauna, printing extracts from the report compiled by John Horne (the Director of the Botanic Gardens, Mauritius, who visited Mahé from 1871 to 1874 and published his notes in 1875), and discussing plant-hunting trips undertaken at the behest of Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, the Director of Kew, and a visit in 1884 from the celebrated botanist and artist Marianne North, who 'greatly enjoyed the place, and was enraptured with the palms &c.' (p. 51; North's recollections of her visit and plant-hunting expeditions with Estridge appear in chapter XV of *Recollections of a Happy Life* (London: 1892), where he is identified as 'Mr. E.'). Another notable visitor was Gordon of Khartoum: '[w]e found him most pleasant and chatty. He greatly admired and was deeply interested in the Seychelles, and said he thought Prasilin must have been the Garden of Eden' (*loc. cit.*).

In one passage, Estridge records the effects in the Seychelles of the eruption of Krakatoa on 27 August 1883 and the consequent tsunamis: '[i]t began at about 4 p.m. [...] and a tidal wave suddenly came rushing at about four miles an hour, and reaching a height of about 2½ feet above the usual high springs. It receded in about a quarter of an hour, leaving boats high and dry. It then returned, and the same thing continued all next day, only varying in the time, each movement taking about ten minutes, and the height reaching about 10 inches. I noted from 10.15 a.m. till 1.05 p.m., that the sea flowed and ebbed 17 times. At 5 p.m. the sun was clear and bright; at 6 p.m., sunset, there was a lurid glare all over the sky; at half-past six the glare got much brighter; and at a quarter to seven it disappeared. The sky all day was slightly hazy [...]. We were not aware till after the arrival of the Mauritius mail what caused this, but then learnt what it was and the great destruction it had caused. Even now the shores of the various islands are covered with pumice-stone' (pp. 51-52).

The work is dedicated to the soldier and administrator Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock (1844-1908), who was Chief Civil Commissioner Seychelles Islands from 1874 to 1875 and from 1879 to 1880, and ended his career serving as the Governor of Trinidad, Natal, Sri Lanka, Madras, and, finally, Tasmania. The number of copies issued of this privately-published work is unknown, but the expensive and laborious technique of illustration with mounted photographic prints (which appear to be platinum prints, but do display untypical traces of a coating), suggests that the edition was not large. Certainly, only three copies of *Six Years in Seychelles* can be traced at auction since 1975 in Anglo-American auction records: the Brooke-Hitching copy (Sotheby's London, 30 September 2014, lot 452, rebacked), the present copy, and the Bradley Martin copy (12 December 1989, lot 1536, hand-coloured and inscribed to the author's parents). To these can be added a further five in institutional libraries in the UK at Cambridge (2), Oxford (2), and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

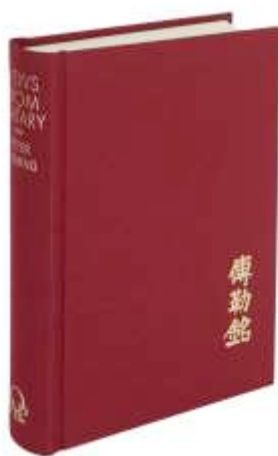


31. FLEMING, Peter. *Brazilian Adventure*. London: Queen Anne Press, 2010.

8vo (210 x 132mm), pp. 364, [4 (blank ll., the last with limitation slip tipped onto recto)]; half-tone portrait frontispiece, 8 half-tone plates with illustrations recto-and-verso, illustrations in the text; original green cloth, upper board and spine lettered and decorated in gilt in the style of the first edition binding, map endpapers; fine. **£125**

A NEW EDITION PREPARED FROM THE AUTHOR'S OWN AMENDED COPY

First edition thus, no. 120 of 150 copies. 'In April 1932 Fleming answered an advertisement in the agony column of *The Times*, which led him to take part in a crack-brained and amateurish expedition to the hinterland of Brazil, ostensibly to look for Colonel P.H. Fawcett, a missing explorer. Fleming persuaded *The Times* to appoint him their unpaid special correspondent. This mixture of farce, excitement, discomfort, and danger achieved nothing except to provide him with the subject matter for his first book, *Brazilian Adventure*, published in August 1933. In it he blew sky-high the excessive reverence and solemnity with which travel books had hitherto been treated, mocking the dangers and himself with infectious humour. People could not believe that a story of true adventure could be so funny, and the book had immense success at home and in America' (ODNB). This new edition published by the Queen Anne Press was edited by the author's daughter Kate Grimond, who wrote a new introduction. The text 'is taken from a first edition that belonged to Peter Fleming and in which he had made hand-written corrections. These amendments have been incorporated. Some new photographs are included taken from Fleming's album of the expedition' (p. [6]).



32. FLEMING, Peter. *News from Tartary: A Journey from Peking to Kashmir*. London: Queen Anne Press, 2010.

8vo (209 x 133mm), pp. 382, [2 (blank l.)]; half-tone frontispiece, 16 half-tone plates with illustrations recto-and-verso, and one full-page map in the text; original red cloth, upper board and spine lettered and decorated in gilt in the style of the first edition binding, colour-printed map endpapers; fine. **£125**

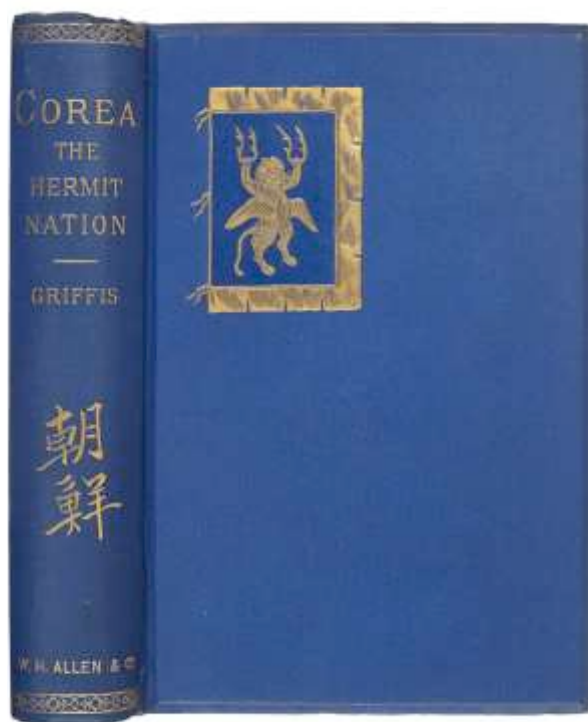
FLEMING'S CLASSIC ACCOUNT OF HIS JOURNEY FROM BEIJING TO SRINAGAR

First edition thus, no. 120 of 150 copies. Fleming had first travelled to China in 1931 and returned in 1933 as the Special Correspondent of *The Times*, to cover the war between the nationalists and the communists. In autumn 1934, 'Fleming once again set off for the Far East with a far-ranging commission from *The Times*. After a brief shooting trip with friends in the Caucasus he travelled on to Harbin in Manchuria, where by chance he met the Swiss traveller Ella ('Kini') Maillart. It transpired that they both wanted to walk and ride from China to India, and though they both preferred to travel alone, they agreed to join forces. This epic journey of some 3500 miles on foot or ponies, through the remote province of Sinkiang (Xinjiang), with many dangers, hardships, and hold-ups, took them seven months, from February to September 1935' (ODNB). This new edition was published by the Queen Anne Press and was edited by Kate Grimond who wrote a new introduction for it (pp. [5]-[6]). The frontispiece portrait of Fleming and Maillart was not included in the first edition, and the photographs have been reproduced anew from the original negatives.

Cf. Yakushi F103a (1st ed.).

33. GRIFFIS, William Elliot. *Corea the Hermit Nation*. London: W.H. Allen & Co., 1882.

8vo (214 x 140mm), pp. [2 (blank l.)], xxiii, [1 (blank)], [2 (illustrations, maps and plans)], [2 (part-title, verso blank)], 462; wood-engraved frontispiece, folding colour-printed lithographic map finished by hand in colours, wood-engraved illustrations and maps in the text, 7 full-page, wood-engraved tailpieces; occasional light spotting; original blue cloth over bevelled boards, gilt design on upper board, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, grey endpapers; extremities slightly rubbed, fore-edges a little spotted, nonetheless a very bright, clean copy. £600



A BRIGHT COPY OF GRIFFIS' ACCOUNT OF KOREA IN THE ORIGINAL CLOTH

First British edition. The American orientalist, minister and writer Griffis (1843-1928) was educated at Rutgers University and travelled to Japan in 1870, in the early years of the Meiji period, when Japan was beginning to engage with the West. After four years teaching in Japan, Griffis returned to the United States and studied at New Brunswick Theological Seminary in order to become a minister. He then embarked on a fifty-year career of lecturing, writing and teaching, becoming one of the greatest American experts on Japan, the author of many books on the country and its culture and history, and the leading interpreter of America to Japan. From his earliest days in Japan, while living at Fukui in 1871, Griffis had come into contact with Koreans and Korean culture, and, whilst usually a strong supporter of Japan, he was an advocate of Korea's policies and positions in its political disputes with Japan.

The work is divided into three parts ('Ancient and Mediaeval History', 'Political and Social Corea', and 'Modern and Recent History'), and is prefaced by an extensive bibliography of publications on Korea (pp. [xi]-xvii). Griffis' introduction states that '[m]y purpose in this work is to give an outline of the history of the Land of Morning Calm – as the natives call their country – from before the Christian era to the present year. As "an honest tale speeds best, being plainly told," I have made no attempt to embellish the narrative, though I have sought information from sources from within and without Corea, in maps and charts, coins and pottery, the language and art, notes and narratives of eye-witnesses, pencil-sketches, paintings and photographs, the standard histories of Japan and China, the testimony of sailor and diplomatist, missionary and castaway, and the digested knowledge of critical scholars. I have attempted nothing more than a historical outline of the nation and a glimpse at the political and social life of the people' (p. vi).

Cordier, *Sinica*, cols 2956-2957.



34. GUYON, Jean Louis Geneviève. *Voyage d'Alger aux Ziban, l'ancienne Zebe, en 1847. Avec des vues des principaux oasis et de quelques monumens du Tell, en deçà des Aurès, et un portrait du dernier bey de Constantine* [-Avec atlas ou figurant les principaux oasis de cette contrée, quelques monumens du Tell, en-deçà des Aurès, et un portrait du dernier bey de Constantine]. *Algiers: The Government Press, 1850-1852.*

2 volumes, oblong folio (251 x 337mm, atlas) and 8vo in 4s (218 x 138mm, text), pp. [atlas]: [4 (title, verso blank, plates, verso blank)]; [text]: [i]-vii, [1 (blank)], [9]-302, [2 (blank l.)], [i]-xxxii ('Observations météorologiques'), [1 (blank)]; lithographic portrait and 34 lithographic plates numbered in 2 sequences 1-20, 20*bis*, 21-26 and 1-2, 2*bis*, 3-4, 4*bis*, 5, after Aristide Verdalle, E. Bocourt, Auguste Lorent, Paul Rouet, and Brénot, printed by Bouyer, Philippe, and Bastide, some with tissue-guards; illustrations and letterpress tables in the text; occasional light spotting or marking, some quires or plates a little browned; contemporary Algerian red, hard-grained morocco backed patterned boards with cloth tips by Bastide, Algiers, spines gilt in compartments, lettered directly in one, others panelled in blind, modern marbled endpapers, all edges gilt; extremities very lightly rubbed, atlas vol. skilfully rebacked to style, nonetheless a very good set. **£4,000**

GUYON'S RARE ACCOUNT OF EXPLORATIONS IN ALGERIA, IN A CONTEMPORARY ALGERIAN BINDING

First edition. The French physician and traveller Guyon (1794-1870) was the Chief Surgeon of the French African Army, a member of the Commission scientifique pour l'exploration de l'Algérie, and the author of a number of books on the archaeology, natural history, and other aspects of North Africa, in addition to a number of medical works. *Voyage d'Alger aux Ziban* was a pictorial and literary record of Guyon's expedition to the province of Constantine in the north of Algeria to undertake a medical inspection, which also permitted him to travel in the province, and particularly to Ziban, the southern part. Guyon travelled with two other physicians, Auguste Lorent and Paul Rouet, who were intended to act as the expedition's artists, but illness meant that Rouet could only join the party at Batna. Therefore, Guyot recruited Aristide Verdalle, a young army doctor based at Biscara, and Verdalle was responsible for the images of Ziban in the atlas volume, while Lorent and Rouet, together with capitaine Brénot of the garrison at Batna, provided the images of Tell in the latter part of the atlas.

The atlas volume was issued in 1850 and the accompanying text volume was published two years later, and sets of both volumes are uncommon on the market, particularly in a contemporary North African binding. This set retains its original binding by the Algerian bookseller, publisher, printer, and binder Bastide (who also printed some of the lithographic plates), and is signed with his ticket on the upper pastedown of the text volume. The Real Biblioteca in Madrid holds a set of the work, the text volume of which is in a very similar binding to that on this text volume, and bears Bastide's ticket on the upper pastedown; however, the atlas volume appears to be in a slightly different binding.

Fiori, 238; Gay 1065 (title mistranscribed); Playfair, *Algeria*, 1593; Taillart, 777.

* **35. HAILE SELASSIE I, *Emperor of Abyssinia* – Tony BOYADJIAN, *photographer*.** A portrait photograph of Haile Selassie, signed with an abbreviated Amharic signature and dated 1955 on the image, with photographer's inkstamp 'Tony Boyadjian / Court Photographer / Copyright' on the verso.

Vintage platinum print, 240 x 180mm; a few small marks or indentations on surface, otherwise in very good condition. **£1,250**

Emperor Haile Selassie (1892-1975) was the son of Ras Makonnen, an advisor to Menelik II, and married Wayzaro Menen (the great-granddaughter of Menelik II) in 1911. Following Menelik's death in 1913, his grandson Lij Yasu succeeded him, but was deposed by an uprising led by Ras Tafari in 1917. Menelik's daughter, Zaudita, became empress in 1917, with Ras Tafari as regent, and he became emperor as Haile Selassie after her death in 1930. Following the Italian invasion of 1935, Haile Selassie was forced into exile in 1936, but returned in 1941 after the successful invasion of Ethiopia by British and Abyssinian forces, and he reigned as emperor until 1974, when he was deposed by a Marxist revolution.

The half-length formal photograph depicts Haile Selassie in full uniform, and was taken by the official court photographer, Tony Boyadjian, the son of the Armenian photographer Bedros Boyadjian, who had established the first professional photographer's studio in Ethiopia in Addis Ababa in 1905 and had been official photographer to Menelik.



A FINE, SIGNED PORTRAIT OF HAILE SELASSIE BY THE OFFICIAL COURT PHOTOGRAPHER

36. HENREY, Blanche Elizabeth Edith. *British Botanical and Horticultural Literature before 1800. Comprising a History and Bibliography of Botanical and Horticultural Books Printed in England, Scotland, and Ireland from the Earliest Times until 1800.* London: Oxford University Press, 1975.

3 volumes, 8vo, pp. I: [2 (blank l.)], xxvi, 290, [2 (blank l.)]; II: [2 (blank l.)], xvi, 748; III: xvii, [1 (blank l.)], 142; errata slip tipped onto inner margin of II, p. 696; colour-printed frontispieces in I and III, and monochrome frontispiece in II, 30 colour-printed plates, one folding monochrome plate, numerous illustrations in the text, some full-page; original grey boards, spines lettered and ruled in gilt, original black slipcase with paper title-label on upper panel, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, slipcase a little rubbed, title-label torn with small losses, nonetheless a very good, clean set. **£250**

'A WORK OF SCHOLARSHIP THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME'

First edition. Henrey's comprehensive and authoritative historical and bibliographical account of early British botanical works: 'Blanche Henrey's elegantly printed *British Botanical and Horticultural Literature before 1800* (3 vols, Oxford: 1975) is [a] useful point of entry for research and is particularly valuable for information concerning historical publications on botanical gardens and seedsmen' (J.L. Thornton and R.I.J. Tully *Thornton and Tully's Scientific Books, Libraries and Collectors*, ed. A. Hunter (Brookfield, VT: 2000), p. 327).

E.B. Davis and D. Schmidt, *Guide to Information Sources in the Botanical Sciences* (Englewood, CO: 1996), p. 15 ('This is a work of scholarship that has stood the test of time very well').

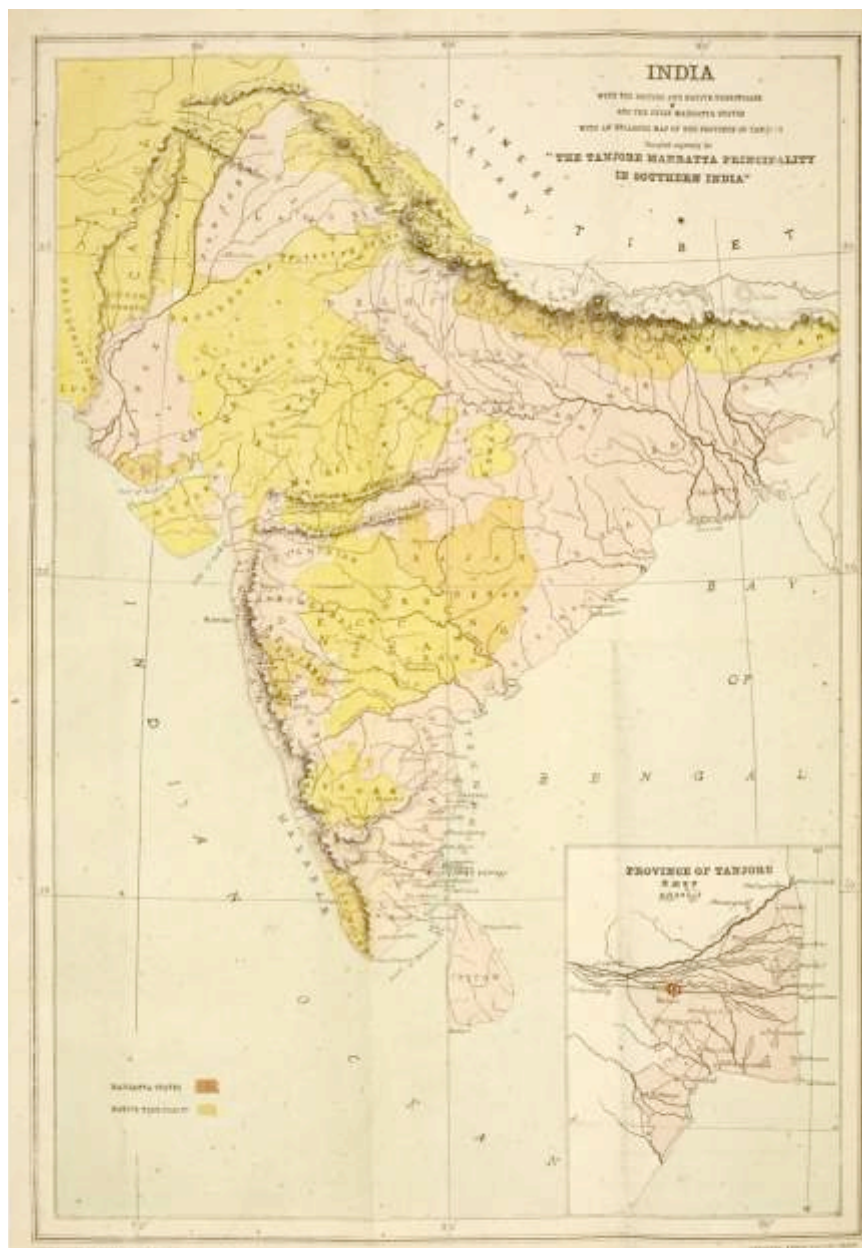
37. HICKEY, William. *The Tanjore Mahratta Principality in Southern India: the Land of the Chola; the Eden of the South.* Madras: Caleb Foster [for the author], 1873.

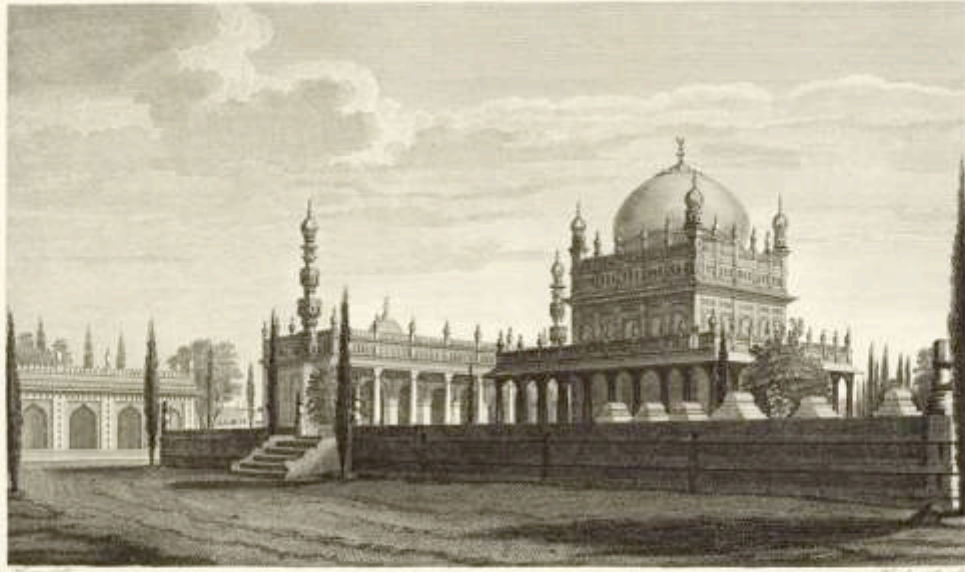
8vo in 4s (211 x 135mm), pp. [4 (title, verso blank, dedication, verso blank)], [i]-vii, [1 (note)], [1]-173, [1 (blank)], [i]-cxxiv; folding hand-coloured lithographic map by Alex Barren, printed by Oriental Lithographic Press and letterpress genealogical table; some light browning and offsetting, a few light marks, traces of [?]pasted-in strips of paper on front free endpaper and 4ll., small marginal hole in l. [1]/1; original semi-flexible brown cloth covers, covers with blind-ruled borders, upper cover lettered in gilt; slightly faded on outer parts, extremities a little rubbed and bumped, skilfully rebacked, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: James William Handley (1837-1900, lithographic presentation bookplate on upper pastedown with printed text 'To [...] With the Author's respects' and recipient's name inserted in manuscript) – occasional modern pencilled marginalia and underlining. **£1,750**

First edition. In his introduction Hickey explains that he was a 'pleader' (a junior lawyer entitled to appear before the lower judiciary, up to the level of the District and Sessions judge), practising 'for several years' in the southern districts of India, where he was 'enabled to get acquainted with the Nobility the Zemindars, and Poligars of Tanjore, Trinchipoly, south Arcot, Madura, Tinnevely and of the plateau of Mysore' (p. [i]). The state of 'Tanjore' (now Thanjavur) had been annexed by the British in 1799, but the Tanjore Maharatha rulers remained in power until 1856, when the state was fully absorbed into British India after the death of Shivaji in 1855. Hickey's work is elegiac in tone and mourns 'the memory of departed greatness' (loc. cit.) and the manner of its passing: 'There lies on the Sea Coast line of the Carnatic, in the Madras

Presidency, a district, once a mighty kingdom, and subsequently a principality, known — from the fragments extant of ancient Hindu Legendary — as the Chola Desum or Chola Mandalam, and by later and more reliable researches, described as the dynasty of the Naicks; but in these modern days, it sets forth the strongest claims to be considered a principality once conquered by the Mahrattas, under Venkajee, the son of Shahajee, the great Mahratta Chieftain of Sattara and Kolapore. This kingdom was the Tanjore Raj, but under the policy of annexation during the viceroyalty of Lord Dalhousie, it dwindled into a district, and is now recognized only as the Tanjore Collectorate. In these days of superior enlightenment, when the rights and wrongs of the Native Princes of India have so ably been handled by men of official position, and having Indian experience as well as personal character, we feel grieved to think that up to this date not a single pen has advocated the long neglected cause of the Principality of Tanjore. She is like a violet existing in seclusion and sorrowing in secrecy' (p. [1]).

Hickey presented this volume to J.W. Handley, the Indian lawyer who was the co-author of the second edition of *Topics of Jurisprudence: or Aids to the Office of the Indian Judge* (Madras: 1870) and served as the Government Pleader in Madras from 1868 to 1881. He was then appointed Chief Judge at the Court of Small Causes at Madras in 1881, and finally Judge of the High Court of Madras in 1889, holding that position until his retirement in 1893. A second, enlarged edition of Hickey's book was published in Madras in 1874, but both editions of this privately-printed work are rare, especially the first: COPAC only records two copies of it in UK libraries (the British Library and SOAS), to which WorldCat adds a third copy at the University of California, Berkeley.





HYDRN'S TOMB in the LOLL BANG GARDEN.

Engraved from the original drawing by Mr. Home, taken on the spot, in the year 1794.

38. HOME, Robert. *Select Views in Mysore, the Country of Tippoo Sultan; from Drawings Taken on the Spot by Mr. Home; with Historical Descriptions.* London: T. Bensley (letterpress, 'from Figgins's types') for Robert Bowyer, 1794.

4to (332 x 280mm), pp. [i]-vii, [1 (blank)], [2 ('Monuments', verso blank)], [1]-48; 13ll. with letterpress Persian script printed on the rectos only; 29 engraved plates by William Byrne, James Fittler, Strickland Lowry, Thomas Morris, *et al.* after Home; 4 folding engraved maps and plans by J. Cooke and J. Lodge junior after M. Armstrong, *et al.*, one with original hand-colouring, 2 with some later colouring (*vide infra*), 2 printed on blue paper; light offsetting from plates onto text, some light browning, small mark on one plate, 2 maps with small repaired tears; contemporary British dark-blue, straight-grained morocco gilt, boards with borders of broad and narrow gilt rules and flower-tool corner-pieces, spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in 2, central gilt urn-tools in others, floral and ornamental gilt rolls, board-edges and turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt, blue silk marker (small loss at end); extremities a little rubbed and bumped, otherwise a very good, clean copy; *provenance*: Sir John James Smith, 3rd Baronet (1800-1862, engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown, after his succession to baronetage in 1852) – Maurice Browne, Inglis Barracks, Mill Hill, 27 August 1942 (1884-1961, printed bookplate on upper pastedown, name, address and date added in manuscript, date also added to smith's bookplate in his hand) – John Stafford Reid Byers (1903-1984, engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown). **£2,000**

First edition. The portrait painter Robert Home (1752-1834) was first introduced to art (and especially anatomical drawing), by his brother-in-law, the anatomist John Hunter, as a teenager, and he entered the Royal Academy Schools at the age of 17, with the encouragement of his teacher, the artist Angelica Kaufmann, a founding member of the Royal Academy. As a young man Home spent several years in Rome and, in the 1780s, nine years in Dublin, where he hoped to establish himself as an artist. His failure to do so and the poor health of his wife Suzanna brought him back to London in 1789, and her death in the following year probably influenced his decision to journey to India.

Travelling without the permission of the East India Company, Home arrived in Madras in January 1791, in the course of the Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-1792), which would end with the defeat of Tippu Sultan at Seringapatam and the loss of half of his territories: 'At that moment, Cornwallis [to whom the work is dedicated] and his army were marching to Bangalore. Having obtained approval from the officials to join the army, Home followed Cornwallis in a palanquin catching up with them before they reached their destination. Home became an official artist during the third Mysore war. He produced portraits, studies of events and places, many of which were painted in oils and engraved. [...] In 1794, Robert Bowyer published Home's *Select views in Mysore* [...] The book contains a narrative of the campaign and is illustrated with engravings (mainly by William Byrne and James Fitler) after drawings by Home. Besides the hill-forts and scenes of Seringapatam, the fort and Tipu's palace at Bangalore feature in many of the illustrations' (Godrej and Rohatgi, pp. 113-114).

Six of the images (five general views of Seringapatam and one of Haidar Ali's tomb), were later engraved as aquatints by Joseph C. Stadler and published as *A Description of Seringapatam* by Bowyer in 1796, and a second edition of *Select Views in Mysore* was published in 1812. The imprints of the engravings in this work give the publishers' names as R. Bowyer and W. Sharp of Madras, which presumably led Godrej and Rohatgi to state that *Select Views in Mysore* 'was also issued in Madras by W. Sharp in the same year' (p. 113); however, no record of the book with a Madras imprint can be traced in WorldCat or ESTC, suggesting that Sharp only co-published the engravings.

This volume was previously in the collection of the soldier Colonel Maurice Browne, CBE, MC, who joined the Middlesex Regiment in 1905 as a subaltern and served in every rank above it to the level of Commander of the 2nd Battalion, before retiring in 1935. In 1939 he took command of the regiment's Depot at Mill Hill in 1939, and in 1942 he was appointed Colonel of the Regiment, holding the position until 1952. Browne has annotated and coloured two of the folding plans, highlighting topographical features and troop dispositions: the second is the 'Plan of the Position of the Confederate Armies under the Direction of Earl Cornwallis, before Seringapatam, from the 5th to the 24th of February 1792', which the 77th (East Middlesex) Regiment (later to be amalgamated into the Middlesex Regiment) was present at from 16 February 1792 as part of the force commanded by Sir Robert Abercromby (identified on the plan).

BAL 1538 (28 plates only and no maps); Brunet III, col. 268; Cox I, 305 (erroneously calling for 5 rather than 4 maps); ESTC T90237; Godrej and Rohatgi, *Scenic Splendours*, p. 156; Lowndes, p. 1095.

39. HORNEMANN, Friedrich Konrad. The Journal of Frederick Horneman's Travels from Cairo to Mourzouk, the Capital of the Kingdom of Fezzan, in Africa. In the Years 1797-8. London: W. Bulmer and Co for G. and W. Nicol, 1802.

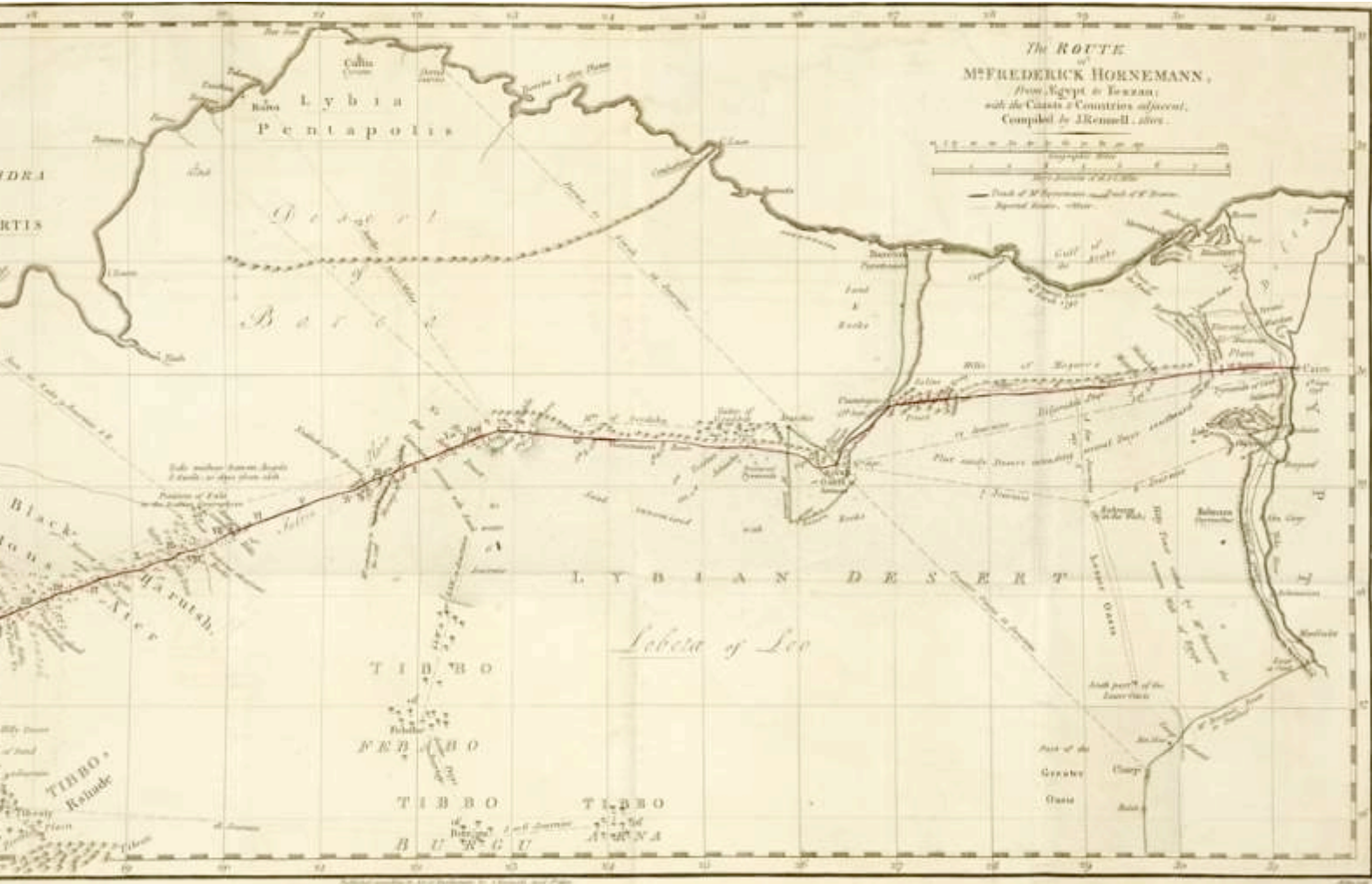
4to (261 x 206mm), pp. [i]-iv (title, verso blank, contents, errata), [i]-xxvi (introduction and 'Preface'), [1]-195, [1 (blank)]; 2 engraved folding maps by J. Walker after James Rennell, with routes added by hand in colours and one engraved plan, one woodcut illustration in the text; occasional light spotting or offsetting, a few light marks; contemporary British half blue morocco over marbled boards, the spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in one, others decorated with central tool, all edges speckled, a few quires unopened; extremities slightly rubbed and bumped, nonetheless a very handsome copy; *provenance*: C. Smith, Bath (contemporary bookseller's ticket on upper pastedown) – Sir Marcus Somerville, 4th Baronet (?1772-1831, engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown).

£1,350

HORNEMANN'S CELEBRATED ACCOUNT OF HIS TRANS-SAHARAN JOURNEY
IN DISGUISE AND UNDER NAPOLEON'S PROTECTION



First edition, presumed first issue. The German ethnologist and North African explorer Hornemann (1772-1801) studied at the University of Göttingen, where his professors included the ethnologist J.F. Blumenbach, who was a friend and associate of Sir Joseph Banks. Hornemann was recommended to Banks by Blumenbach, and in 1797 Hornemann moved to London, where he was engaged by the Association for Promoting the Discovery of the Interior Parts of Africa (more commonly known as the African Association), which had been formed by a group of wealthy men in London in 1788, with the purpose of exploring the interior of Africa (for the African Association, also see item 1 in this catalogue). Hornemann was commissioned by the Association to cross the Sahara from Egypt to the River Niger, and left London in June 1797, arriving in Alexandria in September 1797: '[o]n his arrival in Cairo he met Joseph Frendenburgh [...], a Moslem convert, who suggested that Hornemann should travel disguised as a Moslem, a technique used by many later explorers. Delayed by an outbreak of plague, his source of funds was cut off when the French defeated the Mamelukes at the Battle of the Pyramids. Determined and resourceful, however, he made friends with some of the many scientists Napoleon had brought to Egypt [...], and through them made the acquaintance of Bonaparte himself. The general was quite taken with the young man and provided him with a visa and moneys to start his trek; he even offered to forward any communications to the Africa Association in London, despite a state of war existing at the time' (Howgego, *Encyclopedia of Exploration to 1800*, p. 518; a resolution expressing gratitude to Napoleon for this generous proposal is transcribed in the set of the Association's *Proceedings* in this catalogue (see item 1)). Thus enabled to continue their expedition, in September Hornemann and Frendenburgh joined a group of Fezzan merchants travelling with a caravan returning to the Maghrib from Mecca, and on 17 November 1798 they reached Murzuk, where Frendenburgh died of malaria. Hornemann remained in the town for seven months and then travelled to Tripoli in June 1799, where he met Bryan McDonogh (the medical officer to the British consulate) and the consul, Simon Lucas. In the course of his journey, Hornemann had sent dispatches back to London whenever it was possible, and he transmitted his



final report on 6 April 1800, before joining a caravan travelling south – the last time that any communication was received from him. His fate remained unknown until 1817, when the first intelligence of his movements was received from an Arab who had travelled with him, and it was only in 1819 that G.F. Lyon and Joseph Ritchie were able to establish the details of his final months and learn that he had apparently died of dysentery at Bakkanee, just north of the Niger River, where the local people ‘became greatly attached to Horneman[n], on account of his amiable deportment and skill in medicine; and he was generally regarded as a Marābout [i.e. holy man]’ (G.F. Lyon, *A Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa, in the Years 1818, 19 and 20* (London: 1821), pp. 132-133).

The text of Hornemann’s journal was written in German, but first published in this English translation supplemented by appendices by Sir William Young, James Rennell, and William Marsden; a German edition based on Hornemann’s manuscript followed later in 1802 and a French edition, translated from the English text, appeared in 1803. This first edition appears to have been issued in two states: the presumed first issue has continuous pagination from p. [1] to p. 195 (as here) and the second has a leaf numbered ‘[188*]’ inserted between 2B2 and 2B3, headed ‘Postscript’ and beginning ‘When the above Memoir was printed, I was ignorant that the following passage occurred, in Mr. Horneman’s Letter of the 6th April, from Mourzouk’. The text concludes with a three-line ‘Errata in the Geographical Memoir’.

This copy was previously in the library of the Irish politician Sir Marcus Somerville, who was educated at Trinity College, Dublin and succeeded his father as fourth baronet in 1800. In the same year he was elected member of parliament for Meath in a by-election and, although independent, Somerville was often aligned with the Whigs and voted in favour of Catholic relief and parliamentary reform. The binding is by C. Smith of 19 Milsom Street, Bath and appears to be closely contemporary (the British Library holds a binding by Smith on a copy of Virgil’s *Bucolica, Georgica et Aeneis* published in 1800).

Cox I, p. 398; Gay 354; Ibrahim-Hilmy I, p. 309; Playfair, *Barbary States*, 126.



40. HOZIER, *Sir Henry Montague, editor*. *The Russo-Turkish War: Including an Account of the Rise and Decline of the Ottoman Power, and the History of the Eastern Question*. London: William Mackenzie, [circa 1880].

2 volumes, 4to (264 x 103mm), pp. I: [2 (title, verso blank)], ii (contents), [2 (directions to binder, verso blank)], [1]-480; II: [2 (title, verso blank)], ii (contents), [481]-954; titles printed in red and black on heavier stock, text printed in double columns, engraved portrait frontispieces by G.J. Stodart *et al.* after Mayall *et al.*, 22 engraved plates by J. Godfrey,

A. Willmore, Stodart, E.P. Brandard, G. Greatbach after F. Frith, *et al.*, 2 double-page lithographic maps printed in colours and finished by hand in colours, 4 double-page lithographic maps by R. Walker and J. Bartholomew, and 2 lithographic maps by J. Bartholomew, letterpress tables in the text; some very light browning and some light offsetting from plates onto text; contemporary full green hard-grain morocco, boards with borders of gilt fillets and rolls enclosing blind rules, cornerpieces in blind, spines gilt in compartments, lettered directly in 2, the others panelled in gilt and blind, turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt, purple silk markers (one detached from volume, both with sections separated); spines slightly darkened, lightly rubbed, extremities slightly bumped, nonetheless a very good, handsomely-bound set. **£400**

HOZIER'S 'COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR OF 1877-78'

First edition in book form. The soldier and author Hozier (1838-1907) was educated at Rugby School, Edinburgh Academy, and the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He initially joined the Royal Artillery and then transferred to the 2nd Life Guards, saw service in the Second Opium War and the Prussian-Danish War, and acted as *The Times'* correspondent during the Austro-Prussian War in 1866. A number of other positions followed – including Assistant Military Secretary to Lord Napier of Magdala on the Abyssinian expedition of 1867 and Assistant Military Attaché at German Army Headquarters during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871, for which service he received the Iron Cross – before his appointment to the War Office, where he reached the rank of Colonel in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. Hozier's military career appears to have ended in the early 1870s (probably due to his divorce from his first wife), and he was appointed Secretary of Lloyd's in 1874, where he remained until his retirement in 1890.

Throughout his life Hozier published on military subjects and, as the ODNB comments, '[h]is reputation as a highly educated modern soldier with an authoritative knowledge of strategy and technology was strengthened by his military writings'. The earlier of these books were based in part upon his own experiences, and his writings include *The Seven Weeks' War* (London: 1867), *The British Expedition to Abyssinia* (London: 1869), *The Franco-Prussian War* (1870-72), *The Invasions of England* (London: 1876), and the present work – the last of his major publications on military subjects. *The Russo-Turkish War* was originally published in fifteen parts (which were also issued bound in cloth in five divisions) in 1877-1879, and it was then reissued in the present book form in two volumes in about 1880. Blackmer describes it as 'a comprehensive study of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78', and the text provides a history of the Ottoman and Russian empires, and a history of the conflicts and political tensions in Europe and the Middle East, which formed the context of a series of wars between Russia and the Ottoman Empire and culminated in the Russo-

Turkish War 1877-1878. Russia's victory in this war was consolidated by the Treaty of San Stefano between the two combatants, which liberated Romania, Serbia, and Montenegro from Ottoman rule, gave autonomy to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and created a large and autonomous Bulgaria under Russian protection. However, Britain and Austria-Hungary were concerned by Russia's growth as a power, and compelled it to accept the Treaty of Berlin, which significantly curtailed the military and political benefits that Russia derived from the war.

Atabey 597 (calling for 31 maps and plates); Blackmer 841.

41. 'HURLBUT' [i.e. HURLBERT], William Henry. *Pictures of Cuba.* London: M'Corquodale and Co. for Longman, Brown, Green, & Longmans, 1855.

8vo (167 x 113mm), pp. viii (title, verso blank, dedication, verso blank, contents, verso blank, preface), 132; light marginal browning, a few light marks; modern half crushed morocco over marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in 2 and dated at the foot, others decorated with central flower tool, cream endpapers; a very good copy of this scarce work; *provenance*: marginal translations of German and Spanish words on pp. 48, 70, and 84. £150

**'TO PURSUE THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA IN THE INTERESTS OF SLAVERY,
IS TO PURSUE THE DOOM OF THE REPUBLIC'**

First British edition, revised and retitled, issued in the 'Traveller's Library' series. *Pictures of Cuba* was first published under the title *Gan-Eden: or, Pictures of Cuba* (Boston: 1854), and Hurlbert (1827-1895) states in his preface that, '[i]n the short time that has elapsed since this book was first published in America, the aspect of the relations between my own country and Spain has undergone a change, which is, I fear, rather apparent than real'; therefore he has 'subjected this little book to many modifications' (p. vii), presumably referring to the Ostend Manifesto (1854), which proposed the annexation of Cuba, through its purchase by the United States from Spain.

The work discusses the history, culture, topography, etc. of Cuba and also Cuban literature, the Cuban people, and chapter XIII (pp. 98-108) is dedicated to the question of slavery in Cuba, opening with the words: 'Man is at once the crown and the curse of the earth'. The final chapter considers the difficulties of annexing Cuba (which the author strongly opposes), and also explains that it would encourage slavery: 'To pursue the annexation of Cuba in the interests of slavery, is to pursue the doom of the Republic. I say nothing of the possibilities of disastrous foreign war which lurk in that pursuit; for I am sure that America can take no serious detriment at any but American hands. We have nothing to fear from the world. But have we nothing to fear from ourselves? Slavery is an institution so essentially false and mean in principle, so thoroughly barbaric in spirit, that no man can labour in its service without barbarizing his temper and his intellect. If it does not find men unscrupulous, it makes them so' (p. 129).

This revised edition is scarce: COPAC only records three copies in UK libraries (National Library of Scotland, Glasgow, and Manchester).

Sabin 34004; Smith, *American Travellers Abroad*, H164.

DICTIONARY
OF THE
Sioux Language.



RULES FOR PRONUNCIATION.

Ay, same as in *Hay*.
Ah, same as in exclamation, *Ah!*
Oh, same as in *Bone*.
On, same as in preposition, *On*.
Ai, same as *I*.

Abel, *Koosh'-pay*.
Able, to be, *Oh-wah-kee-heek-tee*.
About, this or that, *Ay-nah-kay-chah-nah-*
Above, *E-wahn-kah*. (chah-
Abroad, *Oh-mah-wah-nee*.
Abuse, to, *Kah-keesh-mai*.
Accuse, to, *E-yah-une-kah*.
Ache, *Yah-zahn*.
Across, *Hee-u-wer-gah*.
Admire, to, *Wash-tay-wah-lah-kah*.
Afar, *Tay-hahn-tee*.
Afraid, *Koh-ah'-kee-pay*.
After-noon, *Hti'-ay-too*.
Again, *Ah'-kay*.
Ago, some time, *Ay-hah-nah*.
Agreeable, *Wash'-tay*.
Aid, to, *Oh-wah'-kee-ay*.
Alarm, to, *Nah-pahp*.
Alike, just, *Hah-kee'-tay-chee'-chah*.
All, *See-toh-mee-nee*.
Almonds, *Yah-hoo'-gah*.
Alone, *E-mul'-lah*.
Aloud, noise, *Oh-tahn'-kah*.
Among, *Ay'-gur-nah*.
Amusement, *Skah'-tah*.
And, *Ah'-kay*.
Anecdote, *Hoon-kah'-kon*.

42. HYER, Joseph Keyes and William Sylvanus STARRING (compilers), and Charles GUERREU ('Indian Interpreter'). Lahcotah [titled thus on upper wrapper]. Dictionary of the Sioux Language [dropped-head title]. *Fort Laramie, Wyoming*: [the authors], December 1866.

8vo (196 x 137mm), pp. [31], [1 (blank)]; text in italic types, headings in varied Roman types; slightly creased, minor marginal chipping; original printed wrappers, the upper titled on the recto and with 'Rules for Pronunciation' printed on the verso, the lower blank, three original brass fixings at left edge, modern cloth case, with gilt morocco lettering-piece on upper panel; wrappers slightly marked and creased, small chips at the edges, nonetheless a very good example of a rare and fragile work; *provenance*: **William Sylvanus Starring** (1840-1889; autograph correction on p. [31] (*vide infra*); consigned to auction by his descendants, Christie's New York, 5 December 2006, lot 311). £30,000

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN WYOMING, ONE OF FIFTY COPIES,
FROM STARRING'S COLLECTION AND WITH AN AUTOGRAPH CORRECTION

First edition, believed to be one of about fifty copies. The United States soldiers Lieutenants J.K. Hyer (b. c. 1845, d. 1882) and W.S. Starring (1840-1889) compiled their *Dictionary of the Sioux Language* 'with the aid of Charles Guerreu Indian Interpreter' (p. [31]), under circumstances which Starring described to James Butler and Butler recorded in a note inserted in his copy (now in the Wisconsin Historical Society): 'Shut up all winter in a Rocky Mountain fort with many Indian scouts, Lieut. Hyer and I undertook to master their language. Accordingly eight of the most intelligent natives were brought into our quarters early every day. We had Webster unabridged on the table before us and made inquiry about every word in its order. Whenever we found any corresponding aboriginal expression we wrote it down, and before the close of our confinement had reached the end of our Webster' (quoted in Stopka, p. vii). Once the weather improved and Starring was able to travel, he went to Fort Lyon, Colorado and thence to Fort Laramie in Wyoming, where the *Dictionary* was probably printed on a portable military press.

The *Dictionary* was produced at a particularly tense point during the Sioux Wars, when the end of the Civil War saw emigrants travel along the Bozeman Trail to the Montana goldfields in 1865-1867 – thus violating the First Treaty of Fort Laramie, which had been concluded in 1851 and reserved this area for the Sioux. In response, the Sioux and their allies mounted raids against the prospectors and miners passing through their territories, prompting the United States Army to increase its presence and to establish a series of forts to provide some security. The attacks and skirmishing reached a climax on 21 December 1866 with the Fetterman Fight in the vicinity of Fort Phil Kearny, when eighty United States soldiers led by Captain William Fetterman were killed. Despite public agitation for decisive military action, Congress decided to seek a peaceful solution and concluded the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty, which provided for the withdrawal of the army from the area and established a large Sioux reservation.

According to a note that the bibliographer J.C. Pilling tipped into his copy, Starring 'thought only fifty copies were printed' (Graff), of which 'extremely few [...] have survived' (D.C. McMurtrie, *Early Printing in Wyoming and the Black Hills* (Hattiesburg, MS: 1943), p. 46). Thirteen of these copies are recorded in institutional collections at the following locations (however, it should be noted that type-facsimile copies are occasionally miscatalogued as first editions, such as that at the University of Pittsburgh): Huntington (lacking upper wrapper and first leaf); Yale (2 copies); Newberry (2 copies, different settings of the type); Northwestern; Harvard (2 copies); Dartmouth; University of Washington; University of Oklahoma; USMA, West Point; and Wisconsin Historical Society. If the figure of fifty copies is correct, then fewer than forty are likely to be available on the market, and its rarity in commerce is confirmed by Anglo-American auction records: since 1975, only four copies are recorded at auction, of which three, including this, were from Starring's own collection and consigned to Christie's in 2005 and 2006 by his descendants (a copy offered by PBA Galleries on 12 December 2002 as lot 130 was a type-facsimile).

Two settings of the work have been identified, presumably caused by the manner of the book's composition and production; in one, the last entry on the first page is 'Anecdote, Hoon-kah'-kon' (as here and the Graff copy at the Newberry Library) and in the second the last entry reads 'Another, thing, Nah-kon'-toh-kay'-chah' (as the copy Starring gave to Pilling, now at the Newberry Library). One interesting aspect of this copy is Starring's autograph correction of the translation of 'Five' on p. [31], which is amended from 'Tap'-Tah' to 'Zap-tah'; this correction is also found in the copy offered by Eberstadt in catalogue 164 as item 365 and in a copy which Starring annotated extensively, possibly in preparation for a further edition (sold by his descendants at Christie's New York, 15 December 2005, lot 294). In this latter example, the correction is in a similar cursive hand and similar ink to the correction in this copy, whereas the other corrections on that page are in a more legible lettering hand and in a darker ink, suggesting that they were written at a later date and that the 'Tap'-Tah' correction was written into a number of copies by Starring, possibly at or shortly after the time of printing.

American Imprints Inventory, *Check List of Wyoming Imprints 1866-1890*, 1; Ayer, *Indian Linguistics*, 'Dakota' 85; Graff 2037; Stopka, *Wyoming Territorial Imprints*, 1886.1.



W. KING, DEL.

MONTE ROSA FROM THE COMBETTA—VAL DE LYS.

1. Iyskan 2. Nord End. 3. Höchste Spitze 4. Zornstein Spitze 5. Vincent Pyramide 6. Signal Kuppe.

43. KING, Samuel William. *The Italian Valleys of the Pennine Alps: a Tour through all the Romantic and Less-Frequented 'Vals' of Northern Piedmont, from the Tarentaise to the Gries... With Illustrations from the Author's Sketches, Maps, &c.* London: W. Clowes and Sons for John Murray, 1858.

8vo in 12s (200 x 134mm), pp. viii, [2 (illustrations, verso blank)], 558; wood-engraved frontispiece and 9 wood-engraved plates after King and J. Wolf, 3 folding lithographic maps by W. & A.K. Johnston, 2 finished by hand in blue and one with routes in red, and one wood-engraved plan; illustrations in the text; occasional slight spotting or foxing, short marginal tears on a few ll.; contemporary calf prize binding by Nutt and Son, boards with borders of gilt and blind rules, upper board with central gilt arms, spine richly gilt in compartments, gilt red morocco lettering-piece in one, board-edges roll-tooled in gilt, turn-ins roll-tooled in blind, marbled endpapers, all edges marbled; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, very lightly spotted, nonetheless very good copy; *provenance*: Leeds Free Grammar School (binding) – F.J. Young (armorial bookplate on front free endpaper) – S. Ratcliff (booklabel on upper pastedown). **£450**

First edition. The traveller and scientist King (1821-1868), who was a member of the Alpine Club, made this expedition through the Alps with his wife, and explains in his opening chapter that '[o]ur project was, after crossing the Alps, to explore and traverse, from head to foot, all the remote and less frequented valleys of Piedmont, which descend from the steep southern face of the great Pennine chain, from Mont Blanc west to Monte Rosa east' (p. 4). The routes of these journeys, which are 'described in delightful detail' (Neate), are shown in the folding map at the end of the volume. The work also contains much on the history, archaeology, geology, and natural history of the area. Perret considers the account, 'un ouvrage intéressant caractéristique du "pre-golden-age", peu courant'.

ACLC p. 176; NLS, *Mountaineering*, i154; Neate K23; Perret 2437.

* 44. [LAWRENCE, Thomas Edward] 'John Hume ROSS'. Autograph letter signed ('R.') to R.A.M. Guy ('Dear Rabbit'), [*Bovington Camp, Wool, Dorset*], 8 July 1923.

4 pages, on a bifolium, 8vo; folded for posting and with short splits on folds, slightly spotted, otherwise very good; *provenance*: [anonymous sale, Sotheby's London, 22 July 1985, lot 287, part lot, to:] – Harry and Brigitte Spiro (buyers of record; sold from their collection, Christie's London, 25 September 2008, lot 112, part lot). £4,000

Dear Rabbit

'I WISH I WAS DEAD': LAWRENCE TO AN RAF FRIEND

ON THE TEDIUM OF TANK CORPS LIFE AND COMMISSIONS OFFERED BY TRENCHARD

What lives we

Lawrence writes to his friend the aircraftsman Robert Guy under his RAF pseudonym of John Hume Ross, opening with a complaint about guard duty at Bovington: 'What lives we live! I was on guard Friday night, till 4.30 Saturday afternoon & am booked all day today & booked next Wed. & Wed. week & possibly next week end & guard the week after that. I wish I was dead'. Commenting that 'Jock' Chambers is 'muck-sick with me' and that his comrades find him 'uppish' and feel that he ought to be 'brought down', Lawrence wryly notes that this simply causes him to exaggerate his behaviour and that he 'swanks intolerably'.

Referring to Guy by his RAF nickname, Lawrence bemoans his absence and the benefits of his company ('I wish there was a Rabbit in camp to take off the edge of my soreness upon'), and discusses a failed meeting in Bournemouth and Guy's movements, before concluding with the statement, 'Trenchard keeps on tantalising me by offering me commissions, through various intermediaries'. A postscript signed 'R.' concerns leave and possible financial difficulties.

Lawrence had adopted the pseudonym Ross in 1920 and had joined the RAF as 325087 Aircraftsman John Hume Ross, continuing to use this name when corresponding with RAF friends from that period, even after he changed his name again to T.E. Shaw in early 1923 as a consequence of unwelcome press attention in late 1922, which led to his dismissal from the RAF in January 1923 'for possessing too large a publicity factor to be decent in an A.C. 2' (M. Brown (ed.), *The Letters of T.E. Lawrence* (London: 1988), p. 221).

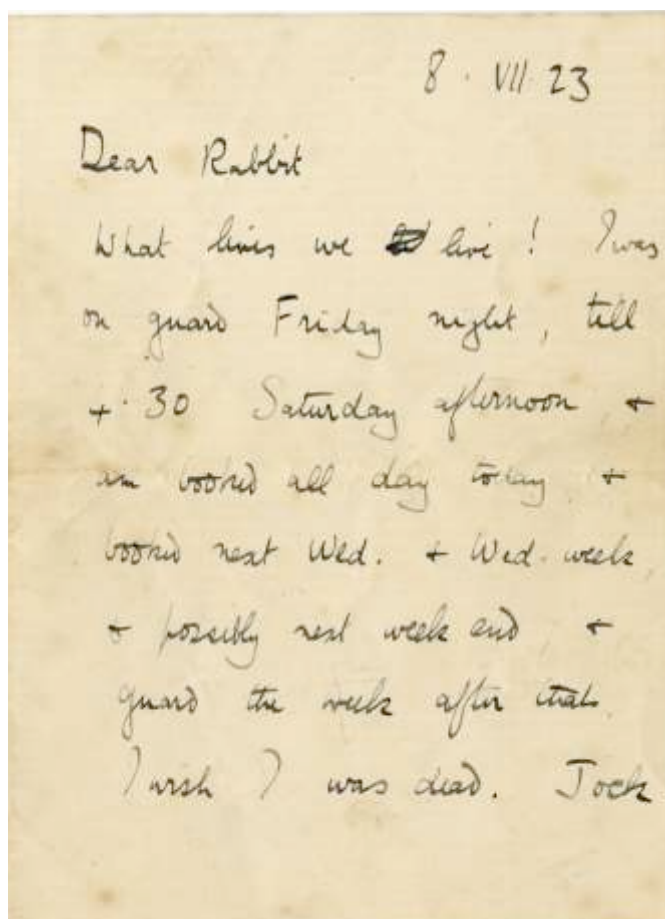
While training at the RAF School of Photography at Farnborough, Lawrence had made friends with a number of his fellow aircraftsmen, and formed particularly strong friendships with Guy and A.E. ('Jock') Chambers: 'Chambers had an intelligent and enquiring mind which nowadays would undoubtedly have won him a place at university. Lawrence recognised his ability and encouraged him to educate himself through reading (Lawrence gave him a subscription to the London Library). Guy was less intellectual, though he too liked reading. Lawrence enjoyed his company, and once wrote of him: "the little man embodies the best of the Air Force ranks as I

picture them” (J. Wilson, *Lawrence of Arabia* (London: 1989), p. 703). On a lighter note, Chambers recalled in the late 1960s that ‘Lawrence once joked to him of Guy’s looks, saying “they were almost angelic, but the effect was shattered by his vile Birmingham accent”’ (*loc. cit.*).

After leaving the RAF, Lawrence maintained his friendships with Guy and Chambers through correspondence and occasional meetings, and his regret at being forced to leave the RAF and reluctant enlistment in the Tank Corps (a decision made a little more palatable by the knowledge that soldiers had previously been permitted to transfer from the Tank Corps to the RAF), quite possibly increased his appreciation of RAF friendships formed at Farnborough. (Although it has been suggested by some of Lawrence’s biographers, such as John E. Mack and Desmond Stewart, that Lawrence’s relationship with Guy had homosexual overtones, Wilson presents a very persuasive case against this hypothesis.)

Lawrence had entered the RAF with the assistance of Sir Hugh Trenchard, the first Chief of the Air Staff and head of the RAF, and, after his dismissal from the service, Lawrence appealed to Trenchard on several occasions to allow him to return, without success due to political constraints; as Lawrence wrote to Guy later in the year, ‘Trenchard is a very great man, & makes up his mind only once. In my case I think he was wrong, & I think he knows it’ (letter of 25 December 1923, Brown, *Letters*, p. 253). The ‘commissions’ referred to at the end of the letter were presumably offers of commissions in either the Air Force or other services; Trenchard had previously offered Lawrence a commission in the RAF and later suggested that he accept a commission as an Armoured Car officer. Despite repeated rebuffs, Trenchard was finally able to inform Lawrence in 1925 that he could rejoin the RAF, after persistent lobbying by Lawrence, Buchan, and their associates.

T.E. Lawrence letters written as Ross are uncommon, due to the brief period of time that he used the pseudonym (1920 to early 1923), before becoming T.E. Shaw, which he remained until his death in 1935. None of Lawrence’s letters to Guy were published by Garnett in his *Letters of T.E. Lawrence* (London: 1938), and Brown only published three (located in institutional collections of Harvard and the Bodleian) in *The Letters of T.E. Lawrence* (London: 1988) – this letter is apparently unpublished. It was previously in the noted T.E. Lawrence collection of Harry and Brigitte Spiro.



8. VII. 23

Dear Rabbit

What lines we ~~to~~ live! I was
on guard Friday night, till
+ 30 Saturday afternoon +
am booked all day today +
booked next Wed. + Wed. week
+ possibly next week end +
guard the week after that
I wish I was dead. Jock

Tuesday.

* 45. [LAWRENCE, T.E.] 'J.H. ROSS'. Autograph letter signed ('R.') to R.A.M. Guy ('Dear & poor miserable old thing'), [s.l.], 'Tuesday'.

One page, 4to; folded for posting and with short splits on folds, slightly spotted, ink-smudge on verso, otherwise very good; *provenance*: [anonymous sale, Sotheby's London, 22 July 1985, lot 287, part lot, to:] – Harry and Brigitte Spiro (buyers of record; sold from their collection, Christie's London, 25 September 2008, lot 112, part lot). £1,500

'EMBROICATION IS NO CURE AGAINST OLD AGE'

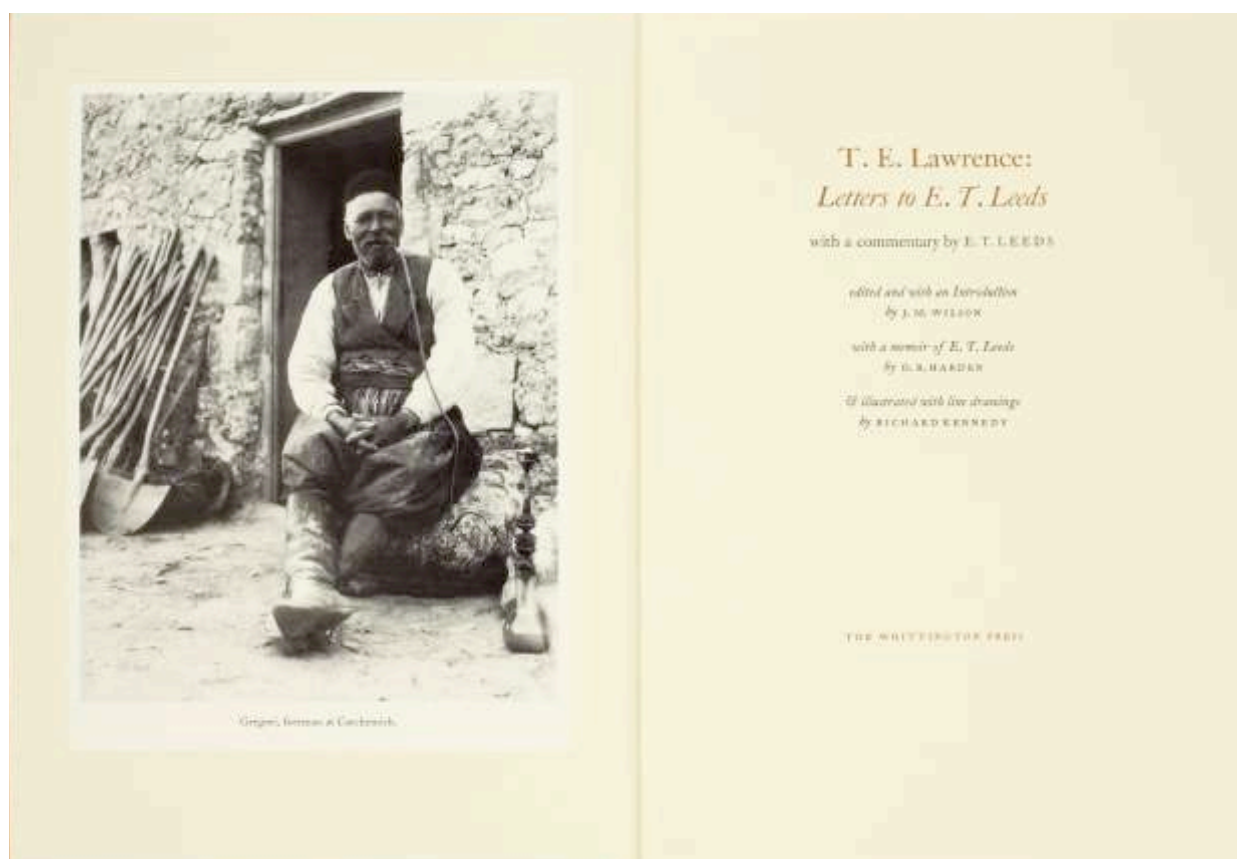
Lawrence had met Guy while training at the RAF School of Photography at Farnborough (see the previous item), and in this letter informs Guy that, 'I've posted your rags to you today: & enclosed is the halfpence for putting in their pocket. It would have been two pence, but I'm short, & the new job isn't yet with a fixed date so that your revered parent is going slow'. After discussing the possibility and difficulties of meeting, Lawrence concludes with the somewhat Delphic observation that, '[e]mbroication is no cure against old age'.

Lawrence frequently felt a paternal benevolence towards the younger aircraftsmen and privates he befriended in the services, and 'his generosity to those in financial need became proverbial among his service friends' (J. Wilson, *Lawrence of Arabia* (London: 1989), p. 724). Lawrence sent Guy the fee for his translation of Adrien le Corbeau's *Le Gigantesque* as a birthday present in September 1923 (see M. Brown (ed.), *The Letters of T.E. Lawrence* (London: 1988), p. 244), and this letter discusses an item of clothing (perhaps a coat?) that Lawrence had posted to Guy.

enclosed is three

T.E. Lawrence letters written as Ross are uncommon, due to the brief period of time that he used the pseudonym (1920 to early 1923), before becoming T.E. Shaw, which he remained until his death in 1935. None of Lawrence's letters to Guy were published by Garnett in his *Letters of T.E. Lawrence* (London: 1938), and Malcolm Brown only published three (located in institutional collections by Harvard and the Bodleian) in *The Letters of T.E. Lawrence* (London: 1988) – this letter is apparently unpublished. It was previously in the noted T.E. Lawrence collection of Harry and Brigitte Spiro.

have been two

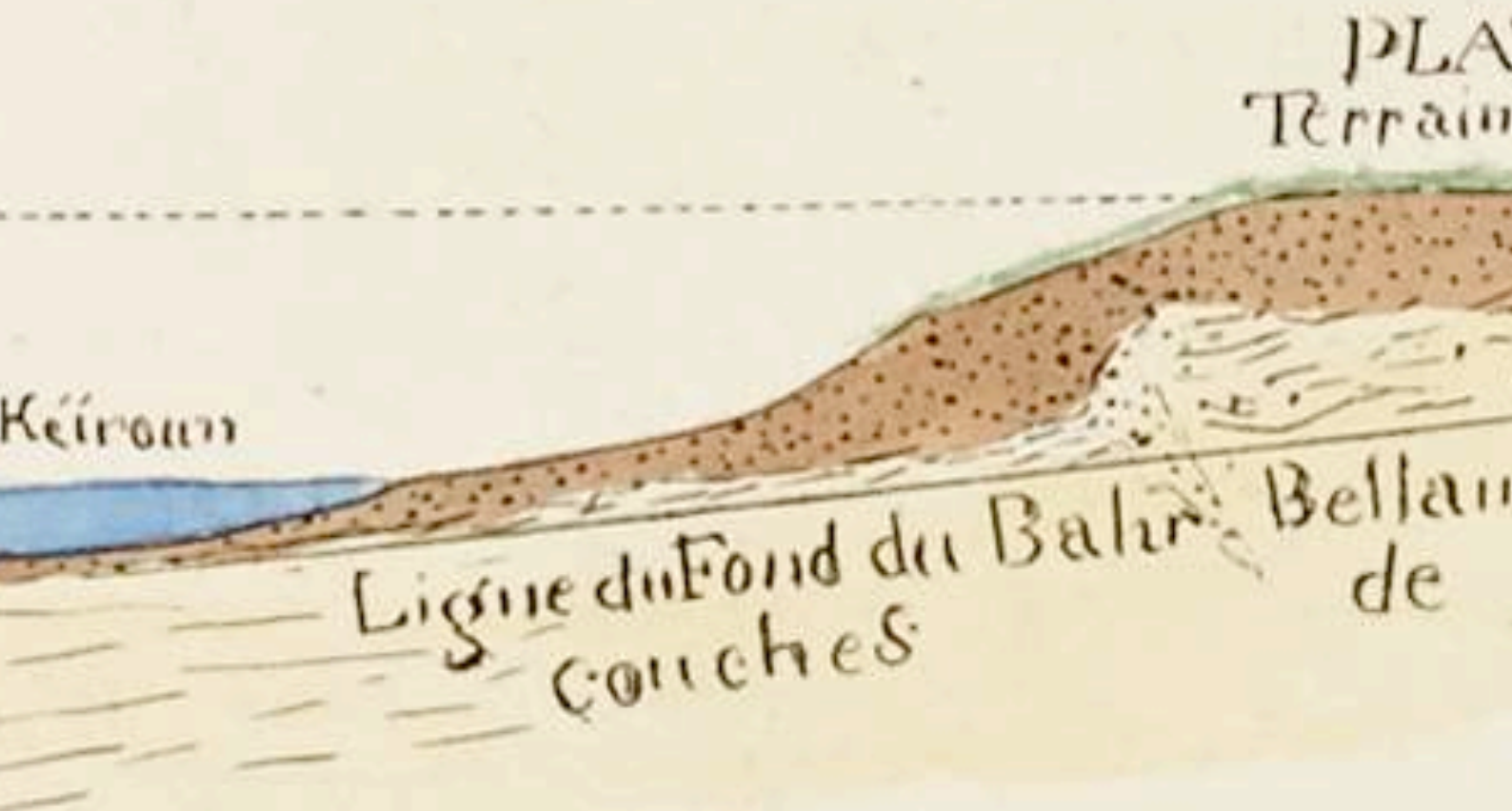


46. LAWRENCE, T.E. *Letters to E.T. Leeds, with a Commentary by E.T. Leeds.* Edited and with an Introduction by J.M. Wilson with a Memoir of E.T. Leeds by D.B. Harden & Illustrated with Line Drawings by Richard Kennedy. *Andoversford: The Whittington Press, 1988.*

4to (282 x 200mm), pp. xxii, [2 (editorial note, verso blank)], 140, [4 (colophon and 3 blank pp.)]; mounted photographic frontispiece, 10 illustrations after Richard Kennedy printed in ochre, 9 full-page, illustrations in the text, 6 plates bearing illustrations recto-and-verso, some after Lawrence, title printed in brown and black; loosely-inserted letterpress card to request Whittington Press catalogues; original cloth-backed boards by The Fine Bindery, spine lettered in gilt, upper board with design after Kennedy, original slipcase; slipcase very slightly rubbed and bumped at extremities, small mark on lower panel, nonetheless a fine copy, without the loosely-inserted errata slip by J.M. Wilson, 1990, found in some copies but not noted by either Butcher or O'Brien. **£400**

First edition, limited to 750 copies, this no. 4 of 650 bound in quarter buckram. A 'major collection of letters by Lawrence [...] [which] are especially revealing of the Carchemish period' (O'Brien), comprising fifty-three letters from Lawrence to Leeds (the Assistant to the Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford), dating from 1909 to 1935, and relating principally to archaeological matters (some thirty-six were written from Carchemish): 'This new information is interesting enough in itself – but it is also extremely important in other ways. First, because it sheds new light on the early relationship between Lawrence and D.G. Hogarth, and, second, because it makes nonsense of the reasons suggested by some biographers for Lawrence's appointment to the British Museum's Carchemish excavations. The evidence is therefore immensely important' (J.M. Wilson, quoted in the prospectus for the work).

D. Butcher, *The Whittington Press, 94*; O'Brien A263.



47. **LINANT DE BELLEFONDS, Louis Maurice Adolphe.** Mémoire sur le lac Moeris, présenté et lu à la Société Égyptienne le 5 juillet 1842. [Cairo]: A.E. Ozanne, Alexandria for *The Egyptian Society*, 1843.

4to (297 x 221mm), pp. [4 (half-title, verso blank, title, verso blank)], 28; folding hand-coloured lithographic map 'Esquisse d'une carte de la province du Fayoum, pour servir à l'intelligence du mémoire sur le lac Moeris par Linant de Bellefonds' by Habib Sabbag [or Sebbaq], printed at l'École Polytechnique, Boulac (460 x 580mm); a few light spots, maps slightly marked and slightly creased and chipped at edges; contemporary [?] French vellum-backed, patterned boards with vellum tips, spine gilt in compartments and lettered in one, red-speckled edges; extremities lightly rubbed, corners bumped, nonetheless a very good, clean copy, with very broad margins; *provenance*: manuscript correction of Mutēin to Mutianus on p. 10 and of a comma to a full stop on p. 11. **£800**

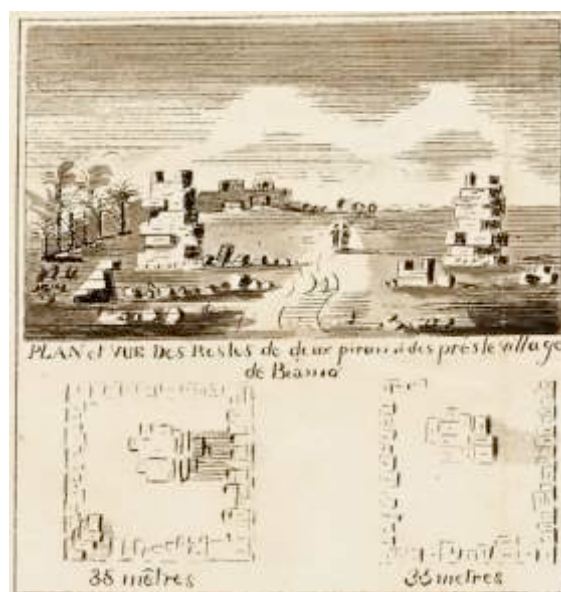
First edition. The French engineer, explorer, and traveller Linant de Bellefonds (1799-1883, also known as 'Linant-Bey' and, after 1873, 'Linant-Pasha'), was born in Lorient and became, like his father, a sailor. After undertaking coastal surveys in Canada and the United States, in 1817 he joined the comte de Forbin on a tour of the Middle East, which reached Cairo in December 1817. Captivated by Egypt, the young sailor decided to remain in the country, and entered the service of the viceroy, Muhammad 'Ali. Through his work, he met William J. Bankes, who was planning an expedition to Nubia, which Linant de Bellefonds joined, together with Henry Salt (the British Consul-General), the artist Henry William Beechey, the Italian explorer and archaeologist

Giovanni Battista Belzoni, and others; this was the first of a series of expeditions, which saw him travel throughout Egypt and the surrounding countries many times and become an acknowledged expert upon the area. In 1831 a growing interest in hydrography led to his appointment by the viceroy as chief engineer for works in Upper Egypt; then for canals, bridges and roads for Egypt; and, finally, minister for public works and a member of the viceroy's private council. A project particularly close to his heart was the projected canal through the Suez isthmus, as his obituary recorded in *The Times*: 'In the year 1845 he was the real leader of the surveys and exploration undertaken by a body of French engineers under Bourdaloue, for piercing the Isthmus of Suez, and two years later he presented the first report and plans connected with the project' (6 August 1883, p. 6).

Linant de Bellefonds was a founding member of The Egyptian Society, and the present account was presented to the Society in 1842 and published by it the following year. The *Mémoire* combines the author's knowledge of ancient Egypt and questions of irrigation in a study of the famous Lake Moeris, which was modified by engineering works in the Middle Kingdom and later to provide both flood control and irrigation; as he states in the introduction: 'De tous les grands travaux qui ont illustré l'antiquité égyptienne, aucun n'a plus excité les recherches des Savants que le lac Moëris. Peut-être l'importance qu'on y a attachée tient-elle au caractère spécial d'utilité qui distingue cette oeuvre remarquable des autres oeuvres des Pharaons, et qui permet à notre admiration de s'exercer sans trouble et sans restriction [...]. Aussi, pour moi, je mets ce travail bien au-dessus de tous ceux qui ont illustré la mémoire des rois égyptiens' (p. 1). He then sets out the purpose of his work thus: 'L'objet de ce Mémoire est de déterminer la situation de ce lac fameux et d'indiquer en même-temps les travaux qu'il conviendrait d'exécuter pour le rendre à sa destination primitive, et les avantages qui en résulteraient' (*loc. cit.*).

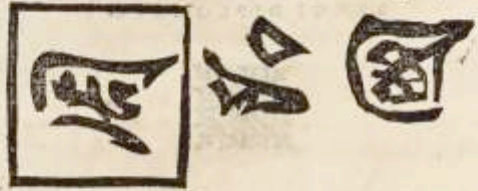
Two years after its first appearance, the *Mémoire* was translated into English by Dawson Borrer, who published the translation as an appendix to his *A Journey from Naples to Jerusalem, by Way of Athens, Egypt, and the Peninsula of Sinai, Including a Trip to the Valley of Fayoum* (London: 1845), pp. [547]-579; in his introduction, Borrer comments that, 'the original pamphlet is difficult to be obtained[sic] in this country' (p. vii).

C. Beinlich-Seeber, *Bibliographie Altägypten 1822-1946* (Wiesbaden: 1998), 12289; Gay 2514; Ibrahim-Hilmy I, p. 387.



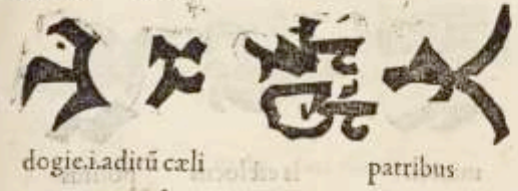
EXEMPLVM DIPLOMATIS, QVO
 Rex seu Dux Bungi templum ad CHRISTI cul-
 tum Patribus Societatis attribuit. Tem-
 plum autem ipsum, Day dogie,
 hoc est Magnus aditus cæli
 appellatur.

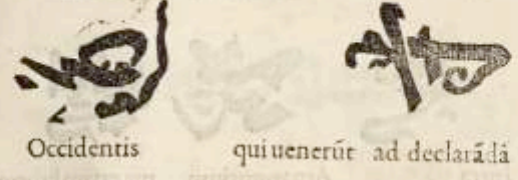
SPECIMEN VODDAM

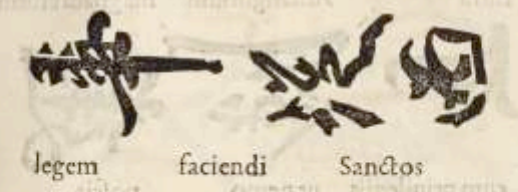
Dux Regni Regni
 de Zuo, Nangati,


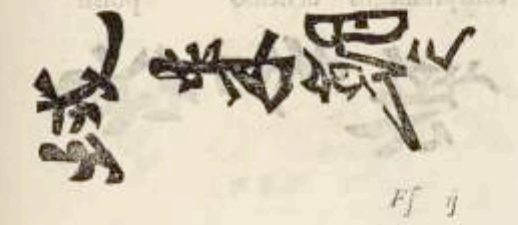
Regni Regni Regni
 Bugen, Chicugen
 caqui, Iuami.


Regni Regni concessit Day.i.magnum
 Bungi, Bichyi,


 dogie i. aditū cæli patribus


 Occidentis qui uenerūt ad declarādā


 legem faciendi Sanctos


 Regni Bungi

48. [MAFFEI, Giovanni Pietro and Emanuel ACOSTA.] *Rerum a societate Jesu in oriente gestarum volume. In quo hæc ferme continentur. De rebus Indicis ad annum usque... MDLXVIII, commentaries... Acostæ... recognitus, et Latinitate donatus. De rebus Indicis ad annum usque MDLXX, epistolarum liber I. De Japonicis rebus ad annum usque MDLXV, epistolarum libri V. Omnes... recogniti, et in Latinum ex Hispanico sermone conversi. Ad calcem operis, epistolæ duæ... additæ sunt, de LII, e Societate Jesu, pro fide Catholica nuper occisis. Accessit etiam specimen quoddam literarum vocumq[ue] Japonicarum. Naples: Orazio Salviani, 1573.*

4to (203 x 153mm), ff. 236, [2]; woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut initials, and woodcut Japanese characters in the text (*vide infra*); some faint dampstaining towards end of volume; contemporary limp vellum with remains of ties, later manuscript title on spine; slightly discoloured and cockled; *provenance*: inked-out early ownership inscription and unidentified armorial blindstamp on title. £9,000

Third and **best edition of the earliest detailed history of the Jesuit missions in the East, especially Japan. Included for the first time in this edition are five pages of Japanese characters in printed facsimile**, 'Specimen quoddam litterarum vocumque Japonicarum; desumptum e regis Bungii diplomate' (ff. 225-228), which reproduce a letter by the daimyo of Bungo (Kyushu), Otomo Sorin, permitting the Jesuits to build a church on his land in 1552; this letter was not included in the two previous editions (Dillingen, 1571; Paris, 1572). As Alden notes, the present 1573 Naples edition also includes material on the martyrdom of Inácio de Azevedo and other Jesuits en route to Brazil (ff. 229-236). Some copies of this edition have a variant title-page with the imprint 'in ædibus Decii Lachæi'.

Acosta, a Portuguese Jesuit, taught at Coimbra, where he had unrivalled access to the letters from the Jesuits in the East that form the basis of his history. His manuscript, written in Portuguese, was sent to Rome and translated into Latin by Giovanni Pietro Maffei, a Jesuit novice and skilled Latinist, who had been selected by the Jesuits to prepare an official history of their eastern mission. Maffei added to Acosta's work what is in fact the overwhelming bulk of the present book, devoted entirely to Japan and entitled 'De Japonicis rebus epistolarum libri quinque' (ff. 73-224), which was based on letters sent from the Jesuits working in the region. Among the letters used by Maffei are Xavier's celebrated report of November 1549 from Kagoshima and two from the Japanese convert Paul (who accompanied Xavier), one from Goa in 1548, the other from Kagoshima in 1549.

Alden 573/27; Cordier, *Japonica*, 59 (listing the contents); Laures 138 (imprint not specified; two copies: Sophia, Ueno); Sommervogel V, cols 294-295; Streit IV, 958. OCLC records five copies in the US (Cleveland, Columbia, Folger, Minnesota and Rutgers). COPAC records the British Library copy only.

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

Folio (530 x 390mm), pp. [16 (preliminaries)], [62 (text)], [2 (index, verso blank)]; title printed in green and black; frontispiece and 31 colour-lithographed plates after Margaret Mee, all retaining tissue guards, text illustrations, double-page map after Greville Mee printed in red and black showing Margaret Mee's journeys and the locations where the flowers depicted were collected; original green-morocco-backed, vellum-tipped marbled boards by Zaehnsdorf, upper board blocked with gilt design of *tejú açu* after Mee, spine lettered in gilt, endpapers with colour-printed *tejú açu* after Mee, top edges gilt, original clear dustwrapper, original green cloth slipcase; slipcase a little rubbed at edges, otherwise a fine copy. **£1,000**

A FINE COPY OF MEE'S CELEBRATED WORK ON THE AMAZONIAN RAIN FORESTS,
WHICH IDENTIFIED THREE NEW SPECIES



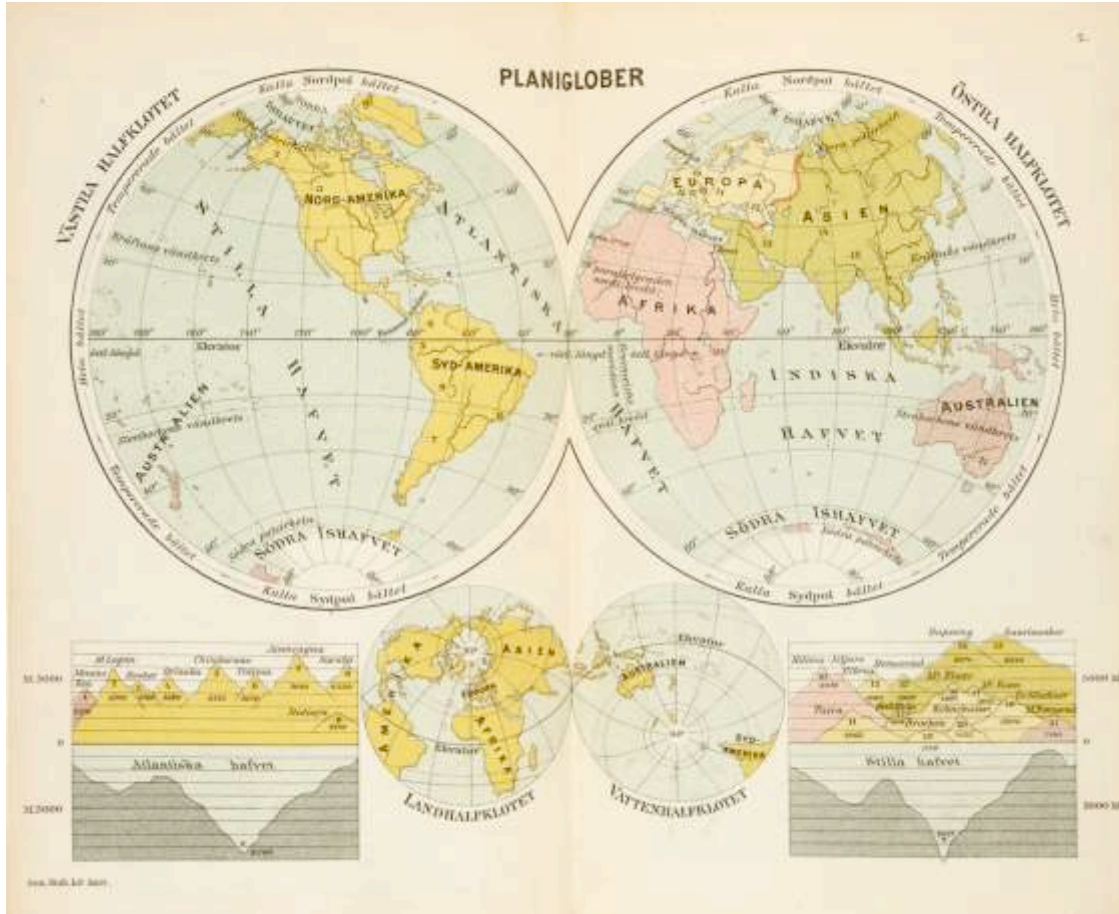
Margaret Alice

Pterozelia margaritae
Prov. Amazonas, Alta Rio
Alto Rio Igara, Jan 1965

First edition, limited to 506 copies, this number 470 of 400. The British botanical artist Margaret Mee (1909-1988) moved to Brazil in 1952, where she became fascinated by the country's flora. Mee spent fifteen years of travelling in the Amazon region collecting and drawing species (mainly under the auspices of São Paulo's Instituto de Botânica), and her researches culminated in *Flowers of the Brazilian Forest*, the first major publication of her Brazilian flower paintings and a botanical book of great importance. Not only are the images the result of painstaking observation and meticulous attention to detail, the descriptions – supplemented by notes from Mee's own travel diaries – are written by the noted Brazilian, American, and British taxonomists Luiz Emygdio de Mello, Bassett Maguire, André Robyns, Richard S. Cowan, Lyman B. Smith, John J. Wurdack, B.L. Burt, David R. Hunt, Guido F.J. Pabst, and Raulino Reitz.

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

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



50. MENTZER, Thure Alexander von. T.A. von Mentzers Kartbok för den mognare ungdomen och hemmet. Omarbetad och utvidgad med jämförande tabeller, bikartor m.m. af A.H. Byström. Stockholm: Generalstabens Litografiski Anstalt for Aktiebolaget Hiertas Bokförlag, [1897-1898].

8vo (230 x 152mm), pp. [4 (title, imprint on verso, editor's preface, glossary and contents)]; 28 double-page colour-printed lithographic maps and charts, with maps, diagrams, keys, etc. printed on the versos, and one double-page folding map of Sweden and Norway, numbered 1-30 (the folding map as 15-16); occasional light marks, folding map with short, skilfully-repaired tears; original green textured cloth, boards with blind-ruled borders, upper board and spine lettered in gilt, green endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: Karin Charlotta Cronhielm, 12 May 1898 (gift inscription from her mother Charlotta on front free endpaper). £200

First edition. The soldier, writer and cartographer Mentzer (1807-1892) was the author of a number of atlases and books on geographical matters, intended for a broad range of readers, including schoolchildren, soldiers and historians. The posthumous *Kartbok för den mognare ungdomen och hemmet* (the first in the series 'Mentzer-Byströms Kartbok'), was edited by the soldier and cartographer Axel Herman Byström (1858-1933) and intended for a domestic audience and older schoolchildren. It contains a wealth of astronomical, economical, geographical, and other data and information, in addition to the finely-printed maps of countries and continents. The editor's introduction is dated December 1897 and the gift inscription in this copy is dated 12 May 1898, so the atlas was presumably issued between these two dates.

This atlas is rare in institutional collections: WorldCat only locates copies at the British Library and the Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, to which can be added copies in Sweden at Stockholms universitetsbibliotek and Sveriges depåbibliotek.

BM Maps, IX, col. 854 (dated 1897).

51. MEYER, Hans Heinrich Joseph. Ostafrikanische Gletscherfahrten: Forschungsreisen im Kilimandscharo-Gebiet. Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut for Duncker & Humblot, 1890.

8vo (248 x 168 mm), pp. XIV, [2 (section-title)], 376; printed in gothic type; mounted colour-printed frontispiece after E.T. Compton and 12 heliogravure plates by H. Riffarth after Compton, printed by F.A. Brockhaus, all retaining tissue guards, 8 mounted photographic plates after Meyer with printed borders and letterpress captions, 2 double-page lithographic maps printed in black and brown or brown and blue, routes added by hand in red, and one large folding lithographic map by Bruno Hassenstein printed in black, brown and blue retaining original loose tissue guard, all printed by Lithographische Anstalt von Hermann Keil, wood-engraved illustrations and tailpieces in the text; occasional very light offsetting, small ink mark on verso of one map, folding map slightly creased and with one short, skilfully-repaired marginal tear; original green pictorial cloth by Weissbeck & Bechmann, Leipzig, upper board blocked in black and silver with image of the Kilimanjaro's volcano Kibo and its Uhuru Peak, lettered in gilt and black, border in black, lower board with border in blind and central publisher's device in blind, spine with design blocked in black and lettered in gilt and black, textured lemon-yellow endpapers, decorated edges, white silk marker (slightly frayed); unobtrusive minor marking, extremities slightly rubbed, causing very small losses on corners and short cracks on joints (with later colour), nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: Schmorl & von Seefeld, Hanover (booksellers' ticket on upper pastedown) – '85' (number in ink on upper pastedown). £950



First edition. Hans Meyer (1858-1929) was the son of bookseller-turned-publisher Herrmann Julius Meyer and grandson of Joseph Meyer, the founder of the publishing house *Bibliographisches Institut*. Following studies in history and political sciences and his graduation in national economy in 1881, Meyer undertook various travels, especially to the relatively recently defined region of German East Africa, and grew to be one of the most famous explorers and mountaineers of his time. His most notable achievement was the first successful ascent of the Kilimanjaro's highest volcano, Kibo, in 1889. Throughout his travels Meyer conducted meticulous scientific investigations, while his ethnographical research on the German colonies evaluated their economic merits for the German Reich; he also delivered numerous public lectures as well as supporting museums in Leipzig.

Ostafrikanische Gletscherfahrten is Meyer's richly-illustrated first-person account of the first successful ascent of the Kilimanjaro, which was published the year after the expedition's return. Meyer's high standard of production was perhaps due to his involvement with the *Bibliographisches Institut*, which produced series of literature, natural history, ethnography, travel, and atlases and a number of reference works. Notably, *Meyers Konversations-Lexikon* documented Meyer's explorations, his ascent of the Kilimanjaro and publications as they occurred, across its editions.

In *Ostafrikanische Gletscherfahrten*, following a historical introduction, Meyer relates his journey from Germany to the Kibo peak, ten days spent at high altitude, the descent along the west side of the mountain, and the journey back to Germany. The final chapter discusses geographical aspects of the Kilimanjaro, and is followed by a substantial appendix (pp. 301-368), which presents the results of Meyer's scientific investigations on rocks, lichen, mosses and plants, butterflies and beetles, as well as a cartographic essay and a bibliography of Kilimanjaro literature.

The images reproduced in *Ostafrikanische Gletscherfahrten*, as heliogravures and mounted photographs, show the East African landscape and flora, local villages and their peoples, the porters of the caravan, and several panoramic views of the Kilimanjaro, and other subjects. As detailed in the abovementioned cartographic essay (pp. 346-355), the photographs of the Kibo and Mawenzi, together with Meyer's oral explanations, notes, measurements, and sketches, served cartographer Bruno Hassenstein as a basis for the four-panel folding map of the Kilimanjaro and its surroundings. It is particularly interesting to compare this map with the simple plans of the Kibo based on Meyer's sketches that were published in *Petermann's Geographische Mitteilungen* and, together with a smaller map, in the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* (both of these also in 1890). Meyer and Hassenstein's map anticipates modern maps of the area. Significantly, Meyer was among the earliest explorer-writers to document his travels in photographs, using them for research, publication and for cartographical purposes.

Kainbacher (3rd ed.) p. 270; NLS, *Mountaineering* o95; Neate, *Mountaineering Literature* m92; Perret 2987.



52. MEYER, H.H.J. *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.*

4to (277 x 216mm), pp. [2 (limitation statement, verso blank)], xx, 404; mounted colour-printed frontispiece after E.T. Compton, retaining printed tissue guard, 12 heliogravure plates by H. Riffarth after Compton, printed on Japanese vellum with a second suite printed on india and mounted, all retaining tissue guards, the first of each printed, 8 mounted photographic plates after Meyer with printed borders and printed 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, 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 printed in brown ink; occasional light spotting, light offsetting onto tissue guards; contemporary full green crushed morocco Jansenist binding by H. Wood, titled in gilt on the upper board, spine divided into compartments with raised bands, lettered directly in one and with imprint at the foot, board-edges ruled in gilt, broad turn-ins roll-tooled and ruled in gilt, decorated with foliate sprays and other tools, burgundy watered-silk doublures, top edges gilt, others uncut, original Japanese vellum upper and lower wrappers bound in; spine slightly faded, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, small area of upper board skilfully restored, nonetheless a very good, clean copy; *provenance*: **Arthur Frank de Fonblanque**, London (1861-1948, loosely inserted visiting card, amended in manuscript to read "Kilimanjaro". With Arthur de Fonblanque's best wishes').

£12,500

First English edition, no. 3 of 50 signed, large-paper copies on Japanese vellum, with a second suite of the heliogravure plates on india. 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 (see the previous item). 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. The edition was published in a standard edition and this rare *de luxe* edition of fifty large-paper copies printed on Japanese vellum, which were signed by the author and included a second suite of the heliogravures, printed on india paper – due to the limitation, it is rarely encountered in commerce, and we can only trace four copies in Anglo-American auction records since 1975.

THE SIGNED LIMITED
EDITION OF MEYER'S CLASSIC
ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST
ASCENT OF KILIMANJARO
IN A HANDSOME MOROCCO
BINDING

This copy was a gift from the lawyer, bibliophile and mountaineer Arthur de Fonblanque, who was a member (and sometime Vice President) of the Alpine Club, and had climbed in the Alps with Zurbriggen. Since the limited edition of Meyer's work would have been a very generous gift, it seems likely that the fine, full morocco binding by H. Wood was commissioned by de Fonblanque at or shortly after the time of publication.

NLS, *Mountaineering* o95; Neate, *Mountaineering Literature* a072; Perret 2987 ('Ouvrage rare et recherché, tant en édition originale allemande qu'en traduction anglaise').





53. MONTANUS, Arnoldus. Denckwürdige Gesandtschafften der Ost-Indischen Gesellschaft in den Vereinigten Niederländern, an unterschiedliche Keyser von Japan: Darinnen zu finden nicht allein die wunderlichen Begäbnüsse auf der Reyse der Niederländischen Gesanten; sondern auch eine Beschreibung der Dörffer, Festungen, Städte, Landschafften, Götzengebeue, Götzendienste, Kleider-trachten, Heuser, Thiere, Gewächse, Berge, Brunnen, als auch der alten und itzigen Kriegsthaten der Japaner. *Amsterdam: Jacob Meurs, 1669.*

Folio in 4s (306 x 200mm), pp. [6 (title, verso blank, preface)], 443, [9 (index and illustrations)]; engraved additional title, title printed in red and black and with woodcut arms of Amsterdam, 20 double-page engraved plates, 4 folding engraved plates, and one folding engraved map, engraved illustrations in the text, woodcut tailpieces and initials; occasional light marking or spotting, additional title laid down and with small hole, small hole in 2Q1, some ll. and plates with skilfully-repaired tears, some causing minor losses; early 18th-century [?German] vellum, yapp fore-edges, skilfully rebaced by Sonnfriede Scholl, Munich, 1982, retaining original spine and endpapers, lettered in manuscript on spine; marked, some small chips at edges, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance:* early German inscriptions on front endpapers – Wilhelm Lothar Joseph, Freiherr von Auwach, Mainz, 1739 (inscription on retained front free endpaper) – German armorial blindstamp with indecipherable name below on retained front free endpaper – German bookseller's pencilled collation note dated 6 March 1950 on retained upper pastedown. £2,500



First German edition. Compiled by Montanus (1625?-1683) from a variety of sources, especially records kept by the embassies of the VOC to Japan, this work was first published in Dutch by Meurs in 1669 as *Gedenkwaerdige gesantschappen der Oost-Indische Maetschappy in 't Vereenigde Nederland, aen de Kaisaren van Japan*, and Meurs issued this German edition later in the same year, using the original engravings with the original Dutch captions unaltered. 'Ostensibly a description of several VOC embassies to the shogun's court after 1640, it is in fact an encyclopaedia of things Japanese. The narrative of the embassies is interrupted to describe the landscape, Japanese cities, ancient Japanese history, Portuguese trade with Japan, the wars of unification of the late sixteenth century, the Jesuit mission to Japan, the persecutions of Christians, and Japanese religion and customs. When some aspect of Japanese society or history reminded Montanus of similar events or practices in Western history he culled parallel examples from the classics, the Bible, and Western histories, comparing them with the Japanese examples [...]. The book begins with a general description of the earth, its geographic parts, the distribution of people on it, the earliest explorations by land and by sea, and finally a sketch of the

Portuguese and Dutch navigations generally and of their contact with Japan [...]. The sources for all this information are varied. Much of it comes from previously published descriptions of Japan: Iberian histories, Maffei, and above all the Jesuit letters, as well as the works of earlier Dutch commentators [...] The details of the annual VOC embassies to Edo, however, and much of the accompanying descriptive material obviously came from hitherto-unpublished reports from which can be gained interesting glimpses of Japan during the "Closed Country" period' (Lach and van Kley, *Asia in the Making of Europe*, III, pp. 488-489).

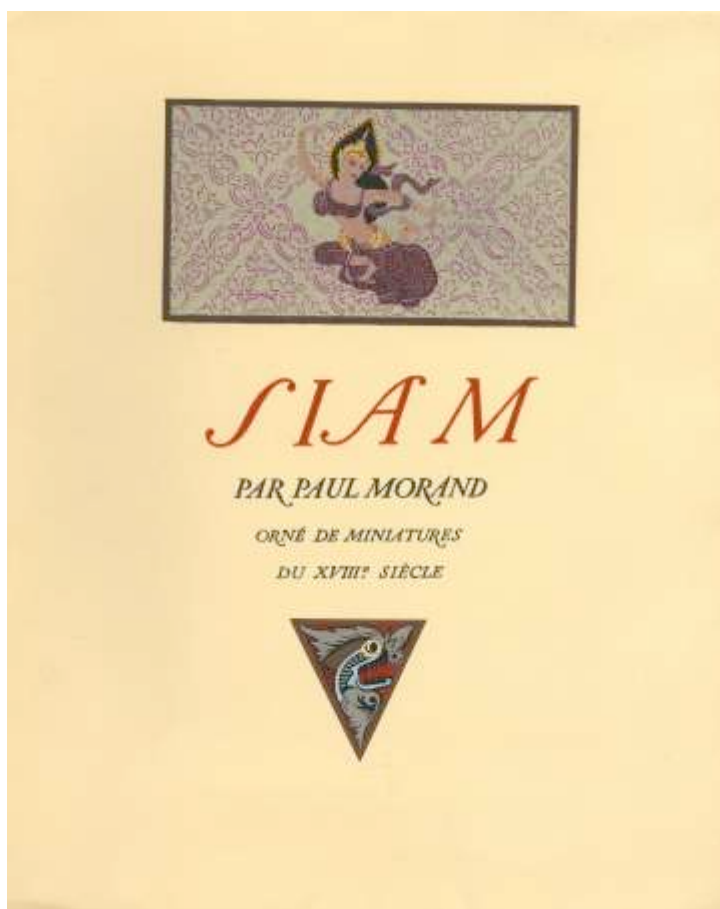
Following the expulsion of foreigners from Japan in 1639, the Dutch were allowed a settlement on the island of Deshima, which permitted them access to Japan enjoyed by no other European country, and consequently Montanus' work was an important primary source for the country, and number of further editions appeared through the seventeenth century: the German edition was re-issued in 1670. John Ogilby then published an English translation as *Atlas Japonensis* with re-engraved plates bearing English translations of the text, and a French edition was published by Meurs in 1680 with French captions or translations added to the plates.

Cordier, *Japonica*, col. 384; Kress, *Supplement... Through 1776*, S498 (defective); Landwehr, *VOC*, 523; Matsuda, *Catalogue of Western Economic Literature in Japanese Universities*, 1831; Pages 314.

FIRST GERMAN EDITION OF MONTANUS' IMPORTANT WORK ON JAPAN,
BASED ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE VOC EMBASSIES TO THE SHOGUN'S COURT

54. MORAND, Paul. Siam... Orné de miniatures siamoises du XVIIIe siècle. Paris: Editions d'Art aux Aldes, [1927].

4to (287 x 231mm), pp. [2 (blank l.)], [2 (half-title, verso blank)], [2 (title, verso blank)], [93 (text)], [2 (colophon, verso blank)], [2 (blank l.)]; frontispiece, title-vignette, 3 illustrations in the text, 7 headpieces, and 8 initials, all pochoir coloured by Ateliers d'Art Nervet; text printed in brown and black inks; some light offsetting from illustrations onto text; original printed wrappers with pochoir coloured designs, uncut, chemise and slipcase; chemise and slipcase faded, damp-marked, cracked on joints and with minor restorations, nonetheless a very good copy; with a loosely-inserted prospectus for the work, printed on a 4to bifolium in brown and black inks, 4 pochoir coloured illustrations and designs; slightly creased at edges and with offsetting from inner illustration; inkstamp of Editions d'art aux Aldes on final page. [With:]



P. MORAND. An autograph letter signed ('P Morand') to 'Madame', written in French and English, Abano, 17 September 1928, 4to, 2 pp., with envelope. The letter discusses Morand's sudden arrival in Abano and the contrast with Caprarola, which he had just left – in place of the sea he finds mountains; in place of the sun, subterranean cold – before apologising to his correspondent for leaving Caprarola without taking leave of her: 'I had no idea that we should leave so early on the following morning and had forgotten that you were in the habit of sleeping late in the day'. He concludes with the wish that, 'you will be able to spend many other years [in Caprarola]'.

£950

MORAND ON THAILAND: ONE OF 97 COPIES, WITH A LETTER FROM THE AUTHOR

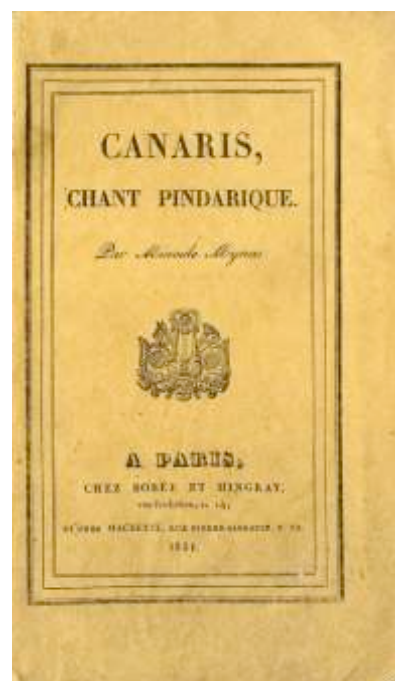
First edition, limited to 97 copies, this no. 33 of 90 on Van Gelder *vieux vergé hollandé*. *Siam* collects writings on Thailand by the French author and diplomat Morand (1888-1976), who had been posted to the country in a diplomatic capacity in 1925, and is illustrated with pochoir illustrations derived from 18th-century miniatures in the 'Bibliothèque Vajinara' Bangkok (presumably the Vajiranana National Library), and private collections in the city. The work was published by Editions d'art aux Aldes, a short-lived imprint which operated between 1926 and 1928, and produced luxurious illustrated editions, frequently of orientalist texts.

Cartaret, *Le trésor du bibliophile. Livres illustrés modernes 1875 à 1945*, V, p. 144 (erroneously stating that there were 93 copies on *hollandé*).

55. Mynas, Constant Minoïde. *Canaris, chant pindarique.* Paris: Imprimerie de Poussielgue-Rusand for Bobée et Hingray, '1830' [but dated 1831 on upper wrapper].

12mo in 4s (186 x 108mm), pp. 71, [1 (blank)]; Greek and French types; woodcut laurel-wreath vignette on titles; occasional light spotting; original printed yellow wrappers with wood-engraved designs, uncut; wrappers a little marked, edges slightly creased and chipped with small losses, nonetheless a very good copy of a rare work. £950

**MYNAS' PINDARIC ODE TO CANARIS,
A HERO OF THE GREEK WAR OF INDEPENDENCE;
ONE OF 250 COPIES**



First edition, one of 250 copies on *papier de hollande*. The Greek classical scholar and poet Mynas (1788 or 1790-1860) was born in Macedonia, and studied under the distinguished theologian and philosopher Athanasios Parios, before teaching rhetoric and philosophy in Serres and Thessalonika. Political upheavals around the time of the outbreak of the Greek War of Independence caused Mynas to leave Greece for France, where he settled and published a number of works on Greek philology and also a series of patriotic works promoting the cause of Greek independence.

Canaris falls into the latter category and is a Pindaric ode praising the exploits of the Greek hero Constantine Kanaris (1793 or 1795-1877), who was famous at the time of its publication for his audacious and successful attacks on the Turkish navy with fire-ships; after the War of Independence, Canaris would follow a naval career before becoming minister of the navy and then serving as premier from 1848 to 1849. In 1862 he led the bloodless revolution that overthrew King Otto and replaced him with George I, and went on to serve as premier on two further occasions before his death. The poem was dedicated to Jean Gabriel Eynard, the celebrated French philhellene and supporter of Greek independence, and Mynas' address to Eynard opens with the words, 'Si dans la Grèce ceux qui s'honorent du nom d'Hellènes avaient égalé la valeur de Canaris, et si les riches de l'Europe s'étaient montré les imitateurs de votre générosité, l'indépendance de la Grèce ne serait pas restée incomplète et le Mars des Musulmans destructeurs eût été depuis long-temps repoussé vers l'Asie, non pas pour regagner l'olympé, mais pour se voir clouer sur le Caucace' (p. [7]).

The address to the dedicatee is printed in parallel Greek and French texts on facing pages, and the poem is printed in Greek with a French prose translation on the facing pages. The advertisement for the author's works on p. [12], states that *Canaris* was printed in an edition of 250 copies on *papier de hollande* and priced at 2fr. 50c. (this example is on paper bearing the watermark of the Dutch papermaker D. & C. Blauw). Due to the small limitation, the work is rare and COPAC only locates one copy in the UK (British Library), to which WorldCat and KVK add copies in France and Switzerland at the Bibliothèque national de France, the Bibliothèque nationale et universitaire de Strasbourg, the Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne, and the Bibliothèque de Genève.

K. Van Bragt, *Bibliographie des traductions françaises (1810-1840)* (Louvain: 1995), 6830; Quérard VI, p. 376.

February 25th / Left Buda at 5 this morning for Antwerp
where we arrived at 12. dined at Antwerp
and started at 2 for Brussels which we
reached at 7 in the evening

March 9th. We received the news this morning of Napoleon
Bonaparte having landed at Cannes with 1100
Men consisting of French, Corsicans & Neapolitans

17th. We have just received orders to hold ourselves
in readiness for a march and to prepare
to take the field

June 15th. My readers I am aware will be a
little surprised at my apparent
negligence in rather longwinded
I will candidly confess to them that
I always was a lazy fellow in summarizing
the relation of what occurred between
the 17th of March and 15 June -
No part of ~~the~~ ~~life~~ of ~~the~~ ~~life~~
life, affords such a display of
activity, and extraordinary
promptitude in military preparation
as the brief interval which occurred
between his resuming the imperial
supremacy on his arrival at Paris

56. NAPOLEONIC WARS – The manuscript journal of a British officer of the Foot Guards serving in the Low Countries from 1 January 1814 to 17 June 1815. [*Holland and Belgium, 1814-1817.*]

4to (227 x 177mm), 46 ll., the journal written in ink on the rectos, occasional corrections or insertions in pencil, poems and extracts written on the versos of a few ll., calculations of expenses in francs on upper pastedown, calculations and names on lower pastedown; original flexible sheep covers, gilt red morocco label on upper cover lettered 'Journal' and with 'Waterloo' written beneath in an early hand, modern green cloth solander box; covers slightly marked and scored, extremities a little rubbed and chipped, cracking on hinges causing leaves to loosen, otherwise very good. £5,000

**A BRITISH OFFICER'S MANUSCRIPT JOURNAL OF HIS SERVICE DURING THE 'HUNDRED DAYS'
AND AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO**

A manuscript journal kept by an officer in the Guards during his time on the Continent, spanning the period from the months before Napoleon's first surrender and exile at Elba, to his return, the Hundred Days, and Waterloo. The journal opens with a description of the author's departure from England: 'The Detachment destined for Foreign Service which I was ordered to accompany marched out of Town this morning[.] [H]aving received three days leave of absence I joined it at Canterbury on Tuesday morning. On Wednesday we left that town for Deal where we found the Dictator a 64 gun ship ready to convey us to Holland' (1 and 5 January 1814). It provides fascinating contemporary reactions to Napoleon's first capitulation, his escape from Elba, and the renewed conflict between the Allies and France, interspersed with a day-to-day account of military life in Holland during the Napoleonic wars, and interesting descriptions of Dutch towns such as Antwerp, where the author describes visits to the 'marché ou Grande Place', the 'salle d'anatomie', and the botanical gardens.

The final pages of the manuscript describe the preliminary clashes between the armies of the Seventh Coalition and Napoleon at Charleroi, Quatres Bras, and Ligny, which prefaced Waterloo, and also the Duchess of Richmond's celebrated Ball at Brussels on 15 June when Wellington learned of Napoleon's entry into Belgium. The journal concludes with a description of the Duke of Wellington's movements before the battle, followed by an account of the British forces' passage through Genappe late on 17 June 1815: 'In about an hours time we perceived an immense body of cavalry bearing down on our left by the Namur road, there we were well assured that Buonaparte's intention was to attack us with all his forces. Our cavalry was very closely pursued by the enemies particularly on the chaussee through Genappe where there is a very narrow bridge over a small river which runs through the town. Fortunately for us a very heavy fall of rain at that moment prevented the enemy from availing themselves of this favourable opportunity of annoying us, which they might otherwise have done very considerably'. The journal ends with these words, suggesting that the author may have fallen at the Battle of Waterloo on the following day.

The author, despite identifying himself as an officer in the Foot Guards, is anonymous. However, a list on the lower pastedown includes the names of Captains Talbot, Drummond and Hornby, and Lieutenants Wedgwood, Northmore, Hamilton, and Baird, some of whom can be identified as officers of the Third Foot Guards – Charles Hornby (1790-1867), David Baird, and Thomas Josiah Wedgwood (1797-1862) – so it is possible that he was also an officer of the Third Foot Guards. The deterioration of the formal cursive script of the opening pages to the rather hasty handwriting of the final entries suggests that the journal was probably written in the field.

57. NEALE, Frederick Arthur. Narrative of a Residence at the Capital of the Kingdom of Siam; with a Description of the Manners, Customs, and Laws of the Modern Siamese. London: Bradbury and Evans for The Office of the National Illustrated Library, 1852.

8vo (189 x 128mm), pp. xiv, [2 (blank, map)], '280' [*recte* 260], [4 (publisher's catalogue)]; wood-engraved portrait frontispiece with tissue guard, additional title with wood-engraved vignette, 2 wood-engraved plates, one full-page wood-engraved map by John James Dower, wood-engraved illustrations in the text, one full-page, and wood-engraved initials and tailpieces; occasional light spotting, text lightly browned; original red cloth, boards blocked in blind with elaborate design, spine decorated and lettered in gilt, lemon-yellow endpapers; spine slightly dulled, extremities slightly bumped and chipped, otherwise a very good copy in the original cloth. £200

'EVEN CHINA AND SUMATRA WERE STALE TO ME'

First edition. The journeys of the author and traveler Neale (*fl.* 1840-1854) ranged widely throughout the Middle and Far East, and he wrote in the first chapter of his *Narrative* that by the spring of 1840 he had journeyed through India, the East Indies, and China, and found himself 'a dilettante at Singapore, a waster of time and dollars, with a wish to remain and a desire to depart, and in a sad unsettled state of mind as to the next part of the world most desirable to visit, for even China and Sumatra were stale to me' (p. [1]). A chance encounter with the captain of the *Adelaide* led him to join the ship and, after an eventful journey enlivened by a typhoon in the Straits of Malacca, Neale reached Thailand some forty-two days later. Whilst the *Narrative* records many aspects of life in the country, including its geography, social structures, culture and music, and relations with other Asian countries and American missionaries, it also offers guidance and advice to British merchants and diplomats engaged with Thailand, as the 'Advertisement' explains: 'an attempt has [...] been made to give, from accurate and original sources, some account of the manners and customs, the character and disposition, of the Siamese; but, above all, of the wealth and resources of the district, and of the mode in which these could be developed. A chapter has added on the History of Siam, and another on recent embassies to the Siamese court, in which it is hoped a sufficiently impartial account is given of the difficulties of Siamese negotiations, to counterbalance what may be considered by many as the somewhat sanguine views of the author' (p. vi). Following his sojourn in Thailand, Neale was later attached to the consular service in Syria, and he wrote a number of works on the Middle East: *Eight Years in Syria, Palestine and Asia Minor* (London: 1851), *Islamism, its Rise and its Progress; or, The Present and Past Condition of the Turks* (London: 1854), and *Turkey Redeemed from Existing Abuses* (London: 1854). Cordier, *Indosinica*, col. 735; Satow 126.

58. PARLATORE, Filippo.

Viaggio per le parti settentrionali di Europa fatto nell'anno 1851. Parte prima [all published]. Narrazione del viaggio con una carta geografica. Florence: Tipografia Le Monnier, 1854.

8vo (235 x 153mm), pp. viii, 392 (pp. 143-146 mis-bound after p. 158); one large folding engraved map by Girolamo Scotto after Tito Bellini and Cesare Poggiali, route added by hand in red; a few small spots or stains, folding map re-attached; original light blue printed wrappers, uncut; slightly marked, edges frayed and with two small repairs, splits on joints, spine consolidated; *provenance*: Count Giacomo Ubaldini Catalani (contemporary ownership inscription on inside front wrapper).

£350



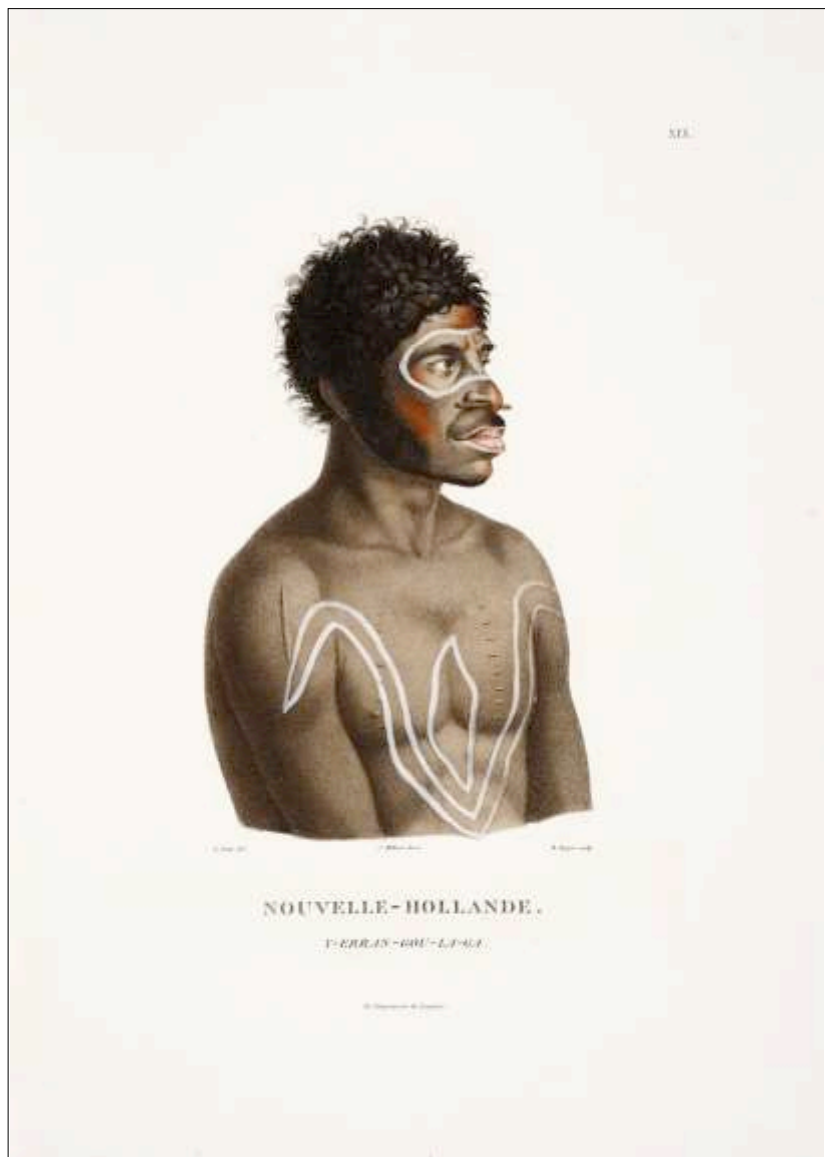
First edition, scarce. This is a presentation copy, inscribed on the upper wrapper 'Alla gentile Sig[nor]a Contessa Ubaldini in segno di stima [...]'. A second part, on the flora of Scandinavia, was projected but never published.

In 1842 the Palermo-born botanist Filippo Parlatore was appointed by Leopold II, Grand Duke of Tuscany, to serve in Florence as professor of botany, director of the botanical garden and director of the newly founded Herbarium Centrale Italicum. In May 1851, with the aim of enhancing the Herbarium, Parlatore began an expedition to Scandinavia. Travelling, via the Alps, from Florence to Berlin (where he discussed his itinerary with Humboldt), he passed through Copenhagen and Stockholm before proceeding up the Baltic coast of Sweden. He then followed the Torne upstream and crossed over to Norway, eventually making his way as far north as Hammerfest. The intense cold, a shortage of supplies and a lack of sleep proved too much for Parlatore, who appears to have suffered some sort of paralysis as a result. He returned southwards by sea to Trondheim and thence, overland, to Oslo where he underwent treatment for his condition. He arrived in Florence in November 1851.

59. PERON, François and Louis Claude de Saulses de FREYCINET.

Voyage de découvertes aux terres australes, exécuté... sur les corvettes le Géographe, le Naturaliste, et la goelette la Casuarina, pendant les années 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803 et 1804... rédigé par M. F. Péron [–Historique: tome second. Rédigé en partie par feu F. Péron et continué par M. Louis Freycinet; –Atlas par MM. [Charles Alexandre] Lesueur et [Nicolas Martin] Petit; –Historique. Atlas deuxième partie. Rédigée par M. L. Freycinet]. Paris: *l'Imprimerie Impériale (I) and l'Imprimerie Royale (II)*, 1807-1816.

£25,000



Text: 2 volumes, 4to (308 x 232mm), pp. I: [4 (half-title, bookseller's address on verso, title, verso blank)], XV, [1 (blank but for catchword)], 496, [2 (errata)]; II: xxxi, [1 (blank but for catchword)], 471, [1 (blank)]; engraved portrait frontispiece by Lambert after Lesueur, printed by Langlois and retaining tissue guard, 2 folding letterpress tables (II, p. 342 *bis* and 346 *bis*), woodcut illustrations and letterpress tables in the text; a few light spots or marks, a few quires lightly browned. *Atlas*: 2 parts in 2 volumes, folio (362 x 273mm), pp. i: [4 (list of maps and plates)]; ii: [3 (list of maps and plans)], [1 (blank)]; 2 engraved titles by L. Aubert *père*, printed by Langlois, one with vignette by Lambert after Lesueur, 18 hand-coloured engravings by B. Roger, Dien, Choubard, Lambert, Canu, and Fortier after Lesueur and Petit, some partially printed in colour and finished by hand, 5 coastal profiles by Fortier after Lesueur, partially printed in colour and finished by hand, 15 engraved plates by Roger, Née and Houlk, Pillement and Duparc, Fortier, and Tétard after Lesueur and Petit, 2 double-page, and 15 engraved maps by Cloquet, P.A.F. Tardieu, *et al.* after Lesueur and Freycinet, 2 folding, all retaining tissue guards; a few light spots.

Together 3 volumes bound in 4, uniformly bound in **original marbled paper covered boards**, letterpress spine-labels, uncut, some quires unopened; some skilful restoration to outer parts of boards and spines, one spine-label replaced with skilful manuscript facsimile, upper hinge of pt i of atlas split and contents shaken, nonetheless a **very good, fresh set with crisp impressions of the engravings**.

First edition. *Voyage de découvertes aux terres australes* is the official account of the French expedition of 1800-1804 which was instructed by Napoleon to survey the uncharted coasts of Australia (giving particular attention to the southern coastline) with the ships *Le Géographe* and *Le Naturaliste*, under the command of Nicolas Baudin (1754-1803). Baudin, an experienced navigator who was the veteran of previous scientific expeditions, was accompanied by Louis de Freycinet (1779-1842) as cartographer and François Péron (1775-1810) as naturalist, but the commander's relations with Freycinet and Péron became strained, possibly exacerbated by the misfortunes the expedition encountered, which included the mass desertion of 46 sailors and 10 scientists during the outward voyage. Much of the coastline that the expedition surveyed in the early months had already been discovered and documented by the British explorers Matthew Flinders, James Grant and John Murray, but the later part of the expedition was more successful, and 'Freycinet's charting of the coast northward from Cape Northumberland and around Kangaroo Island was excellent' (ADB online, 'Baudin, Nicolas Thomas (1754-1803)'). In the course of their investigations, the Frenchmen gave patriotic or imperial names to the geographic features and territories that they encountered, naming the south coast of Australia from Melbourne to the border of Western Australia 'Terre Napoléon', Spencer Gulf 'Golfe Bonaparte', and Gulf St Vincent 'Golfe Joséphine'. In 1803 Baudin embarked from Australia for France, but died at Mauritius (where the expedition had laid anchor) on 16 September 1803, and the much-diminished company finally reached France on 25 March 1804, under the command of Freycinet.

The editing and publication of the official account of the voyage was undertaken by Péron, and he issued the first text volume of *Voyage de découvertes aux terres australes* in 1807. However, he was prevented from completing the second text volume by his death from tuberculosis in 1810, and the volume was brought to completion by Freycinet and published in 1816. In addition to recounting the discoveries of their expedition, Péron and Freycinet's account 'ignored any contribution that Baudin had made to the expedition except to accuse him of causing all their misfortunes. Even more reprehensibly, they did not acknowledge the discoveries of Flinders, Grant or Murray on the south coast, but took all the credit themselves' (Wantrup, pp. 154-155). The two parts of the atlas volume were the work of Charles Alexandre Lesueur (1778-1846) and Nicolas Martin Petit (1777-1804) and are notable for the finely-engraved plates in the first part – which are present here in dark and rich impressions, the margins entirely uncut and retaining their deckles – and Freycinet's finely-detailed maps in the second part. 'The published account of the Baudin expedition has considerable interest for collectors. This is not because of the discoveries made on the expedition, which were important but not extensive. Although Flinders had completed the discovery of the south coast before Baudin, his captivity at French hands in Mauritius meant that the French explorers were in print first with their "discoveries". Thus the large general map published in 1807 by Péron is the first detailed charting of the entire Australian continent. As well, the members of the expedition spent a full five months resting in Sydney and the fruits of that stay may be seen in the two fine and famous views of Sydney in the atlas and in Péron's account of the developing town as seen by a hostile outsider' (op. cit., p. 156).

The work was issued in two forms, comprising the standard issue (as here) and a special issue on large and thick paper. This set, which conforms to Wantrup's 'general reader's set', does not include the text and atlas volumes on *Navigaton et géographie*, published in 1812-1815, which are not usually present.

BM(NH) II, p. 605 (calling for 38 plates only); Ferguson 449; Ford, *Bibliography of Australian Medicine*, 1658a; Hill 1329; Nissen, *ZBI*, 3120; Sabin 60998; Wantrup 78a and 79a (stating that only 21 plates are coloured).



TIMOR.

NABÁ-LERÁ ROI DE L'ÎLE SOLOR.

De l'Assemblée de Londres.

60. PINTO, Fernão Mendes (Bernard FIGUIER, translator). Les voyages aventureux de Fernand Mendez Pinto. Fidelement traduits de portugais en françois par le Sieur Bernard Figuiier gentil-homme portugais. Et dediez à Monseigneur le Cardinal de Richelieu. *Paris: Mathurin Henault, 1628.*

4to (234 x 162mm), pp. [xvi], 1193, [14], title printed in red and black, woodcut initials and headpieces; some light browning and a few isolated spots, minor dampstain affecting some upper margins; 17th-century French calf, spine richly gilt; rubbed, skilfully rebacked preserving spine compartments, corners restored, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: 'Mad[ame] La Marquise d'Agoult' (18th-century ownership inscription on front free endpaper). **£4,750**

'ATMOSPHERIC AND FAITHFUL'



First edition in French of Pinto's celebrated travel account; rare. The original Portuguese edition was published in 1614, although the first draft of the book had been completed by 1569. The present 'atmospheric and faithful French translation' (Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe*, III, p. 401) is by Bernard Figuiier (possibly Bernardo Figueiro) and was reprinted in 1645 and 1663. Figuiier seems to have made use of both Portuguese and Spanish versions for his translation.

Pinto sailed from Lisbon for India in 1537 and spent the next 20 years travelling extensively in Asia and the Far East, including the Malay Peninsula, Thailand, Vietnam, Burma, China and Japan. 'The veracity of his lively account of his "peregrinations" (as he called them) has been challenged, but although his tales may be exaggerated and in some cases borrowed, they remain entertaining, and the work is considered a classic of Portuguese literature. Mendes Pinto claimed to be one of the first Europeans to enter Japan, in 1542 or 1543, and to have introduced the musket there [...]. While a number of the details of his work are obviously taken from other accounts, such as the visits to Ethiopia and Tibet, the overall picture of Asia in the first half of the sixteenth century has undoubted authenticity' (Hill p. 400).

'Gifted with keen imagination, [Pinto] could exaggerate when expediency required, but he knew that in the account of his travels exaggeration was not expedient, and he was constantly on guard against the notorious scepticism of his fellow-countrymen. He may have heightened the colour occasionally, but as a rule he writes with restraint, although with delight in a good story and skill in bringing out the dramatic side of events. It is one of the charms of his work that it is very definite in dates and figures, but this also, through inevitable errors and misprints, afforded a handle to the pedantry of critics [...]. But [...] modern travellers have unequivocally confirmed the more favourable verdict and corroborated his detailed descriptions of Eastern countries. The mystery of the East, the heavy scent of its cities, its fervent rites and immemorial customs, as well as the magic of adventure, haunt his pages. A hundred pictures refuse to fade from the memory, whether they are of silk-laden Chinese junks or jars of gold dust, vivid descriptions of shipwreck [...] or the awful pathos of the Queen of Martavão's death, the sketch of a supercilious Chinese mandarin or of St. Francis Xavier tramping through Japan' (A.F.G. Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, 1922, pp. 224-5).

Cordier, *Japonica* 37 and *Indosinica* 111; Löwendahl 76; cf. Hill 1146 (first English edition of 1653).



A HANDSOMELY-BOUND SET INSCRIBED 'THE QUEEN' BY RAFFLES

61. RAFFLES, Sir Thomas Stamford. *The History of Java.* London: Cox and Baylis for Black, Parbury & Allen and John Murray, 1817.

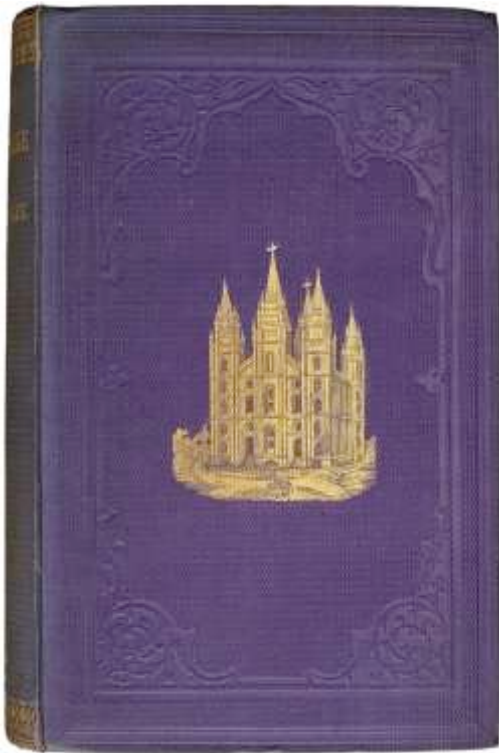
2 volumes, 4to (288 x 230mm), pp. I: [iii]-xlvi, 479; II: [iii]-viii, 288, [3 (letterpress tables of population)], [1 (blank)], cclx (Appendix), [2 (advertisements dated May 1817, verso blank)], [2 (Black, Parbury & Allen advertisement)]; engraved frontispieces retaining tissue guards, 10 hand-coloured aquatint plates, some by William Daniell, 42 engraved or aquatint plates by J. Walker *et al.*, one double-page, 9 engraved plates of alphabets and inscriptions by J. Swaine, one plate printed recto-and-verso with engraved music, all plates retaining tissue guards, 2 engraved maps by J. Walker, one hand-coloured and folding, and 2 letterpress tables, one folding, 9 engraved vignettes by J. Walker, J. Mitau, *et al.* and letterpress tables in the text; some spotting, short tear on folding map, bound without the half-titles; contemporary full straight-grained purple morocco gilt [endpapers watermarked 1815], boards with broad borders of gilt rules, and gilt palmette and drawer-handle rolls alternating with blind rolls, flat spines gilt in compartments, lettered directly in 2, board-edges ruled in gilt, turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, grey endpapers, all edges gilt, silk markers; extremities lightly rubbed and scuffed, nonetheless a handsome set; *provenance*: [?]Queen Charlotte (1744-1818; pencil inscription by Raffles 'The Queen' on vol. I title and further inscription 'Presentation Copy to her late Majesty Queen Charlotte by the Author' in pencil by another near-contemporary hand on vol. I front free endpaper; [?]her sale, Christie's, 9 June 1819, lot 4002: 'Raffles's History of Java, 2 vol, 4to., morocco, [London] 1817') – traces of bookplates removed from upper pastedowns – François Ragazzoni (bookplate on vol. I front free endpaper) – Jean-Paul Morin (bookplate on vol. I front free endpaper). £30,000

First edition, ordinary paper issue. *The History of Java* was the first English-language history of the region and was compiled using the information Raffles had gathered on the history, language, culture and products of Java while he was serving as Lieutenant-Governor of Java. Raffles, whose recommended invasion route was used in taking Java from the Dutch, was appointed its Lieutenant-Governor in 1811, when the island fell into British hands. 'Unlike the [East India] Company and the British government, Raffles regarded Java not as temporarily occupied territory but as the permanent base for extending British influence through the rest of the eastern archipelago, and he set out quickly to dismantle the Dutch system of monopoly, compulsory deliveries, and protective tariffs. Early in 1812 Raffles sent Gillespie [head of the British invasion force] to seize the tin islands of Banka and Billiton, appointed British residents at the courts of Javanese rulers, remodelled the judicial administration, introduced a jury system, and in 1813 abolished forced labour in favour of money rents in a large part of Java [...]. Travelling widely to gather information about the history, languages, and products of Java, Raffles enlisted the help and supported the researches of American botanist Thomas Horsfield, who had already spent more than ten years in Java before the British invasion. He arranged for Horsfield to send specimens to the East India Company's museum in London and to Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Society, who was collecting plants for the Royal Garden at Kew and for his own herbarium' (ODNB).

'William Daniell's pre-eminence in the field of colour aquatinting, and his direct experience of Indonesia, made him the natural choice to engrave the plates for *The History of Java*, which Thomas Stamford Raffles prepared for publication when he returned to London in July 1816 after serving nearly five years as Lieutenant-Governor of the island [...]. A total of 900 copies were published, 650 at £6.6s., and 250 on better paper, royal quarto format, at £8.8s. Apart from the originality and scientific importance of the text, the outstanding feature of the book is its 66 plates, ten of which are coloured aquatints illustrating Javanese life and costume and the Papuan boy who accompanied Raffles to England in 1816. Though unsigned, the ten coloured aquatints are by Daniell, who was also responsible for many of the designs and drawings used in the book' (J. Bastin and B. Brommer, *Nineteenth Century Prints and Illustrated Books of Indonesia* (Utrecht: 1979), p. 5). In his introduction to the Oxford University Press facsimile edition, Bastin wrote of the work's importance that '[t]here is no space here to attempt to assess the place which the *History of Java* occupies in the development of Indonesian studies, but it would seem impossible to exaggerate its importance. Since its publication the general estimation of the book has increased enormously. William Marsden, whose own *History of Sumatra* obviously served as Raffles' model, described it as an "excellent history", and even those Dutch critics who have found little to praise in his administration of Java have recognised its merits [...]. In 1817 the *History of Java* represented a pioneer study; today it stands as one of the classics of South-East Asian historiography' (T.S. Raffles, *The History of Java* (Kuala Lumpur, London, etc.: 1965), I p. [9]).

Although the publication of *The History of Java* was originally scheduled for early May 1817, it was delayed until the end of the month, when Raffles was commanded to attend the Prince Regent (the dedicatee of the work) at Carlton House. It is recorded that Raffles dined with Princess Charlotte, the Prince Regent's daughter, not long after his return to England in May 1817, and that he presented her with furniture and other items that he had brought from Java: 'Immediately, King George's consort, Queen Charlotte, wrote to Raffles, saying she had "heard so much of the curious and precious things which he had brought" from Java, and that "everyone is in raptures with the beautiful tables &c, which you have given to Princess Charlotte"' (T. Fulford *et al.*, *Literature, Science and Exploration in the Romantic Era* (Cambridge: 2004), p. 69). Raffles responded to the Queen by presenting to her the furniture that he had intended to give to Sir Joseph Banks – a gift that was rewarded with an invitation to Frogmore. It seems likely that this set was presented by Raffles to Queen Charlotte, the mother of the dedicatee, shortly after publication in May 1817, and that it remained in her library until it was sold by Christie's in 1819.

Abbey, *Travel* 554; Goldsmiths 21787; Tooley 391.



62. REMY, Jules Achille [or Ezéchiel]. A Journey to Great-Salt-Lake City, by Jules Remy, and Julius Brenchley... ; with a Sketch of the History, Religion, and Customs of the Mormons, and an Introduction on the Religious Movement in the United States. By Jules Remy. London: John Edward Taylor for W. Jeffs, 1861.

2 volumes, 8vo, pp. I: [2 (blank l.)], cxxxi, [1 (blank)], 508; II: vii, [1 (blank)], 605, [1 (imprint)], [2 (blank l.)]; steel-engraved portrait frontispieces by Lemaitre (I) and W. Edwards (II), retaining tissue guards, and 8 steel-engraved plates by Lemaitre, W. Edwards, *et al.*, printed by F. Chardon *aîné* (final plate in vol. II misbound facing p. 548), one steel-engraved folding map by Lemaitre after Vuillemin; light offsetting onto tissue guards, occasional light

foxing, map slightly creased; original purple cloth gilt by Westleys & Co, London with their ticket on the lower pastedown of vol. I, boards blocked in blind with elaborate panels enclosed by outer borders, upper boards with central gilt vignettes, spines lettered and decorated in gilt, lemon-yellow endpapers, uncut, first and last quires in vol. II unopened; spines and upper edges of boards slightly faded, corners slightly rubbed and bumped, small chip on vol. I spine, very slight superficial cracking on upper hinge of vol. I, otherwise a very good, clean set in the original cloth; *provenance*: **Julius Brenchley** (1816-1873, clerical inscription on front free endpaper of vol. I, 'With Mr Brenchley's compliments', presenting the book to:) — Edmund Antrobus, Amesbury (most probably the 3rd baronet, 1818-1899, ownership inscriptions on upper pastedowns). **£1,750**

A PRESENTATION SET OF REMY'S ACCOUNT OF 'A RELIGION AT THE VERY MOMENT OF ITS BIRTH'

First edition in English (originally issued in Paris in French in 1860). Jules Remy (1826-1893) taught natural history at the Collège Rollin in Paris between 1848 and 1850, before pursuing a career as naturalist, traveller and writer. Remy's early work on plants in France and South America contributed significantly to the contemporary scientific endeavour to identify newly-discovered plant specimens. Remy also explored the Canary Islands, Australasia, the Americas and Africa. From 1851 to 1855 he travelled to Hawaii, where he learned the indigenous language and met his future travel companion Julius Brenchley (1816-1873). Brenchley was educated at Cambridge, appointed as a curate in Kent, explored the United States and its Pacific coast from 1849 onwards; he lived among the indigenous peoples of North America for periods of time. Brenchley later bequeathed ethnographical, natural historical, and other collections from travels to Central Europe, the Mediterranean countries, Asia, Russia (where he travelled across the steppes of Siberia by sledge), and Australasia, to the town of Maidstone; selected items from his collections are held by the British Museum.

First published as *Voyage au pays des Mormons* (Paris, 1860), *A Journey to Great-Salt-Lake City* is the English translation of Remy's account of his month-long exploration with Brenchley in 1855. Written with 'the advantage of seeing with my own eyes' (I, p. v), Remy's work portrays what was a fairly recent yet forceful development in American and religious culture. The Mormon settlement of Utah had been established under Brigham Young in 1847, while the Salt Lake Temple (depicted in an engraving facing I, p. 194 and repeated in gilt on the upper covers), was still in the planning stages and would not be completed until 1893. The central parts of *A Journey* capture not only the history, faith, and works of the Mormons, but also bear witness to 'a religion at the very moment of its birth' (I, p. viii), and provide a vision of its future development. The work also provides a 'Mormon Bibliography' of publications both by and about the Mormons, up to 1860, the year of the French edition (II, pp. 561-569).

Early reviews of *A Journey* appreciated not only its balanced approach to Mormonism, but also its place in the public debate on Mormonism, which had been obscured from public sight by the shadow of the Civil War. *The North American Review* of 1862 proposed that Remy's *Voyage* 'would be allowed a place in the homes of the happy city', since it was among the 'Gentile works which Mormons accept as giving on the whole a correct view of their condition and character' (vol. 95, no. 196 (July, 1862), pp. 192 and 196). *A Journey* was said 'in magnitude and thoroughness [to] have cast all the rest into the shade', including the previous works of the English travellers William Kelly and William Chandless (*ibid.* p. 193). Other passages of the *Journey* received as much acclaim, especially those that refer to Remy's experiences in Hawaii, as did his other writings on those islands; indeed, the *Hawaiian Ministerial Reports* identify his works as potentially 'of great use to the government' (*Hawaiian National Bibliography* III, 1872).

The plates in *A Journey* result from Brenchley and Remy's collaboration in the production of the volumes. Originally captioned in French, the plates were re-engraved for this edition to incorporate an English translation of their legends. They were all printed by F. Chardon *ainé* in Paris, and the portraits of Brigham Young and Sokopitz appear to have been based upon daguerreotypes Brenchley probably acquired during this journey, now held at the Maidstone museum.

Brenchley's contemporary reputation appears to have rested mainly on his collections: the anonymous editor of his posthumously-published travel narrative noted that 'he was more interested in collecting material objects [...] than in devoting himself to literary descriptions of them' (*Jottings during the Cruise of HMS Curaçoa among the South Sea Islands in 1865* (1873), p. xvi). However, Brenchley's role in the composition of *A Journey* is well-established and, while Remy's name appears on the title page as the author's, Brenchley's travel journals were instrumental in the composition of the work. Indeed, taking pride in presenting sets of *A Journey* to selected individuals, Brenchley inscribed some sets explicitly referring to himself as an author (e.g. 'from the Author, Julius Brenchley', to Charles Henry Barham, 1861). This set was given '[w]ith Mr Brenchley's compliments' to Edmund Antrobus, most likely the third baronet. Both men been admitted to St John's College, Cambridge in 1836 – Antrobus as a fellow commoner, Brenchley as a pensioner – and both were awarded MAs in 1847.

Presentation sets of this work are rare on the market. Anglo-American auction records identify only four presentation copies since 1975, of which only two are in the original cloth, and only one (in a later binding) appears to be inscribed by the author.

Flake 6867; *Hawaiian National Bibliography* III, 2447; Howes R210; Monaghan, *French Travellers*, 1220; Sabin 69594; Wagner-Camp 364.

63. RITCHIE, Daniel, editor. *The Voice of our Exiles, or, Stray Leaves from a Convict Ship.* *Edinburgh and London: John Hughes for John Menzies and W.S. Orr & Co., 1854.*

8vo (170 x 106m), pp. [4 (title, imprint on verso, dedication, verso blank)], ii (preface), 'ii' (contents), 278, [2 (blank l.)]; very light browning, a few light spots or marks; original blue cloth by John Gray, Edinburgh, boards blocked in blind with central design enclosed by strapwork borders, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, lemon-yellow endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed, corners slightly bumped, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: **Sir Baldwin Wake Walker**, 1st Baronet (1802-1876, presentation inscription on front free endpaper 'To Sir B.W. Walker K.C.B. &c &c – with the Editor's most respectful compliments').

£2,500

REHABILITATION ON AN AUSTRALIAN TRANSPORT:

AN ON-BOARD MAGAZINE OF CONVICT WRITINGS, INSCRIBED BY THE EDITOR

First edition. The naval surgeon Daniel Ritchie (1816-1865) studied medicine at Edinburgh University from 1832 to 1837, and was commissioned into the Royal Navy as an Assistant-Surgeon, going on to serve on HMS *Hecate*, HMS *Rattler*, and HMS *Queen*. In 1852 he was appointed Surgeon-Superintendent to the convict ship *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, and went on to serve as Surgeon-Superintendent on the *Ramillies* (another convict ship), in 1854. Following the death of his brother James Ritchie in 1857, Daniel Ritchie and his brother Simon sailed to Australia and took over their brother's business interests in Australia. Daniel Ritchie had been removed from the Navy List by 1861 and died in Edinburgh, during a visit to Scotland.

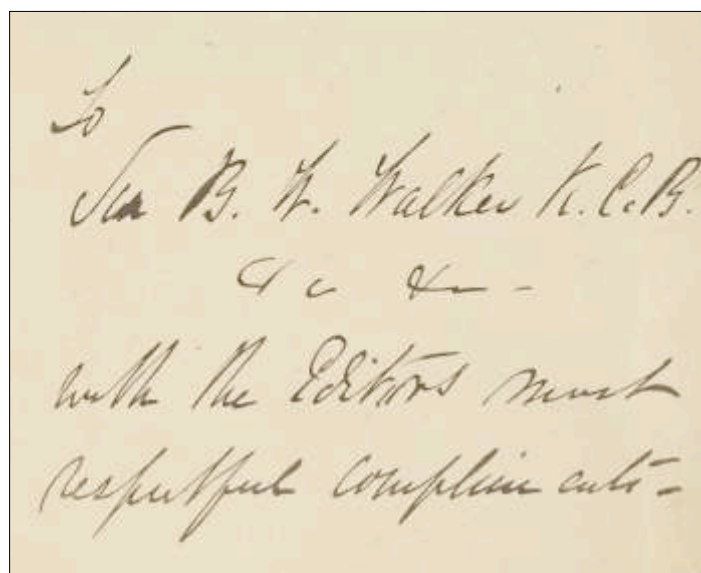
The convict transport *Pestonjee Bomanjee* left England for Van Diemen's Land on 18 April 1852, with a complement of 291 convicts, who had all (with one exception) earned tickets of leave. Ritchie was a strong believer in the possibility of rehabilitation for the convicts in his care and saw the criminal not as society saw him, as 'a person innately vicious – a pest to his fellow-men, who could by no method or by no inducement be rendered useful or virtuous' (p. 16), but rather as person who could, with the correct discipline and tutelage, reform and become a useful member of society. In support of his case, in the introduction the author examines the cost of criminality and demonstrates that it is both financially and socially beneficial for convicts to be rehabilitated through an enlightened programme of education. As he explains, the voyage to Australia offered a perfect opportunity to undertake such work:

To convicts, the short epoch, contained in a voyage from the prison to liberty, forms in a striking manner an epitome of the life of man, between the dark uncertainty of his pre-existence, and his entrance into the bliss of immortality. It has, however, this advantage, that no discordant opinions can render the individual doubtful of his true position, for to the lessons of virtue inculcated, the rewards and punishments, of which he is the subject, form a practical exposition. It is therefore to be supposed that the happiest results will attend daily admonitions, addresses on moral duty, religious impressions, the result of morning and evening prayers, with a short practical scriptural lesson, and the healthful stimulus created and sustained by a weekly Journal, conducted by themselves, thus developing the reasoning powers, and engaging their thoughts on intellectual subjects. When to the above is added daily school instruction, it appears impossible to construct a more efficient system for the object in view – the moral reformation of the criminal. (p. 11)

Voice of our Exiles is based upon 'The Pestonjee Bomanjee Journal' which Ritchie established and edited for fourteen weekly issues from 25 April to 28 July 1852. Each issue is composed of essays, sketches, poems, and other pieces written by convicts, and concludes with a 'Weekly Record' by Ritchie, summarising the events of the previous week on board the ship. Some of the contributions are on moral topics ('On Sin', 'On Swearing', 'Our Gratitude to our Creator', etc.), others on more practical aspects of life or biographical fragments, and a number are travel accounts, such as the lengthy 'Sketch of the Scenery round Hobart Town – Run Across Van Diemen's Land – Launceston and the River Tamar', which spans several numbers.

This copy was inscribed by Ritchie to the distinguished sailor Walker, and the inscription probably dates to the time of the book's publication, since Walker is styled 'Sir B.W. Walker K.C.B.'; he had been appointed KCB in 1841, but would not become a baronet until 1856, two years after the book's publication. Walker had served with distinction and gallantry in the Caribbean, Africa, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and elsewhere (including a period of some six years in the Turkish navy, becoming a hereditary pasha of the Turkish empire), and 'in 1845 he commanded the *Queen*, designed by the surveyor Sir William Symonds, which, in sailing trials, beat all rivals' (ODNB). It seems likely that Ritchie met Walker on the *Queen*, since Ritchie was appointed to her as Assistant-Surgeon at the same time that Walker was given her command (cf. Colburn's *United Service Magazine and Naval and Military Journal* (1845), part ii, p. 153), and Walker (who was Surveyor of the Navy in 1854 and would end his career an admiral), 'was highly regarded as a seaman. He was also hard-working and generally popular with colleagues and subordinates' (ODNB).

Ferguson 14940 (noting that it was issued in both blue and red cloth bindings); Ford, *Bibliography of Australian Medicine 1790-1900*, 1801.



To
Sir B. W. Walker K.C.B.
&c &c -
with the Editors most
Respectful Compliments -



64. SCHEUCHZER, Johann Jakob. Ουρεσιφοιτησ Helveticus, sive Itinera per Helvetiae alpinas regiones facta annis MDCCII. MDCCIII. MDCCIV. MDCCV. MDCCVI. MDCCVII. MDCCIX. MDCCX. MDCCXI... Tomus primus, novissimè atque auctior editus [-Tomus secundus, nunc primum editus; -Tomus tertius, nunc primum editus; -Tomus quartus, nunc primum editus]. *Leiden: Pieter van der Aa, 1723.*

4 parts in 1 volume, 4to (248 x 188mm), pp. [2 (part-title with engraved device, verso blank)], [14 (dedication, verso blank, preface, contents, address to the reader, bibliography, advice to the binder)], [1]-167, [1 (blank)], [4 (part-title with engraved device, verso blank, letterpress part-title, verso blank)], 169-341, '342-350', [2 (part-title with engraved device, verso blank)], [351]-428, [2 (blank l.)], [2 (letterpress section-title, verso blank)], 429-463, [1 (blank)], [2 (blank l.)], [2 (letterpress section-title, verso blank)], 467-520, [2 (part-title with engraved device, verso blank)], [521]-635, [53 (index and errata)]; greek and roman types; engraved general title bound after preface, 4 illustrated part-titles printed in red and black and with engraved publisher's devices, 10 letterpress sectional-titles, engraved portrait frontispiece by Joseph Nutting after Johann Melchior Füssli, 131 engraved plates, views, portraits, maps, and plans by Nutting *et al.* after Anna Waser *et al.*, 45 folding (including 2 with overlays); wood-engraved head- and tailpieces, and initials; some variable light spotting and offsetting, occasional light marginal damp-marking, a few folding plates with short, mainly marginal, tears, some light worming in last part, heavier in final 9 quires; 20th-century calf, contemporary tree calf gilt covers

with borders of gilt rules and floral rolls laid down onto boards, spine in compartments with gilt morocco lettering-piece in one and earlier panels laid down onto compartments, blue endpapers, all edges red; a little rubbed and scuffed, earlier covers with surface losses, hinges cracked, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: 'Brunet 20 a 24 f' (19th-century inscription on front free endpaper noting the price given for the work in the fourth edition of Brunet's *Manuel* (1843), IV, p. 222) – Frederick H. Hutt, London (late 19th- / early 20th-century bookseller's ticket on the upper pastedown).

£7,000

Second (first complete) edition. The Swiss scientist and writer Scheuchzer (1672-1733) studied in Zurich, Nuremberg and Utrecht, where he was awarded his doctorate in 1694. Following further periods of research and study in Zurich and Nuremberg, Scheuchzer was appointed assistant municipal physician and medical supervisor of the orphanage, and then head of the Bibliothèque des Bourgeois and director of the Museum of Natural History. In 1716 he became professor of Mathematics at the Carolinum and at his death he was also Premier Médecin of Zurich, professor of physics at the academy, and Chorherr.

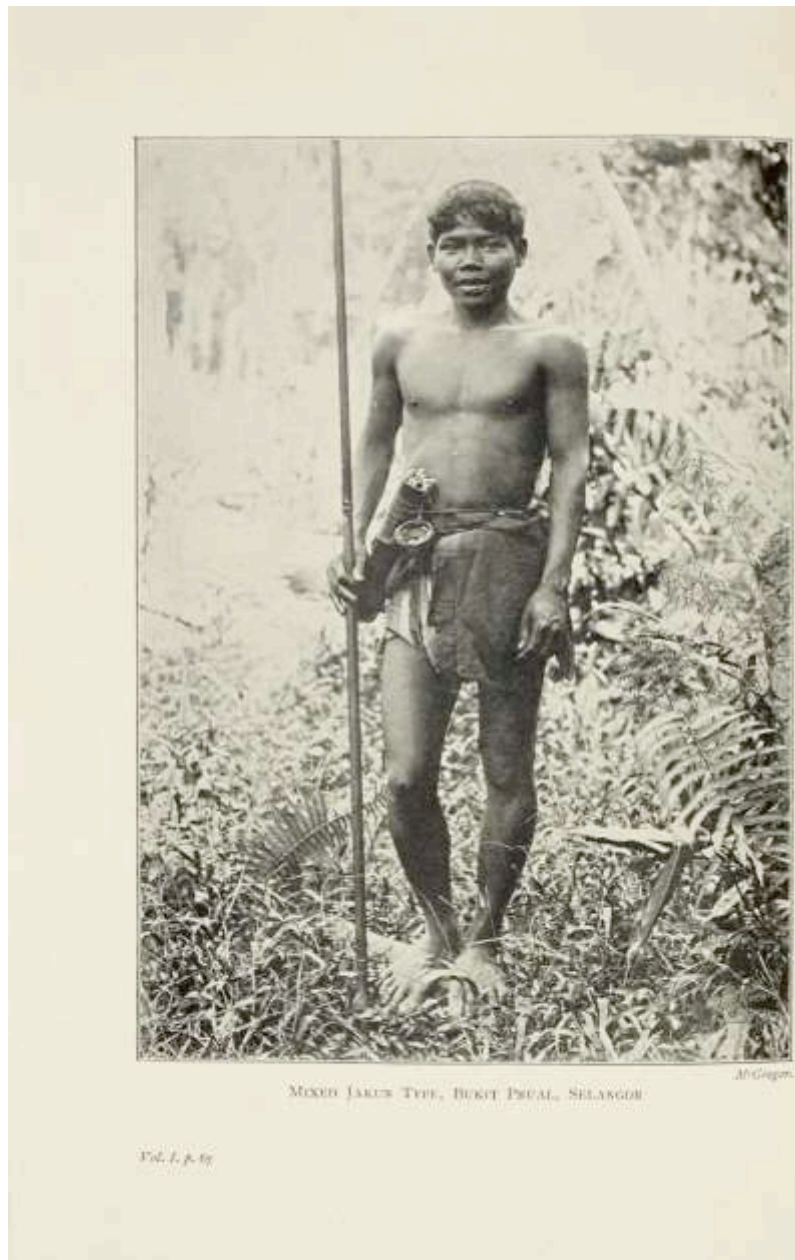
Scheuchzer began his systematic exploration of the Alps in 1694. In 1702 the city of Zurich provided a grant which enabled him to pursue his alpine researches further, and thus initiated a series of expeditions through the mountains which are documented in this work. *Helveticus* was first published in London in three volumes between 1702 and 1708. At the suggestion of Sir Isaac Newton it was dedicated to the Royal Society, and Newton and others funded the execution of the many finely-engraved plates which illustrate the work (the author had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1703). The work was then heavily revised and substantially augmented by the author for this second edition of 1723, which provides the complete – and therefore preferred – text. The second edition contained accounts of Scheuchzer's nine extensive journeys and was the most detailed topographical and scientific work on Switzerland yet written, as the author wished to document as fully as possible all aspects of Switzerland's natural history. The work is particularly notable for its treatment of glaciers and palaeontology – a science which Scheuchzer was a founder and pioneer of.

Helveticus is scarce in commerce: Perret comments that, '[c]et ouvrage très rare compte parmi les plus importants "incunables" de la montagne. La deuxième édition est très recherchée, pour l'abondance et la qualité des planches'.

Blake p. 406; Brunet V, 198; Lonchamp 2641; NLS, *Mountaineering*, o112; Nissen, ZBI 3657; Perret 3947; Wäber p. 28; Wellcome V, p. 46.

SCHEUCHZER'S RARE AND IMPORTANT 'INCUNABLE' OF MOUNTAINEERING





65. SKEAT, Walter William and Charles Otto BLAGDON. *Pagan Races of the Malay Peninsula.* London: R. & R. Clark Limited for Macmillan and Co., Limited, 1906.

2 volumes, 8vo (220 x 143mm), pp. I: xl, 724, [4 (advertisements)]; II: x, [2 (part-title)], 855, [2 (errata, verso blank)]; retaining half-titles; half-tone frontispieces after McGregor, 11 half-tone plates and 105 half-tone plates with illustrations printed recto-and-verso, after MacGregor Man, Wray, Cerruti, De Morgan, *et al.*; 2 lithographic maps by R. & R. Clark printed in colours, one folding, one folding half-tone map, and maps in the text, 2 full-page; one folding letterpress table; occasional light spotting, minor worming in final quires of vol. I, frontispieces lacking tissue guards; modern half green morocco over marbled boards, spines ruled in compartments, gilt lettered directly in 3 and with date in gilt at the foot, top edges retaining the original gilt, other edges uncut; a very good set. **£400**

First edition. The colonial administrator and ethnographer Walter William Skeat (1866-1953), was the son of the philologist Walter William Skeat the elder, and was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1891 he was appointed to the Selangor Civil Service, working for William Edward Maxwell, the Resident of the state and a renowned Malay scholar. Skeat fulfilled his administrative obligations well, but 'he also found time for steady ethnographic work, at first in collaboration with Richard James Wilkinson, a Cambridge contemporary, in the latter's Malay dictionary project, and later in his own fieldwork, which took him on trips into remote parts of the state [...]. When he returned on leave to England in 1898, [the anthropologist Alfred] Haddon and others supported Skeat's project for a scientific expedition to north-east Malaya, then under Siamese suzerainty, to survey the lifestyle, fauna, and flora of an almost unknown region. The expedition was a success until towards the end, when Skeat left his companions to set off alone on an ill judged attempt to climb Gunong Tahan, the highest peak in the peninsula. The hardship of the ascent so damaged Skeat's health (by recurrent malaria) that he became permanently unfit for further service in the tropics and was obliged to retire from the Malayan service' (ODNB).

Whilst on leave in 1898, Skeat had written *Malay Magic* (London: 1900), 'an extensive study of Malay culture and belief' (*op. cit.*), and *Pagan Races of the Malay Peninsula* was then published in 1906. This book, which was mainly Skeat's work, but included chapters on aboriginal dialects by Blagdon, was not intended by its writers to be seen 'solely as a monograph on the particular tribes specially dealt with [...], but also as a necessary preliminary to a general scientific survey of the races of Southern Indo-China and the Malay Peninsula. Resident as they have been for untold centuries in the Peninsula, these pagan tribes nevertheless have much affinity with some of the wild races of Indo-China, and thus form a link between these two regions. Moreover, the Malay population of the Peninsula presents characteristics which vary very distinctly in different districts, and in some parts it contains a strong strain of aboriginal blood, so that an investigation into the wild races is an essential preparation towards a scientific study of the Malays themselves. The authors hope that the material they have collected will serve as a basis upon which may be reared a more systematic and accurate study of all the races of the Malay Peninsula' (I, pp. ix-x). *Pagan Races of the Malay Peninsula* is now recognised as a fundamental work in its field, and is described Hobbs as '[a] study in descriptive ethnography which presents a storehouse of information about the physical, racial, and cultural characteristics of different aboriginal tribes of Malaya'.

Cordier, *Indosinica*, col. 1259; Hobbs, *Southeast Asia* (1964), 353.



66. STANFORD, Edward. 'Stanford's Library Map of England & Wales Constructed on the Basis of the Ordnance Survey and the Census and Adapted to the Various Branches of Civil or Religious Administration. With Railways & Stations, Roads, Canals, Principal Parks, Antiquities and other Features of Interest'. *London: Edward Stanford, 1 October 1904.*

A hand-coloured lithographic map printed on 4 sheets, total dimensions 1750 x 1582 mm, dissected and laid down onto linen, each sheet with marbled paper covers with applied lithographic title-labels on the verso; a few light marginal marks; the four sheets folding into the original black roan-covered, book-form case, spine lettered in gilt; case lightly worn and with some old repairs, nonetheless a very good, clean example of a rare map.

£300

RARE ISSUE OF STANFORD'S LARGE-SCALE 'LIBRARY MAP OF ENGLAND & WALES', UNRECORDED BY COPAC

Issued in 'Stanford's Library Series', this large-scale, four-sheet map is at a scale of 7.69 statute miles to one inch, or 1:486,830. It had first been published in 1882 at a scale of six statute miles to one inch (i.e. 1:381,000), before it was revised and reissued at the present, slightly smaller scale, in 1898 and 1904, and finally issued at the original scale again in 1909. All issues of this map are rare in UK institutional collections – COPAC records only two copies of the 1882 issue, one each of the 1898 and 1909 issues, and none of this 1904 issue.

Geographical features are represented in in great detail, together with sites of archaeological or antiquarian interest, and aspects of the communications infrastructure of Edwardian Britain, including the extensive rail network, canals, life-boat stations (with the numbers of boats at each station), and coastal light vessels.

Cf. BM, *Catalogue of Printed Maps, Charts, and Plans*, V, col. 450 (1882 and 1909 eds).

67. STONE, Albert Hendrix and J. Hammond REED, *editors*. Historic Lushan. The Kuling Mountains. Edited at the Direction of the Kuling Council by Albert H. Stone and J. Hammond Reed. [*Kuling*]: Arthington Press, Religious Tract Society [for the Kuling Council], 1921.



8vo (235 x 153mm), pp. [4 (blank ll.)], [2 (title, verso blank)], [4 (contents and chronological table)], ii (introduction), 106, [4 (blank ll.)]; text printed in roman types and Chinese characters; half-tone frontispiece by Banzi & Co. with tissue guard, one map, and 78 half-tone plates by A.H. Wilzer, Banzi & Co., *et al.*, all with tissue guards, and one large folding 'Road-Map of Kuling' by Wilzer; occasional small marks, short, skilfully-repaired tear on map; original black cloth, upper board lettered in gilt; light offsetting onto free endpapers, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, spine slightly faded, a few small marks, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: Sarah F.L. Crane, Kuling, September 1923 (ownership inscription on upper pastedown) – Convent of the Holy Name, Malvern Link, 24 November 1946 (blindstamp with manuscript date on title). **£350**

A CHINESE MISSIONARY RESORT

First edition. The village of Kuling was established in the winter of 1895 by the missionary Edward Selby Little and the property was then placed in a trust, the control of which was then passed to a council in 1903, under whose auspices this work was issued. Initially best known as a summer resort, it also became popular for winter sports, including skiing and tobogganing. 'As a health resort, Kuling is growing into a widely-known sanatorium, and the number of those sent here to recuperate is growing steadily larger. The Estate Medical Officer and the General Hospital are available the year round. The interest of Chinese is also being aroused, and Chinese from Kalgan and Canton, from Szechuan and Shanghai, visit Kuling for treatment. Extensions of the scope and size of the medical institutions are constantly being made' (p. i).

When this work was published, the Kuling Estate comprised between four and five hundred houses, two churches, a boarding school for American children, a public library, a medical hall, and other amenities, and it would grow over the following years under the guidance of the Council. However, the missionaries left Kuling when the Japanese invaded in 1937, and, after the Japanese were defeated, its administration passed to the Chinese government.



A FINELY-BOUND COPY OF 'A SCARCE BOOK WITH VERY CHARMING PLATES'

68. SVIN'IN, Pavel Petrovich. *Sketches of Russia*; Illustrated with Fifteen Engravings. London: J. Diggins for R. Ackermann, 1814.

8vo in 4s (201 x 125mm), pp. [6 (title, verso blank, dedication, verso blank, plates)], x ('To the Editor from the Author'), 112; hand-coloured engraved portrait frontispiece of Tsar Alexander I, 14 hand-coloured stipple- and line-engraved or aquatint plates by J. Bluck after Svin'in, and a plate of music engraved recto-and-verso with 'A Russian National Song'; some variable, generally light spotting; late 19th-century/early 20th-century English full mottled calf gilt by Root, London, boards with borders of triple gilt fillets with foliate cornerpieces, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, gilt morocco date-label at the foot, other compartments with richly gilt with central gilt fleuron enclosed by foliate and other tools, gilt-ruled board-edges, turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt, red silk marker; lower edges and turn-ins minimally rubbed, otherwise a handsome, finely-bound copy; *provenance*: Dr S. Yale (booklabel on front free endpaper; possibly Dr Sidney Yale, the English translator of A.V. Melnikov's *Clinical Aspects of Sepsis in Gunshot Wounds* (London: 1945)). **£3,750**

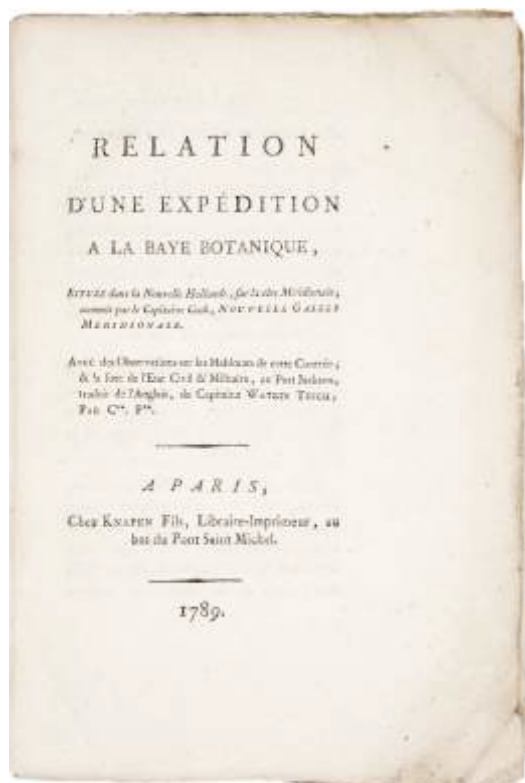
First edition. The Russian author and artist Svin'in (1788-1839) was educated in Moscow and St Petersburg before entering the imperial foreign service, which took him – via other postings – to the United States in 1811, where he served as Secretary to the Russian Consul-General until 1813. *Sketches of Russia* was published the following year in London (after the defeat of Napoleon by the Sixth Coalition of Britain, Russia and their allies). As the author explains in his prefatory letter to Ackermann: 'I flatter myself that these little Sketches will be favourably accepted by the [British] Public on account of the new interest and glory, which my countrymen have recently acquired, in co-operation with the noble efforts of the British Nation, for the establishment of general peace and independence' (p. [i]).

In addition to this diplomatic purpose, Svin'in notes that he also wished to counter and correct the misleading accounts of Russia and its peoples published in Britain: 'If we were to judge of that country from the accounts of the majority of travellers we should certainly have a very false idea of it. Unfortunately Travels in Russia have generally been the objects of speculators, who, taking advantage of the remote situation of that country, and desirous of rendering the narrative of their travels interesting, have related ridiculous wonders and strange falsehoods [...]. Several travellers, after traversing the vast empire of Russia in three months, as for instance – Dr. Clarke, have written the History of that Country, with Criticisms on its Language, without understanding a single word of it. After experiencing Russian hospitality, they assume the right of calumniating the Russian people, and impose upon their readers. Unfortunately, such details, *if they suit a certain party-spirit*, not only obtain praise from those critical journals, which are regarded as the most impartial and enlightened, but are even recommended by them for their fidelity!' (pp. ii-iii).

The work is composed of fifteen plates, each accompanied by descriptive texts by Svin'in, comprising: 'Portrait of the Emperor Alexander'; 'Portrait of the Empress of Russia'; 'View of the Monument of Peter the Great'; 'View of Mr. Paschkoff's House, in Moscow'; 'Sketch, Representing a Cozak, Killing a Tyger in Siberia, with an Account of the Cozaks'; 'View of the Cazan's Church in St. Petersburg with a Description of it'; 'View of the Field of Mars, in St. Petersburg, with an Account of its Principal Edifices and Objects'; 'A Circassian in his Military Costume, with a Brief Account of that People'; 'General View of the Kremlin'; 'The Palace of the Czars, in the Kremlin'; 'View of the New Exchange in St. Petersburg, with a Description of that Edifice'; 'Representation of the Russian Winter Amusement on the Ice Mountains'; 'Russian Mode of Travelling in Summer'; 'Russian Mode of Travelling in Winter'; and 'View of a Summer Garden, in St. Petersburg, Illustrated with an Account of it; and a Specimen of Russian National Poetry and Music'. Taken together, these textual vignettes form a fascinating and informed view of Russian people, society, political structures, and architecture in the early years of the nineteenth century, and the work is described by Tooley as 'A scarce book with very charming plates'.

An American edition with eight uncoloured plates, a portrait of Alexander and a plate of music was published in Philadelphia, PA in 1813 by Thomas Dobson, and a second English edition was issued in London by A.K. Newman in 1831.

Abbey, *Travel*, 225; *Bibliothèque Impériale Publique de St.-Pétersbourg, Catalogue de la section des Russica* (St Petersburg: 1873), S-3140; Tooley 478.



69. **TENCH, Watkin.** Relation d'une expédition à la Baye Botanique, située dans la Nouvelle Hollande, sur la côte méridionale, nommée par le Capitaine Cook, Nouvelle Galles Méridionale. Avec des observations sur les habitants de cette contrée, & la liste de l'état civil & militaire, au Port Jackson, traduit de l'anglais... par C[harles]. [de] P[ougens]. Paris: Knapen fils, 1789.

8vo (212 x 140mm), pp. [16 (half-title, verso blank, title, translator's introduction, author's introduction, contents, publisher's advertisement)], 136; occasional very light marking, most corners a little dusty and creased; original dusty-pink wrappers, lined with contemporary printer's waste (*Rapport des commissaires chargés par le roi, de l'examen du magnétisme animal* (Paris: Moutard, 1784) ll. E2-3), remnants of early paper label wrapped around head of spine, uncut; partially faded, corners creased, small cracks on spine, nonetheless a very crisp, uncut copy **in the original wrappers and retaining the half-title.** £1,250

INFLUENTIAL FRENCH EDITION OF THE FIRST BOOK ON BOTANY BAY,

TRANSLATED AS A CONTRIBUTION TO THE REVOLUTIONARY DEBATE ON CRIMINALITY AND REHABILITATION

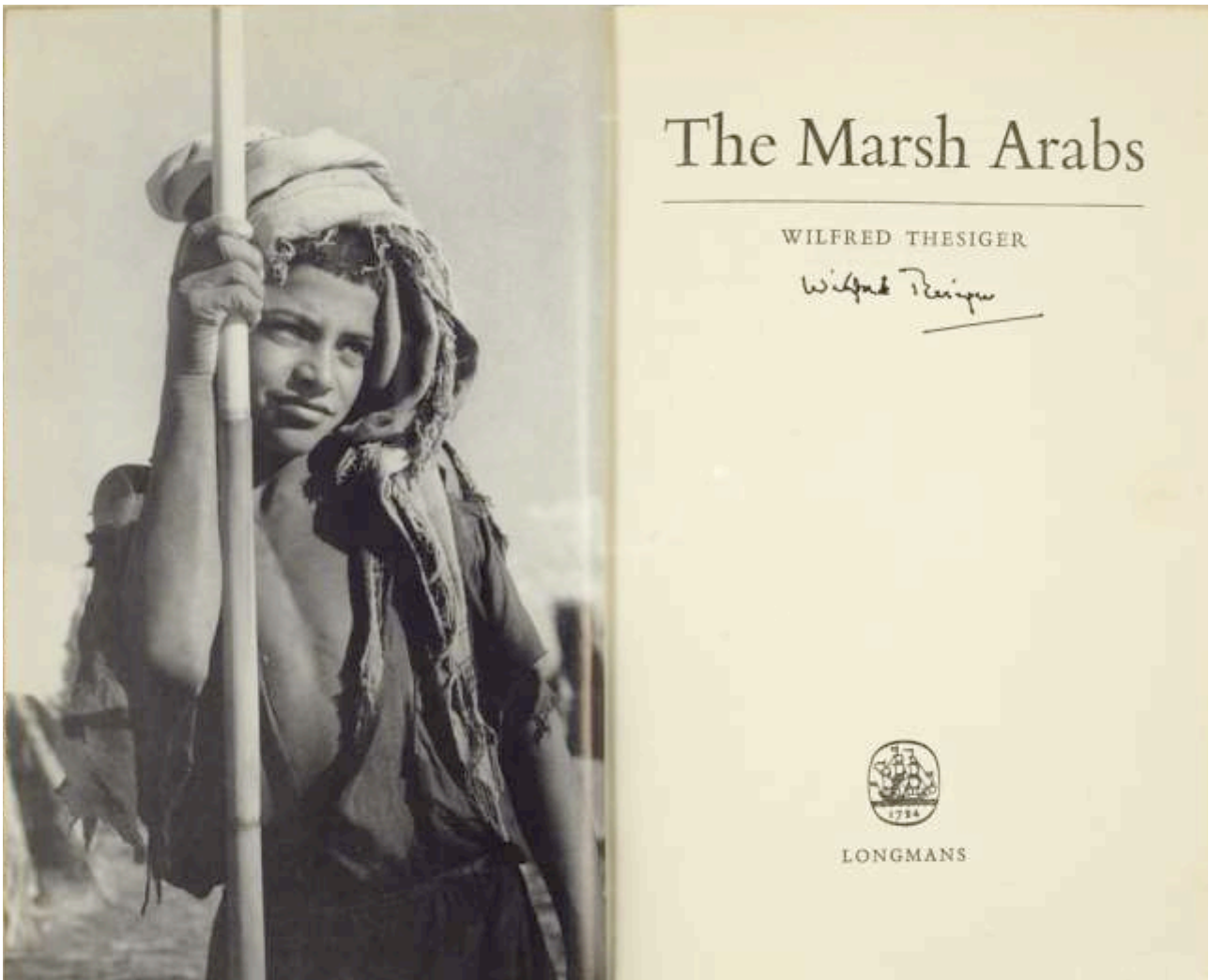
First edition of this translation, and the first or second French edition. Tench (c. 1758-1833) was commissioned into the marines as a second lieutenant in 1776, becoming lieutenant in 1778, captain in 1782, major in the army in 1794, and lieutenant-colonel in 1798. Following service in the American War of Independence from 1777 to 1783 (during which he was captured by the French and imprisoned for three months in 1778), he appears to have lived in the West Indies during the 1780s. In late 1786 Tench volunteered for a three-year term of service at the planned penal colony at Botany Bay, and embarked on the transport *Charlotte* on 13 May 1787 as one of the two captain-lieutenants of the marine detachment under Major Robert Ross. He arrived in Botany Bay in January 1788, and had established himself as a resident there by the 20th of that month. 'After the transfer to Port Jackson and the formal establishment of the settlement Tench was occupied with his military duties and with routine tasks. In March 1788, with four other officers, he was placed under arrest by Ross for refusing to alter the sentence of a court martial of which he was president, but they were soon released. Apart from this, he seems to have maintained good relations with everyone in the little community, being especially intimate with Lieutenant William Dawes, whose observatory provided a quiet refuge and whose interest in the Aborigines Tench shared. Tench was a keen explorer and much of his leisure was spent as a member or as leader of expeditions to the west and south-west of the settlement, discovering the Nepean River and tracing it to the Hawkesbury, and penetrating as far as the Razorback. It is clear that he felt the fascination of the bush, of its strange solitude and of its informal camp-fire nights, but he had also a keen practical interest, noting the absence of water and taking samples of the soil wherever he went. Apart from this his main relaxations seem to have been observing the life about him for description in his journal, for which he seems to have arranged publication

before leaving England, studying the Aboriginals and watching the first struggling attempts at agriculture' (ADB). In late December 1791, Tench left for England on the *Gorgon*, and was promoted to brevet-major on his return, serving with distinction in the French Revolutionary and the Napoleonic Wars, before retiring on half-pay with the rank of major-general on 1 January 1816; however, three years later he returned to the active list as commandant of the Plymouth Division, before finally retiring as lieutenant-general in 1821.

On his return to England, Tench wrote *A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay: with an Account of New South Wales, its Productions, Inhabitants &c*, which was issued in London in April 1789 and was the first book on the new colony to appear (a one-page broadside on the subject had been issued in March or April 1789). The *Narrative* was followed by Tench's *A Complete Account of the Settlement at Port Jackson* (London: 1793), and, as the ADB states, 'Tench's claim to remembrance rests on the two books in which he described the voyage to and the early years of the settlement in New South Wales, at once **the most perceptive and the most literary of the contemporary accounts**. Less detailed than David Collins, less matter of fact than Arthur Phillip or John White, Watkin Tench was the first to mould Australian experience into a work of conscious art. To a sound eighteenth-century style – he had read Voltaire and Gibbon – he added an interest in the novel, the picturesque and the primitive which foreshadows romanticism. His eye ranged over the convicts and the Aboriginals with a mixture of shrewd commonsense and sympathetic tolerance, and his reaction to the country itself shows the same qualities. His notes, made while the events were fresh, were no doubt polished at leisure and were then selected and arranged to bring out the main themes, and his writing combines the freshness of immediately recorded experience with more elaborate set pieces and reflections'.

An adherent of Enlightenment values and advocate of limited monarchy, who later wrote 'had I been a Frenchman I should have struggled as hard for the Revolution of 1789, as I should have resisted with all my might that of 1792' (*Letters Written in France, to a Friend in London* (London: 1796), p. 166), Tench would doubtless have been pleased to see his *Narrative* translated into French. In fact, two French translations were published in Paris in 1789: the present edition, published by Knapen fils, and another, longer text issued by Latellier. The two translations follow the structure of the English edition, and both include the author's preface and the eighteen chapters of the text proper. However, the Knapen edition also contains a translator's preface (the Latellier edition has only Tench's preface before the text), and the Latellier edition concludes with a 'Récit historique de la découverte de la Nouvelle Hollande et du Nouveau Pays de Galles Méridional' (pp. 177-262) and also includes a map, neither of which are present in the Knapen edition. This edition is particularly interesting for the preface by the author, translator, printer, and bookseller de Pougens (1755-1833), which places Tench's work in the context of the contemporary revolutionary debates about crime and punishment and a time when 'la Nation assemblée va s'occuper de porter la réforme dans toutes les parties de l'administration' (p. [4]). Dismissing lengthy incarceration as conducive to increased criminality, and forced labour for the public good in the society against which the criminals have offended as problematic, the author proposes that the French should adopt the British model of Botany Bay. Although Pougens admits that the concept of a self-sufficient colony is not new, the location of Botany Bay, the care with which its inhabitants were chosen, and the attention to the well-being both of the individuals and the society are important innovations, and, '[n]ous osons donc espérer qu'un si bel exemple sera suivi par les Français, qui ne le cèdent à aucun peuple en sensibilité et en humanité' (p. [7]).

Borba da Moraes p. 855 (not calling for half-title); Conlon, *Le siècle des lumières*, 89:11053 (not calling for half-title); Cox II, p. 317; Ferguson 54 (erroneous collation); Quérard IX, p. 367; Robert, *Bibliography of Australia and the South Sea Islands*, 2143.



70. THESIGER, Sir Wilfred Patrick. *The Marsh Arabs.* London: Butler & Tanner Ltd for Longmans, Green and Co Ltd, 1964.

8vo (214 x 140mm), pp. [14 (half-title, title, dedication, contents, plates, maps, 'Chief Characters', blank)], 242; monochrome photographic frontispiece and 32 plates bearing 109 photographic illustrations recto-and-verso after Thesiger; one double-page and two full-page maps after K.C. Jordan in the text; original green cloth, spine lettered in black and gilt, dustwrapper, retaining price; very light spotting on edges and endpapers, dustwrapper slightly rubbed and creased at edges, extremities very lightly rubbed, spine very slightly leant, lower corners of dustwrapper and boards bumped, nonetheless a very good, fresh copy; *provenance*: **Wilfred Thesiger** (1910-2003, his bookplate by Reynolds Stone on the upper pastedown and signature below his printed name on the title). £2,950

THESIGER'S OWN COPY OF THE MARSH ARABS, HIS SECOND BOOK,
JUDGED BY GAVIN MAXWELL 'A MORE RICHLY REWARDING BOOK THAN HIS FIRST'

First edition. *The Marsh Arabs* was Thesiger's second book, published some five years after *Arabian Sands*, and is based upon his experiences in the 1950s, when he lived amongst the Marsh Arabs of Iraq for seven years: '[w]hereas journeys were the theme of *Arabian Sands*, *The Marsh Arabs* described a settled communal life. "Although I was almost continuously on the move," Thesiger wrote, "[*The Marsh Arabs*] is not properly a travel book, for the area over which I travelled was restricted." His photographic, leisurely voyages from village to village by canoe linked the serial episodes in Thesiger's narrative of the years 1950-1957, during most of which he spent February to August in the marshes. Its "domesticated" drama, in which he played a dominant role, involved a large supporting cast. He listed no fewer than thirty-five "Chief Characters", of whom thirty-three were men or boys' (A. Maitland, *Wilfred Thesiger; The Life of the Great Explorer* (London: 2006), p. 313).

Aside from the Marsh Arabs who were his companions throughout these journeys, Thesiger sometimes travelled with British friends; these included Gavin Maxwell, who would publish an account of the Marsh Arabs as *A Reed Shaken by the Wind* (London: 1957), the travel writer Gavin Young (who would publish *Return to the Marshes* in 1977 and *Iraq: Land of Two Rivers* in 1980), and Frank Steele, the British Vice-Consul at Basra. As Maitland comments, it is the scope and timespan of Thesiger's journeys that set his book apart from others on the area: 'Thesiger's seven years among the Marsh Arabs embraced a wide spectrum of human experience. He had not been the first European to visit the marshes of southern Iraq: H. St John Philby and Gertrude Bell in 1916, R.S.M. Sturges in 1920, Mr and Mrs Hedgcock [...] in 1927, and Freya Stark, who photographed the Marsh Arabs, their canoes and *mudhifs* in 1937 and 1943, were among those who travelled there before him. However, Thesiger's extensive sojourns in the marshes between 1951 and 1958, his contributions to the life of the Ma'dan, and the rich variety of information he gathered in the course of his journeys, viewed as a whole, raise him far above contemporaries and predecessors alike' (*op. cit.*, p. 333).

Thesiger began writing *The Marsh Arabs* in Copenhagen in November 1961 and finished the book in Florence in the spring of 1963. It was published in late May 1964, and met with widespread praise – and also positive comparisons with *Arabian Sands*. Aged ninety, Thesiger would state, 'without a moment's hesitation[,] "The books that have really mattered to me have been *Arabian Sands*, *The Marsh Arabs* and *The Life of My Choice*' (*op. cit.* p. 400), and he thought that his first book was his best, but '[s]everal of his friends, including Frank Steele, John Verney and Gavin Young, considered [*The Marsh Arabs*] in many ways to be a better book than *Arabian Sands* [...] In the *Observer*, Gavin Maxwell described *The Marsh Arabs* as a magnificent success and "a more richly rewarding book than his first"' (*loc. cit.*).

Thesiger acquired this copy in about 1996 as a personal copy for daily use during the latter years that he lived in his flat in Chelsea. In 1998 this copy travelled to the retirement homes at Orford House and Woodcote Grove House, Coulsden, as part of Thesiger's personal library, where he continued to re-read it; later, as his sight failed, friends would read from it to him. Although the book's spine is not distinguishable, this volume was kept beside a copy of *Arabian Sands* on the middle shelf of the bookshelves beside the window in Thesiger's room at Woodcote Grove House, which are shown in the portrait by Ellen Warner reproduced opposite p. 401 by Maitland. Since Thesiger's death in 2003, the book has remained with his estate, on whose behalf it is now offered.

71. TOURNEFORT, Joseph Pitton de (John OZELL, translator). *A Voyage into the Levant: Perform'd by Command of the Late French King. Containing the Ancient and Modern State of the Islands of the Archipelago; as also of Constantinople, the Coasts of the Black Sea, Armenia, Georgia, the Frontiers of Persia, and Asia Minor. With Plans of the Principal Towns and Places of Note; an Account of the Genius, Manners, Trade, and Religion of the Respective People Inhabiting those Parts: and an Explanation of Variety of Medals and Antique Monuments. Illustrated with Full Descriptions and Curious Copper-Plates of Great Numbers of Uncommon Plants, Animals, etc. And Several Observations in Natural History ... Adorn'd with an Accurate Map of the Author's Travels, not in the French Edition: done by Mr. Senex. London: D. Browne, A. Bell, J. Darby [and 8 others], 1718.*

2 volumes, 4to (246 x 192), pp. I: xlii, 402; II: [iv], 398, [18]; 152 engraved plates and plans, 5 folding, and a folding engraved map; lightly toned, some spotting and offsetting, plates rather foxed or browned (as usual), vol. I title slightly creased, small ink-stain affecting some fore-edges of vol. I; contemporary panelled calf decorated in blind; rubbed, rebacked, corners worn. **£1,500**

'THE CURIOSITY, TOLERANCE AND VERSATILITY OF THE GOOD TRAVELLER'

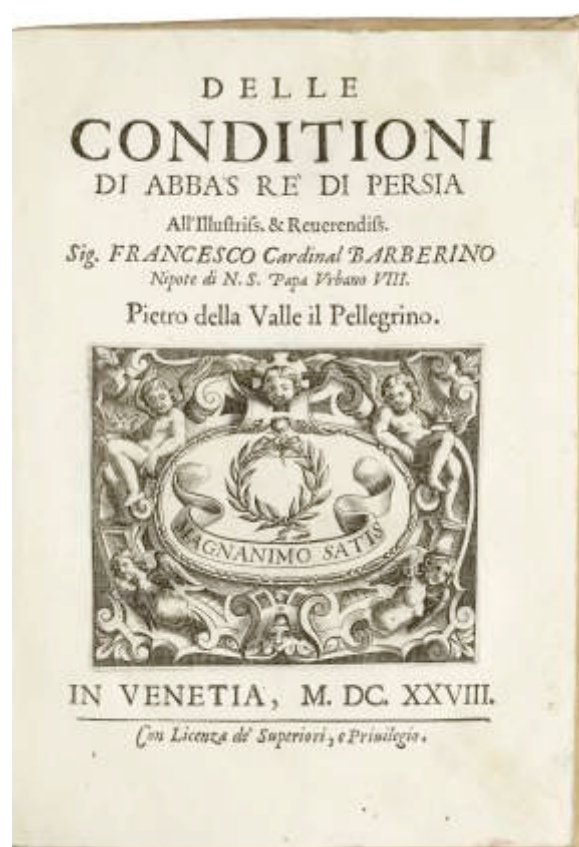
First edition in English, published the year after the French original. The botanist Joseph Pitton de Tournefort undertook his journey at the behest of Louis XIV. He was accompanied on his travels by the artist Claude Aubriet and the doctor Andreas Gundelsheimer. 'Tournefort and his companions set off from Versailles on 9 March 1700 and on 23 April sailed from Marseilles. Their route was through the Greek islands, calling first at Crete, then among the Cyclades and along the coast of Asia Minor as far north as Tenedos. They passed then through the Dardanelles to Constantinople and, after a stay there, continued into the Black Sea and along its southern coast into Armenia and Georgia, as far as Teflis. They returned via Erzeron, Tocat, Ancyra and Prusa to Smyrna, and from there completed their tour in Asia Minor with visits to Ephesus and the islands of Samos and Patmos. On their way home to Marseilles they were blown in at Scyros [...]. *Voyage du Levant* is a long and engrossing book, wearing all its great learning very lightly. Tournefort had the curiosity, tolerance and versatility of the good traveller [...]. Among the islands and in the hinterland of Asia Minor he did not keep to the best-known and safest routes but went with his party wherever he thought it would be interesting or amusing to go. Thus he risked all the usual perils and a few unusual ones besides. Landing after dark on Thermia (ancient Cyanthus) he and his companions were mistaken for pirates by the inhabitants and almost lynched. On Joura, spending the night (as they often did) in a dilapidated chapel, they lay awake in fear of having their ears bitten by mice. Frequently in their keenness to botanize they marooned themselves for days on inhospitable unpeopled islands in cruel weather' (David Constantine, *In the Footsteps of the Gods: Travellers to Greece and the Quest for the Hellenic Ideal*, pp. 53-4).

Tournefort returned to France in June 1702 and began to prepare his work for publication, but he died in 1708, after the publication of volume I but before volume II was ready for the press. The editor kept back volume I until volume II was printed in 1717, publishing the two volumes together. The plates are after Aubriet's drawings and illustrate costumes, botanical and zoological specimens, and views.

Hunt 445; Nissen, *ZBI* 4156; Weber 460; cf. Blackmer 1318 (first French edition).

72. VALLE, Pietro della. Delle condizioni di Abbàs Rè di Persia. All'Illustriss. e Reverendiss. Sig. Francesco Cardinal Barberino. Venice: [Francesco Baba], 1628.

4to (212 x 151mm), pp. [viii], 125, [3], printed on thick paper, with a large engraved cartouche on title; woodcut head- and tailpieces and initials; two tiny wormholes in final two leaves, small glue-stain on (blank) verso of final leaf; late 17th- or early 18th-century Italian vellum, gilt lettering-piece on spine, all edges patterned; slight worming on lower pastedown, nonetheless an extremely crisp, fresh copy. £3,750



First edition of della Valle's important account of the Persian court under Shah 'Abbās I, which was placed on the Roman Index on account of its sympathetic portrayal of the Safavid ruler.

Della Valle departed Venice in 1614 on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, spending time in Istanbul, Alexandria and Cairo. In 1616 he decided to continue his travels towards Baghdad, where he met and married his Nestorian wife, Sitti Maani Joerida. In February 1617 he arrived in Isfahan, travelling towards the Caspian Sea in order to meet the Shah at Farahabad. He spent six years in Persia, during which time he attempted to set up a Syrian-Catholic Christian community near Isfahan and discussed schemes for an anti-Ottoman alliance with the Shah. In 1624 he began his return journey, reaching Rome in 1626.

Della Valle's work is divided into three parts: the first is a lengthy appreciation of the Shah's qualities both as a ruler and as a man, the second outlines seven negative traits commonly attributed to him by his enemies, while the third is a defence of the Shah against these accusations. At the end is a genealogy. Although the book is dedicated to Pope Urban VIII's nephew Cardinal Francesco Barberini, 'the Roman censorship refused to allow the distribution of the book because it portrayed an infidel ruler as a heroic and prudent king, justifying his harsh policies toward Christians as no worse than Christian policies toward Jews and infidels. It was probably in the light of this experience that della Valle delayed the publication of his letters, and the first volume, dealing with Turkey, only appeared (censored) in 1650. The remaining two parts, dealing with Persia and India, were published by his sons in 1658 and 1663' (Joan Pau Rubiés in J. Speake, ed., *Literature of Travel and Exploration: an Encyclopedia*).

Wilson p. 234.



Rue Jules Ferry Hanoi

PHOTOGRAPHIC
VIEWS OF
NINETEENTH-
CENTURY
VIETNAM

* 73. **VIETNAM – UNKNOWN PHOTOGRAPHER.** A collection of 47 photographs of Vietnam. [*?Vietnam and/or France*], c. 1895.

47 albumen print photographs, each approximately 200 x 288mm, all but 5 in landscape format, mounted on rectos and versos of album ll., one numbered and titled in French in an early hand in the negative, titled beneath on the mounts in ink in a near-contemporary French hand, album ll. edged with marbled paper; mounts a little browned and cockled, some marginal tears, 3 with loss to mounts, but none affecting photographs, the series extracted from an album and the ll. partially disbound, one photo captioned 'Rajah Ceylon' removed. **£3,850**

This is a rare set of photographs taken in Hanoi, Haiphong and surrounding areas in Vietnam during the mid-1890s, and at least some appear to date from 1893, and thus from roughly a decade after the Sino-French war of 1884-1885. They document the early French colonial influence on the country, its culture, architecture and infrastructure. While some of the photographs capture street scenes with rickshaws and elephants, traders and their customers (for instance on the 'Rue du papier' and on markets), others concentrate on the evolving cityscape of the time: a mixture of Vietnamese traditional and colonial buildings (e.g. pagodas with their rich ornamental details and the watchtower of the citadel) are contrasted with the city hall and other modern edifices. Yet others document the infrastructure, for example a steam train and railway lines at 'Langson' and 'Mongay'; notably, the French railway between Hanoi and Lang Son was constructed from 1889 to 1897, and local, Chinese-born photographers had received substantial commissions to photograph its development. Further topographical images demonstrate more aesthetic ambitions, and include sunny views from different perspectives around the Hoàn Kiếm Lake ('Petit lac de Hanoi'), complete with statues and various photographs of its central island with the Turtle Tower (Tháp Rùa), as well as riverside panoramas showing trading ships at Haiphong on the Tam Bac River ('Song-Tam-Bac').

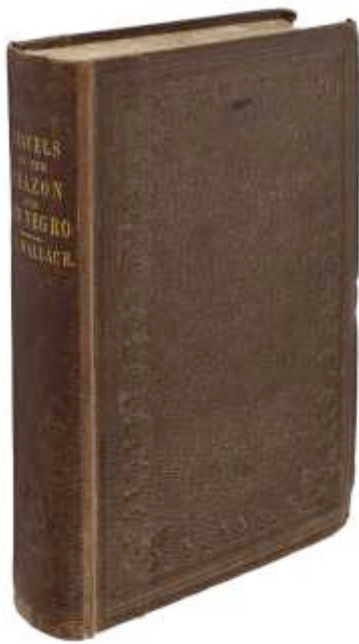
Particularly interesting are photographs documenting the military influence in the area. These include the arrival of the “Messageries fluviales de Cochinchine” (the French river transport system of the time), and celebrations of both the Vietnamese population (a procession with elephants) and of the French military for the French national holiday, 14 July, dated in the captions for 1893. A picture of Hanoi’s racecourse, which had been opened in 1890, shows carriages parked behind an audience of French military men and the race course building.

Among the most striking depictions of native people following different occupations and in situations are a photograph showing a richly and traditionally dressed man in a litter carried by four men, shielded by two large parasols (‘Kiula-Luoc’); a group of young girls with baskets with wares for sale at the market; a class of Vietnamese school children and their teacher in the ‘école annamite’ at Dap-Can; and four photographs of the Vietnamese ‘Troupe du théâtre annamite’, one of them showing street performances. The influence of the Théâtre Annamite is well-documented: its performances at the 1889 Paris World Fair were frequently visited by Claude Debussy and are believed to have provided creative inspiration for him.

The photographs are likely to originate from several sources. Local photographers of the period, often of Chinese origin but occasionally Vietnamese, were certainly exploring the new audience and commercial opportunities opened up by colonisation. Many of the photographs in this series appear professional in technique, with care being given to the selection of a motif and processing methods, but the variety of motifs (e.g. the abovementioned railway photography, and views of architecture and street scenes at one end of the spectrum, and carefully arranged shots of the local population at work or portraits of individuals at the other) seem to indicate the possibility that they are the work of more than one photographer. Together with their near-contemporary ink labelling on the mounts, their distinctive focus on French-Vietnamese cultural influences, and with the additional evidence of a French inscription on one negative (‘Brodeurs, Hanoi’), it seems likely that the photographs were collected and gathered by a French visitor to Vietnam, who may have been attached to the military or otherwise involved with the development of the area. ‘A number of Europeans in service in Asia became interested in not only the culture of the past but had a feeling for the life of the contemporary peoples [...] [including] many men attached to the military abroad’ (John Hannavy, ed., *Encyclopedia of Nineteenth-Century Photography*, p. 1319).

A full listing of images is available on request.





74. 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 x 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, heavier spotting on frontispiece (as often), light browning on a few ll., short tear on

table with neat, old repair on verso; original brown cloth, boards with borders of narrow and broad rules, and a foliate frame, spine lettered in gilt and decorated in blind, lemon-yellow endpapers; small ink-mark on upper board, corners lightly rubbed and bumped, skilfully rebacked retaining original spine, pastedowns replaced with matched paper, nonetheless a very good copy, rarely found in the original cloth. **£6,000**

'A CLASSIC WORK ON THE AMAZON'

First edition, primary binding. Inspired by William H. Edwards' book *A Voyage up the River Amazon, Including a Residence at Pará* (published in 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.

By early 1852 the stresses of tropical exploration had undermined Wallace's health to the extent that he decided to leave the region [...]. Earlier he had discovered that through an unfortunate misunderstanding his collections from the year before had not been forwarded on to England. Passage for both himself and his treasures (including a number of living specimens) was arranged, but after several days at sea the brig on which he was sailing caught fire. Although everyone on board was safely evacuated to a pair of lifeboats all of Wallace's possessions, save a few drawings, notes, and odds and ends, perished. The party was finally rescued – after ten anxious days of paddling and bailing – by a passing cargo vessel making a return run to England [...].

The Amazon experience left Wallace, now twenty-nine, with a solid reputation as a naturalist. But the sea disaster had robbed him of materials for further study, and – most significantly – the mechanism of organic change had eluded him. He was initially undecided as to what course to pursue next. While making up his mind he made good use of what was to be an eighteen-month stay in London; in addition to vacationing briefly in Paris and Switzerland and reading several papers at professional society meetings, he put together two reasonably well-received books: *Palm Trees of the Amazon* (1853), a short systematic ethnobotanical survey, and *A Narrative of Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro* (1853). (ODNB)

Wallace's researches would eventually lead him to the concept of natural selection some years later, and this would be articulated to 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), 'On the Tendency of Species to form Varieties; and on the Perpetuation of Varieties and Species by Natural Means of Selection', which was given to the Linnean Society on 1 July 1858.

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-green binding (as here) and the remaining 250 were bound in green cloth, to 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), and 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').



A GERMAN MARINE'S PHOTOGRAPHIC JOURNAL
OF EARLY GERMAN EAST AFRICA

75. WANGEMANN, Johannes and J. STURTZ *photographer*. *Land und Leute in Deutsch-Ost-Afrika. Erinnerungen aus der ersten Zeit des Aufstandes und der Blockade. Berlin: Ernst Siegfried Mittler und Sohn, 1894.*

Oblong 4to (184 x 245mm), pp. [8 (title, preface, dedication, table of illustrations)], 88; printed in gothic type; 83 half-tone plates after photographs by Sturtz with letterpress captions (without section 4, plate 1, a duplicate of section 1, plate 14, not present and apparently not called for); ornamental initials and rules; some light marginal browning, preliminary ll. slightly creased and with a few marginal chips and one short, skilfully repaired, marginal tear; contemporary half black morocco over burgundy cloth, spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in one, others with foliate gilt tools, red silk marker, patterned endpapers, traces of original wrappers on first and last ll., all edges burgundy; corners slightly bumped, boards slightly marked, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: M. Etzel (ownership signature on p. 1 and, erased, on the illustration l.). **£3,500**

Second edition (originally published in 1890). *Land und Leute in Deutsch-Ost-Afrika* is an account of the coastal territory of German East Africa as it was experienced by German marines serving there in 1888-1889. As the navy pastor Wangemann's introduction explains, the photographs were taken by the navy paymaster J. Sturtz and not originally intended for publication, but requests from many of his contemporaries wishing to remember a significant and tumultuous period of German history prompted him to publish the material. This ten-month journey (July 1888 – April 1889) took place as German East Africa was being defined as a territory, contested, and, slowly, accepted by both local populations and other European powers – i.e. just a couple of years after the first foray into German East Africa by German commercial agents, and before the Imperial government took over its administration.

In tone, Wangemann's narrative reads like an elaborated travel journal. Organised in four sections corresponding to the legs of the journey (Zanzibar, Bagamoyo, Dar es Salaam, and on the activities of our warships), *Land und Leute in Deutsch-Ost-Afrika* describes the coastal area of German East Africa and its cities, their architecture and infrastructure (from homes to hospitals and palaces), people and customs, economic factors (both for local markets and international trade, and especially the ivory trade), historical contexts and current turmoil (which Wangemann witnessed), penal systems and the slave trade, as well as accounts of special excursion, e.g. hunting hippopotami, or to a 'pleasure palace', with carousels and other attractions, at the invitation of the sultan of Zanzibar.

Particularly interesting is the historical-political significance of the marines' presence in the territory, which emerges between the lines of the narrative: upon its landing in Zanzibar, then a sultanate which had recently been divided between Great Britain and Germany, Wangemann's ship joined a flotilla of English, German, French and Italian warships, and announced its arrival with a traditional hoisting of the host country's flag and salute of 21 shots. The attitude of the German marines towards the country and Germany's claim on it permeates the work, for example in observations on the electric light at the top of the sultan's palace in Zanzibar, which looked to Wangemann 'like an alien intruder' in an environment otherwise devoid of artificial light, and leads to remarks on local religions and the futility of Zanzibar's resistance to the colonisers (p.9).

The second part attends to Bagamoyo, the historic seaport of eastern Tanzania and seat of the German East Africa Company. It particularly highlights the work of missionaries in individual villages who, according to Wangemann, had successfully rescued many who would, otherwise, have been destined for slavery. In his account of the arrival at Bagamoyo of the infamous merchant Abushiri (notorious for his abduction of the German explorer and mountaineer Hans Meyer earlier in the same year), Wangemann describes the man, his impact on the country, specific events around his belligerent presence in the city, and the increasingly antagonistic German response, from Christmas 1888 to March 1889 (pp. 40-4). This and other reports of current events in Wangemann's book mark it out as an important document relating to the earliest years of the colony.

Dar es Salaam, which had been founded by the sultan of Zanzibar in 1862 and would, from 1891 onwards, serve as the capital of German East Africa, is the focus of the third part of Wangemann's travels. He describes the city in its then-current incarnation as seat of the sultan's coconut plantations and home of some 3,000 (increasingly European) inhabitants, its humble historical beginnings, and its grand future, aided by German influence: at the time of Wangemann's visit it boasted not only a station of the German East India company but also an 'only recently established' station of the German evangelic mission for East Africa.

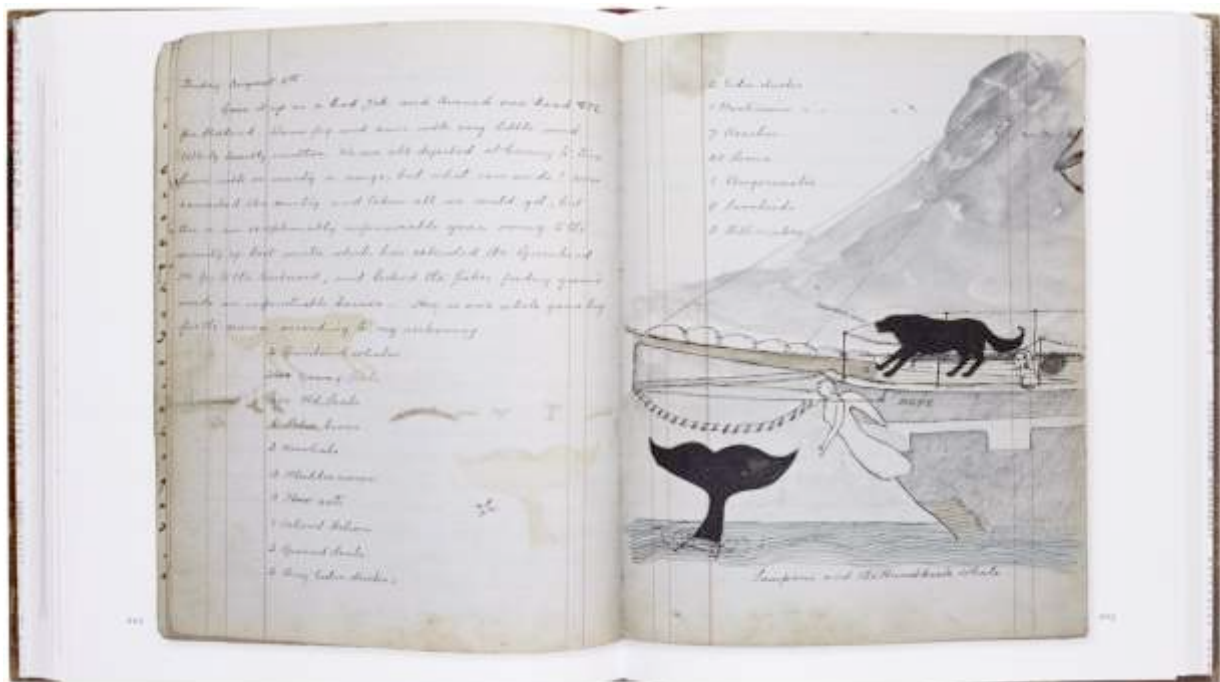
The final section is partially reconstructed from other marines' eye witness accounts, and thus provides additional perspectives on the military engagements of the German marines in the establishment of the German East African territory. It covers the period from April through December 1888, intersecting with the accounts of the previous chapters but providing more detail on treaties and mutinies, on strategies, reactions and manoeuvres, and the joint effort of the major German warships present at the time: the 'Leipzig', 'Sophie', 'Olga', 'Carola' and 'Moewe'.

Hess and Coger 2296; Heidtmann, *Bibliographie der Photographie ... 1839-1984*, 16792.



POLAR EXPLORATION

ARCTIC
&
ANTARCTIC



76. DOYLE, Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan. 'Dangerous Work'. Diary of an Arctic Adventure. Edited by Jon Lellenberg and Daniel Stashower. London: Great Wall Printing Co. Ltd for The British Library, 2012.

4to (250 x 214mm), pp. [8 (half-title, frontispiece on verso, title, imprint and limitation statement on verso, contents, acknowledgments, map, portrait)], 368; full-page colour illustrations reproducing the bindings and manuscript of Conan Doyle's notebooks, illustrations and maps in the text; original cloth-backed boards, boards reproducing covers of original notebooks, spine lettered in gilt, printed endpapers, cloth slipcase decorated in gilt on upper panel; fine. £200

A FINELY-PRODUCED FACSIMILE OF SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S ARCTIC WHALING DIARY,

LIMITED TO 150 COPIES

First edition, no 51 of 150 copies, of Conan Doyle's log, recording his experiences as a young ship's surgeon aboard the Arctic whaler *SS Hope* on its voyage of 28 February to 11 August 1880. When Arthur Conan Doyle was a twenty-year-old medical student at Edinburgh University, one of his fellow-students called Currie enlisted to serve as the surgeon on a whaling cruise to the Arctic. However, a last-minute change forced Currie to withdraw and find a replacement – and Doyle took up his position. The *Hope* sailed from Peterhead and quickly found itself in the Arctic, where Doyle assisted with the whaling as well as undertaking the surgeon's duties, although his lack of experience on the ice led to a number of accidents when he fell through thin sheets into the freezing sea and earned him the nickname 'The Great Northern Diver'. The experiences of the cruise remained with Doyle to the end of his life – indeed, the harsh life of the whalers provides a backdrop to some of the Sherlock Holmes stories, such as 'Black Peter' – and he would later recollect in his *Memories and Adventures*: 'I went on board the whaler a big, straggling youth, I came off it a powerful, well-grown man' (Ware: 2007, p. 37). Doyle's two-volume manuscript log of the voyage remained in his family's possession until 2004, when it was sold at auction by Christie's London ('The Conan Doyle Collection', 19 May 2004, lot 5); it is reproduced in a finely-printed colour facsimile here, followed by an annotated transcription, and four pieces by Conan Doyle inspired by his Arctic experiences: 'The Glamour of the Arctic', 'Life on a Greenland Whaler', 'The Captain of the "Pole-Star"' and 'The Adventure of Black Peter'.



77. **KING, Richard.** *Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Arctic Ocean, in 1833, 1834, and 1835; under the Command of Capt. Back.* London: Samuel Bentley for Richard Bentley, 1836.

2 volumes, 8vo in 12s (194 x 118mm), pp. I: [iii]-xv, [1 (blank)], 312; II: viii, 321, [1 (imprint)]; engraved frontispieces by William Westall after Back *et al.*, one engraved plate by T.S. Engleheart after J. Scharf, and one lithographic map by C. Hullmandel; occasional light spotting and marking, damp-marking affecting frontispieces and plates, [?wax-] marking on a few ll. of vol. II, bound without vol. I half-title (not called for in vol. II) and the list of plates; contemporary full green calf gilt, boards with borders of gilt rules terminating in flower cornerpieces, spines gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-pieces in 2, others elaborately decorated with shell and flower tools, lettered directly at the feet with the imprint, board-edges and turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, marbled endpapers, all edges marbled, blue silk marker in II (detached); a little rubbed and scuffed, light ink- and damp-marking, corners lightly bumped, otherwise a very good set; *provenance*: Matthew King (ownership signatures on front flyleaf of I and rear flyleaf of II) – occasional pencilled markings and annotations in margins. **£7,500**

KING'S IMPORTANT ACCOUNT OF BACK'S 1833-1835 ARCTIC EXPEDITION

First edition. The English naval officer and Arctic explorer Sir George Back (1795-1878) was a veteran of Sir John Franklin's first two Arctic expeditions, and this experience led to his appointment to command an expedition to search for Sir John Ross, whose party searching for the Northwest Passage had vanished in 1829. Ross had taken supplies for three years, so his survival remained a possibility when Back sailed for North America in early 1833, accompanied by the surgeon and naturalist Richard King (1810/1811-1876), who was Back's deputy. Their party, which departed Montreal in April 1833, explored Thlew-ee-Chow (the 'Great Fish River', later re-named 'Back River') and located its source, before overwintering at Fort Reliance; in the meantime, Ross, who, remarkably, had survived, sailed back to England in late 1833. Back was informed of Ross' return by letter in April 1834, and instructed to travel to the extreme north-eastern coast of the continent, where he surveyed and explored uncharted areas. Although King

was eager to journey further (which would have probably enabled the party to confirm that Boothia was a peninsula), Back wished to turn back. In the spring of 1835 Back made his way to England via Montreal and New York, and King took command of the expedition, concluding its affairs in North America before returning in Back's wake.

In England, Back 'received a hero's welcome. He was awarded the Royal Geographical Society's gold medal, and was promoted by the Admiralty to the rank of captain on 30 September 1835, by order in council – an honour that no other officer in the navy had received except William IV. In February 1836 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society' (ODNB). Back was also able to write and publish his account of the expedition, *Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish River, and along the Shores of the Arctic Ocean, in the Years 1833, 1834, and 1835* (with meteorological and botanical appendices by King), in the first part of 1836. As the ODNB comments, King 'had a much more arduous share of the work than Back and was largely responsible for the success of the expedition', and felt that yet more could have been achieved, had it been better led. King makes these criticisms in his account, which was published in late 1836, and, as one would expect, contains material published in Back's narrative; however, 'King's is in many respects the better book, since he showed a far deeper understanding of the indigenous peoples of the Arctic and did not indulge in dramatic exaggeration' (ODNB). Field enlarges upon these aspects of King's work, judging that, his 'narrative is full of the details of Indian life [...]. He looked at the same transactions with the natives, and the same phases of their character which Captain Back portrays, from a different point, and their coloring to his eye bears another tinge. His journal, filled with descriptions of interviews with the Chippewyans, Crees, Dog-Ribs, and Esquimaux, is therefore exceedingly interesting even after the perusal of Captain Back's narrative. Although every chapter is largely devoted to incidents associated with the natives, and anecdotes illustrative of their character, Dr. King yields the whole of Chapter xii. to an examination and relation of the present condition of the tribes inhabiting the Hudson's Bay territories [...]. Dr. King [...] finds in them traces of some of the nobler, as well as the more tender emotions, the possession of which Captain Back somewhat superciliously derides' (Field).

King determined to return to the Arctic and to complete the surveying and research begun under Back, proposing an expedition to resolve the uncertainty surrounding the Boothia isthmus, 'which he rightly suspected was the extreme north-eastern point of the continent' (ODNB). Following the proposal's rejection by the government King opened a subscription to fund the expedition, and initially contributions were generous; however, after the Admiralty and the Hudson's Bay Company both sent expeditions to the area, King's fund collapsed. The only, rather bitter consolation, was that while the former expedition failed, the latter, 'using the methods and even some of the personnel that King had suggested, achieved complete success' (ODNB). King's knowledge of Arctic exploration would lead him (in the face of near-universal disagreement) to accurately predict the location where Franklin's lost party would be found by M'Clintock eleven years later after they were first believed missing.

The first edition of King's *Narrative* is a rare work in commerce, and only four sets are reported at auction by Anglo-American auction records since 1975. It is tempting to think that the 'Matthew King' whose contemporary signature appears in both volumes was a relative of the author's, but so few of Richard King's immediate family can be identified beyond his father Richard, his wife Elizabeth (*née* Lumley), and his son (also Richard), that this can only remain speculation.

Arctic Bibliography 8708; Field 831; Lande, *Supplement*, S1171 (calling for advertisements in both vols); Sabin 37831 (erroneously calling for 7 plates); Staton and Tremaine 1899; Wagner-Camp 62; cf. NMM 857 (2nd ed.).



A WINTER NIGHT.

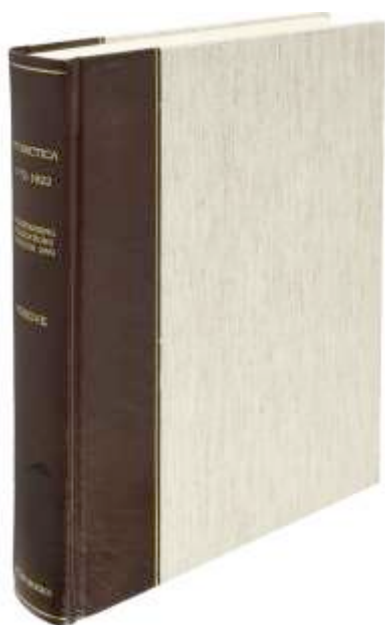
78. PEARY, Robert Edwin. Northward over the "Great Ice". A Narrative of Life and Work along the Shores and upon the Interior Ice-Cap of Northern Greenland in the Years 1886 and 1891-1897. With a Description of the Little Tribe of Smith-Sound Eskimos, the most Northerly Human Beings in the World, and an Account of the Discovery and Bringing Home of the "Saviksue", or Great Cape-York Meteorites. *London: [The University Press, Cambridge, MA for] Methuen & Co., 1898.*

2 volumes, 4to (225 x 165mm), pp. I: [8 (blank l., frontispiece, verso blank, title, imprint on verso, dedication, verso blank)], xv-lxxx (contents, illustrations, preface, introduction), 521, [1 (blank)]; II: xiv (frontispiece, verso blank, title, imprint on verso, contents, illustrations), 625, [1 (blank)]; half-tone portrait frontispieces retaining tissue-guards, one half-tone folding panorama and one folding map of 'The Arctic Regions' by J.W. Ross, both printed on light-brown stock, 2 half-tone plates, numerous half-tone illustrations, diagrams, maps and plans in the text, 108 full-page, and half-tone head- and tailpieces; occasional light spotting or marking, a few ll. and one folding map with short marginal tears; original blue cloth, upper boards lettered in gilt and with vignettes blocked in silver, spines lettered and ruled in gilt, top edges gilt, others uncut; some light offsetting onto free endpapers, some very light marking on boards, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, otherwise a very good set. £750

First UK edition, bound up from the American sheets with new titles. *Northward over the "Great Ice"* is the record of Peary's Arctic expeditions up to 1897, whose achievements included the determination of the northernmost extension of the ice cap and the insularity of Greenland, together with the gathering of a mass of scientific and ethnographic data. 'As a result of his experiences Peary had come to the conclusion that the only practicable means for reaching the North Pole consisted in pushing a ship as far northward as possible to a winter harbor on the Greenland coast, and then early in spring traveling with dogs and sledges due north until the Pole was attained' (DAB). Peary's ventures are also remarkable among exploring voyages for the active involvement of their leader's wife, who was the first Caucasian woman to winter with an Arctic expedition and gave birth to a girl farther north than any other Caucasian child had been born before.

'Born in 1856, into a family of New England merchants, Robert Edwin Peary was undoubtedly the most driven, possibly the most successful, and probably the most unpleasant man in the annals of polar exploration' (F. Fleming, *Ninety Degrees North* (London: 2001), p. 284). His method of exploration advocated the use of a small team of explorers adopting as far as possible the survival skills of the native Eskimos. 'When he went travelling he carried no tent but built igloos instead; where the English wore cotton and wool, and the Scandinavians dressed in Iceland sweaters and windcheaters, Peary wore Eskimo furs; where others struggled with sleeping bags, Peary slept Eskimo-style in the clothes he wore. In return, Peary trained the Eskimos in what he proudly called the "Peary System" of exploration, which consisted of three separate parties: the first to prepare the ground and build shelters at designated resting places; the second to haul caches of food in their wake; and the third, the polar group, which would follow behind, carrying a minimum of supplies so that they would be fresh for the big push [...]. A similar system of tripartite sledge travelling had been employed by the British during the Franklin rescue missions forty years before. But if Peary could claim credit for none of the individual details he was the first to bring them together, combining European and Eskimo techniques to produce the most efficient method of travelling long distances in the Arctic' (*op. cit.*, p. 295).

NMM I, 980; for the US ed., cf. *Arctic Bibliography* 13231; *The Gerald F. Fitzgerald Collection* 552.

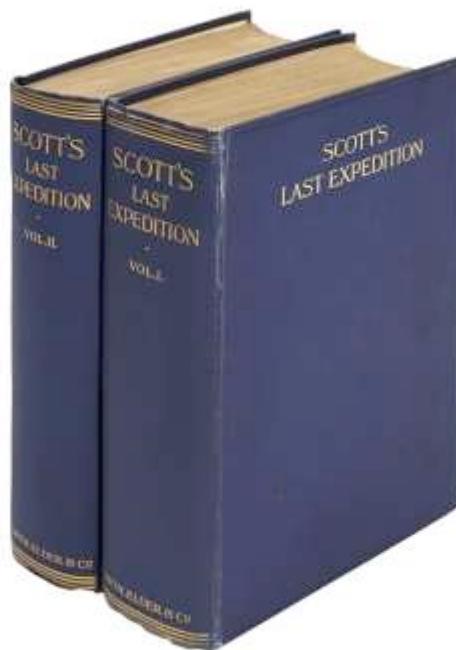


79. ROSOVE, Michael H. *Antarctica, 1772-1922*. Freestanding Publications through 1999. Santa Monica, CA: Edwards Brothers for Adélie Books, 2001.

4to (280 x 215 mm), pp. xxx, 537, [1 (blank)]; colour-printed frontispiece, and four colour-printed and five monochrome plates; loosely-inserted printed slip 'To the Reader', requesting contributions to a proposed volume of 'Additions and Corrections'; original buffalo-backed linen by Kater-Crafts Bookbinders, spine lettered and ruled in gilt and blocked with publisher's device in black; fine. £175

First edition, no. 125 of 500 copies signed by the author. Rosove's magisterial and elegantly-produced bibliography provides detailed collations and publication histories of 365 primary and selected secondary works, together with a briefer listing of a further 355 less significant secondary publications.

80. SCOTT, Robert Falcon. *Scott's Last Expedition...* Vol. I. Being the Journals of Captain R.F. Scott... Vol. II. Being the Reports of the Journeys & the Scientific Work Undertaken by Dr. E.A. Wilson and the Surviving Members of the Expedition. Arranged by Leonard Huxley with a Preface by Sir Clements Markham. *London: Spottiswoode and Co. Ltd. for Smith, Elder & Co., 1913.*



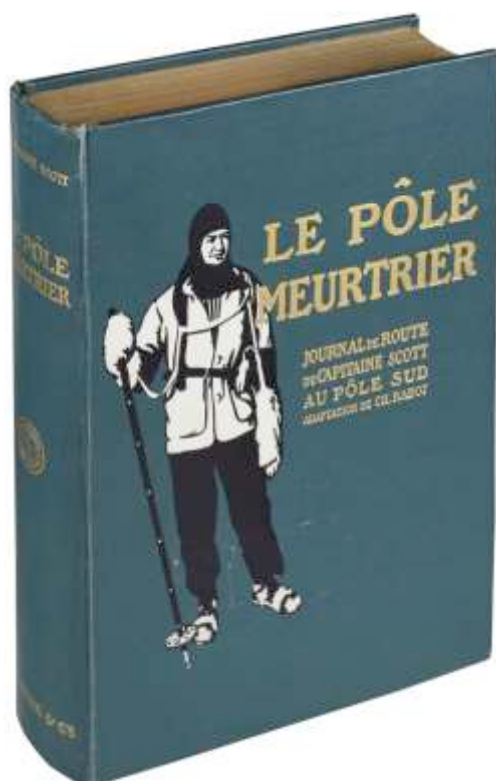
2 volumes, 8vo (236 x 164mm), pp. I: [2 (blank l.)], xxvi, 633, [1 (blank)], [2 (publisher's advertisement)]; II: xvi, [2 (blank, 'The Barrier Silence')], 534, [2 (blank l.)]; titles printed in red and black, photogravure portrait frontispieces of Scott and Edward A. Wilson by Emery Walker after Harrington Mann and E.J. Wilson, retaining tissue guards, 6 photogravure plates by Swan after Edward A. Wilson with printed tissue guards, 18 colour-printed plates after E.A. Wilson (17) and Herbert G. Ponting (one) with tissue guards, 178 monochrome plates, some toned, 2 folding and 3 double-page, after Scott, Ponting, Frank Debenham, C.S. Wright, Tryggve Gran, Raymond Priestly, *et al.*, 2 facsimiles, one single- and one double-page, 8 folding maps bound to throw-clear, one colour-printed, illustrations, diagrams, graphs, tables, and plans in the text; some variable, generally light spotting; original blue ribbed cloth, upper boards with blind-ruled borders, titled in gilt on the upper boards, the spines lettered and ruled in gilt, top edges gilt, others uncut, some quires unopened; extremities very lightly rubbed and chipped, nonetheless a very good set in the original cloth. **£900**

'HAD WE LIVED, I SHOULD HAVE HAD A TALE TO TELL OF THE HARDIHOOD, ENDURANCE AND COURAGE OF MY COMPANIONS WHICH WOULD HAVE STIRRED THE HEART OF EVERY ENGLISHMAN'

First edition. *Scott's Last Expedition*, the official account of the 1910-1913 British Antarctic Expedition, is composed of Scott's edited journal from 26 November 1910 to 29 March 1912 (volume I) and the expedition accounts and scientific reports by Cherry-Garrard, Campbell, Tayler, Evans, and Atkinson (volume II). 'Scott kept his diary until 29 March 1912, the last – or nearly the last – day of his life. His writing contains by far more personal commentary about himself and his men than was contained in *The Voyage of the 'Discovery'*, and he achieved those great literary moments characterizing that former work, even early in the course of the expedition when he had so many preoccupations that most leaders might have transferred to their journals only the simplest notations. Without a doubt, Scott would have written a book about the expedition had he survived it. He could not have realized until the return from the pole that his diaries would have to stand as his sole attestation. So much has been said of Scott's writings that to say more would be superfluous – it is sufficient to state that Scott's eloquent prose propelled him into the realm of greatness despite his flaws. What Scott wrote at the end of his life was an inspiration in meeting death with supreme dignity, and his words entreat reading again and again. One does not have to wonder why *Scott's Last Expedition* has gone through so many editions and printings: few stories of exploration touch the soul so deeply' (Rosove p. 357).

Following the death of Scott and his surviving comrades Wilson and Bowers on or about 29 March 1912, their tent was discovered by E.L. Atkinson on 12 November 1912, and their bodies were recovered, together with Scott's papers, which included his diary and 'Message to the Public', which explained the difficulties that the expedition encountered and concludes with the famous words: 'Had we lived, I should have had a tale to tell of the hardihood, endurance and courage of my companions which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman. These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale' (I, p. 607).

Conrad p. 188; NMM I, 1104; Rosove 290.A1; Spence 1056; Taurus 77 ('undoubtedly the most widely known of all Antarctic expeditions and publications').



81. SCOTT, Robert Falcon. *Le pôle meurtrier. Journal du capitaine Scott. Ouvrage adapté de l'anglais par M. Ch. Rabot. Paris: Imprimerie Créte for Hachette & Cie, 1914.*

8vo (256 x 193mm), pp. [2 (blank l.)], x, 381, [1 (imprint)], [2 (blank l.)]; half-tone portrait frontispiece, retaining tissue guard, and 71 half-tone plates after H.G. Ponting, one folding map after V. Huot, printed by Imprimerie Dufrénoy in red and black and bound to throw clear, woodcut title-vignette and tailpieces; occasional marginal spotting, map slightly creased at edges and with short, marginal tear; original pictorial turquoise cloth, upper board blocked with design in black and white after portrait on pl. 63 and lettered in gilt, spine lettered in gilt and decorated with gilt compass-rose device, light-brown endpapers, top edges gilt, others trimmed; extremities minimally rubbed, spine-ends slightly bumped, nonetheless a very good, bright copy; *provenance*: I. Alexandre, Capitaine au long cours and Capitaine d'armement, February 1914 (ownership inscription on half-title) – marginal annotations in pencil in an early French hand on pp. 176 and 200. £350

First French edition. *Le pôle meurtrier* is a French translation and adaptation of *Scott's Last Expedition* (London: 1913), the official account of the 1910-1913 British Antarctic Expedition, which had been published a few months earlier in November 1913. The French edition comprises a translation of Scott's edited journal from 26 November 1910 to 29 March 1912 (which forms volume I of *Scott's Last Expedition*), with a final chapter 'A la recherche des corps' drawn from E.L. Atkinson's account of 'The Last Year at Cape Evans' (published in volume II of the English text), and a concluding 'Note sur les expédition secondaires', which summarises the expeditions narrated in volume II. The text of Scott's diary is preceded by Rabot's preface – 'Ce livre n'offre pas seulement le récit d'un drame poignant, mais encore les plus admirables exemples d'héroïsme que des hommes puissent donner' (p. v) – and an introduction outlining the explorations of Scott's *Discovery* expedition and Shackleton's *Nimrod* expedition.

The explorer, geographer, and author Charles Rabot (1856-1944) was responsible for the translations into French of a number of English, Norwegian and Swedish works on polar exploration and mountaineering by Ernest Shackleton, Martin Conway, Fridtjof Nansen, Otto Nordenskjöld, and Sven Hedin. He was also the author of a number of works on the Arctic and Scandinavia, including *A travers la Russie boréale* (Paris: 1894) and *Aux fjords de Norvège et aux forêts de Suède* (Paris: 1898).

Spence 1066; cf. Rosove p. 357 ('*Scott's Last Expedition* was immediately translated into German, Danish, and French').

* **82. SHACKLETON, Sir Ernest Henry.** Autograph letter signed ('Ernest') to Kathleen and Helen Shackleton ('My dear Children'). *Royal Societies Club, St. James's Street, S.W., 2 July 1903.*

2 pp. on a bifolium, 12mo (178 x 111mm), annotated on lower section of final page by Helen Brietzcke (*née* Shackleton); folded for posting, lightly marked on folds and edges, otherwise in very good condition; *provenance*: Helen Brietzcke (1882-1962, inscription on verso 'property of Helen Shackleton'). **£900**

A LETTER WRITTEN SHORTLY AFTER SHACKLETON'S RETURN FROM THE NATIONAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

An autograph letter from Shackleton to his sisters Kathleen and Helen. Ernest Shackleton was the second child and eldest son of ten siblings, comprising two sons and eight sisters – sisters who 'all adored him' (Eleanore Shackleton, quoted in R. Huntford, *Shackleton* (London: 2005), p. 7), as is confirmed by Helen Shackleton's later note at the foot of this letter that it was from, 'our beloved big brother, Ernest Shackleton'. The range of the siblings' ages was wide (Gertrude, the eldest was born in 1872 and Ernest in 1874, while the youngest, Gladys, was born in 1887), and Helen and Kathleen (1884-1961) were the eighth and ninth respectively and much younger than Ernest. The three youngest sisters had waved Shackleton goodbye from the Albert docks when he had left on the *Discovery* in 1901, and he had semaphored back to them "'Goodbye Helen, goodbye Kathleen, goodbye Gladys", in strict old nursery order of precedence' from the boat (*op. cit.* p. 40).

This letter to Kathleen and Helen was written shortly after Shackleton's return from the Antarctic, where he had played a leading role in Scott's National Antarctic Expedition of 1901-1904, participating in the sledging journey towards the South Pole with Scott and Wilson from November 1902 to February 1903. However, due to Shackleton's ill health during the journey (and possibly also Scott's increasing antipathy towards him), once the sledging party returned safely, Shackleton was sent back to Britain as an invalid on board the relief ship *Morning*, travelling via New Zealand (where he convalesced) and arriving in England on 12 June 1903, a few weeks before this letter was written. On his return, Shackleton was asked by the Admiralty to assist with the fitting out of the *Terra Nova* (a Dundee whaler purchased to send out to Scott as a second relief ship), which he did during August 1903.

In this letter of July 1903 Shackleton writes, 'send me a copy on good paper on one of these photos, a different one for each. I am ready to pay you, 1/6 each if well done I just want a sample of your work [...]. Pen and ink I want and any other way you think you can do it'. It is possible that this letter is connected to a watercolour sketch of scenery at Scott's Furthest South held by the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge (accession no. Y: 50/24), which is titled "'Furthest South" 82° 17'', 'possibly painted by Kathleen Shackleton', and was 'sent by Shackleton as a Christmas card'. Ernest had encouraged all of his sisters in their various ambitions, and 'he it was who drove [Kathleen] to study art, saying that he himself was a frustrated artist, and that she must not end up as one as well' (*op. cit.* p. 21), which would lead her to a successful career as a book illustrator.

My dear Children

Copy on for



83. SHACKLETON, Sir Ernest Henry. *The Heart of the Antarctic. Being the Story of the British Antarctic Expedition 1907-1909... With an Introduction by Hugh Robert Mill... & an Account of the First Journey to the South Magnetic Pole by Professor T.W. Edgeworth David. London: Ballantyne & Co. Limited for William Heinemann, 1909.*

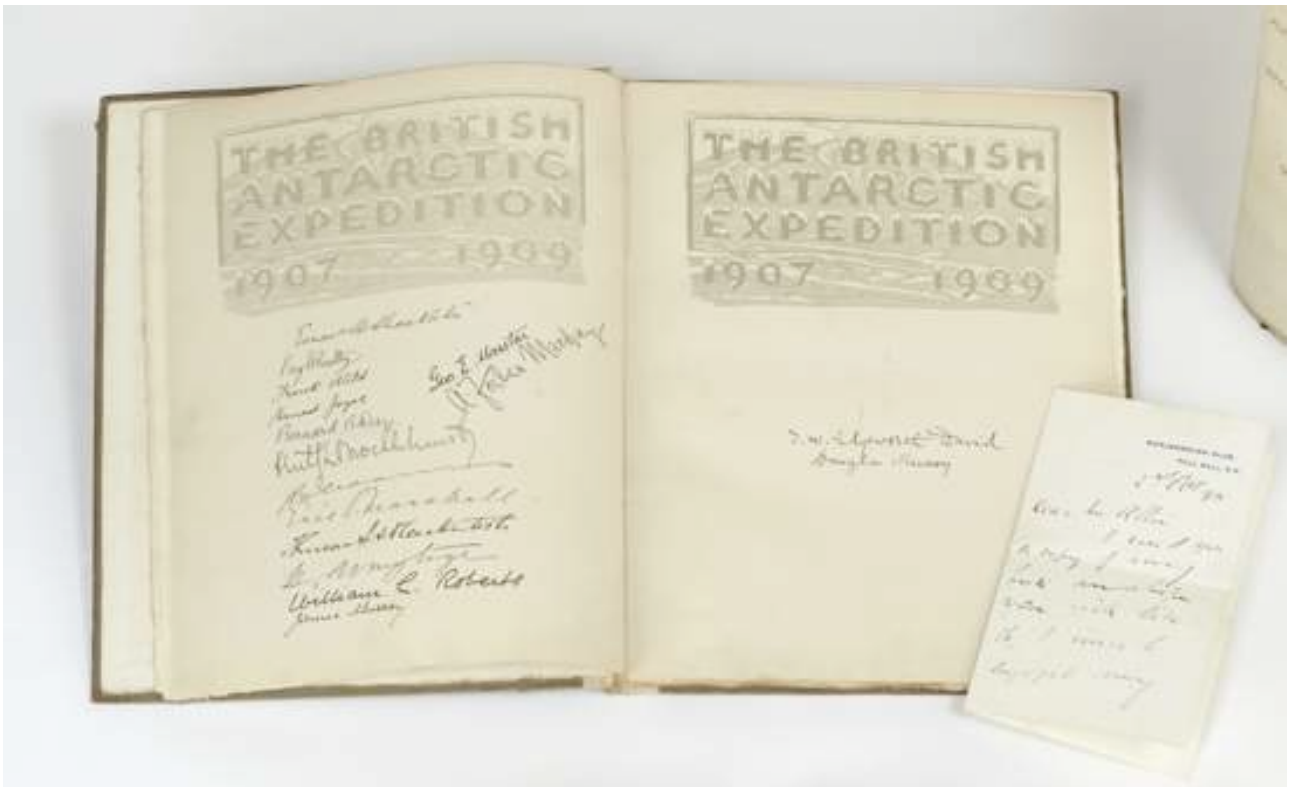
3 volumes, 4to (268 x 223mm), including *The Antarctic Book. Winter Quarters 1907-1909*, comprising volumes I-II (*The Heart of the Antarctic*): pp. I: xlviii, 372; II: xv, [1 (note)], 419, [1 (blank)]; 2 mounted photographic frontispieces from photographs with printed tissue guards, **that of Shackleton inscribed beneath his portrait** 'Yours sincerely / Ernest Shackleton / Oct. 1911', 12 mounted colour-printed plates with printed tissue guards, and

200 monochrome plates, including 4 double-page; 3 folding colour-printed maps after Douglas Mawson, Eric Marshall, *et al.*, and one folding panorama loose as issued in a pocket on the lower pastedown of vol. II; illustrations, diagrams and plans, some full-page, titles printed in ochre and black and with woodcut publisher's devices; original full vellum, upper boards blocked in gilt with 'At the Sign of the Penguins' device, spines lettered and ruled in gilt, top edges gilt, others uncut, brown silk markers; and volume III (*The Antarctic Book*): pp. 54, [2 (imprint, verso blank)], bifolium with woodcut heading 'THE BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION 1907 1909' on two pages above the signatures of 15 members of the Shore Party and Mackintosh, 4 colour-printed portraits of members of the Southern Party after George Marston mounted on thick grey paper, and 6 etchings after Marston; woodcut initials and 'At the Sign of the Penguins' device printed in ochre, title with woodcut publisher's devices; original vellum-backed boards, spine titled in gilt, top edges gilt, others uncut; some light offsetting and light marginal browning and occasional marginal marking or short tears, scattered light spotting in III, loose panorama slightly chipped at edges, some light marking on boards, II with skilfull repairs on map-pocket and hinges, III lightly rubbed at corners and with the usual offsetting onto free endpapers, nonetheless a very good, clean set. [With:]

E.H. SHACKLETON. Autograph letter signed ('Ernest Shackleton') presenting this set to Albu, *Marlborough Club, Pall Mall, 2 October 1911*. 2pp. on a bifolium with printed address, folded for posting, autograph envelope fixed onto the front free endpaper of I with adhesive tape.

Provenance: Leopold Albu (1861-1938, letter from Shackleton and presentation inscription).

£30,000



AN INSCRIBED PRESENTATION SET OF 'THE MOST LUXURIOUS PUBLICATION TO HAVE APPEARED
DURING THE "HEROIC AGE" OF ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION'

First edition, de luxe issue, no. 5 of 300 sets, including the first and only edition of *The Antarctic Book*, with a letter from Shackleton presenting the set. 'The three-volume special edition [of *The Heart of the Antarctic*] is one of the most handsome productions in the Antarctic canon. Nothing was spared by the publisher and printer to style the volumes as beautifully as possible. The work is sumptuously bound in vellum, in large quarto format with broad margins around the typeset, and printed on thick, high-quality, deckle-edged paper specially watermarked "1907 BAE 1909". The full-page photographic plates are outstanding [...]. Marston's watercolors are vibrantly reproduced, each mounted on a sheet of thick, brown paper with a titled tissue guard. *The Antarctic Book* possesses the coup – a double page signed by all members of the shore party' (Rosove). The signatures comprise those of the fifteen who had wintered at Cape Royd, together with that of Aeneas Mackintosh: 'After Mackintosh lost his right eye in an accident on board the *Nimrod* on 31 January 1908, which necessarily excluded him from consideration of inclusion in the shore party, he went back to New Zealand. The next season, he returned to the Antarctic and became a member of the Bluff depot party. Shackleton trusted him and likely included him in the book signing to honor him. Shackleton later put Mackintosh in charge of the Ross Sea shore party during the 1914-17 expedition' (Rosove).

The Antarctic Book contains Shackleton's poem 'Erebus' and Douglas Mawson's 'Bathybia' (both extracted from *Aurora Australis*) and is illustrated with four portraits of members of the Southern Party – Ernest Shackleton, Jameson Boyd Adams, Eric Marshall, and Frank Wild – and six etchings after Marston; of these six, three were included in *Aurora Australis*, two were created for *The Antarctic Book* ('Mount Erebus in Eruption' and 'Giant Toadstool'), and the portrait of Frank Wild was first published here. The volume is known in two states; Shackleton's poem 'Erebus' was typeset from *Aurora Australis* and, due to the running head 'Aurora Australis', it was set as two separate poems in one state of *The Antarctic Book*, an error which was then rectified by the re-setting and cancellation of quire d (as here).

This set was presented by Shackleton to Leopold Albu, and it retains the author's covering letter sending the book with the hope that 'you will like it', thanking Albu for an enjoyable evening, and conveying his 'kindest regards to Mrs Albu'. Leopold Albu and his older brother George (1857-1935), were born in Berlin to a Jewish coach builder and had emigrated to South Africa in 1876, where they founded the General Mining and Finance Corporation. Both brothers were Directors and Managing Directors of the company, and George, who remained in South Africa, was also Chairman of it. Leopold, who was resident in London, oversaw the company's interests in Britain and had married Adelaide Burton on 19 August 1901, living first at 27 Park Lane and then moving to the adjacent 4 Hamilton Place once it had been remodelled for him. Leopold and his wife became well-known society figures and collectors of art, acquiring silver, porcelain, old master paintings, and works by contemporaries such as Waterhouse and Leighton, and patronising Hubert von Herkomer, whose portrait 'Mrs Leopold Albu' was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1906. On 16 June 1909, two days after his return to England, Shackleton was the guest of honour at a dinner for 500 at 18 Park Lane hosted by Mrs Eckstein, the wife of the de Beers magnate and Randlord Frederick Eckstein, and it seems likely that Shackleton met Albu through Eckstein (cf. R. Huntford, *Shackleton* (London: 2005), p. 294).

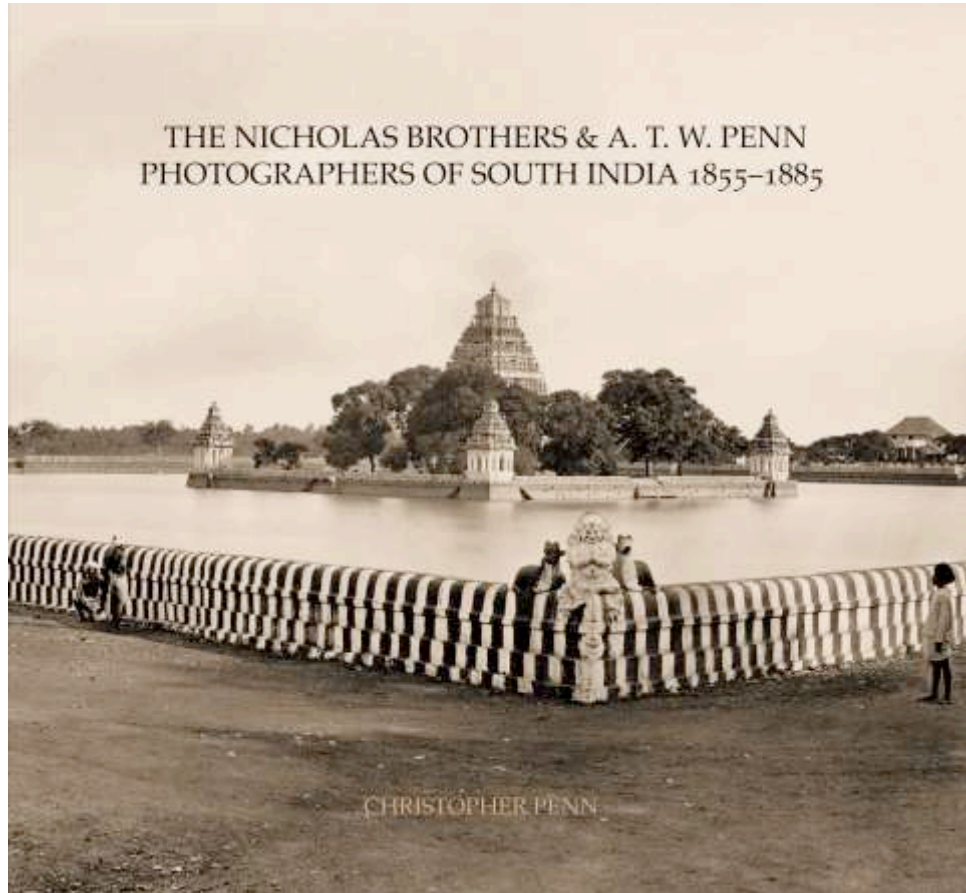
The *Heart of the Antarctic* was published in autumn 1909. Shackleton spent the last months of 1909 and most of 1910 travelling abroad and lecturing; presumably for this reason, we have not been able to trace any sets inscribed in either 1909 or 1910 on the market or in institutional collections. The earliest inscribed sets that we can trace in Anglo-American auction records bear inscriptions dated 1911, and therefore this presentation set predates most of those which have appeared on the market.

Conrad p. 148; Rosove 305.A2; Spence 1096; Taurus 57 ('the most luxurious publication to have appeared during the "heroic age" of Antarctic exploration, recording the exploits of the one British expedition to have been crowned with popular success, and signed by all members of the shore party').

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