

PETER HARRINGTON  
LONDON

# TRAVEL & EXPLORATION



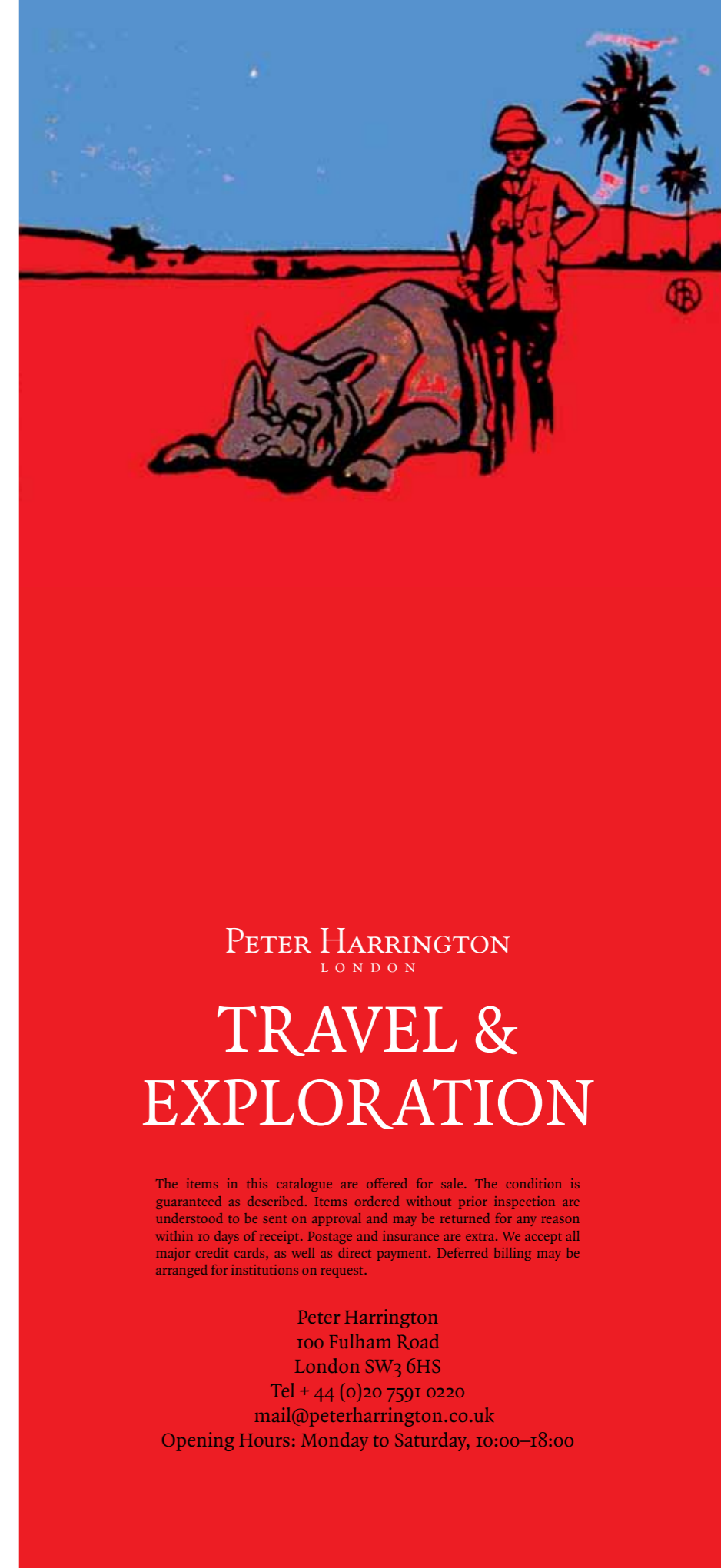
“The most evocative item is a rather faded silk-square, now a dusty pink colour and a just little frayed, the purpose of which is explained in Richard Rhodes James’s book *Chindit*: “Above there came the sound of planes ... We produced our ‘panic maps’ (silk emergency maps of bright orange colour) and started waving them. The first few planes did not see us and we watched the parachutes floating into the hands of the Japs. But one sharp-eyed pilot noticed the streaks of orange in the nullah and emptied his load beside us.””

Part of a collection of material relating to Wingate’s Chindits and their campaigns in Burma; item 29 in this catalogue.

Cover illustration from Gervasio de Artiñano y Galdácano’s *La Arquitectura Naval Española*; item 9 in this catalogue.

Illustration, right, from Winston Churchill’s *My African Journey*; item 32 in this catalogue.

Back cover image of ‘My lower middle-class Persian self’ from Robert Byron’s *The Road to Oxiana*; item 23 in this catalogue.



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The items in this catalogue are offered for sale. The condition is guaranteed as described. Items ordered without prior inspection are understood to be sent on approval and may be returned for any reason within 10 days of receipt. Postage and insurance are extra. We accept all major credit cards, as well as direct payment. Deferred billing may be arranged for institutions on request.

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Opening Hours: Monday to Saturday, 10:00–18:00

1.

**ABBOTT, Henry.** *The Transport's Monitor: or, Guide To Masters Of Transports, Victuallers, Hired Tenders ... Being a Practical Treatise on the Duties of Commanders and Other Hired Vessels containing Useful Rules ...* London: J. Cawthorn, 1808

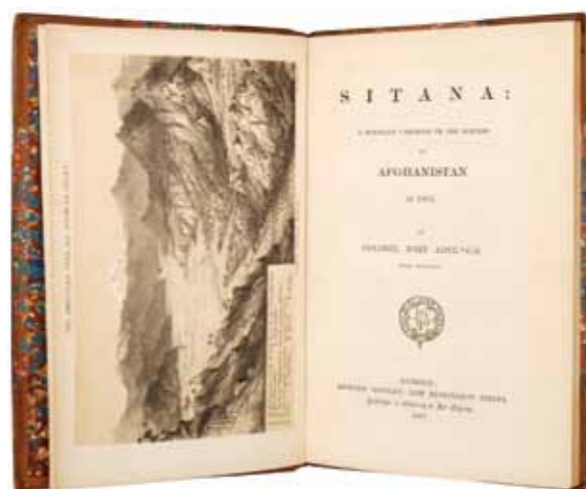
Octavo. Original boards, rebaked with new paper label. 12 folding tables, tables to the text. Somewhat rubbed, hinges and free endpapers repaired, light browning and occasional spotting, but a very good copy.

Second and expanded edition, first published 1805; a timely publication at a time of continued warfare. The demand for a logistical fleet rose to a peak during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, as the need to transport troops, equipment, and supplies in larger and larger numbers became a necessity to support extended operations overseas. Abbott collected together the necessary information for shipmasters to maintain accurate accounts to stem “the peculation and other misconduct [that] is so extensive”, and also to offer “every possible encouragement ... to masters of transports and victuallers ... [because to] afford proper information for their conduct whilst in the service is both policy and justice” (preface). A contemporary notice in the *Eclectic Review* considered that the book would be “extremely useful for the persons for whom it is chiefly compiled ... as the greater part of them are justly supposed to be incapable ... of passing their accounts, through public offices, unless furnished with the necessary forms of the set vouchers ... [these] were so much dispersed, that the collection, into a single volume, of all that was necessary, reflects credit on the assiduity, as well as the judgement, of the compiler ... we think well of the book.” The *British Critic* considered that he had “fully succeeded” in his objects.

Extremely uncommon: COPAC locates only one copy of the third edition of the same year; not on OCLC; not in NMM. With the ownership inscription of John Brown of Leith dated 23 January 1808 to both pastedowns.

£875

[76269]



2.

**ADYE, John.** *Sitana: A Mountain Campaign on the Borders of Afghanistan in 1863.* London: Richard Bentley, 1867

Octavo (218 × 137 mm). Contemporary half calf by Morrell, black morocco label, spine gilt in compartments, marbled sides. Tinted lithographic frontispiece, 2 folding sketch-maps. A little rubbed, joints restored, some light browning, a very good copy.

First edition, uncommon. One of the few accounts of the Ambela (previously known as Umbeyla) campaign of 1863 against the hostile Pushtun and Bunerwal Wahabist sympathizers of the Ambela valley in Swat, which remains a contested area to this day. As Abye remarks in his preface: “the campaign ... though short, was a very interesting one, both in its military aspects, and more especially as having occurred in a part of the country never before entered by British troops.” Abye was assistant adjutant-general of artillery throughout the Crimean War and in the Indian Mutiny, where he was involved in the fighting at Cawnpore. “From May 1859 Abye commanded the artillery in the Madras presidency. He was deputy adjutant-general of artillery in India from March 1863 until 1868, and implemented the amalgamation of the three East India Company regiments of artillery with the Royal Artillery, which required patience and tact. In November 1863 he joined the commander-in-chief, Sir Hugh Rose, at Lahore, and was sent by him to the Ambela valley, where the progress of General Chamberlain’s expedition against the Sitana fanatics was blocked. Abye, accompanied by Major F. S. Roberts, was to report on the situation. He was present at the action of 15 December

which finally dispersed the Sitana warriors, and at the burning of Mulka a week later. He was mentioned in dispatches” (ODNB)

Bruce 4343.

£1,750

[74080]

3.

**(ALBANIA: Special Operations Executive.)** *Albania Basic Handbook.* London: Ministry of Economic Warfare, 1943

Foolscap quarto. Original green and buff cord-tied binder. 4 folding maps, 2 of them coloured, 2 folding tables printed in red and black. A touch rubbed, else very good.

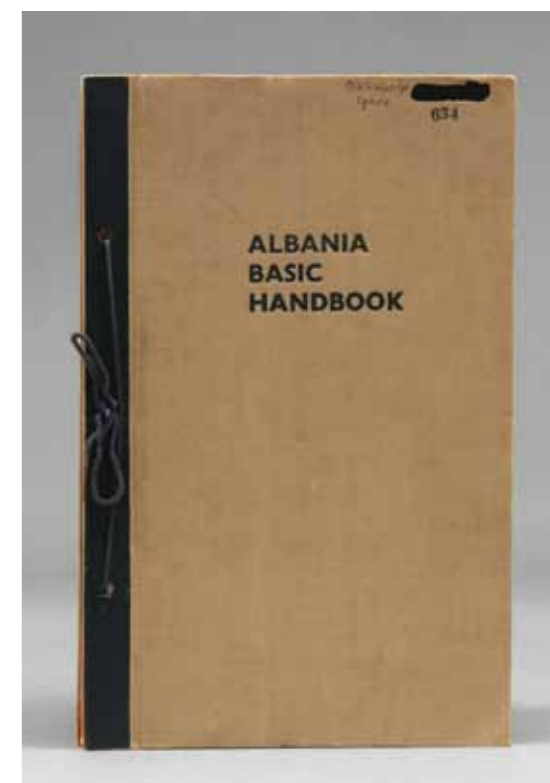
First editions, comprising of four sections, all designated secret: part I Pre-Invasion, August 1943 (pp. 92); part II Post-Invasion, August 1943 (pp. 73); Map Section, August 1943 (2 general maps, together with roads and railways map, and administrative map); and Supplement No. 1, November 1943, containing lists of Albanian and Italian “personalities,” a local directory, and a section of food and agriculture. This detailed report on Albania was produced by the Ministry of Economic Warfare at the time that the Special Operations Executive (SOE) had just infiltrated their liaison party—including Julian Amery, Anthony Quayle, David Smiley, and Neil “Billy” McLean—into the country. Roundell Palmer, Lord Selbourne, who succeeded Hugh Dalton as Minister for Economic Warfare in 1942, estimated that economic warfare took up “about a fifth of his time”; it was essentially a cover for the management of the activities of SOE. Suggestions for amendments were to be sent to the splendidly anonymous Box 99, Western Central District Office, New Oxford Street, WC1. Uncommon: COPAC locates four copies (BL, Oxford, LSE and IWM) to which OCLC adds NYPL and University of Wisconsin.

£750

[71684]

4.

**AMUNDSEN, Roald.** *The South Pole. An Account of the Norwegian Expedition in the “Fram” 1910–1912.* Translated from the Norwegian by A. G. Chater ... London: John Murray, 1912



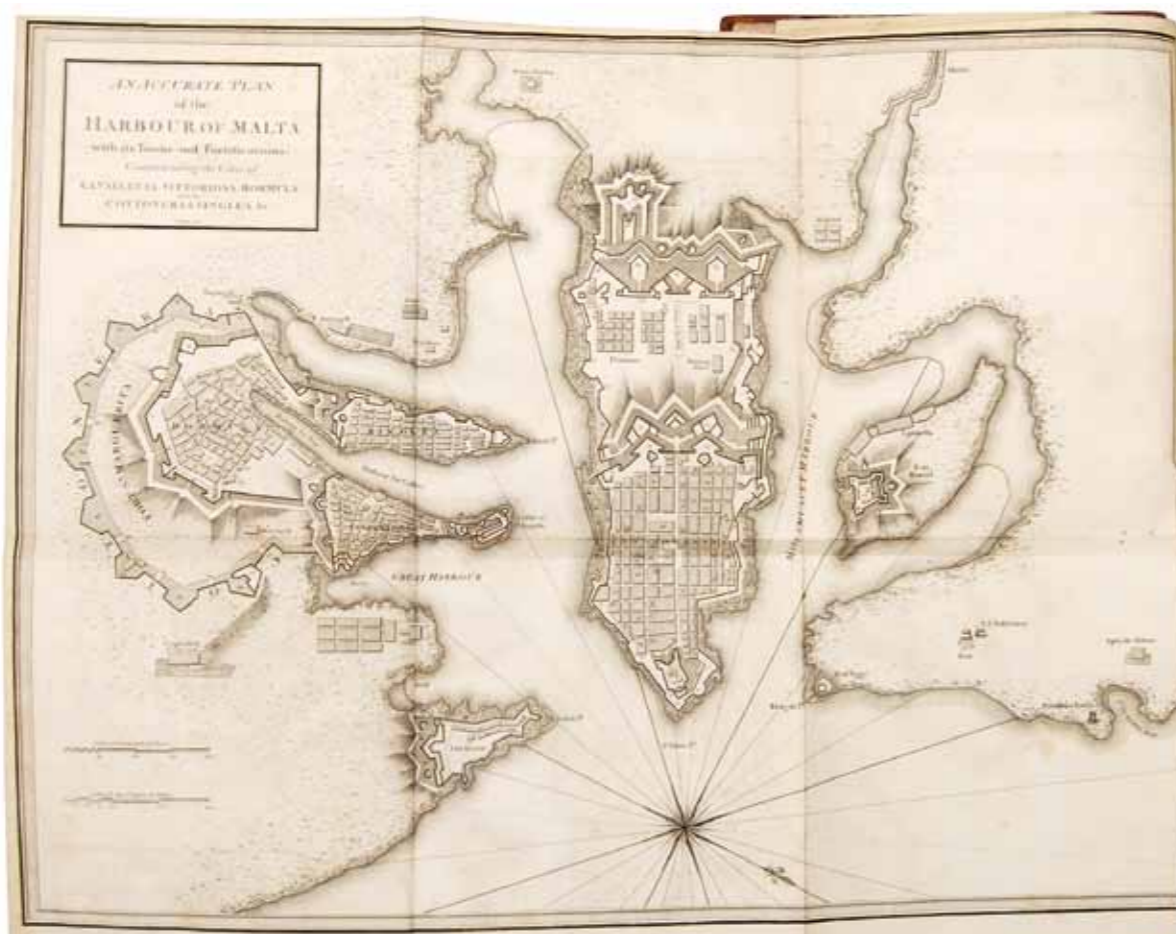
2 volumes, octavo (216 × 156 mm). Contemporary dark red half skiver, matching sand-grain linen sides, spines lettered in gilt, compartments of double gilt fillets, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. 158 photographic illustrations on 103 plates, numerous other illustration plans and charts, folding map at rear of each volume. A little rubbed at extremities, spines slightly dulled, a scatter of foxing, short tear to map in volume I neatly repaired, a very good set.

First English edition, first impression, first published in Norwegian in the same year. “An account of Amundsen’s legendary dash to the Pole, in which he gained priority over Robert Falcon Scott’s British Expedition by a month ... His success over Scott was due to highly disciplined dogsled teams, more accomplished skiers, a shorter distance to the Pole, better clothing and equipment, well-planned supply depots en route, including more nutritious food with plenty of B vitamins, fortunate weather, and a modicum of luck” (*Books on Ice*). The English edition contains 10 photographic plates not found in the Norwegian original.

*Books on Ice* 7.1; Howgego IV, A13; Spence 16.

£1,750

[76808]

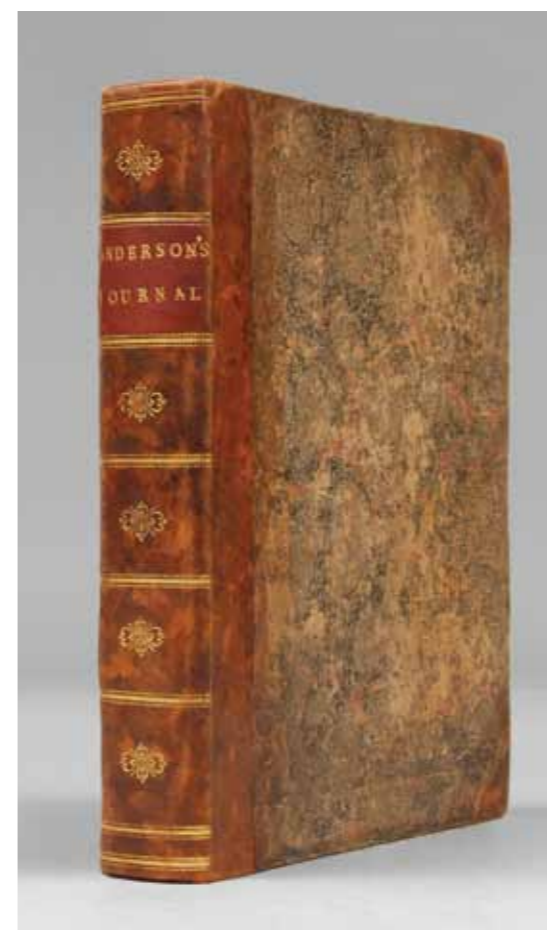


5. **ANDERSON, Aeneas.** *A Journal of the Forces which sailed from the Downs, in April 1800. on a Secret Expedition under the Command of Lieut.-Gen. Pigot, till their Arrival in Minorca, and continued through all the subsequent Transactions of the Army under Command of the right Hon. General Sir Ralph Abercromby in the Mediterranean and Egypt and the latter Operations under the Command of Lieutenant-General Lord Hutchinson to the Surrender of Alexandria; with a Particular Account of Malta during the Time it was Subject to British Government.* London: J. Debrett, 1802

Quarto (262 × 210 mm). Rebound to style using old marbled boards in half sheep, red morocco label, ruled compartments with gilt centre-tools. Large folding plan of Valetta as frontispiece, full-page plan, 7 double-page plates (a view of Cadiz and 6 of Malta). With the

half-title. Near contemporary ownership inscription of Frederick Mackenzie to the title page, engraved armorial bookplate of George Noble to front pastedown. Noble served in the Navy during the Napoleonic wars seeing action at Copenhagen, in the West Indies, and the Adriatic. Extremely attractive and well-executed period binding, the boards a little rubbed, some browning throughout, strong in places, two of the plates with faint, unobtrusive waterstains, a very good copy.

First and only edition of this uncommon personal account of the operations against the French in the Mediterranean concluding with the Egyptian expedition and the surrender at Alexandria, particularly prized for the account of Malta and views of the island after Anderson's own drawings. In June 1798 the French occupied Malta with ease, largely due to popular dissatisfaction with the rule of the Knights of St John. A programme of radical reforms followed, including the adoption of French as the official language, but the new administration quickly antagonised the population by their



revolutionary, anticlerical measures, and in September 1798 the Maltese rebelled against them and drove them back into the fort of Medina. Nelson established a blockade and landed troops to assist in the siege, which led to French evacuation of the island. In 1802 the Treaty of Amiens restored the island to the Order of St John, but by the Treaty of Paris, 1814, it became a British possession.

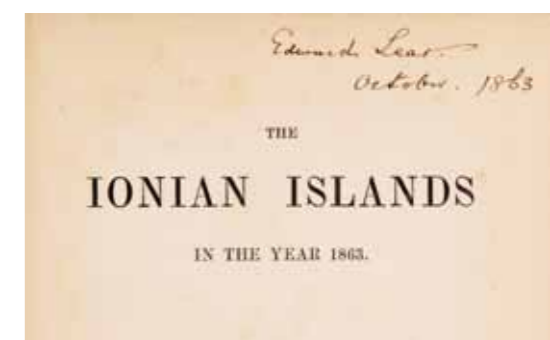
Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 36; NMM, V, 1489; Sandler 110 (defective copy).

£1,750 [70550]

6.

**ANSTED, David Thomas.** *The Ionian Islands in the Year 1863.* London: Wm. H. Allen & Co., 1863

Large octavo. Original purple pebble-grain cloth, spine lettered in gilt, panels in blind to covers, adverts to endpapers. Tinted lithographic frontispiece, 4 full-page

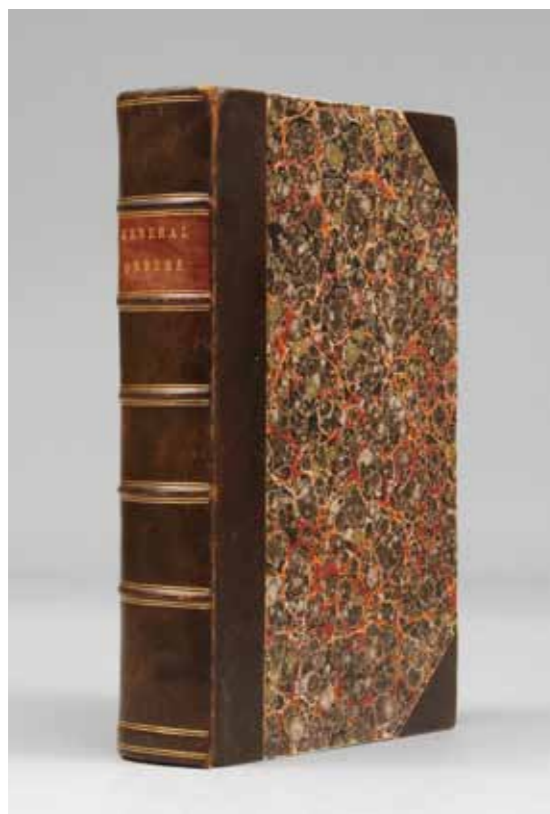


maps, illustrations to the text. Neatly rebound with the original spine laid down, a little rubbed overall, top corner of rear cover cracked, now restored, maps lightly dampstained at the lower fore-corner, text lightly browned, overall very good.

First edition. This copy with Edward Lear's ownership inscription to the title page, dated in the year of publication, the same year as his own book on the islands was published. Lear first travelled out to the Ionian Islands in 1854 with his friend Franklin Lushington, who had been made a judge at the supreme court of justice there, and wintered there several times, subsequently based on Corfu. The beauties of the islands were much to his taste, the life attached to the British garrison less so: "a more disorganised fiddlefaddle Poodly-pumpkin place never was ... at the Palace they are active—dancing & rushing about pauselessly & continually" (letter to Holman Hunt quoted in Noakes, *Edward Lear*, p. 150). In 1863 when the islands were ceded to the Greeks, Lear was casting about for "possible sources of income", and settled on the idea of a topically-themed illustrated work. In June 1863 "he toured the islands in preparation for *Views in the Seven Ionian Islands*, which he published in December ... In this he returned to the format of the earlier books; there were twenty lithographic plates, each with a short descriptive text" (ODNB). Despite some problems chasing "up fifty subscribers who hadn't bothered to pay ... he was able to put £300 into the 3 per cents for his old age" (Noakes). Ansted's account was similarly topically motivated. A geologist, he made the trip "in order to see the islands that were just about to be ceded to Greece" (Blackmer).

Blackmer 35.

£1,500 [75900]



7.

**(ARMY IN INDIA) CAMPBELL, Sir Colin.**

General Orders by the Right Hon'ble The Commander in Chief ... 1st January ... 31st December 1859. India, various places: Adjutant General's Office, 1859

Folio (325 × 197 mm), 664 pages. Later half calf, red morocco label, marbled sides. A little rubbed, endpapers renewed, very good.

First edition of this complete set of Sir Colin Campbell's general orders as c-in-c of India for 1859, covering a key period in the aftermath of the Indian Mutiny, including the "White mutiny" over the transfer of European East India Company men to the British Army. Issued on an almost daily basis from wherever his HQ happened to be (various encamped locations while travelling, Simla during the hot season, and so forth), it contains a wealth of information mainly relating to the transfers and moves of both European and Indian officers and enlisted men of the Army. It includes some thousands of names, many of them Indian other ranks whose services, or any clues as to their nature, are

unlikely to be recorded elsewhere: for example, regimental rolls of native soldiers invalided in 1857 and 1858 "who have not yet been transferred to the Pension Establishment in General Orders." This particular roll contains around 1,000 names of sepoy, showing their regiment and the station at which they were invalided. There also details of Indian soldiers' widows' pension claims, transfers of men between regiments and similar material. The details of the movements of British officers are also noted, together with some very unusual cases such as the return to his regiment from a lunatic asylum of a private soldier of the Bengal Europeans having been being "cured"; the transfer to the invalid pension establishment of a syce of 1st troop, 1st brigade horse artillery, from 1 May 1858, also being granted a wound pension; details of various courts-martial; the summary discharge of Private Moses Kelly of the 2nd Bengal Europeans "as an incorrigibly bad character", and of his being provided with a passage to Europe. Much of this material relates directly to events and services during the Indian Mutiny, which was largely over by the middle of 1858 although some minor skirmishes and tidying-up operations were still being conducted during 1859. A rich and fascinating source in excellent state. Decidedly uncommon, no copies showing on COPAC or OCLC; similar items are listed in the India Office collection at the BL.

£850

[74590]

8.

**ARNOLD, Edwin.** The Marquis of Dalhousie's Administration of British India. Volume the First, Containing the Acquisition and Administration of the Punjab. Volume II, Containing the Annexation of Pegu, Nagpore, and Oudh, and a General Review of Lord Dalhousie's Rule in India. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co., 1862-5

2 volumes, octavo. Original red pebble-grain cloth, spines lettered in gilt, blind panelling to covers, publisher's device in gilt to front covers and in blind to rear, brown endpapers. Large folding, lithographic outline map of the Punjab to volume I. Cloth a little rubbed and soiled, now neatly restored, the spines relined and the corners stiffened, hinges tightened, map with a couple of tears, no loss, laid down on Japanese tissue, light toning, a very good set.



First editions. Important and uncommon. "In 1865 the duke of Argyll concluded, 'When the records of our Empire in the East are closed, Lord Dalhousie's administration will be counted with the greatest that have gone before it'. It is a measure of Dalhousie's achievement that this verdict still holds true, and his career is seen as crucially important both by historians of the British empire in the East and by those of the emergence of India as a modern nation. Fittingly, Dalhousie Road still remains in New Delhi as a reminder to both traditions" (ODNB).

£750

[71792]

9.

**ARTIÑANO Y GALDÁCANO, Gervasio de.** La Arquitectura Naval Española (en Madera). Bosquejo de sus Condiciones y Rasgos de su Evolución. Conferencias Organizadas por el

Instituto de Ingenieros Civiles de España en el Ateneo de Madrid, Mayo de 1914. Madrid: [For the Author,] 1920

Folio (305 × 227 mm). Handsomely bound by the Chelsea Bindery in dark blue morocco, titles and decoration to spine, raised bands, single rule to boards, twin ruled panels to turn-ins, top edge gilt, others untrimmed. 75 plates, 12 of them in colour, text profusely illustrated, headpieces, historiated initials, many tinted in sepia and sanguine, decorated endpapers. A fine copy.

Unstated limited edition, this copy numbered 55, and signed and dated by the author. With the original title labels pasted to the verso of the front free endpaper. A superbly illustrated and authoritative self-published study of the history of naval architecture in Spain. The author was professor at the Central School for Industrial Engineering.

Palau 18082.

£3,000

[59473]



10.  
**ATKINSON, George Francklin.** *Indian Spices for English Tables; A Rare Relish of Fun from the Far East. Being the Adventures of "Our Special Correspondent" in India, illustrated in a Series of One Hundred and Twenty Humorous Sketches, and exhibiting in all its Phases, the Peculiarity of Life in that Country.* London: Day & Son, 1860

Landscape folio (365 × 275 mm). Original red cloth-backed lithographed pictorial boards. Tinted lithographic title page, 27 lithographed plates with vignette sketches from line-drawings, and accompanying text. Somewhat rubbed and soiled, front hinge cracking and the decorative title coming loose as a consequence, front free endpaper creased, some light spotting and soiling, a few edge-splits and a couple of leaves reinforced verso, but remains very good.

First and only edition. Humorous sketches of a trip to India, from landing at Calcutta; travels by palanquin, cranchee and camel; a visit to the

bazaar; the joys of the dak bungalow; sporting exploits, shooting tiger from an elephant, and pig-sticking, by the author-artist of *Curry and Rice*. Uncommon: COPAC has Oxford, Cambridge, NLS and BL only; the last copy at auction was over 30 years ago. Born in 1822, Atkinson entered the East India Company's army in 1841 and served in the Bengal Engineers from then until his death in 1859. From 1854 he was executive engineer for the Umballa division, being responsible for the building of the Artillery Mess House, and also St Paul's Church in Ambala, "an edifice which has been much admired (publisher's ad for *Curry and Rice*)," and which still stands. He was for a while the editor of *The Delhi Sketch Book*, "the Punch of North India," and was a contributor to the *Illustrated London News* and the *Leisure Hour*. A highly desirable record of life under the Raj, a rarely-encountered work by one of its best known chroniclers.

Not in Abbey.

£1,250

[71706]



11.  
**ATKINSON, James.** *Customs and Manners of the Women of Persia, and their Domestic Superstitions. Translated from the Original Persian Manuscript.* London: Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, 1832

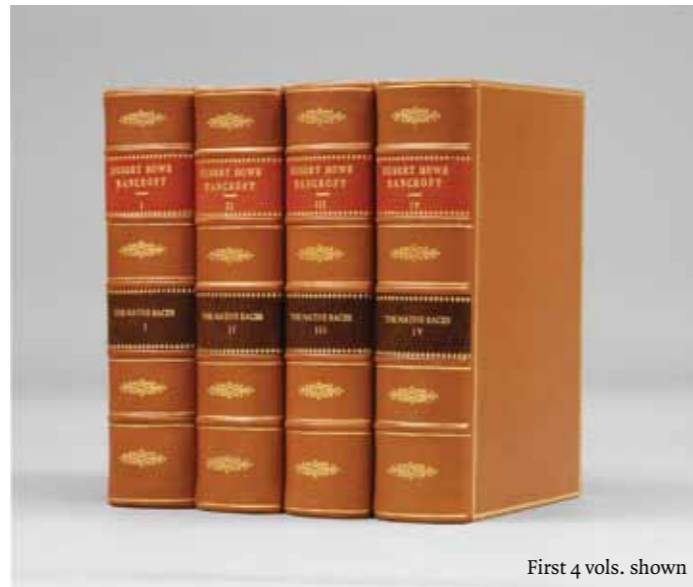
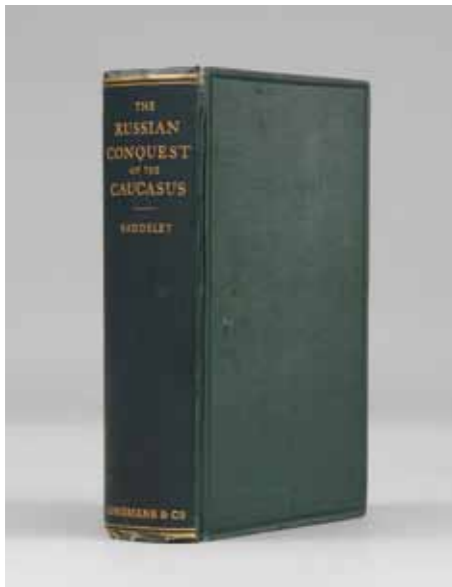
Octavo (210 × 130 mm). Modern half calf, tan morocco longitudinal spine label, brown linen sides. Charming lithographic frontispiece from a sketch by the author, printed on India paper and laid down, title-page vignette. Frontispiece browned around the laid-down sheet, but not onto it, browning offset onto the title page, slight marginal dampstain in the head-margin for a few leaves front and back, but a very good copy.

First and only edition. "An amusing translation of a Persian essay on harem life" (ODNB). A surgeon in the Bengal service, Atkinson attracted Lord Minto's attention for his linguistic skills and was "given the appointment of assistant assay master at the mint, which he retained until 1828. In 1818 he also filled the deputy chair of Persian in Fort

William College ... In addition to his appointment at the mint, he held the post of superintendent of the *Government Gazette* from 1817 to 1828. When the official connection of the government with that journal was discontinued in 1823, the proprietors, in view of his previous success, invited Atkinson to take sole charge of both the *Gazette* and the *Press*." Atkinson was chief surgeon to the army of the Indus during the First Afghan War, but he returned to Bengal in 1841 "and thus escaped the fate which awaited the army of occupation." His Persian translations in both prose and verse are his chief claim to fame: "Accomplished in literature and art, both a scholar and a popular writer, James Atkinson was a pioneer of oriental research." The present work is a translation of the *Kitabi Kulsum Naneh*, and was well reviewed by the *Asiatic Journal*, whose reviewer considered that it showed "the actual state of Persian life behind the curtain ... drawn by the sportive pencil of a caricaturist; a circumstance, which indeed, imparts a feature of additional interest to the work" (*New Series*, vol. X, no. 37, 1833).

£850

[71977]



First 4 vols. shown



12.

**BADDELEY, John F.** *The Russian Conquest of the Caucasus.* London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1908

Octavo. Original green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, blind panel to front cover. Frontispiece, 12 plates, 5 folding maps and plans (3 full-colour, 2 in outline), 2 full-page plans. A little rubbed, joints slightly loose, some splitting towards the head, endpapers lightly browned, text a touch toned, overall very good.

First edition of the author's first book, a study of the development of Russian influence in the region, beginning with Peter's campaigns in the early eighteenth century and concluding with the defeat and flight of Shamil. Baddeley's career began as a South American correspondent on the *Observer*, but around 1873 a meeting at a family dinner party with Count Shuvalov, the Russian ambassador, permanently shifted his course. Taken by the count as his guest to St Petersburg, he soon—with Shuvalov's recommendation—became special correspondent to the *Standard*: "his knowledge of the language and his access to sources of information in the highest Russian circles which were available to no other Englishman in Russia materially helped to enhance the reputation of his paper" (Charles Hagberg Wright's memoir in the posthumously-published *Rugged Flanks of Caucasus*.) For the next 60 years he travelled widely, and immersed himself in the study of his adopted country. "In the unexplored regions of Manchuria

and of Asiatic and Southern Russia ... Baddeley became familiar with the manners and customs of the people of the various races around him as well as with the ethnology and archaeology of these regions. These journeys enabled him to gather together a mass of information from hitherto entirely unexplored sources."

Ghani 25.

£750

[76240]

**THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF EARLY WESTERN AMERICAN HISTORY**

13.

**BANCROFT, Hubert Howe.** *The Works.* San Francisco: The History Company, 1886

39 vols., octavo. Recent tan morocco, spines gilt in compartments, light and dark brown morocco labels, marbled endpapers, floral roll to boards and all edges gilt. Maps, many of which are folding, engravings & plates. Light toning to contents. An excellent set.

First edition, the complete set of what is still considered by historians to be the most important single source of early Western American history. "Colossal co-operative undertaking; nothing approaching it has ever been attempted in this country" (Howes). Although the first title page is dated 1886, the set was published 1883–90. Vols. 11 and 33 were published by A. L. Bancroft & Company. Sets were originally offered in a variety of bindings, but the expense of binding so many volumes

was such that purchasers usually opted for the cloth or cheaper leather bindings. This set has been finely rebound in handsome brown morocco.

Cowan: p. 33; Graff: 155; Howes I: B-91; Howes II: B-87; Zamorano Eighty: 3.

£7,500

[68597]

14.

**BEATSON, Robert.** *Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain, from the Year 1727 to 1783.* London: Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, W.J. and J. Richardson; A. Constable and Co., Edinburgh; and A. Brown, Aberdeen, 1804

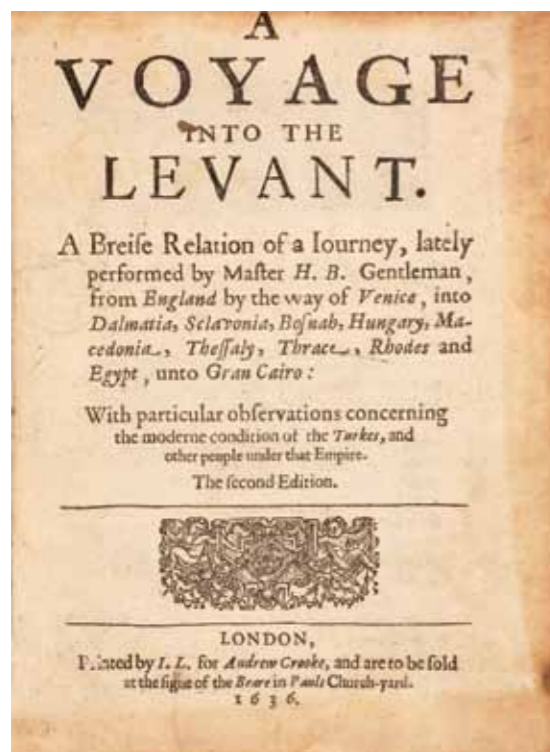
6 volumes, octavo (208 × 129 mm). Contemporary red morocco, flat spines gilt-lettered direct, compartments formed by Greek key rolls containing foliate devices, single gilt floral rolled panel to covers, all edges gilt, beaded roll to turn-ins, marbled endpapers. Contemporary armorial bookplates of Acton Chaplin to front pastedowns. Spines sunned, and with some chipping to headcaps, upper joint of volume I just starting, contents variably browned, remains a very good set.

Second edition; the first, published in 1790, was in three volumes; this continues the account down to the conclusion of the War of Independence; "Particularly useful for the army's campaigns in America" (Bruce). Beatson saw early service at Rochefort in 1758, and at Martinique and Guadeloupe. On his father's death he came into an inheritance and concentrated on a literary career. "He was befriended by Adam Smith, and benefited for several years from Smith's conversation and library. Smith encouraged Beatson to write; Beatson dedicated his [first work] *Political index to the histories of Great Britain and Ireland* to Smith, who advised on its contents" (ODNB) The preface states that the present work relates to "Military Transactions ... such as have a relation to maritime affairs, or are connected with naval services" and contains detailed accounts of naval engagements "with considerable use of official reports, particularly in the appendices. It was well received by critics."

Bruce 2844; NMM, V, 1213; Sabin 4145.

£2,250

[70850]



### A BACONIAN TRIP TO THE MIDDLE EAST

15.

**BLOUNT, Henry.** *A Voyage into the Levant.* A Breife Relation of a Journey from England by way of Venice, into Dalmatia, Sclavonia, Bosnah, Hungary, Macedonia, Thessaly, Thrace, Rhodes and Egypt, unto Gran Cairo. With particular observations concerning the moderne condition of the Turkes, and other people under that Empire. The second Edition. London: Printed by I.L. for Andrew Cooke, 1636

Small quarto (178 × 134 mm). Lightly streaked sheep to style, red morocco spine label, blind panelling with arabesque cornerpieces to covers. Engraved title-page device and headpiece. A little rubbed on spine and joints, headcap chipped, front hinge slightly cracked, tan-burn to the endpapers, text lightly browned, upper margin shaved a little tight with occasional loss of the rule above the running head, but overall a very good copy.

Second edition, in the same year as the first. Blount graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1618, and in 1620 was admitted to Gray's Inn. According to Aubrey he "was pretty wild when young, especially addicted to com-

mon wenches." The circular journey recounted here began from Venice in 1634, whence Blount returned 11 months later, having travelled 6,000 miles "down the Adriatic coast ... inland into the Balkans ... reaching Constantinople and after spending only a few days crossing to Egypt via Rhodes in the Turkish fleet and docking in Alexandria. He visited the great pyramid in Giza, wandered around the Faiyûm" (ODNB), returning via Palermo and Naples. His stated intent in making this trip was "Baconian: to gain knowledge by means of personal—'ocular'—experience without the constraints of national and religious history. He travelled alone to the Middle East because he wanted to describe Islam and the world of the Ottomans in an 'empirical rather than religious frame of reference'" (MacLean, *Ottomanism before Orientalism*). Blount's account was influential and popular: eight editions appeared by 1671, it was translated into German in 1687 and into Dutch in 1707. "The *Voyage* shows a sharp and iconoclastic mind. 'By your eyes,' wrote Bishop Henry King in commendation of the accuracy and detail of the book, 'I here have made my full discoveries; And all your countries so exactly seen, As in the voyage I had sharer been.' "

Blackmer Catalogue 31; STC (2nd ed.) 3136.7.

£1,750

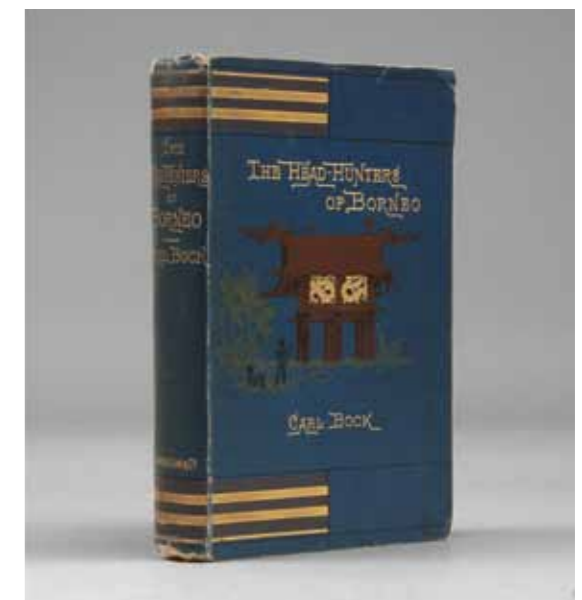
[72255]

16.

**BOCK, Carl.** *The Head Hunters of Borneo: A Narrative of Travel up The Mahakkam and down the Barito; also Journeyings in Sumatra.* London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington, 1881

Large octavo. Original greenish blue decorative cloth, title gilt to front cover and spine, brown endpapers. Folding coloured map frontispiece, 30 chromolithographic plates, 7 wood engravings to text, one of them full-page. Externally somewhat rubbed, and a little worn at the extremities, some mottling to the edges of the front cover, light damp staining to rear cover, hinges cracked and repaired, contents slightly toned and a little shaken, remains a very good copy.

First edition. "Dutch Borneo ... was heavily trampled by government officials, explorers, romantics, and scientists ... In 1878 Carl Bock ... Norwegian naturalist and explorer, protected by an army of bodyguards and porters, combed Borneo



for 'tailed men', head-hunters and cannibals. His *The Head-hunters of Borneo* inspired compendious, sometimes lurid travel literature promoting Borneo's real or imagined decapitators" (Speake).

Speake, *Literature of Travel and Exploration*.

£950

[70924]





17.

**BOURDÉ DE VILLEHUET, Jacques.** *Manuel des Marins, ou Explication des Termes de Marine. Lorient: By Julien le Jeune Fils, for the benefit of science, and are to be found at bookshops in various seaports, 1773*

2 volumes, octavo (200 × 124 mm). Contemporary mottled sheep trade binding, title gilt direct to spine, floral and arabesque devices in compartments formed by a foliate roll between rules, edges marbled. Headpieces. Light browning, binding worn at the corners, head- and tailcaps chipped, but remains very good and attractive.

First edition. Born in St Malo in 1732, Bourdé spent his entire career in the employ of the Compagnie des Indes based at Lorient. His reputation was made by the publication in 1765 of *Le Manoeuvrier*, which he had submitted for the approbation of the Academie des Sciences. An English translation was published in 1788 and Bourdé joined Hoste and Bigot de Morogues as French naval theoreticians who became highly influential on both sides of the Channel. In the present work he attempts the definition of terms currently in use at sea, on the basis

of the principle that from words “we are led to an understanding of all the rest.” Authors of other marine dictionaries lack experience at sea, and simply cannot define that which they do not understand without error, mistaking one thing for another, and stuffing their works with false explanations. He will attempt to write as simply, but as precisely as possible, in the “langage ordinaire des Marins”, making his dictionary useful not just to seamen, but also to merchants, politicians, and “on qui fréquentent les Ports du Royaume”.

Uncommon: COPAC shows just two copies of the 1799 revised edition in Britain; nine copies on OCLC, eight of them in the USA.

£1,800 [42930]

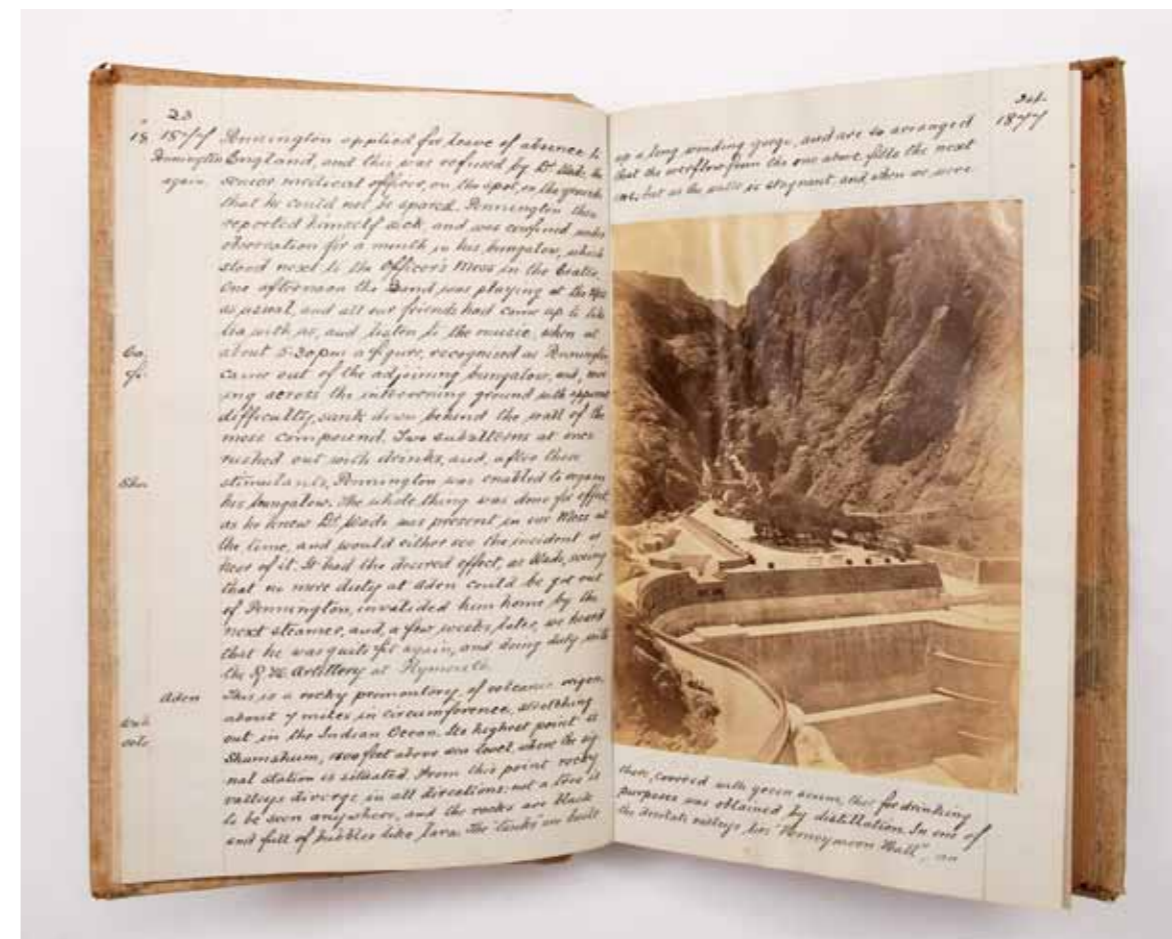
18.

**BROWN, Frederick John.** “Service with the 56th Regiment and 2nd Battn. The Essex Regiment ‘Pompadors’. A Manuscript Autobiographical Record, 1875–1919” [N.p., n.d. c.1920]

Folio, c.440pp. of manuscript in reversed half calf ledger book, sewn into sail-cloth wrapper. 13 mounted original albumen prints of Suez, India, Aden and Malta. Very good indeed.

A well-written, lively and highly detailed account of a military life in the late nineteenth century through to the First World War. Evidently written up for family reference, Brown’s autobiography takes him from schooldays at Cheltenham College, where Price Alamayu of Ethiopia (“very savage”) was a fellow pupil; through various postings in India at Karachi and Poona, and at Gibraltar, Aden and Malta with the usual *longueurs* and high jinks, but also much of local colour, conditions, and the genuinely fascinating (and usually unrecorded) minutiae of regimental life, to his retirement in 1906 and beyond.

Central to the journal is his 80-page anecdotal account of the regiment’s involvement in the Gordon relief expedition of 1884–5: including a description of the Assouan; the trip on *dahabieh* to Wadi Halfa; the gathering of the boats at Gemai with a detailed description of the whalers; the perils of negotiating the cataracts and the problems of portage; the challenges of “camel cussedness”, the “fearful” heat, and spiders with “bodies as big as mice”.



From the Nile he returns to Malta, and thence to India, until 1897 at the time of the establishment of the crown colony in Burma, when he receives an order to organize an advance party to Rangoon. There follows an excellent account of the country, people, and customs, interspersed with typical tales of the hunting field and the rivalries of brother officers. Brown wrote up his experiences of the South African War elsewhere, and so here merely gives a brief summary.

Following his retirement in 1906 until the outbreak of the First World War he involved himself with the National Service League, a pressure group on the “pro” side of the conscription debate, acting as organizing secretary for Middlesex and being involved in a number of large-scale outdoor rallies. He was eventually forced out through internal politicking in 1914, and he here provides an extremely unusual account of this under-recorded aspect of imperial politics. Remarkably Brown offered his services in 1914 and

was given command of the 1st garrison battalion the Royal Scots, giving here in 65 pages a succinct, but engaging account of their involvement in the campaigns around the Mediterranean, the unit being based on Mudros, at Alexandria, and guarding Turkish POWs at Famagusta on Cyprus.

Part of the appeal of this document is in Brown’s keen involvement in the internecine squabbles which seem to have been rife, even at the time of greatest crises. His duels with General Altham and Colonel MacGregor—in Brown’s defence he seems to have had his men’s best interests at heart at all times—during the worst of the Gallipoli campaign make fascinating reading. His pride in his adopted regiment is clear from his conclusion of this volume, with full returns of casualties, officer, NCOs and other ranks. Brown’s autobiography offers an unusual, entertaining and highly informative account of a military career spanning colonial campaigning to the “war to end all wars.”

£2,750 [48357]



### ONE OF THE GREAT TRAVEL ACCOUNTS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

19.

**BRUCE, James.** *Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile, in the years 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, and 1773.* In five volumes. Edinburgh: by J. Ruthven, for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, London, 1790

5 volumes, quarto (287 × 232 mm). Contemporary diced calf, gilt twist panel to covers, flat spines, titles gilt direct to spines, gilt banding forming compartments enclosing gilt roundel tools, edges sprinkled blue. Engraved title vignettes, headpiece of royal arms and supporters to the dedication, 54 engraved plates, 3 battle plans and 1 other plan, 4 leaves of Ethiopian dialects, and 3 folding maps. A few minor paper flaws and marginal tears, no loss of text, small piece missing with loss from the scaled border to one of the folding maps, a little rubbed with some minor staining to covers, neatly rebounded with the original spines laid down, overall a clean and handsome set.

First edition. “His long and energetic narrative ... remains one of the great travel accounts of the eighteenth century” (ODNB). James Bruce of Kinaird (1730–1794) was only the second European to visit the isolated mountain kingdom of Abyssinia since the 1630s, and his fame on his return rivalled that of Captain Cook and Joseph Banks, recently returned from the Pacific. But in London “his stories were regarded as being too fabulous to be true, and he found himself ridiculed by society, especially by Samuel Johnson who had translated the narrative of Jeronimo Lobo. A 1792 edition of Baron Munchausen was dedicated to him”

(Howgego). A sceptical public had to wait sixteen years while William Logan and later Benjamin Latrobe edited Bruce’s chaotic notes and journals. “In conformity with 18th-century conventions of travel writing, it is an ‘immethodical miscellany’, ranging from striking adventure stories, reported dialogues, and Shandean asides boasting of his success with African women, through a pedantic history of ancient Ethiopia (which occupies most of the first two volumes), to vivid sketches of contemporary Abyssinian life, politics, and natural history. It was immensely successful, most of the original edition being sold to retail booksellers within thirty-two hours, and was rapidly translated into French and German” (ODNB). The excellent plates, which are chiefly bound into the fifth volume separately titled “Select Specimens of Natural History, collected in Travels to discover the Source of the Nile, in Egypt, Arabia, Abyssinia, and Nubia”, were based on the drawings of Bruce and his companion Luigi Balugani, and superbly engraved by Heath.

Blackmer Collection 221; Gay 44; Howgego, I, B171; Ibrahim-Hilmy I, p.91; Nissen ZBI, 617.

£7,500 [41296]

20.

**BURNABY, Fred.** *On Horseback through Asia Minor.* London: Cassell, Petter & Galpin, 1877

2 volumes, octavo (210 × 136 mm). Contemporary half calf, neatly rebounded, red and black labels, marbled sides, edges sprinkled red, the Signet Library copy with gilt supralibros to all four sides. Oval mounted photographic portrait frontispiece to volume I, folding map as frontispiece to volume II, 2 other folding maps. A little rubbed, map frontispiece to volume II with a clean tear, neatly repaired, light toning, a very good copy.

First edition. Following the success of his *A Ride to Khiva*, “Burnaby, again on leave, travelled through Asia Minor with his faithful servant George Radford, crossing the region from Constantinople to Ankara, Kars and Batumi ... His second narrative ... sold to the publisher for £2500, favoured the Turks over the Russians as the lesser of the two evils” (Howgego); and once again Burnaby’s “proudly British panegyric” (ODNB) sold well. In his prime Burnaby was the very image of the languid cavalry officer, as recorded by Tissot in his famous portrait, but Burnaby’s later years were of sad decline: his health deteriorated, he alienated



many of his closest friends, including the prince of Wales, and it has been suggested that in joining the Sudan expedition he was seeking a glorious death, which he duly obtained when the square broke at Abu Klea.

Howgego, III, B94.

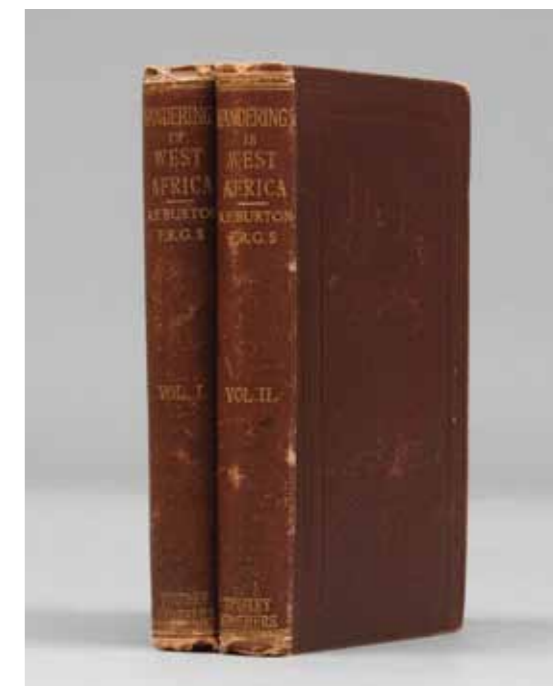
£1,250 [75218]

21.

**[BURTON, Richard F.]** *Wanderings in West Africa from Liverpool to Fernando Po.* By a F.R.G.S. London: Tinsley Brothers, 1863

2 volumes, octavo, original purple-brown pebble-grain cloth, spine lettered in gilt, triple blind panel to covers. Folding map as frontispiece to volume I, plate of the JuJu House as frontispiece to volume II. A little rubbed, and whitening at the edges of boards and spine, slightly crumpled head and tail of the spines, lower edge of spine to volume II slightly split, new pale cream endpapers, short tear to the map frontispiece, no loss, some light browning, very good.

First edition. “Newly married and needing employment, Burton approached the Foreign Office for a consular position, hoping for the post at Damascus. Instead, he was offered the consulship at Fernando Po, a small, unhealthy island in the Bight of Biafra on the west African coast. When

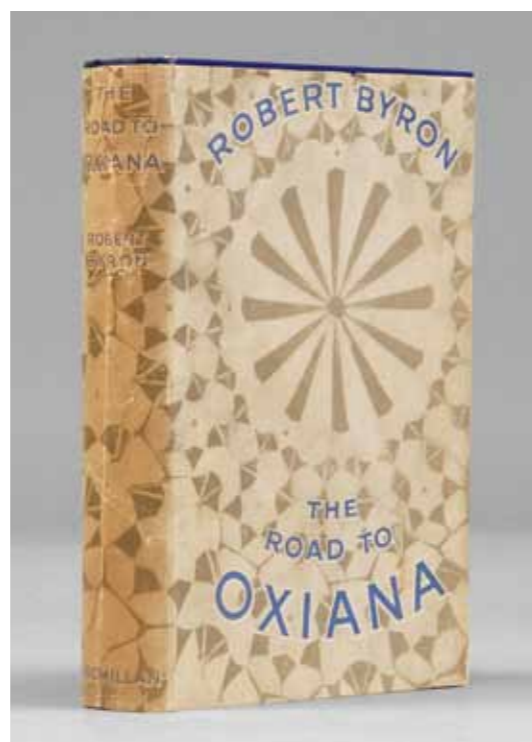
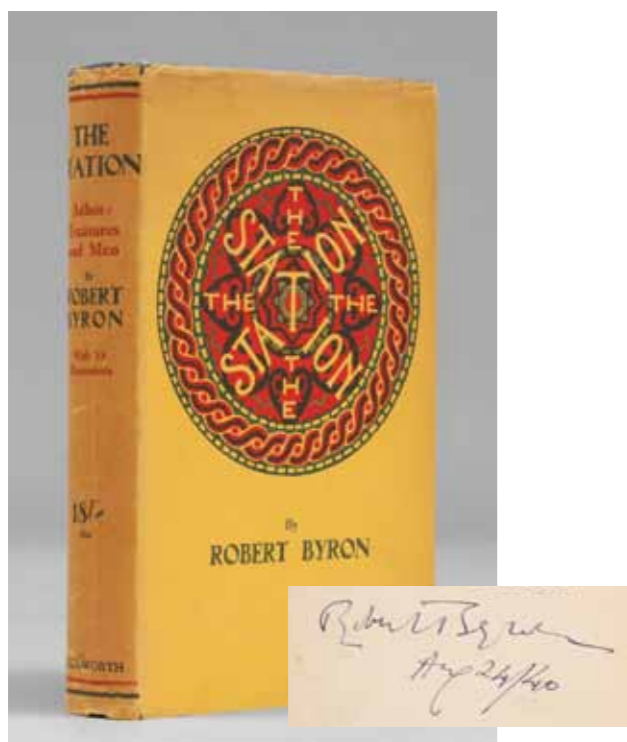


he accepted the position on 27 March 1861 he requested to retain his commission in the Bombay army, but he was struck from the list, thereby losing not only his half pay but also any prospect of a pension or sale of his commission, an action about which he always complained bitterly. Burton did not permit Isabel to accompany him to Fernando Po, which he described as ‘the very abomination of desolation’. He slipped away from the post at every opportunity for excursions on the African mainland or to meet Isabel in the Canaries or England. Although he loathed Fernando Po, he worked continuously at his writing with *Wanderings in West Africa* and *Abeokuta and the Cameroons Mountains* both appearing in 1863” (ODNB).

Burton originally intended to issue the book anonymously, and a few copies are known with no name on the spine, but most often they are as here, credited to “R. F. Burton F.R.G.S.” on the spine and just “a F.R.G.S.” on the title page. This pseudonym “may have been a slap at the Royal Geographical Society, for Burton was at odds with the organization’s leadership at the time over the matter of the Nile’s sources. The acerbic dedication was ‘to the true friends of Africa—not the “Philanthropist” or to Exeter Hall’” (Casada).

Casada 70; Howgego, IV, B97; Penzer, pp. 71–2.

£3,500 [74797]



22.  
**BYRON, Robert.** *The Station. Athos: Treasures and Men.* London: Duckworth, 1928  
 Octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spine gilt. With the dust jacket. Illustrated with numerous photographs. Obituary clippings to both sides of the free endpaper with associated browning, rather spotted early and late but an excellent copy in the little tanned dust jacket.  
 First edition, first impression of one of Byron's earliest titles. With the author's signed presentation inscription to the title page dated the year before he died. Byron presentations are very uncommon.  
 £3,250 [46957]

ONE OF THE MOST ENTERTAINING TRAVEL BOOKS OF MODERN TIMES

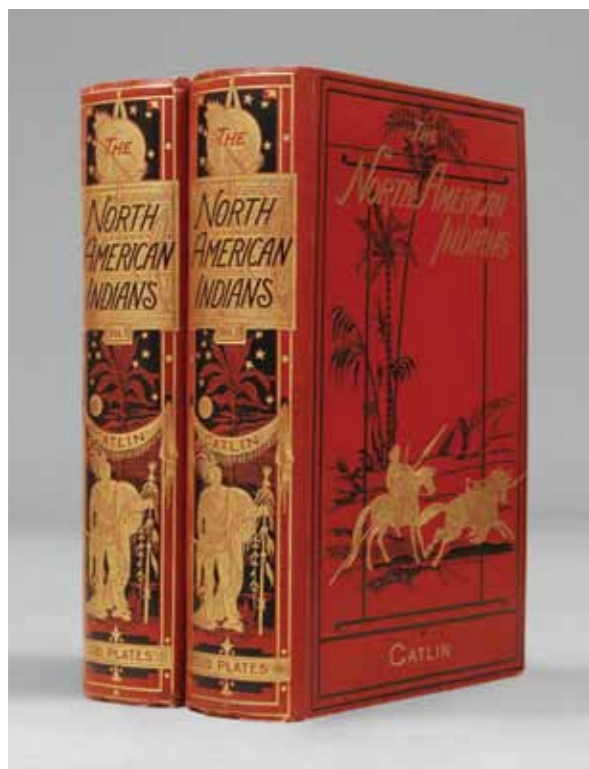
23.  
**BYRON, Robert.** *The Road to Oxiana.* London: Macmillan & Co. Ltd., 1937  
 Octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spine gilt, blue top-stain. With the dust jacket. Frontispiece, 15 plates. Spine slightly faded, some light rubbing to extremities. An excellent copy in the rubbed, creased, and slightly marked jacket with a closed tear to the spine panel.

First edition, first impression, in the first issue jacket. "An enquiry into the origins of Islamic art presented in the form of one of the most entertaining travel books of modern times" (ODNB). In his introduction to the 1981 re-issue, Bruce Chatwin confessed to considering it "a work of genius" which he had elevated to the status of "sacred text". He stressed that it remained an important book, as in between the "bravura passages" Byron expounds a serious thesis about the significance of Afghan influence on Persian civilization.  
 £2,750 [67610]

24.  
**CARTER, George.** *A Narrative of the loss of the Grosvenor East Indiaman, which was unforgettably wrecked upon the Coast of Caffraria ... On the 4th August, 1782, compiled from the Examination of John Hynes, one of the Unfortunate Survivors. Containing a Variety of Matter respecting the Sufferers, never before made Public; With Copper Plates descriptive of the Catastrophe, engraved from Mr. Carter's Designs.* London: J. Murray and William Lane, 1791

Octavo (209 × 123 mm). Contemporary streaked calf, rebacked, dark tan label, rolled gilt bands, attractive roundels to the compartments, milled rolled panel to covers. Folding frontispiece, 3 plates; half-title bound in. A little rubbed on the boards, tan-burn to the endpapers, contemporary inscription largely erased from the half-title, light browning, a very good copy.  
 First edition. Unusual eighteenth-century account of the Cape, decidedly uncommon complete. "The author met John Hynes, one of the survivors of the *Grosvenor*, on a voyage to India, and he appears to have attempted to relieve the monotony of the trip by examining the seaman, and committing to paper his account of the loss of the ship and the sufferings of the survivors" (Mendelssohn). The ship had sailed from Trincomalee in Sri Lanka in June 1782 and struck the coast of South Africa a few weeks later. The passengers agreed to accompany Captain Coxon in an attempt to reach the Dutch settlements on the Cape, a trip expected to take something around a fortnight. But the party was forced to split up "on account of the hostility displayed by the natives, and the difficulty of finding supplies for any large body." The "inhospitality, cruelty, and barbarity of the Kaffirs was very remarkable, and contrary to their usual habits", apparently due to "an inveterate enmity" that existed between them and the Dutch settlers at that time.

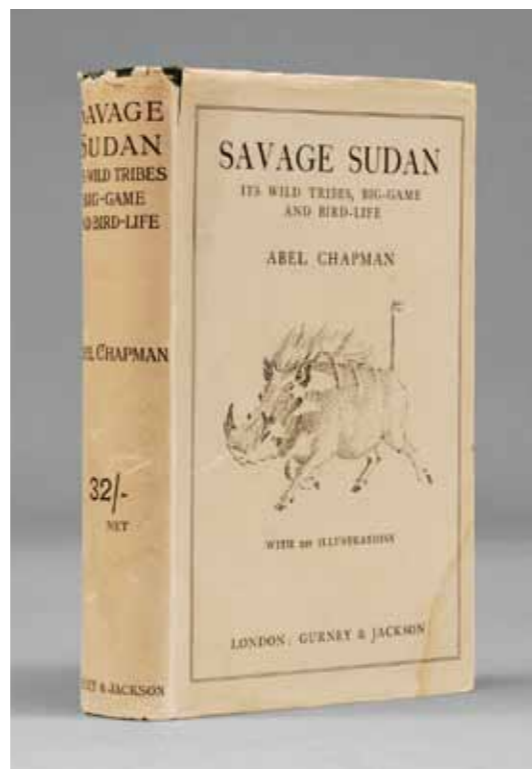
After 117 days of "fearful hardships" a party of just six men, all that remained of the ship's company, reached a Dutch farm. The governor sent out a search party, but "only three white men and some coloured Lascars and servants" were found. Of 123 original survivors, only 18 eventually reached Cape Town to be repatriated.  
 Carter does not seem to have been notably successful as a painter, Waterhouse noted that he "was always a feeble executant" (*Dictionary of 18th-Century British Painters*), and John Singleton Copley, with whom he travelled to Rome in 1774 described him as "a sort of snail which crawled over a man in his sleep, and left its slime and no more." Two of the plates, the folding frontispiece showing the "Manner in which the Survivors escaped on Shore" and "The Unhappy Fate of Master Law", are by Carter; the other two plates, a male and female Kaffir, are from the edition of Le Vaillant's *Travels* of the previous year.  
 Mendelssohn, I, p. 651.  
 £1,500 [73067]



25.  
**CATLIN, George.** North American Indians. Being Letters and Notes on their Manners, Customs, and Conditions, Written during their Eight Years' Travel amongst the Wildest Tribes of Indians in North America. 1832–1839. Edinburgh: John Grant, 1926

2 volumes, large octavo. Original pictorial red cloth, with titles gilt to spine and upper cover, with pictorial decoration in gilt and black, top edge gilt, others uncut. Over 300 colour illustrations on 180 plates, including 3 maps, one coloured and folding. A little crumpling at head and tail of the spine, light marginal toning, but an extremely bright set and handsome thus.

A young lawyer turned portraitist, Catlin set out in 1830 from his home in Pennsylvania to record on canvas the indigenous tribes of North America and their way of life. His eight years among the major tribes of the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains resulted in his "Indian Gallery", an enormous collection of artefacts as well as more than four hundred paintings, including portraits and scenes of tribal life. The resultant book, first published with uncoloured plates in 1841, is "one of the most original, authentic and popular works



on the subject" (Sabin). "The history and the customs of such a people," Catlin wrote, "preserved by pictorial illustrations, are themes worthy of the lifetime of one man, and nothing short of the loss of my life, shall prevent me from becoming their historian" (Hassrick).

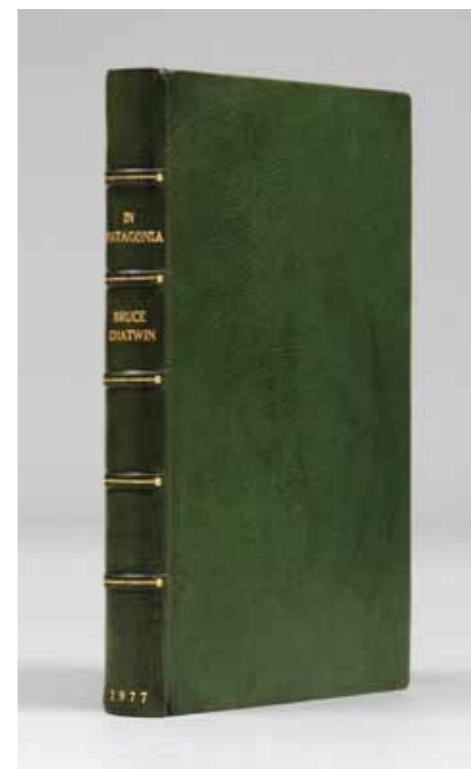
Hassrick, 15; Sabin 11536.

£1,750 [71602]

"A SUPERB BOOK; ONE TO REVEL IN"

26.  
**CHAPMAN, Abel.** Savage Sudan. Its Wild Tribes, Big-game and Bird Life. London: Gurney and Jackson, 1921

Octavo. Original green combed cloth, spine lettered in gilt, large solid block of a wart-hog boar to front cover, and an outline of a Cape Buffalo to the lower, top edge gilt, the others uncut. With the dust jacket. Map frontispiece, 29 plates, numerous illustrations to the text. A very slight touch of damp to the lower corner of the front cover with consequent light staining to the first few leaves, but overall an excellent copy, largely unopened, in the jacket with corresponding slight stain to front panel and some minor chipping, but minimal loss.



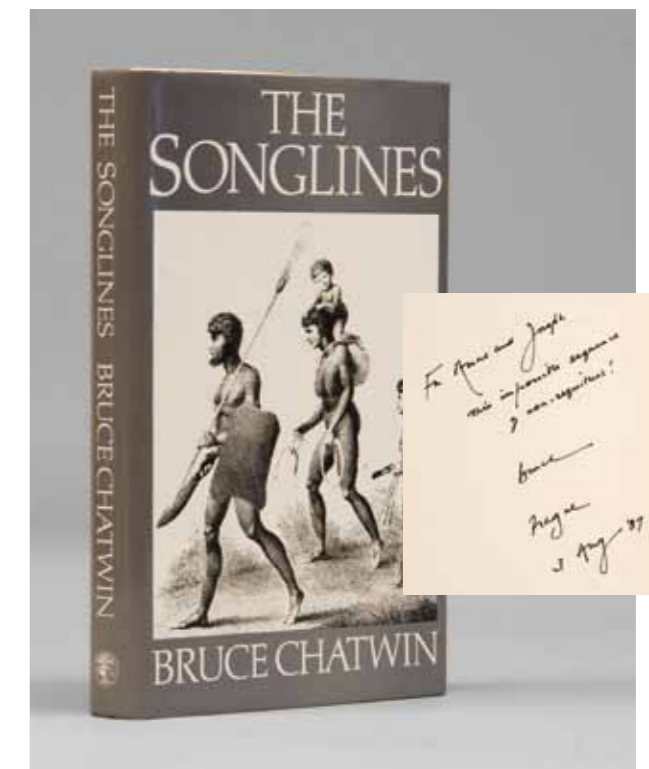
First edition; exceptionally uncommon in jacket. "Chapman recounts his journey to Khartoum, then up the White Nile into Uganda. He hunted gazelle in the arid regions of the Sudan, then stalked tiang, hartebeest and roan near the Sobat River. As he continued up the White Nile, he bagged waterbuck, kob and lechwe. There are exciting encounters with buffalo, hippopotamus and elephant, the latter near the Zeraf River. Additional hunting for rhinoceros and eland took place near the Blue Nile and Dinder Rivers" (Czech). Described in the *Journal of African Society* as "A superb book; one to revel in", it is typical of the man, "fluently written ... discursive and anecdotal ... display[ing] his wide general knowledge and competence with sketchbook and camera" (ODNB). An enviable copy.

Czech p. 60.

£1,500 [72764]

27.  
**CHATWIN, Bruce.** In Patagonia. London: Jonathan Cape 1977

Octavo. Finely bound by The Chelsea Bindery in green



morocco, titles to spine, raised bands, twin rule to turn-ins, burgundy endpapers, gilt edges. A fine copy.

First edition, first impression of the author's first book, a landmark travelogue and Chatwin's best book.

£1,250 [72883]

28.  
**CHATWIN, Bruce.** The Songlines. London: Jonathan Cape, 1987

Octavo. Original black boards, titles to spine gilt. With the dust jacket. Contents tanned. An excellent copy in the dust jacket.

First edition, first impression. Inscribed by the author on the title page, "For Anne and Joseph, this impossible sequence of non-sequiturs! Bruce. Prague, 3 August '87". With corrections in the author's hand on pages 212, 213, and 279. The recipients were architectural historian and critic Joseph Rykwert and his wife Anne.

£875 [71049]



29.

**(CHINDITS)** Collection of material relating to Wingate's Chindits and their campaigns in Burma. Various places and dates, 1943–99

Together 22 commercially-published printed books, 2 private productions, one secret report, and associated ephemera. Superb collection of material concerning the Chindits. Overall very good.

Named after the mythical lion-like creature found in pairs at the entrance of pagodas in Burma, the Chindits were a special forces group formed by the enigmatic and charismatic Orde Wingate (1903–1944), one of the greatest early exponents of unconventional warfare. In two expeditions, the first of which went in on foot behind Japanese lines in February 1943 and the second, mostly airborne, in March 1944, this mixed force of British, Burma Rifles, Hong Kong Volunteers, Gurkhas and West African troops was instrumental in loosening the Japanese grip on Burma. This collection was owned by former Chindit officer J. E. B Ripplingale, later of the Military Police.

The most evocative item is a rather faded silk-square, now a dusty pink colour and a just little frayed, the purpose of which is explained in Richard Rhodes James's book *Chindit*: "Above there came the sound of planes ... We produced our 'panic maps' (silk emergency maps of bright orange colour) and started waving them. The first few planes did not see us and we watched the parachutes floating into the hands of the Japs. But one sharp-eyed pilot noticed the streaks of orange in the nullah and emptied his load beside us" (p. 146). Ripplingale has further added a note "Cloth Map issued to the Chindits—1944. (Also used, tied round the neck as a sweat-rag.)"

There is also a folded, worn and slightly stained one inch to four mile scale map of Upper Chindwin and Myitkyina districts and tribal areas, with a few still legible blue pencilled markings to the map and a route "Dibrugarh–Tinsukia–Ledo–Shaduzup–Warazup" noted on the reverse, annotated at a later date by Ripplingale, "Burma. Used in Chindit Campaign, 1944."

The most significant published items are:

**WINGATE, Orde.** *Report on Operations of 77th Indian Infantry Brigade in Burma, February to June 1943.* New Delhi: Printed by the Manager Government of India Press, 1943 (Octavo. Original green cloth backed printed boards. Large folding coloured map in end-pocket, diagrams and tables to the text. Boards slightly browned, else a very good copy).

Wingate's report on Operation "Longcloth", the founding operation of the Chindits, designated "Secret" this is copy no. 105 of only 200 copies. An extremely detailed report, written in an unusually colloquial style, including many passages that are controversially critical of the actions of named officers or groups; for example, at p. 31 "the Commander of No. 2 Column was Major Emmet, a Gurkha Rifle Officer, with excellent knowledge of Gurkhali but unfit to command men"; or again at p. 33, "As we reached the Station, Captain Mackenzie was crazy enough to open fire at the telegraph wires with his Tommy Gun as a feu de joie." These have been red pencilled with the intention that they be excised from later issues. This copy with the ownership inscription of George Nangle, who won the DSO for his conduct at Monte Cassino in command of 1/9 Gurkha Rifles, who took, held, and withdrew from Hangman's Hill under extraordinarily trying circumstances, the citation referring to his "gallant and skilful leadership."

**BOYLE, Patrick.** Manuscript notebook for *Jungle, Jungle, Little Chindit*, c.1944. (Octavo. Ecu cloth wide-feint notebook, title and author's signature inked to front cover. Around 50-pages of manuscript drafts of pieces that went towards the publication of probably the best-known literary production of the Chindit campaign. Very good.)

**HEDLEY, John.** "War History" [later published as *Jungle Fighter*], [c.1946.] (Quarto. Original textured tape-backed light card wraps. 119 leaves, rectos only, cyclostyled typescript, occasional sketch maps, some tipped in. A little worn, spine splitting and the book block variably browned, but overall sound.)

Hedley's memoirs reveal a wide range of experiences of the war in the Far East: the infantryman's six-month slog through the 1942 retreat; service in the second Chindit expedition, when the author was wounded and mentioned in despatches as Brigade Intelligence Officer to the formidable team of Joe Lentaigne and John Masters; behind-the-lines covert operations with Force 136 and, last but not least, some months in Siam after the war had ended, which provide a valuable personal view of that nation. At that time Hedley came into close

contact with the Japanese Army and his views on the Japanese character make interesting reading.

**FERGUSON, Bernard.** *The Wild Green Earth* (London: Collins, 2nd imp., Aug. 1947)—Antony Brett-James's copy, with his marginal notes and associated ephemera, signed by the author (Octavo. Original red cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With tattered dust jacket. A used copy, front hinge cracked but holding, overall very good in remnant of the jacket.) With Brett-James's pencilled, pithy marginal comments and an extensive collection of relevant clippings, obituaries &c. loosely inserted. Brett-James served in Burma with the 5th Indian Division, and wrote extensively—officially and personally—on the campaign.

*The Chindits 1944. Part One* [all published]. Reproduced from Newspapers of Reports of the Chindits Operations during March, 1944. Calcutta: Statesman Press, 1944. (Quarto. Wire-stitched in the original colour-printed wraps. 24-pages, text illustrations and maps. A little rubbed, else very good.) Extremely uncommon, just one copy on COPAC at IWM.

*The Chindits.* Calcutta: Published by Frank Owen for the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia. Printed by the Statesman Press, n.d. [1945]. (Quarto. Wire-stitched in the original colour-printed wraps. 35-pages. 6 plates, double-page map, illustrations to the text. A little rubbed, else very good.) Uncommon, copies recorded on COPAC at IWM and SOAS.

*Major General O.C. Wingate DSO. An Appreciation of the planner and leader of the two Chindit Campaigns in 1943 and 1944 behind Japanese lines in Burma during World War II.* Wolverhampton: Compiled by members of the Chindits Old Comrades' Association United Kingdom. For private circulation only, 1982. (Quarto. Original spiral-bound card wraps. A little rubbed and browned, but overall very good.)

Uncommon, just 8 copies on OCLC. Loosely inserted is a one-page letter signed by Brigadier W. P. Scott, president of the association, originally enclosed with this copy, and explaining how the association had refrained from "entering the public lists" on controversies arising out of the official histories and in the national press. But that in 1979, with the full backing of Lord Mountbatten, it was decided to produce the present appreciation: "It gives the views of a cross-section of 76 all ranks who served under General Wingate. It will, hopefully, provide an instrument for future historians to consider and balance against the opinions of writers who did not have the opportunity to know General Wingate so closely."

*Through Japanese Eyes, & Through Japanese Eyes, Volume II. Burma: G.S.I-13-E-1 (a), 1944-5. Classified "Confidential"—"Must not fall into enemy hands."* (2 volumes, foolscap quarto. Wire-stitched in the original colour-printed light card wraps. Cyclostyled typescript. Sketch-maps and illustrations to the text. Text browned, externally a little used, but overall very good.)

We have been unable to trace another copy of either of these internally-produced reports on the impact of Chindit operations on Japanese forces. "After ... battles, you sent back to headquarters masses of captured documents. Possibly there were times when you thought 'what can these chaps want with all this bumf? We never seem to hear anything about it afterwards. Not even a word of thanks for our trouble.' This pamphlet is designed to show you some of the uses to which these scraps of paper have been put. From every document you sent us, much information was obtained. Sometimes it was of strategical significance ... sometimes it was of immediate tactical importance ... at other times we gained much useful information as to Japanese methods of war ... at times the information was economic. Finally we learned about the Japanese individual, his likes and dislikes, and his general reactions to the Army, the emperor, to Burma, and life in general." Each has Rippingale's contemporary ownership inscription.

Together with a group of ephemeral items including typed copies of appreciations of the Chindit's services from Colonel Charles D. Farr, USAC and Auchinleck; a collection of Japanese occupation currency; an unused Chindit Christmas airgraph; two large wall-maps relating to operations in the Far East, Army Bureau of Current Affairs Map Reviews, Nos. 53 & 56; pictorial propaganda pamphlet in the Far-Eastern Fresco Series, S.E.A.C. Saga; four contemporary press photographs of including a portrait of Wingate, three with typed captions; together with a quantity of newspaper clippings, most later.



The small library consists of 22 related books, the majority first-hand accounts of the Chindit operations, most in jackets (all first editions and published in London unless otherwise stated):

- Baggeley, James, *A Chindit Story* (1954);  
 Bidwell, Shelford, *The Chindit War: The Campaign in Burma, 1944* (1979);  
 Boyle, Patrick, & Jon Musgrave-Wood, *Jungle, Jungle, Little Chindit* (1944);  
 Calvert, Michael, *Prisoners of Hope* (1952);  
 Calvert, Michael, *Fighting Mad* (1964)—military historian Brian Bond's copy;  
 Carfrae, Charles, *Chindit Column* (1985);  
 Denny, J. H., *Chindit Indiscretion* (1956);  
 Fergusson, Bernard, *The Wild Green Earth* (2nd imp., Aug. 1947)—Antony Brett-James's copy (see above), signed by the author;  
 —, *Beyond the Chindwin: Being an Account of the Adventures of Number Five Column of the Wingate Expedition into Burma, 1943* (1945)—Patrick Boyle's copy;  
 — Another copy (2nd imp., May 1945);  
 Halley, David, *With Wingate in Burma: Being the Story of the Adventures of Sergeant Tony Aubrey of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment during the 1943 Wingate Expedition into Burma* (2nd imp., Jan. 1945);  
 Hedley, John, *Jungle Fighter: Infantry Officer, Chindit & S.O.E. Agent in Burma, 1941-1945* (Brighton 1996);  
 James, Richard Rhodes, *Chindit* (1980)—with extensive personal annotations by S. Threadgall, evidently a WAFF NCO serving with the Chindits;  
 Jeffrey, W. F., *Sunbeams like Swords* (3rd imp., 1951);  
 Masters, John, *The Road Past Mandalay: A Personal Narrative* (1961);  
 Mead, Peter, *Orde Wingate and the Historians* (1987);  
 Painter, Robin, *A Signal Honour: With the Chindits and XIV Army in Burma* (1999);  
 Rolo, Charles J., *Wingate's Raiders: An account of the incredible adventure that raised the curtain on the Battle of Burma* (1944)—Wavell's copy, he having contributed one of two forewords;  
 Sharpe, Phil, *To Be a Chindit* (1995);  
 Shaw, Jesse, *Special Force: A Chindit's Story* (1986);  
 Towill, Bill, *A Chindit's Chronicle* (Tadworth, Surrey, privately printed, 1990, pbk)—signed copy;  
 Tulloch, Derek, *Wingate: In Peace and War* (1972)—inscribed by the author;  
 Wilcox, W. A., *Chindit Column 76* (1945).

£7,500

[65880]



30.

**CHURCHILL, Winston S.** *London to Ladysmith via Pretoria. New Impression.* London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1900

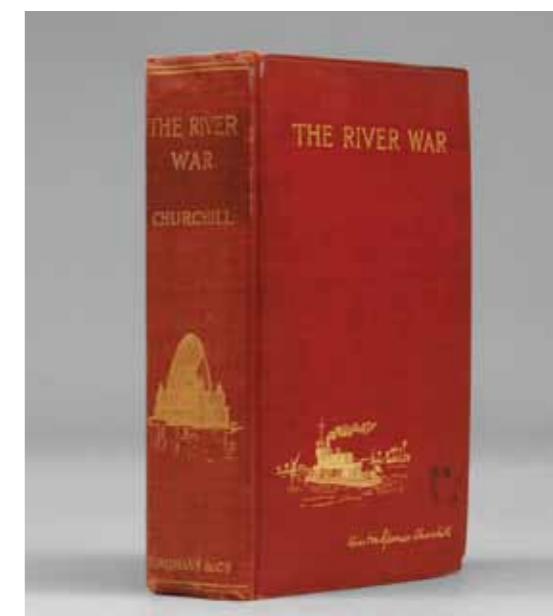
Octavo. Original tan cloth, illustration and titles to spine in red and gilt, illustration and titles to upper cover in red and black. Folding coloured map as frontispiece, 2 further folding maps, and 5 maps and plans to the text. Somewhat rubbed, wear at corners, some restoration to the joints and head and tail of the spine, browning particularly to the catalogue, overall a very good copy. Gift inscription dated in August 1900 to front pastedown, almost imperceptible on black endpapers, bookplate of Coleridge A House Library, Christ's Hospital, recording the presentation of the book by B. M. Sullivan in 1956.

First edition, second printing, this copy signed on the blank following the front free endpaper; a title infrequently encountered signed. "The volume essentially consists of 27 letters and telegrams to the *Morning Post* written between 26 October 1899 and 10 March 1900 ... It is, as Churchill said in his Introductory Note, 'mainly a personal record of my adventures and impressions during the first five months of the African War. It may also be found to give a tolerably coherent account of the operations conducted by Sir Redvers Buller for the Relief of Ladysmith' "(Cohen).

Cohen A4.1.b.

£2,500

[62148]



31.

**CHURCHILL, Winston S.** *The River War. An Historical Account of the Reconquest of the Soudan.* London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1902

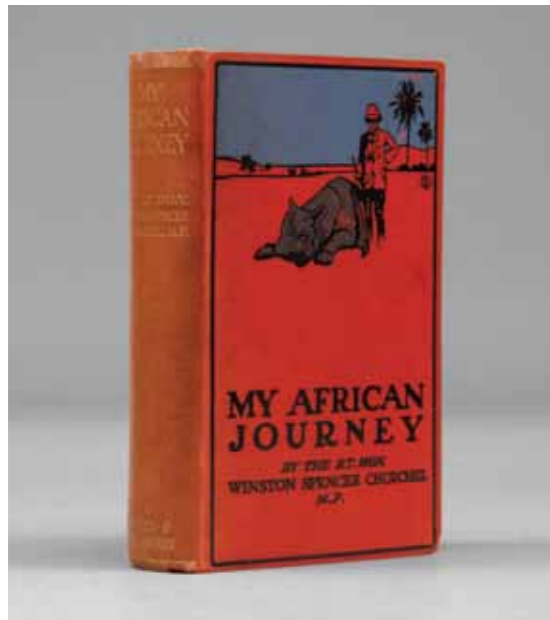
Octavo. Original red cloth, title gilt to front cover and spine, together with facsimile gilt signature and block of one of Kitchener's Nile gunboats to front cover, and of the Mahdi's tomb to spine, black endpapers. Photogravure portrait frontispiece of Kitchener, 14 coloured maps and plans, 6 of them folding, a further 8 sketch-maps in the text. A little rubbed and soiled, spine slightly sunned and a bit loose, both pastedowns slightly skinned by the removal of bookplates/issue-slips, light toning, very slightly shaken, about very good.

Second edition, revised, first one-volume edition; 1,000 copies published on 15 October 1902. The text had been revised considerably, and a new chapter added describing the ultimate destruction of the khalifa and the end of the war, making the account "at once accurate and complete."

Cohen A2.2; Woods A2(b).

£975

[73346]



32.

**CHURCHILL, Winston S.** *My African Journey*. With Sixty-One Illustrations from Photographs by the Author and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Wilson, and Three Maps. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1908

Octavo. Original red cloth, titles to spine gilt, titles and pictorial decoration to front cover in black, blue, and grey. Frontispiece, 47 pages of plates from photographs, and 3 maps of which one is folding. Spine faded, tiny chips from design on front cover, extremities rubbed, small bump to bottom corner of front cover and bottom edge of rear cover, front free endpaper toned. A very good copy.

First edition, first issue, only printing. *My African Journey* was the first book to derive purely from Churchill's journalism, as distinct from his work as a war correspondent. Before embarking he signed an extremely lucrative contract for the publication of a series of articles in *The Strand*, and for further publication in book form. What Churchill was offered is impressive testimony to his perceived drawing power, at £750 for five contributions he was receiving "more than Kipling, whom *The Strand* were paying £90 for his short stories; more than W. W. Jacobs, whose rate at the time was £110 for a story" (Pound, *The Strand Magazine*).

Cohen A27; Czech p.37; Woods A12.

£675

[76428]



**CHURCHILL AND A PRECURSOR TO ENIGMA**

33.

**CHURCHILL, Winston S.** Sir Percy Scott's account of his cypher type writer, with autograph letter signed from Churchill. London: 1913-19

Foolscap quarto cover letter—one page autograph letter signed on Admiralty stationery dated in 1919—from Sir Percy Scott to Captain Vyvyan (R. N. Vyvyan, one of Marconi's chief engineers both before and after the War) enclosing "all particulars of the Cypher Type Writer"; further foolscap sheet with Scott's description of the origins of the machine, and mounted recto a one-page autograph letter signed from Churchill on Admiralty Yacht stationery dated in 1913, expressing enthusiasm for the machine, and a further similar letter of the same year from Jellicoe on Admiralty stationery verso commending it; a 3-page copy-typescript, with manuscript emendations in Scott's hand setting out the evolution of his machine from 1907, and of Admiralty responses to it; 2 further sheets of copy typescript with extracts of



Admiralty assessments—from Graham Greene, uncle of the novelist and permanent secretary of the Admiralty—with 2 mounted silver gelatine photographs of the Pattern I and Pattern II machines; a 4-page copy typescript description of the working of the Pattern No. IV machine, together with the patent for improvements on that model, with 2 folding plates; single sheet with illustrations showing the ease of communication offered by the "Proposed System" over the "Admiralty System". Some minor damage from the removal of a staple, no loss of text, marginal soiling and browning, but overall very good.

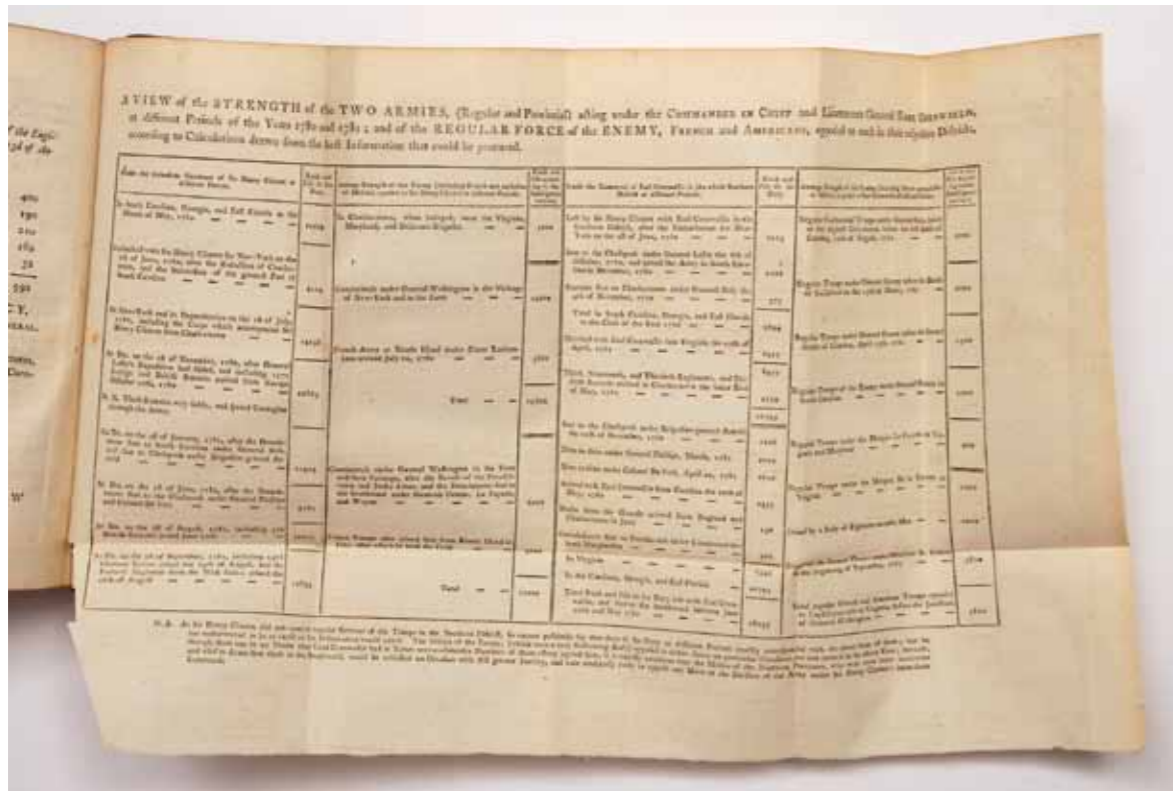
A fascinating group of papers outlining the history of Sir Percy Scott's efforts to persuade the Admiralty to adopt his "cyphering type writer", a sort of single-rotor proto-Enigma machine, or as Scott himself explains it in his autobiography, "a double typewriter, the message being sent in cipher and, passing through the typewriter, coming out *en clair*" (*Fifty Years in the Royal Navy*, p. 207). The papers include an excellent Churchill autograph letter and a very characteristic communiqué from Jellicoe. The entire package was sent in 1919 to Captain R. N. Vyvyan, an expert in communications who was one of Marconi's right-hand men, evidently in an attempt to revivify the idea following the War. Scott was a remarkable figure, one of early twentieth century's major innovators in naval technology, particularly in gunnery. "He possessed a unique genius, one that could grasp practical problems and exploit existing technology to improve the performance of systems. His contribution to the naval renaissance associated with Fisher was immense" (ODNB). During the Fleet manoeuvres of 1907 Scott had observed the errors and delays that attended decrypting coded signals, and set about developing a mechanical device for ciphering and deciphering.

Between 1907 and 1914 he offered four improvements upon his first design of 1907, with the Admiralty sporadically encouraging him in his efforts. In 1913 Scott managed to gather the influential support of Churchill as first lord of the Admiralty, and also of Jellicoe, the second sea lord. In his note Churchill enthuses; "All that I learn about your new deciphering machine fills me with hope that you have solved or are about to solve this difficult question. no time shall be lost by the Admiralty in coming to a decision." While Jellicoe congratulates himself on pulling the necessary strings to get a committee to "examine devices for mechanical cryptography" appointed "in the face of consistent opposition ... I've always been of the opinion that a machine was wanted, since you first spoke of it, but it was only lately that my opportunity has come." At the request of the Admiralty, Scott agreed to delay his application for a patent, but "War came and nothing more was done ... throughout the War they had to use the old book system."

A splendid Glen Baxterish illustration accompanies the papers, showing the idealized contrast between the delays and difficulties of the old system with the "silent room", and the impatient officers awaiting the delivery of the message, and the new, with the message being delivered to the captain *en clair* directly from the operator. In his covering letter to Vyvyan, Scott explains that "During the War they experienced the same difficulty that I had in 1907, and Jellicoe has mentioned it in his book", and hopes that "they might adopt the machine." According to a modern analysis of the Scott machine in the collection of the V & A, "the mechanism seems complex and expensive for what it achieves" and that it "seems less effective than the simpler Wheatstone device" (Davies, "Sir Percy Scott's Cypher," in *Cryptologia* vol. 8, issue 3, 1984). Inevitably Scott saw it as part of the conspiracy against him, advising Vyvyan that "to get over the difficulty of jealousy, my name in connection with it could be omitted." Scott had made a considerable fortune from the royalties agreements with Vickers on various of his gunnery innovations, making him "over £200,000 from sales to the Admiralty and various foreign governments. He was in the habit of taking his payment in handfuls of banknotes at Vickers's London office" (ODNB). A highly appealing group.

£2,500

[74546]



34.  
**(CLINTON–CORNWALLIS CONTROVERSY)**  
 The Narrative of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton ... Fifth Edition. [bound together with:] An Answer to that Part of the Narrative of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, which relates to the Conduct of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis ... [&] Observations on some Parts of the Answer of Earl Cornwallis to Sir Henry Clinton's Narrative ... [&] A Parting Word; or, a Summary Review of the Controversy between Sir Henry Clinton and Earl Cornwallis ... London: the first three J. Debrett, the last, R. Faulder and J. Bew, 1783

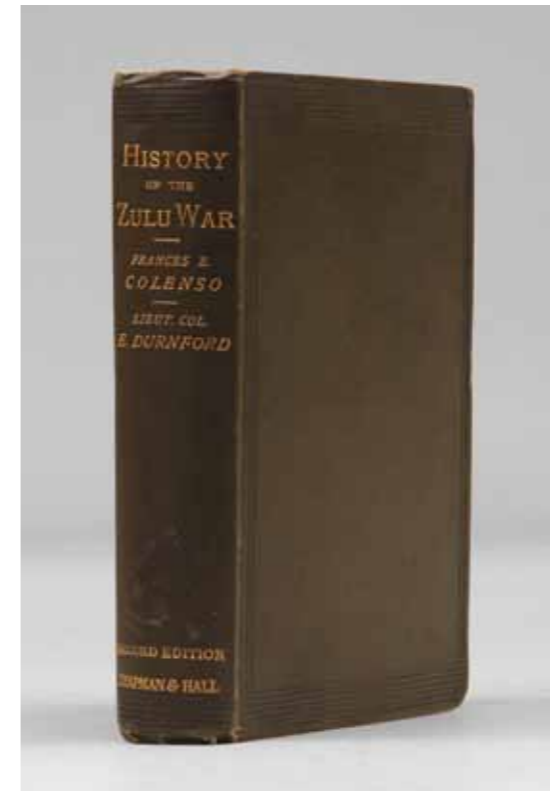
Octavo (213 × 219 mm), four items bound as one. Contemporary half calf, red morocco label, raised bands, gilt rules, marbled sides. Folding tables to the second- and third-named, that of the former double-sided. A little rubbed, joints just starting at the tail, but overall very good.

First editions, except the first-named, which is the fifth edition. An excellent group of pamphlets from the Clinton–Cornwallis controversy, three of

the major documents of the debate together with an extremely uncommon, anonymous contribution. “Clinton’s reputation rests almost entirely on his service in the American War of Independence. His performance was sometimes energetic and inspired, usually sound, and almost always marred by his inability, by what historians have come to see as a disordered personality, to work well with other generals and admirals and to carry out his own plans. He clearly understood the war as a whole ... Yet he was so unsure of himself, so hesitant in exercising authority, that he could not translate his insights into British victory. Nor could he avoid being blamed for Lord Cornwallis’s climactic defeat at Yorktown” (ODNB). The final pamphlet—firmly on Cornwallis’s side—is not in BL nor on COPAC, with just two copies on OCLC: Harvard and Clements Library.

Howes C-496, C-781, C-499; Sabin 13751, 16811; 13754; Parting Word, unrecorded.

£1,850 [59375]



35.  
**COLENZO, Frances E., & Edward Durnford.**  
 History of the Zulu War and its Origin. Second Edition, with Additions. London: Chapman and Hall, Limited, 1881

Octavo. Original brown cloth, spine lettered in gilt, blind rules to covers, brown endpapers. Folding coloured map at the rear, folding plan of Isandhlwana. Very lightly rubbed, corners turned, head and tail of the spine slightly crumpled, front free endpaper neatly replaced, light toning, a very nice copy.

Second edition—“very carefully revised, and [with] some new important matter inserted” including the plan of Isandhlwana—published a year after the first. Colenso was the daughter of the bishop of Natal, and a noted Zulu sympathiser. Durnford’s brother, Anthony, had died at Isandhlwana, “the central figure of a knot of brave men” (ODNB), in a last stand against the overwhelming Zulu force. He was made the scapegoat for the humiliating defeat, and his brother and Colenso “endeavoured through their writings and public lobbying to rehabilitate his reputation.” However, this work is far from a narrow apologia, but attempts to place the war within a wider political

context, severely criticising “the general policy of Sir Bartle Frere towards Zululand and its king, and it is maintained that the idea of the subjugation of the Zulus had occupied the minds of certain British statesmen since the year 1873, while it was well known that a war would be popular in Natal” (Mendelssohn). Decidedly uncommon.

Mendelssohn I, p. 355; Raugh 37.

£1,500 [74106]

36.  
**COLUMBUS, Christopher.** The Spanish Letter of Columbus to Luis de Sant’ Angel Escribano de Racion of the Kingdom of Aragon Dated 15 February 1493 reprinted in facsimile, translated, and edited from the unique copy of the original edition (printed at Barcelona early in April 1493). London: Bernard Quaritch, 1891

Folio. Original quarter red roan, red cloth boards, unlettered, dark green endpapers, red morocco inner hinges, all as issued. Spine ends rubbed, rear morocco hinge lifting at foot, a few minor marks to the cloth, a very good copy.

First edition, presentation copy to George Earle Buckle, inscribed on the blank facing the title: “Presented to the Editor of the Times by Bernard Quaritch, London, Feb. 14, 1891”. At this time it was thought that Columbus wrote three letters describing the discoveries of his first voyage: one addressed to Luis de Santangel, keeper of accounts of Aragon, dated 15 February 1493; which was sent along with a second addressed to Ferdinand and Isabella, of which no copy has survived; and a third sent to Gabriel Sanchez, treasurer of Aragon, dated 15 March 1493. More likely is that all three letters were derived from the lost single manuscript sent to Ferdinand and Isabella from which copies were then made and endorsed to several court officials. Nevertheless the Santangel letter is the earliest surviving and this, the only extant copy of the first edition, was acquired by the London bookseller Bernard Quaritch in 1891, and published in this tall facsimile edition with an introduction by Quaritch’s chief cataloguer Michael Kerney. The letter itself was sold to the Lenox Library in New York, now the New York Public Library, where it still resides.

£800 [71490]





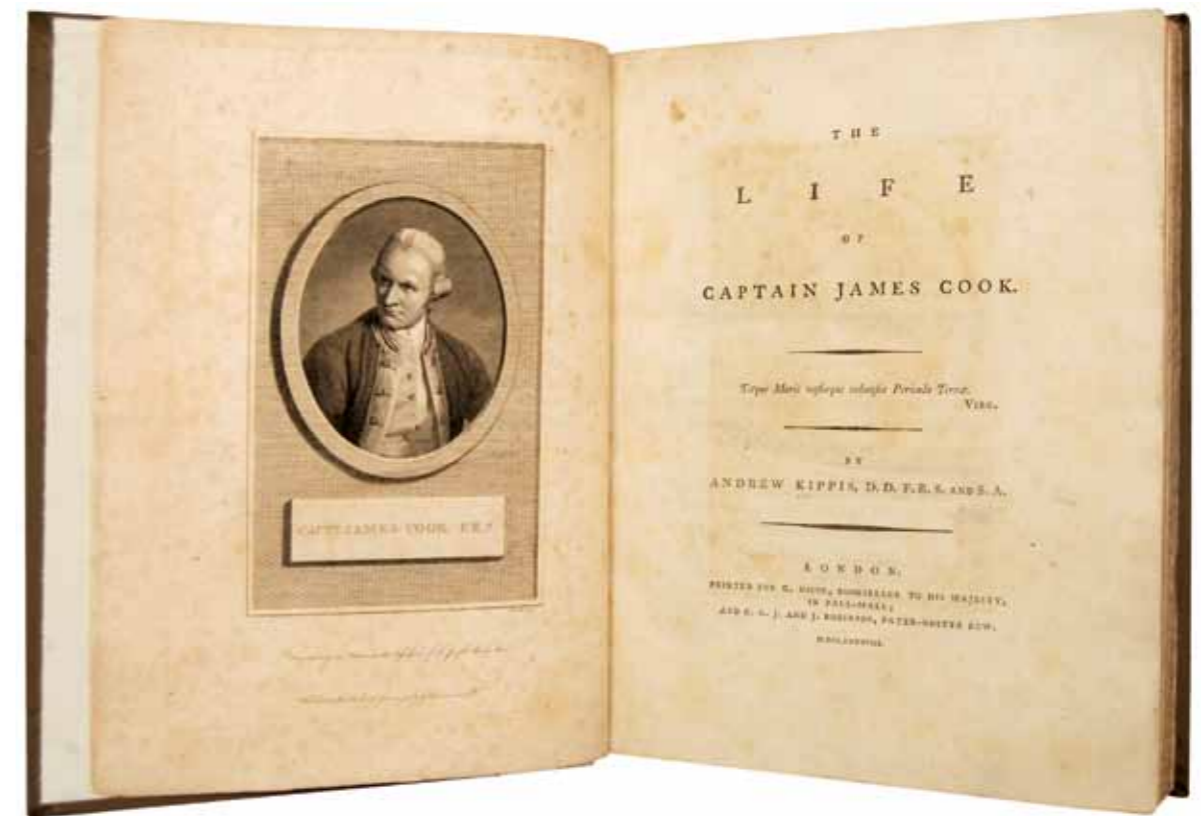
37.

**COOK, James.** *An Account of the Voyages ... for Making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere ...; A Voyage towards the South Pole, and Round the World ...; A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean ...* London: for W. Strahan; and T. Cadell [First & Second Voyages]; for G. Nicol; and T. Cadell [Third Voyage], 1773–85

Together 9 volumes: 8 quarto text volumes (287 × 210 mm) and folio atlas (540 × 340 mm). Text volumes in contemporary calf, all volumes rebounded, red morocco lettering- and numbering-pieces to spines, flat bands with gilt floral roll, foliate centre-tool to compartments, broad foliate rolled panel to covers with inner panel in blind, dotted edge-roll, marbled edges and endpapers, quatrefoil roll to turn-ins; atlas in contemporary half calf, marbled sides, gilt rules to spine, original tissue-guards retained throughout. First voyage: 3 volumes, first edition with 52 plates, maps & charts, most of them double-page or folding; Second voyage: 2 volumes, first edition, with copperplate portrait of Cook by Basire after Hodges, 63 plates, maps and charts, a number of them double-page or folding, and folding letterpress

table: Third voyage, second edition, 3 volumes and folio atlas, with a total of 87 plates, maps and charts, several of them folding. Near-contemporary armorial bookplates of George Tyrell to front pastedowns of text volumes, ownership inscription of Thomas S. Gooch to front pastedown of the atlas. A little rubbed, some joints just starting, occasional offsetting as often, sporadic spotting and browning, a few minor marginal splits, but overall a very good set, attractive and sensitively restored.

First, first, and second editions respectively. A complete set of the official accounts of Captain Cook's three voyages around the world. "Cook did more to clarify the geographical knowledge of the southern hemisphere than all his predecessors had done together. He was the first really scientific navigator and his voyages made great contributions to many fields of knowledge" (Hill). His contributions to the advancement of knowledge were widely recognised in his own time. During his third voyage, when Britain and America were at war, Benjamin Franklin, who had met Cook in London and was then serving as the Colonies' representative at the court in Paris, wrote a general



*laissez passer* for the expedition, requesting that the American and French fleets leave them unmolested, declaring that "The increase of geographical knowledge facilitates the communication between distant nations in the exchange of useful products and manufactures and the extension of arts whereby the common enjoyments of human life are multiply'd and augmented, and science of other kinds encreas'd to the benefit of mankind in general." Cook's many discoveries resulted in British claims in Alaska, British Columbia, Oregon, Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii, the last of which he regarded as his most valuable discovery but where he met his death. "He also suggested the existence of Antarctic land in the southern ice ring, a fact which was not proved until the explorations of the nineteenth century" (PMM).

Hill, 783, 358, 361; Howgego I, C173, 174, 175, 176; NMM, I, 565, 577, 586; PMM 223 (second voyage); Sabin 30934, 16245, 16250.

£35,000

[74882]

38.

**(COOK, James) KIPPIS, Andrew.** *The Life of Captain James Cook.* London: G. Nicol and G.G.J. and J. Robinson, 1788

Quarto (289 × 223 mm). White paper backstrip with paper label backing brown paper boards in imitation of period boards, edges sprinkled blue. Frontispiece portrait. Half-title bound in. A little rubbed and soiled, frontispiece and title page somewhat foxed, scattered light foxing else, a small tear, no loss, to title page with archival tissue repair verso, a very good copy.

First edition of the "first English biography of Cook ... intended to give a well-balanced account of his life from birth to death, including his family and early years, and the capacities in which he was engaged prior to the famous voyages ... The Newfoundland and Labrador surveys are discussed, and the three voyages are dealt with in great narrative depth. Kippis includes Samwell's narrative of Cook's death" (Hill).

Beddie, 32; Hill 935; Holmes, 69; Kroepelien, 647.

£2,450

[70808]



39.

**CORYATE, Thomas.** *Coryates Crudities Hastily gobbled up in five moneths travels ... newly digested in the hungry aire of Odcombe in the county of Somerset, and now dispersed to the nourishment of the travelling members of this kingdome.* London: W[illiam] S[tansby, for the author,] 1611

Quarto (216 × 152 mm). Late nineteenth-century pinkish brown morocco by F. Bedford (signed on front free endpaper verso), sides panelled in gilt with a French fillet with a fleuron at corners, spine richly gilt in compartments between raised bands, gilt-lettered direct, gilt decorative rolls to turn-ins, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Engraved title-page (inlaid at time of rebinding), 4 engraved plates (2 folding), engraved illustrations within text, woodcut initials and headpieces. With the bookplate of Albert Ehrman, the Broxbourne Library. Front joint tender, inner hinge restored, some soiling on letterpress title and preliminaries, mended tear in leaf R8 entering but not obscuring text, small rust hole in lower margin of leaf Ee8, quires R through T slightly shaken, a very good copy.

First edition. Thomas Coryate (1577?–1617), who had been an unofficial court jester in the household of Henry, Prince of Wales, made a tour, often on foot, from London to Venice and back again, finally hanging up his shoes in Odcombe church. His narrative has many points of historical interest. His description of how Italians shielded themselves from the sun resulted in what is thought to

be the first mention of "umbrella" in English literature. He acquired a table fork, almost unknown in England, and imitated the Italian fashion of eating. While in Switzerland he heard the story of William Tell, and his admirable rendering is cited as the earliest in English. The book is also celebrated for its selection of mock-panegyric verses by the most illustrious authors of the day, including Jonson, Chapman, Donne, Campion, Harington, Drayton and others.

Grolier, Langland to Wither 49; Keynes, Donne, 70; Pforzheimer 218; STC 5808.

£20,000 [72181]

40.

**COULTER, John.** *Adventures on the Western Coast of South America, and the Interior of California: including a Narrative of Incidents at the Kingsmill Islands, New Ireland, New Britain, New guinea, and other Islands in the Pacific Ocean; with an Account of the Natural Productions, and the Manners and Customs, in Peace and War, of the Various Savage Tribes visited.* London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1847

2 volumes in one, octavo (186 × 113 mm). Contemporary emerald green morocco by J. Kelly, spine lettered in gilt, raised bands, compartments gilt with foliate arabesques within a broad panel, panelling to both covers in gilt and blind featuring an attractive palmette roll, foliate

edge-roll, all edges gilt, inner gilt dentelles, marbled endpapers, narrow brown silk page-marker. Minimal shelf-wear, light toning, a very pretty copy.

First edition. Account of Coulter's time on-board the Stratford whaler, captain Abijah Locke c.1833–6, the book opening with an account of a successful whale chase. A ship's surgeon, "little seems to be known of Coulter beyond his personal narratives" (Howgego). A keen observer and an engaging writer, Coulter offers an informative and highly readable narrative, Hill noting that "the early materials on California and Melanesia are of importance". With a prize inscription on the bound-in original front free endpaper presenting the book to Master Herbert Kelly in 1855. Herbert would appear to be the son of the bookbinder John Kelly, which would explain why this binding is of far better quality than an average mid-nineteenth-century prize binding. A very nice copy of a far from common book.

Hill 386; Howes 802; Howgego, II, C51; Sabin 17143.

£675 [76846]

41.

**CURZON, George Nathaniel.** *Persia and the Persian Question.* London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1892

2 volumes, octavo (211 × 129 mm). Contemporary dark green half morocco, spine lettered in gilt, flat bands attractively tooled, floral devices in compartments, single gilt rules, linen sides, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. 43 plates, numerous illustrations to the text, large folding linen-backed map at rear of volume I, 9 full-page maps in all. Somewhat rubbed at the extremities, headcap of volume I a little chipped, light toning, a very good set.

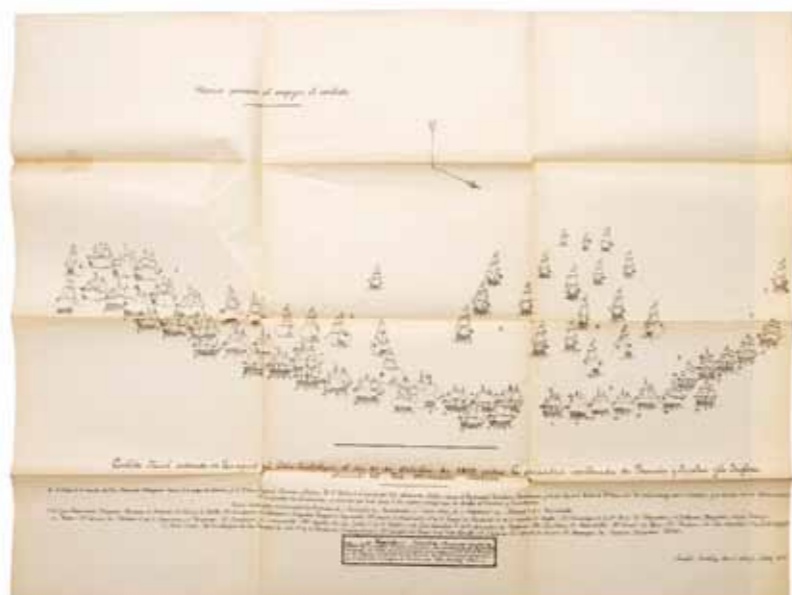
First edition. "The period of Curzon's great travels began in August 1887 with a journey round the world followed by a visit to Russia and central Asia in 1888–9, a long tour of Persia in 1889–90, an expedition to the Far East in 1892, and a daring foray through the Pamir to Afghanistan in 1894. A bold and compulsive traveller, fascinated by oriental life and geography, he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his exploration of the source of the Oxus. Yet the main purpose of his journeys was political: they formed part of a vast and comprehensive project to study the problems of Asia and their implications for British India. At the same time they reinforced



his pride in his nation and her imperial mission" (ODNB). Published on his return, *Persia* was a major factor in establishing his reputation as the country's "most knowledgeable politician on Asiatic affairs". Ghani remarks on Curzon's acute powers of observation and analysis: "no detail ever escaped him. His book can still be used as a topographical guide for travel in Iran."

Ghani 87.

£975 [71967]



42.

**DESBRIÈRE, Édouard.** *La Campagne Maritime de 1805. Trafalgar.* Paris: Librairie Militaire R. Chapelot Et Cie., 1907

Octavo (249 × 162 mm). Modern blue morocco, spine lettered in gilt, narrow bands with gilt fine rope-twist roll, three-master roundel gilt in compartments, gilt rope-twist edge-roll, top edge gilt, the other uncut. 20 maps, charts and battle plans, 15 of them folding, 5 of these in a pocket, diagrams and tables to the text. Light toning to the text, else a very good copy, handsomely bound.

First edition. For his highly influential *Campaign of Trafalgar*, Julian Corbett relied heavily on Desbrière's "monumental work ... published under the direction of the Section Historique de l'État-major de l'Armée; it contains the first attempt to form a real Staff History of the campaign, and although it makes no pretence of dealing adequately with the unpublished English material, it places us for the first time in a position to see that campaign as it really was." Uncommon, and here very attractively presented.

£1,500

[71978]

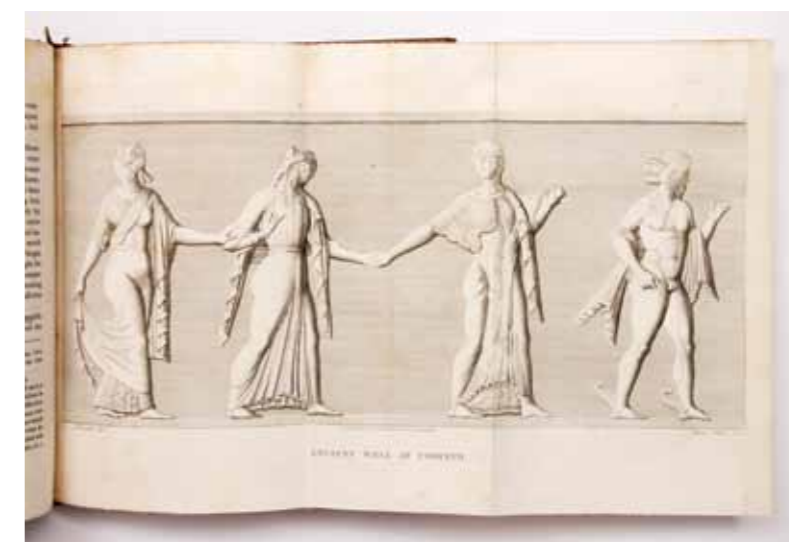
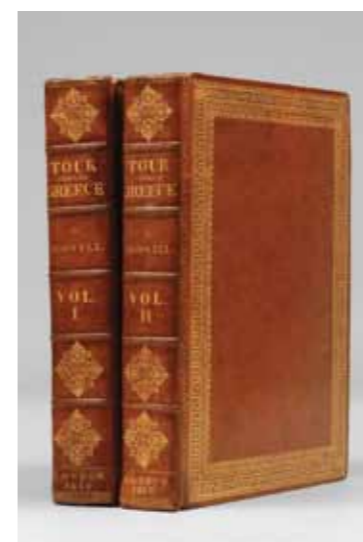
43.

**DISTON, John.** *The Seaman's Guide*, (Collected chiefly from the Experience of the Author: The other Parts compiled from latest and best Survey's of the English, French,

Dutch, and Danes,) containing the Courses by the Compass, and distances from Place to place, for all the Coasts of Europe, and many of Africa and Asia: With the Variation laid down as observed in the Year 1780. A New Edition, improved. London: D. Steel, 1783

Landscape octavo. Original sail-cloth over thin card wraps. Endpapers a little browned, the occasional spot of foxing, but overall a very good copy.

ESTC records only the BL copy of this edition. RLIN adds John Carter Brown Library, which is also bound in sail-cloth. The earliest edition recorded by ESTC is the "new edition" of 1779 (BL only), followed by an edition of 1780, also BL only. COPAC gives the first edition as a Liverpool-printed edition of 1770 (Oxford, Bodley only). "John Diston's *Seaman's Guide*, first published in 1770, was a small oblong volume giving just the courses and distances for passages from Ushant to Bergen and the Baltic. Diston, a Trinity House pilot, wrote it 'for those who know not the use of sea-charts, or may not be properly provided with correct charts for their voyages'. Diston evidently had some mistrust of charts himself, as he believed his courses and distances would be 'much more correct' than those taken from charts, particularly in the Baltic. Diston was proved right; the verbal tradition was still well alive, and the *Seaman's Guide* filled a need. It ran to many editions, the area covered was extended, a tide table and full directions, written by a coal trade pilot, were added, and it lived on into



the nineteenth century" (Susanna Fisher, *Journal of Navigation*, vol. 54, issue 02, May 2001).

Adams & Waters 727; Witt 259.

£1,250

[72317]

44.

**DODWELL, Edward.** *Classical and Topographical Tour through Greece, during the Years 1801, 1805, and 1806.* London: Rodwell and Martin, 1819

2 volumes, quarto (259 × 205 mm). Contemporary russet by Gilmour of Salisbury with his ticket, narrow bands with dashed roll, spine gilt-lettered direct in second, third and fourth compartments, gilt quatrefoil lozenge in others, broad Greek key roll panel to sides enclosing a finer foliate roll, fleur-de-lis edge roll, vivid orange edges and endpapers, unusual broken zigzag roll to turn-ins, dark orange silk page-markers still present, one still attached. Folding engraved map with route traced in red ink, 66 engraved plates (3 double-page, one folding, 2 hand-coloured), engraved illustrations in the text. All original tissue-guards in place. A little shelf-wear, some very skilful restoration on the joints and just into one lettered panel of the spine, light browning, and some offsetting to the tissue-guards, but plates and text clean.

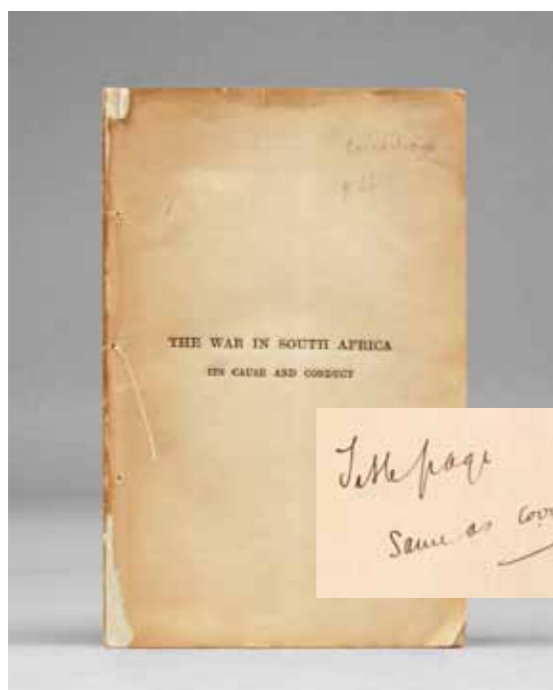
First edition of "this remarkable work" (Blackmer), describing both classical and modern Greece. It was the outcome of Dodwell's two tours through the region, the first in the company of Sir William Gell in 1801 taking in the Ionian Islands and the Troad; and the second in

1805–06, while technically as prisoner of war of the French, extensively covering the mainland, before making a return to the islands. Between them Dodwell and his Italian artist Simone Pomardi made over a thousand drawings, and Dodwell accrued an important numismatic collection and "an impressive collection of classical antiquities" (ODNB). While excavating tombs near Corinth, he was "informed by the villagers 'that a Jew of Corinth, who had lately been digging in this spot, had found several vases'. On visiting this person, Dodwell found and procured an inscribed vase, the lid of which depicted a wild-boar chase, with the names of the actors written beside each painted human figure." The Dodwell Pyxis, which features in the two coloured plates, is one of the most notable examples of the Middle Corinthian oriental style; after Dodwell's death it was sold to the Munich Pinakothek (now the Staatliche Antikensammlungen und Glyptothek). A far from common work, this an extremely handsome copy in a pleasingly quirky, high quality provincial binding, judiciously restored; with the ownership inscriptions and crested bookplates of Sir John Slade, who served with distinction in the Peninsula (Busaco, Fuentes d'Onoro, Corunna, and Liera) and whose son, Admiral Sir Adolphus Slade, served with the Turkish navy and published several books on the region including *Records of Travel in Turkey, Greece, and of a Cruise in the Black Sea* (1833).

Atabey 356; Blackmer 492; Weber I, 62.

£6,500

[75350]



PRINTER'S SETTING COPY WITH DOYLE'S AUTOGRAPH CORRECTIONS TOWARDS THE SECOND ISSUE

45.

**DOYLE, Arthur Conan.** *The War in South Africa. Its Cause and Conduct.* [London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1902]

Octavo. Original wraps, lacks the upper wrap. Housed in dark brown morocco-backed folding case, red morocco spine label, marbled sides. Lacks title page, half-title somewhat browned, light toning else.

First edition, first issue, a printer's setting copy of the work that won Doyle his knighthood, with autograph corrections towards the second issue on two pages. Doyle had "enthusiastically supported" (ODNB) the war against the Boers, serving at the Longman Hospital based at the Ramblers Club on the outskirts of Bloemfontein. Following the war he produced both a general history of the war, *The Great Boer War* (1900), and the present work in which he defended "British policy if not always British practice." This was rapidly issued in all the major European languages, including Russian, and also Norwegian, Portuguese, Hungarian, Romanian, Tamil, Welsh and Braille, becoming "the major international advocate of the British case in the controversial war, and bowing to his

mother's insistence a somewhat reluctant Conan Doyle accepted a knighthood for it in 1902." Here Doyle has marked up a copy of the first with some corrections for the second issue that followed a month later. In pencil on the half-title he has written "corrections"; on the first blank, noting in ink "Title page, same as cover"; and at page 154 he has toned down some of his comments on the German press, removing intensifiers, and revising the final sentence of a paragraph, adding the new 16-word final clause in holograph.

Green & Gibson B3; Mendelssohn I, p. 485.

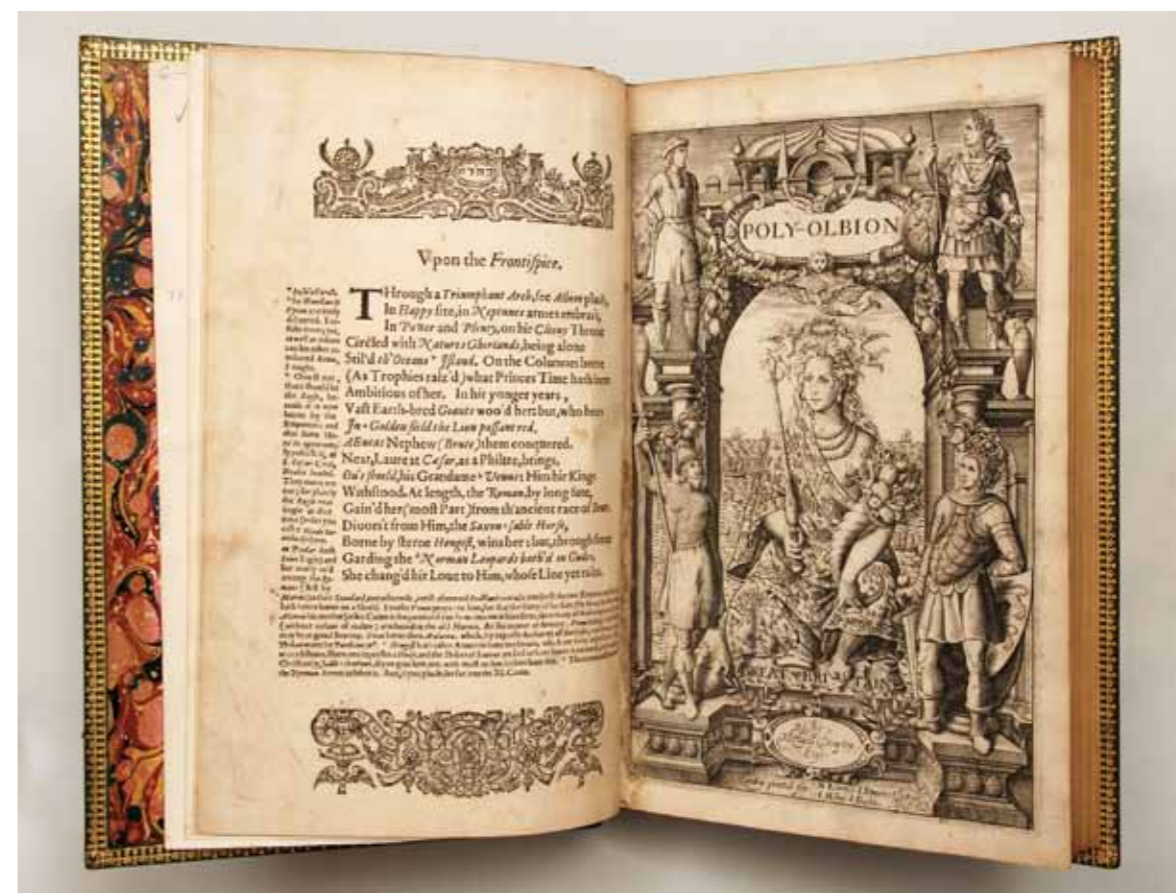
£3,250

[70902]

46.

**DRAYTON, Michael.** [Poly-Olbion.] A chorographical description of all the tracts, rivers, mountains, forests, and other Parts of this Renowned Isle of Great Britain, With intermixture of the most Remarkable Stories, Antiquities, Wonders, Rarities, Pleasures, and Commodities of the same. Divided into two Bookes; the latter containing twelve Songs, never before Imprinted. Digested into a Poem. With a Table added, for direction to those Occurrences of Story and Antiquitie, whereunto the Course of the Volume easily leades not. London: for John Marriot, John Grimsmand, and Thomas Dewe, 1622

Folio (278 × 180 mm), 2 parts in one volume, third issue of part I with final sheet correctly signed "Dd" and "Finis" omitted between headpiece and tailpiece (McKerrow & Ferguson 183, 186) on Dd2r; variant of part 2 with author's name inserted above printer's device on title. Nineteenth-century green morocco, sides panelled in gilt within an outer frame of two dotted rolls enclosing a triple fillet gilt, spine lettered in second compartment and placed and dated at foot, other compartments richly gilt, decorative roll gilt around turn-ins, spot-marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Engraved allegorical additional title page by W. Hole of Britannia seated beneath triumphal arch with figures of conquerors, engraved portrait of the poem's dedicatee Prince Henry by W. Hole, separate title page to second part, 30 double-page engraved maps representing each region (one map duplicated), woodcut head- and tailpieces and initials. Presentation inscription on front endpaper dated 1784 to William Reynolds; armorial bookplate of the politician, antiquary and genealogist Evelyn Philip Shirley



(1812–1882). Frontispiece and title page extended with some slight repairs just affecting plate, a few tiny tears to maps neatly repaired, Dorset map trimmed at foot to the neatline, Essex map a little shorter at foot and just trimmed to the neatline at outer corners, some minor staining and wear to leaves at beginning and end, a few minor scuff marks to covers, a very good copy.

First complete edition, with all thirty sections. Drayton been working on his well-researched magnum opus at least since 1598, effectively setting into a poem the contemporary antiquarian topographical researches of Leland, Camden, Norden, Selden, and William Burton. Drayton published the first part of eighteen songs in 1612, with notes by his friend, the antiquary and scholar John Selden. Drawing upon a humanist historical method, these notes first articulated Selden's historical method by stressing the importance of "Synchronisme", the using as primary sources documents from as close as possible to the historical events under analysis. The allegorical engraved title shows "Great Britaine", positioned so as to give her the same shape as her nation, a

sceptre in one hand, a cornucopia cradled in her other arm, surrounded by her four lovers/conquerors: Brute, Julius Caesar, Hengst, and William the Conqueror. The image prefigures the artistic method of the poem, in which Drayton describes the land in terms of the human body. The impressive volume is illustrated with Hole's maps, visualised in a uniquely poetic and mythic manner. Omitting practically all geographical features except rivers, and eschewing conventional divisions into administrative units, they depict mythical creatures growing out of rivers or occupying isolated hilltops, the rivers pulsating like veins across the landscape, referring back to a fabulous mythology claiming to represent the national essence of England and Wales. Also included is Hole's striking portrait of the 18-year-old Prince Henry, the poem's dedicatee, whose early death robbed Drayton of a patron.

STC 7228 & 7229; Grolier Langland to Wither 84; Pforzheimer 308 & 309.

£10,000

[77535]

47.

**DUBERLY, Frances Isabella Locke, Mrs. Henry.** *Journal kept during the Russian War: From the Departure of the Army from England in April, 1854, to the Fall of Sebastopol.* London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1855

Octavo. Original brown blind-stamped sand-grain cloth, spine lettered in gilt, terracotta endpapers with ads to the pastedowns. A little rubbed, corners bumped, spine sunned, light browning, else a very good copy.

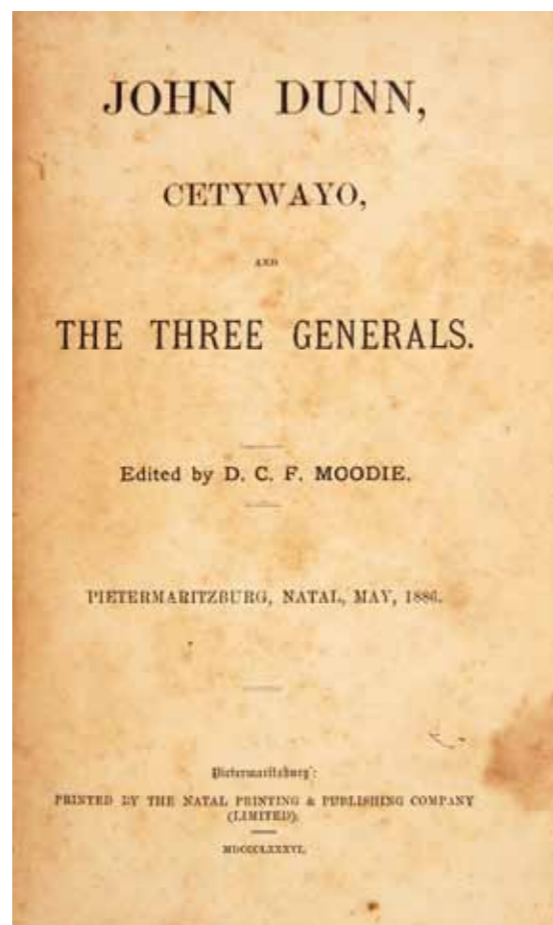
First edition of this elusive and highly desirable narrative of the Crimean War, by the wife of Paymaster Henry Duberly of the 8th Hussars, part of the legendary light brigade. "Although she missed the battle of the Alma and saw only the aftermath of the battle of Inkerman, she witnessed the cavalry charges at Balaklava and the assault on Malakhov, experienced the winter privations, and rode into Sevastopol soon after it fell. Fanny recorded these events daily. She possessed a ready pen, eyes perceptive to detail, youthful self-confidence, and an incisive style softened by candid pathos. Anonymous extracts from her letters home were leaked to the London press, encouraging her to ask her sister Selina's husband, Francis Marx, to edit her journal for publication. He toned down suspected indiscretions and the book reads less vividly than her letters (now held in the British Library), but a convincing realism survived the excisions and the *Journal Kept During the Russian War* sold well at Christmas 1855. Readers who anticipated a more heroic romanticism were, however, left uneasy, while Queen Victoria was offended by Fanny's ingenuous wilfulness" (ODNB).

£550 [385635]

48.

**DUNN, John.** *John Dunn, Cetywayo, and the Three Generals.* Edited by D. C. F. Moodie. Pietermaritzburg, Natal, May, 1886. Pietermaritzburg: Printed by the Natal Printing & Publishing Company (Limited), 1886

Octavo (208 × 130 mm). Near contemporary black skiver-backed green linen boards. Rubbed at the extremities, the corners and fore-edges through, spine scuffed



and chipped at the head, browned and spotted throughout, last leaf crudely repaired, and a couple of other leaves with minor stamp-paper repairs, about very good.

First edition. Uncommon: not on BLPC; COPAC has copies at Oxford and Cambridge only, well-represented in South Africa on OCLC with ten copies, but just six in the US. This copy with the ownership inscription of Harriette Colenso (1847–1932), eldest daughter of John William Colenso, the first bishop of Natal. Her "devoted support" (ODNB) for him during his life had earned her the Zulu name uDhledhlwe ("walking stick"). On his death in 1883, Harriette "became the acknowledged family leader" and inheritor of his role as the leading European advocate of the rights of the Zulu people. "Radical historians are impatient of white missionaries, and it is disconcerting for the Church of the Province of South Africa, so vigorously critical of twentieth-century apartheid, to recall what was shabby in the way the Colensos were treated earlier. In addition, current political

perspectives blur the image of the Colensos, especially Harriette: Zulu loyalists appear reluctant to recognize the role of a white woman in fostering Zulu nationality. On the other hand, opponents of political movements based on ethnicity are uneasy about the way the Colensos praised Zulu national identity. In their own view the Colensos were simply loyal to their father's memory and his commitment 'to love righteousness and deal justly'."

Dunn's work is a self-justificatory account of events surrounding the Anglo-Zulu War. Known as the "White Chief of the Zulu" after the annexation of the country by the British, his kraal Emangete was recognised as a native reserve. The tone of the piece can be inferred from comments in the editor's preface: Bulwer, "the hesitant and timid tool of a set of vacillating, invertebrate, weak-kneed and unprincipled political poltroons"; and "a Liberal Government under Gladstone, who seemed and seem to revel in heartlessly abandoning devoted loyalists." Dunn was requested to deliver Bulwer's ultimatum to Cetewayo but refused. A copy was left with him nevertheless, and the text is reprinted here in full. Mendelssohn draws attention to the less controversial aspects of the book: "there is a great deal of information in the volume, and the notes on the sport of the country, and the instructions to hunters, are particularly interesting"; with which Czech concurs, noting "two chapters on his hunts after buffalo, rhinoceros, hippo, lion, kudu, and various other antelopes, and also an interesting section of hunting bushbuck and other game with Zulu chief Cetywayo." Rarely encountered, and here with a superb provenance.

Czech p. 88; Mendelssohn I, p. 494-5.

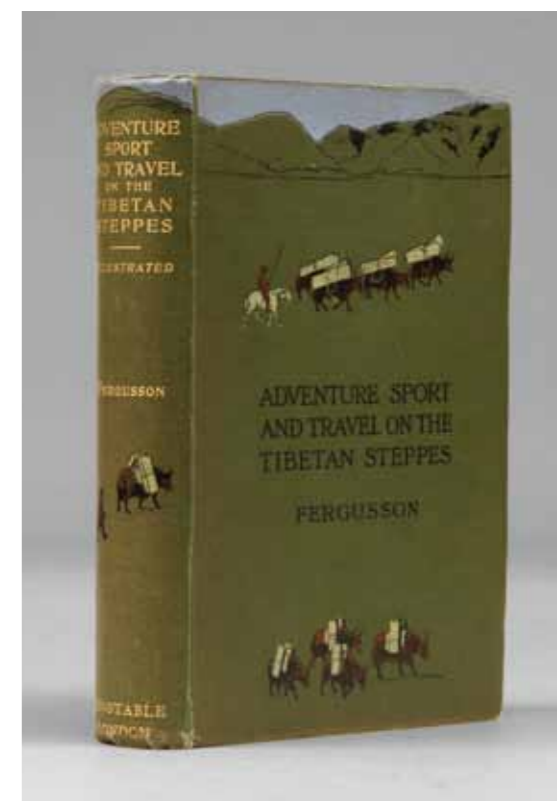
£1,500 [73721]

49.

**FERGUSSON, W. N.** *Adventure Sport and Travel on the Tibetan Steppes.* London: Constable and Company Limited, 1911

Octavo. Original green pictorial cloth, spine lettered in gilt and in black to front cover. Photogravure portrait frontispiece, numerous illustrations, 27 of them full-page, 2 folding maps at the rear. Just a little rubbed, corners bumped, light foxing to the ends and prelims., but otherwise an unusually nice copy.

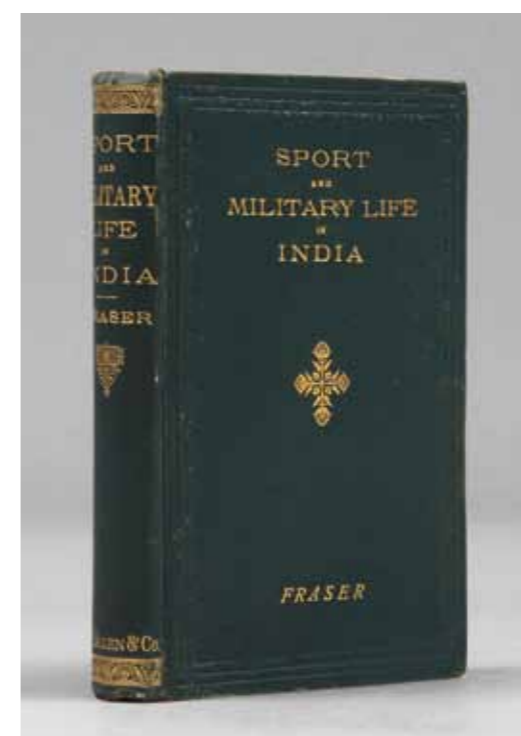
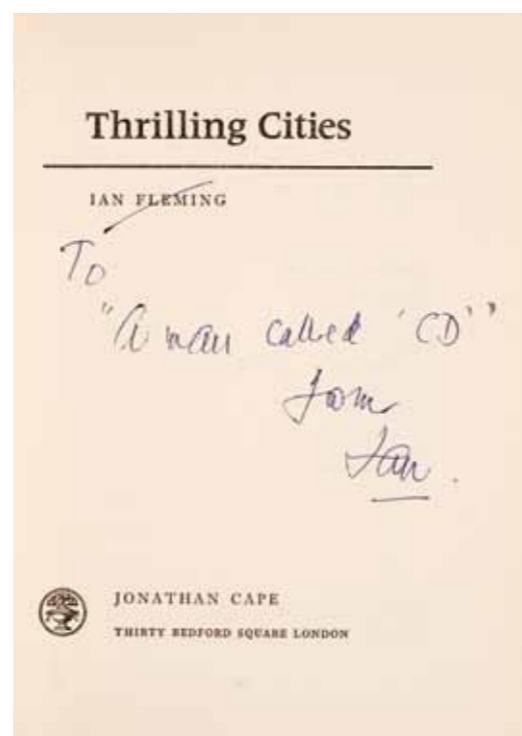
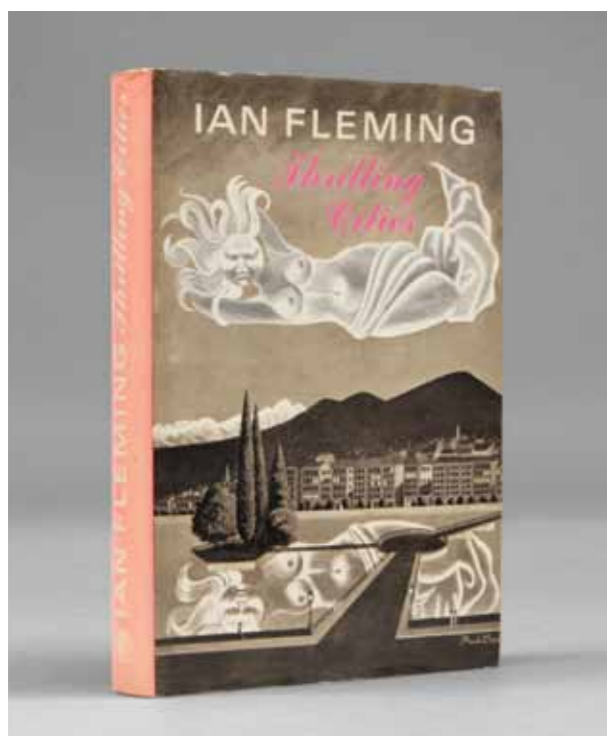
First edition. Account of two expeditions "mounted by John Weston Brooke and C. H. Meares



across the Tibetan steppes and into Western China. The author joined the pair when they reached Chentu. The trio hunted wild boar and goral [a species of wild goat] in Wassu province, then proceeded down the Min River in search of penyang (blue sheep) but were unable to procure one. In the Taokwan valley, serows [another variety of Asian goat] were bagged. Meares journeyed into Changmin territory where he collected a takin [gnu-goat, or mountain chamois]. It was during a trip to Lololand that Brooke was murdered, his body eventually recovered by Fergusson" (Czech). The purpose of Brooke's expeditions was to discover the relation of the Sampo—now the Yarlung Sampo—and the Brahmaputra rivers. He was killed over a misunderstanding with a Lolo chief over the payment of guides. An excellent copy.

Yakushi F29.

£600 [75570]



50.

**FLEMING, Ian.** *Thrilling Cities*. London: Jonathan Cape, 1963

Octavo. Original white cloth backed paper covered boards, titles to spine gilt, black endpapers, top edge stained black. With the dust jacket. 48 pages of illustrations from photos. Boards lightly rubbed and bumped at extremities. A very good copy in the jacket.

First edition, first impression. The dedication copy, inscribed by the author on the title page, "To 'a man called 'CD' ' from Ian". The printed author's note reads "Nothing remains but to dedicate this biased, cranky but at least zestful hotch-potch to my friends and colleagues on The Sunday Times in London and abroad, and particularly to a man called 'CD', who pulled the trigger ...". Sir Charles Denis Hamilton was a close friend and colleague of Ian Fleming, a director of Kemsley Newspapers and editor of the *Sunday Times*. Fleming had written seven James Bond novels when he was approached by Hamilton with a plum journalistic assignment: to take a five-week, all-expenses-paid trip to visit the world's most exciting cities. Fleming's trip took in Hong Kong, Macau and Tokyo, then Honolulu, and back home via the major

US cities. The material he gathered for this book also furnished much of the backdrop and research for the five Bond novels and seven short stories that would follow.

£12,500

[76459]

51.

**FRASER, Thomas Gamble.** *Records of Sport and Military Life in Western India*. With an Introduction by Colonel G. B. Malleson. London: W. H. Allen & Co., 1881

Octavo. Original green cloth, spine lettered in gilt and front cover, "bamboo" panel in blind to covers, pale cream endpapers. Very slightly rubbed, light marginal toning, a very good copy indeed. Ink stamp of Cambridge's, Bombay to front pastedown.

First edition of this uncommon "autobiography based on Fraser's journals presenting his military experiences as well as those of sport. Near Bombay he participated in pig sticking, while near Khandesh he hunted tiger. Near Assirgarh, he bagged bison and bear, with additional adventures hunting more tiger and sambur in the vicinity of Burhanpur. He also relates incidents of shooting fish!" (Czech). Fraser served with Sir James Out-

ram—no mean sportsman himself—and gives an account of the "little-known, but vital" (ODNB) campaigns in the subjugation of Western India.

With the armorial bookplate to front pastedown and ownership inscription to the title page of Sir John Edge, chief justice of the North West Provinces of India, "proficient with rod, rifle, and gun, and a keen alpinist" (ODNB); and the later bookplate of Joshua Crane Jr, tennis and polo champion.

Czech, p. 83.

£650

[70844]

52.

**(FRENCH NAVAL TACTICS)** *Tactique des Torpilleurs d'Escadre*. [Paris: État-Major Général [de la Marine Nationale], 1914

Quarto (272 × 203 mm). Contemporary purple skiver-backed marbled boards, marbled endpapers. 11 plates, numerous illustrative diagrams mounted in the text, tables. Chapters tagged with artificial vellum index tags. Spine discoloured and a little chipped, boards slightly rubbed, contents lightly toned but very good.

First edition, designated "confidential" and subsequently reclassified as "secret" in manuscript; no other copy traced. A detailed handbook of French destroyer tactics which had currency throughout the First World War, with corrections of January 1917 and March 1922 noted at the "Fiche des Corrections" and added to the text in red ink. That this was a practical manual rather than a classroom text is indicated by the instructions, not followed in this case, that it should be bound in a double cover of sail cloth with a pocket to each cover to take a lead plate "afin d'assurer la submersion du livre" in the case of shipwreck or "accident". A remarkable document.

£1,750

[71043]



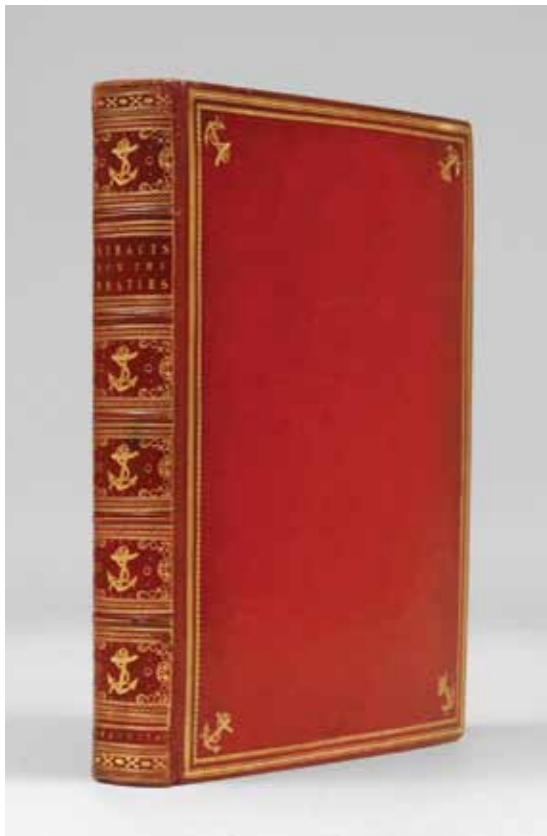
53.  
**FRICX, Eugene Henry.** *Table des Cartes des Pays Bas et des Frontieres de France, avec un Recueil des Plans des Villes, Sieges et Batailles Données entre les Hauts Allies et la France.* Brussels: Eugene Henry Fricx, 1712  
 Folio (497 × 315 mm). Original soft calf wraps over thin card. Fine allegorical title page/table with representations of Neptune, Mars, Architecture, and Prosperity; 73 maps mainly engraved by Jacobus Harrewyn, most of them double-page or folding, 23 of them designed to form a wall-map of the Low Countries; 3 regional maps showing Brabant, pays de Waes, and Germany; and 47 specifically illustrative of sieges and battles of the War of the Spanish Succession, most with text explanatory of the military operations. Somewhat rubbed, splitting at the tail of the spine, a scatter of worming to the upper wrap with trails just into the first couple of sheets, front hinge cracked but holding, the maps clean and sound, a handsome copy in unrestored contemporary condition.

First edition, several of the maps show earlier publication dates. Uncommon: COPAC locates three copies in the UK (Manchester, Cambridge and Liverpool, the latter two without the title page); OCLC lists six copies in the USA (University of California, Los Angeles, Boston Athenaeum, Harvard, US Military Academy, Yale, and Trinity College, Connecticut) and adds a copy at the National Maritime Museum. Harrewyn was one of the foremost Flemish engravers of the period: a pupil of Romeyn de Hooghe, he also worked for Peeters in Antwerp. An important atlas of the battles and sieges of the decade-long conflict in the Low Countries, including the battles at Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, and the siege operations at Tournai, Mons, and Quesnoy. Highly desirable thus.  
 Koeman II, Fri 1; Phillips, Atlases 7962.  
**£3,750** [72066]



54.  
**GORDON, William.** *The History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment, of the Independence of the United States of America: including an Account of the Late War; and of the Thirteen Colonies, from their Origin to that Period.* London: Printed for the Author, 1788  
 4 volumes, octavo (214 × 130 mm). Rebound to style in sprinkled half sheep using old marbled boards, red morocco spine labels, volume numbers in small gilt roundels, compartments formed by milled roll with roundels, compartments alternately gilt. Folding map frontispiece to first 3 volumes, 6 other maps in all. This set with the ownership inscriptions of Thomas Whitehurst to the title pages of volumes III and IV; Whitehurst is on the subscriber's list identified as the rector of Colmworth. Some offsetting from and to the maps, light toning, but overall a very good set in a well-judged period-style binding.  
 First edition. "First full-scale history of this war by an American" (Howes). Born in Hertfordshire, Gordon was educated for the dissenting ministry. In 1770 "his political sympathies prompted him to move to America, where he lived for about fifteen years. In 1772 he was

pastor of the Third Congregational Church at Roxbury, Massachusetts. In the same year he was made chaplain to the provincial congress of Massachusetts. In early 1776 he was dismissed from both houses after delivering a harsh attack on article 5 of the articles of confederation" (ODNB). He returned to London in 1786. Gordon had decided to write a history of the events he witnessed in North America, and in 1776 "began collecting correspondence and interviewing military officers and statesmen. He believed that the new republic would not be receptive to an impartial history and so hoped to have better success in England. His *History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America* first appeared in London in 1788 and in an American edition the following year. It remained a primary authority on the conflict for the next century. Gordon received £300 for his efforts." Sabin considers that "Gordon is deservedly reckoned as one of the most reliable and impartial of the numerous historians of the American Revolution." Decidedly uncommon.  
 Howes G256.  
**£4,250** [71984]



55.

**GOSTLING, George.** Extracts from the Treaties between Great-Britain and other Kingdoms and States of such Articles as relate to the Duty and Conduct of the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships of War. [London: The Admiralty Office,] 1792

Quarto (294 × 230 mm). Contemporary straight-grain red morocco by Kalthoeber, with his ticket, somewhat oxidized as often, to verso of front free endpaper, spine lettered in gilt, flat bands with narrow rope-twist roll, double-rule panelled compartments with central fouled anchor tool, corner-pieces composed of smaller tools including anchors and drawer-handles; triple fillet gilt panel to covers enclosing a beaded panel, fouled anchor corner-pieces, beaded edge-roll, edges gilt over marbling, Greek key roll to turn-ins, marbled endpapers, pale blue silk page-marker. Fine engraved frontispiece with Admiralty fouled anchor set in a trophy of arms and standards with navigational devices, similar end-piece, signed by Gostling himself, of the royal standard, union flag, British ensign, and the Admiralty board flag within oak and olive boughs. A little rubbed at the extremities, some gilt flaked, very light toning, a very good copy.

First edition, large paper copy. An important compilation produced for the reference of ship's captains at the point of Britain's entry into a defining period of naval warfare, culminating at Trafalgar. This superbly-bound copy is from the library of John Scott, first earl of Eldon, with his ownership inscription before ennoblement "John Scott, Lincoln Fields" to the second blank, and his handsome circular armorial book label as Earl (motto: "sit sine labe decus"; "let Honour be stainless") to the front free endpaper verso. At the time of publication Scott was Solicitor General, in 1793 becoming Attorney General. He was Lord Chancellor 1801–27, "a major figure in the political world of early nineteenth-century England" (ODNB). This is a volume with a more or less self-explanatory title. This edition updates the "last similar Publication of this kind" which was in 1758, the revision no doubt stimulated by the entry of Great Britain into the War of the First Coalition against Revolutionary France. "This beautifully printed volume includes the Treaty with America" (Sabin), comprising the relevant clauses of the Treaty of Paris. At the time of publication, the compiler, Gostling, a highly prosperous lawyer with considerable estates at Whitton Park in Twickenham, was Admiralty proctor. A handsomely presented association copy.

Adams 7 Waters p366; Sabin 23535 & 28069.

£2,500

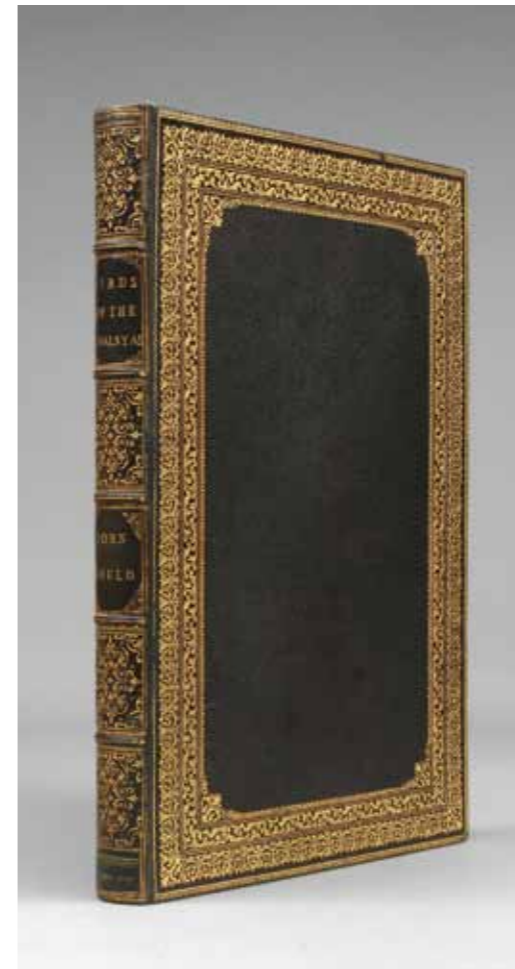
[76369]

56.

**GOULD, John.** A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains. London: [John Gould,] 1832

Folio (545 × 363 mm). Modern half calf, title gilt direct to spine, flat bands, broad triple rules in compartments, single broad rules to spine and corner edges, linen sides. 80 hand-coloured lithographic plates by Elizabeth Gould after John Gould. This copy with a presentation inscription dated 1944 to the Danish mystic Alfred Sorensen, Sunyata, at his home in Almora in the Himalayas; nomenclature from Stuart Baker's *Fauna of British India* pencilled to the captions of most plates. A little rubbed at the extremities, a few plates with dampstaining in the outer margins, some spotting as usual, overall a very good copy.

First edition, first issue with the backgrounds uncoloured. In 1828 Gould had been appointed "bird-stuffer" to the Zoological Society and when "a collection of birds from the Himalayan mountains



arrived at the society's museum Gould conceived the idea of publishing a volume of imperial folio sized hand-coloured lithographs of the eighty species ... Gould's friend and mentor N. A. Vigors supplied the text. Elizabeth Gould made the drawings and transferred them to the large lithographic stones. Having failed to find a publisher, Gould undertook to publish the work himself; it appeared in twenty monthly parts, four plates to a part, and was completed ahead of schedule. With this volume Gould initiated a format of publishing that he was to continue for the next fifty years" (ODNB).

With a two-page autograph letter signed dated 4 July 1871 from Gould to "My Lord Duke," concerning "Mrs. Blackburn's Drawing and Letter respecting the Cuckoo." Mrs. Blackburn, is the painter and illustrator Jemima Blackburn, whose *Birds from Nature*, 1862, "immediately placed her in the first rank of Victorian ornithological illustrators", and who was credited by Darwin in the sixth edition of



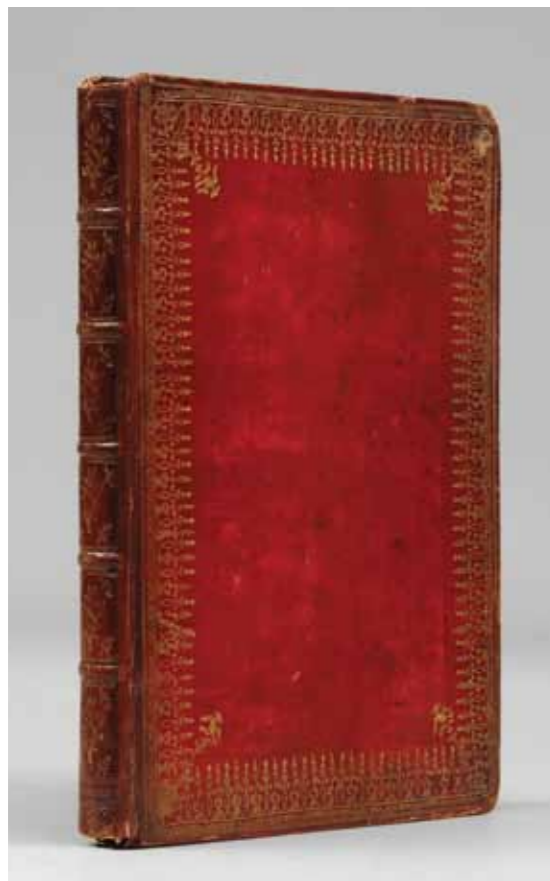
*Origin of Species*, 1882, with first recording the extraordinary behaviour of the young cuckoo. Blackburn's account was first published in her children's book *The Pipits*, published in the same year as this letter. "Lord Duke" is most likely George Douglas Campbell, eighth Duke of Argyll, who has been described as a "Christian Darwinist", was patron of Blackburn's, and a lifelong ornithologist.

Anker 168; *Fine Bird Books*, p. 77; Nissen IVB 374; Wood, p. 364; Zimmer, p. 251.

£35,000

[70612]



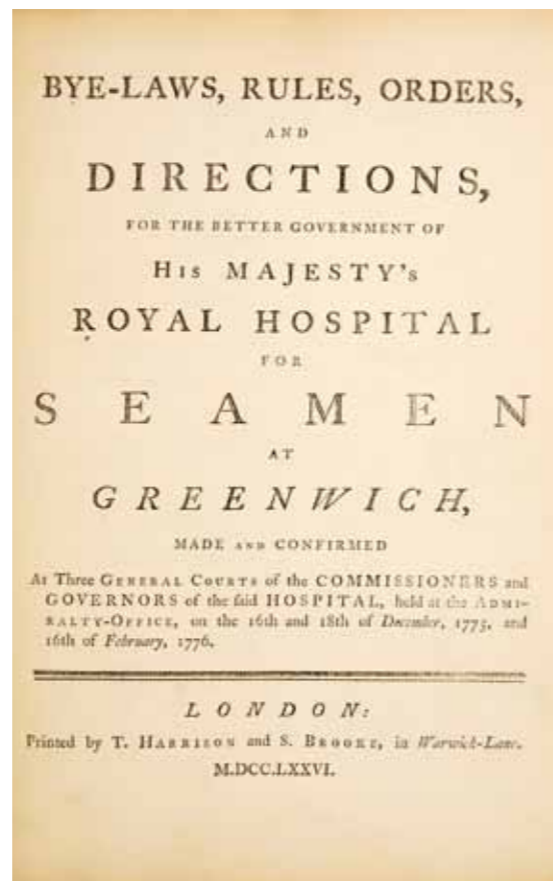


57.

**(GREENWICH HOSPITAL.)** Bye-laws, Rules, Orders, and Directions, for the Better Government of His Majesty's Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, made and confirmed at Three General Courts of the Commissioners and Governors of the said Hospital, held at the Admiralty-Office, on the 16th 18th of December, 1775, and 16th of February, 1776. London: T. Harrison and S. Brooke, 1776

Quarto (255 × 197 mm). Presentation quality binding of contemporary red morocco, raised bands, olive branch tool in compartments, broad gilt panelling to covers, milled edge-roll, similar tool to turn-ins, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Attractive engraved head- and tailpieces. Somewhat rubbed, head and tail of spine chipped, corners through, hinges a little cracked, light toning to the text, but remains presentable, a very good copy.

First and only edition. The hospital was established under a charter of William and Mary in 1694 as the Royal Hospital for Seamen, "for the relief and sup-



port of seamen of the Royal Navy who, by wounds or other disabilities, should be incapable of further service at sea, and unable to maintain themselves; and the sustenance of widows, and the education of children of such seamen as should be slain or disabled in the King's service." The buildings were designed and begun by Christopher Wren, the project being—in the words of his assistant, Nicholas Hawksmoor—"the darling object" of Queen Mary II. Work began in 1696 and the first 40 pensioners arrived in 1705. However, the commissioners were only formally incorporated under a charter of George III in 1775, and the present document represents their first efforts to establish the institution on practical, modern grounds.

It is interesting that the period of incorporation and the publication of these bye-laws overlaps with the appointment of James Cook to the post of fourth captain of the hospital. He had just returned from his second voyage and "was promoted to post captain on 9 August 1775 and appointed fourth captain of Greenwich Hospital, an appointment he accepted with the proviso that it

would not preclude him from being considered for further service" (ODNB). The position was essentially a sinecure, with the captains charged with such generalizations as to "assist the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor ... frequently to visit all the wards, and see that good order and discipline be kept therein, ... [and] to see that all the rules and orders of the Hospital be duly observed." Cook came out of retirement early in 1776, taking command of a further voyage to the Pacific, with the "purpose that an attempt should be made to find out a Northern Passage by Sea from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean"—the voyage from which he did not return. Although it is unlikely that Cook had any influence over the principles on which the hospital was run, they do show that his enlightened concern for the welfare of his men was a tendency that was beginning to find wider acceptance.

Wellcome p. 161.

£2,250

[72938]

58.

**HAGGARD, H. Rider.** Cetywayo and his White Neighbours; or, Remarks on Recent Events in Zululand, Natal, and the Transvaal. London: Trübner & Co., 1882

Octavo. Original green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, gilt roundel to front cover, triple black rule at head and tail of front cover and across spine, continuing across the rear cover in blind. A little rubbed, slight wear at the corners, head and tail of the spine crumpled, front hinge very slightly cracked, some foxing to the prelims, as usual, and some to the margins, but on the whole a very good copy.

First edition, one of just 750 copies. On his return to Britain following the outbreak of the First Anglo-Boer War, Haggard had been unable to find a publisher willing to take on his "denunciation of Britain's South African policies" (ODNB). Eventually he paid Trübner £50 to put out this small run, but in confirmation of the publishing world's reticence, in two years it had sold just 154 copies. However, following the runaway success of *King Solomon's Mines*, the edition sold through and a second was published in 1888, reaching a fourth by 1891.

This copy is much enhanced by a loosely inserted example of the infamous anti-Cetshwayo photographic carte-de-visite. The deposed Zulu king

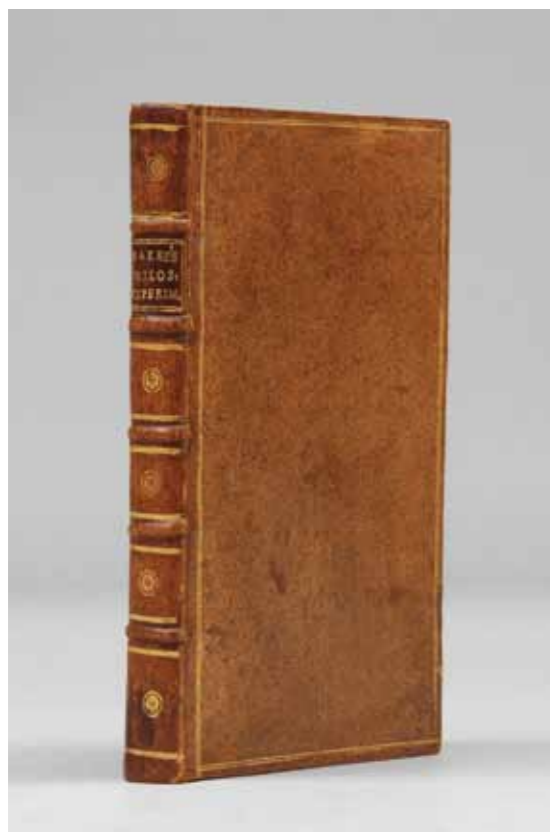


Cetshwayo (Cetewayo) was exiled to Britain, arriving in July 1882. "He was immensely popular, attracting great crowds outside his house who hoped for a glimpse of him and stopping all traffic when he was taken shopping. He had learned to wear European clothing well, and his bearing was regal. He was taken to Osborne for a hugely successful luncheon with Queen Victoria" (Morris, *The Washing of the Spears*). Agitation for his return to his homeland among a group of "carefully cultivated supporters" (ODNB) would eventually prevail, but opponents of the move worked to represent him as unreliable, irresponsible, and above all a drunk. This salt-print portrait, mounted on plain card, shows Cetshwayo "in Natal before his departure for England", wearing an ill-fitting jacket and an extraordinary sort of pork-pie hat, but the arms of his chair have been crudely doctored to form a table with bottle and glass. A little faded and foxed, but unusual and uncommon.

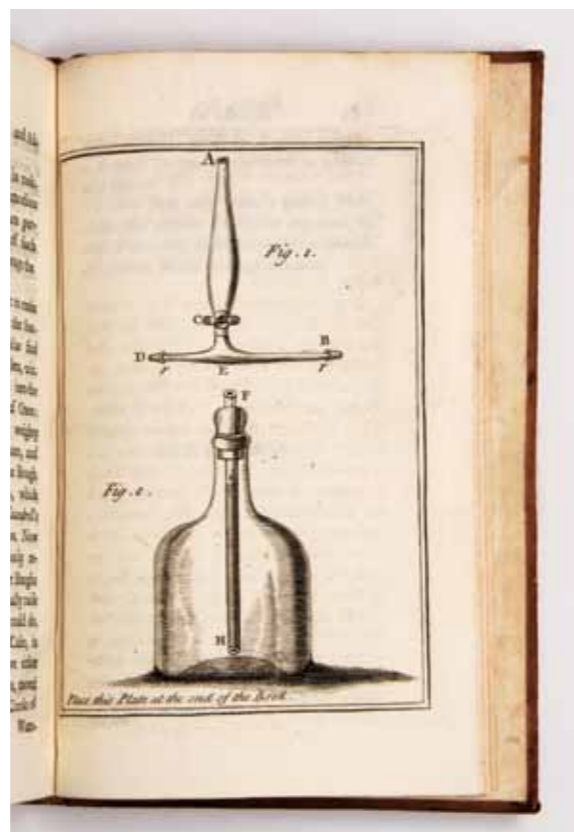
Mendelssohn I, p. 663; Sadleir 1082; Scott 1; Wolff 2897.

£1,875

[51161]



59.  
**HALES, Stephen.** Philosophical Experiments: containing Useful, and Necessary Instructions for such as undertake long Voyages at Sea. Shewing how Sea-Water may be made Fresh and Wholsome: And how Fresh-Water may be preserv'd Sweet. How Biscuit, Corn, &c. may be secured from the Weevil, Meggots, and other Insects. And Flesh preserv'd in hot Climates, by Salting Animals whole. To which is added, An Account of several Experiments and Observations on Chalybeate or Steel-Waters: With some Attempts to convey them to distant Places, preserving their Virtue to a greater Degree than has hitherto been done. Likewise a Proposal for cleansing away Mud, &c. out of Rivers, Harbours, and Reservoirs. Which were read before the Royal-Society, at several of their Meetings ... London: printed for W. Innys and R. Manby; and T. Woodward, 1739



Octavo (194 × 120 mm). Contemporary sprinkled calf, spine with gilt flower-head tools in compartments, thick rules either side of raised bands, maroon morocco label, sides with double gilt rules, red sprinkled edges. Engraved plate; with half-title, index and final advertisement leaf. Short crack at foot of lower joint, still a fine copy.

First edition. The experiments that Hales describes in this book are primarily concerned with the health and welfare of sailors, and how the food and water on a ship, which on a long voyage were notoriously bad, may be preserved in an edible state. Hales also published his first proposal for improving the ventilation on board ship. After refinement, his ventilator was fitted, with successful results, on men-of-war and slave ships, as well as in the House of Commons, the court of king's bench, Drury Lane Theatre, and Newgate prison, and in hospitals, workhouses, and gaols throughout the country.

£1,500

[70477]



60.  
**HALL, Sir William Hutcheon, & William Dallas Bernard.** Narrative of the Voyages and Services of the Nemesis, from 1840 to 1843; and of the Combined Naval and Military Operations in China: comprising a Complete Account of the Colony of Hong Kong, and Remarks on the Character and Habits of the Chinese. London: Henry Colburn, 1844

2 volumes, octavo. Original brown blind-stamped combed cloth, spine lettered in gilts, pale cream endpapers. Engraved frontispiece to each and 4 other plates in all. 3 folding maps, one of them lithographed, illustrations to the text including the Chinese caricatures of English troops noted by Lust. A little rubbed, spines sunned and plates foxed and with offsetting as always, but the hinges and the cloth sound, and the text largely clean and bright, a very good copy indeed.

First edition of this account of the record-breaking voyage of the first iron battleship, and of her services during the First Opium War, of importance in both the history of ship-building and that of the exploitation of Asia. Hall had served with Basil Hall on the *Lyra's* voyage to China and Korea carrying Lord Amherst's embassy. He subsequently saw service off West Africa, in the West Indies and

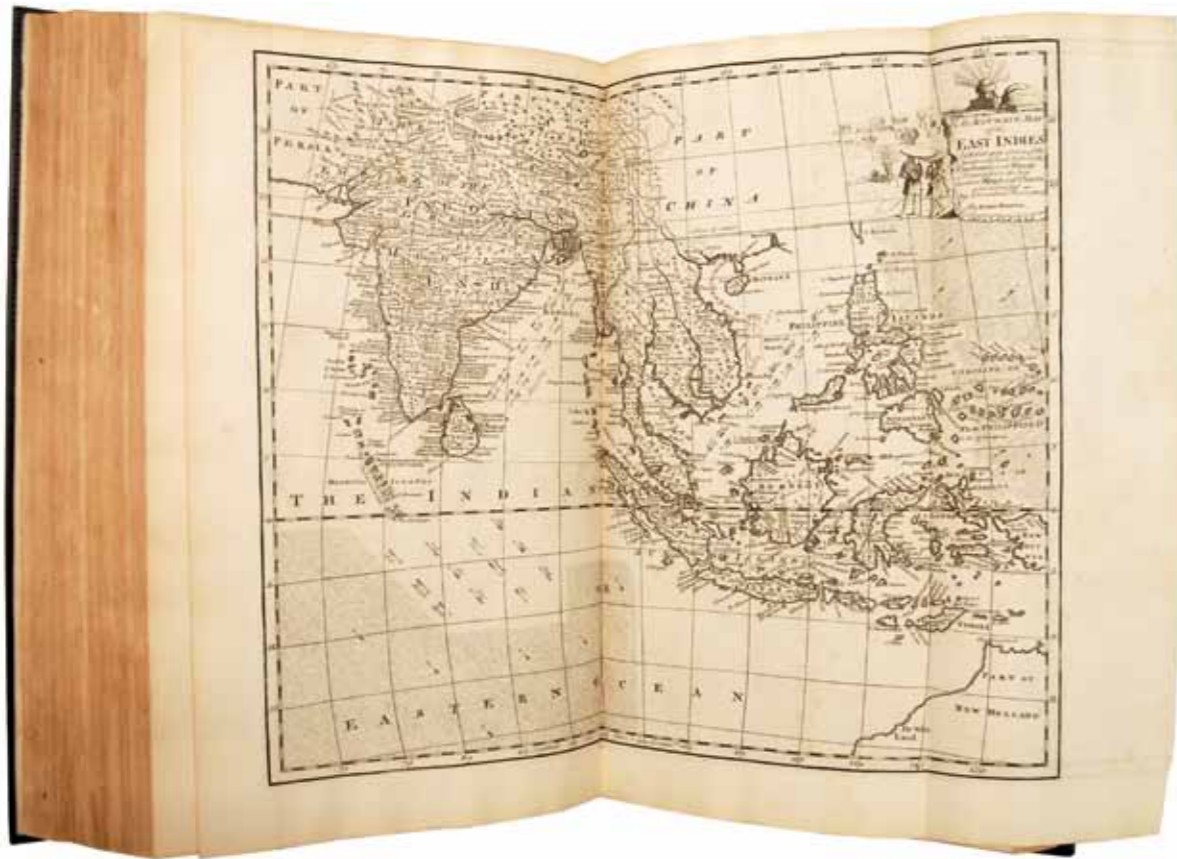


Mediterranean, before being employed in America on steamboats on the Hudson and the Delaware. "In 1839 John Laird, the Birkenhead shipbuilder and advocate of iron ships, built, in secrecy, on speculation, the first iron warship, the paddle-steamer *Nemesis*. Laird, as owner, appointed Hall to command her, and in 1840 sent her as a private armed steamer to the First Opium War. Her voyage out was the longest yet by a steam-assisted vessel, and she reached China in January 1841. She served with the East India Company's Bengal marine, and was bought by the company in 1841. She had a prominent, successful, and well-publicized role in the war, including assisting at the capture of Chuenpe (Chuanbi) Fort on the Canton River in January 1841. Hall, by his energy and his skilful handling of the *Nemesis*, won mention in dispatches and the commendation of the naval officers under whom he served" (ODNB). By an order of council Hall's time on the *Nemesis* was treated as Naval service and in June 1843 he was promoted commander. His report to the Admiralty "had considerable influence on the decision to use iron ships from 1844 or 1845."

Cordier, 2371; Hill 120; Lust 558.

£1,500

[70785]



61.

**HARRIS, John.** *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca: or, a compleat Collection of Voyages and Travels: Consisting of above Four Hundred of the most Authentick Writers ... relating to any Part of Asia, Africa, America, Europe, or the Islands thereof, to this present Time. With the Heads of several of our most Considerable Sea-Commanders ... Also, An Appendix, of the Remarkable Accidents at Sea ... Throughout the Whole All Original Papers are Printed at Large ... To which is Prefixed, A History of the Peopling of the several Parts of the World, and particularly of America ...* London: Thomas Bennet; John Nicholson; and Daniel Midwinter, 1764

2 volumes, folio (417 × 267 mm). Attractively rebound in full black calf, sides panelled in gilt, green morocco labels, spines gilt in compartments, marbled endpapers. 61 engravings comprising 39 plates and 22 maps (several

folding) by or after Bowen. The occasional spot or mark internally, generally clean and fresh, an excellent set.

Third edition, greatly expanded from the first edition which was published as a rival publication to Churchill's *Voyages*, the present edition contains the fine series of maps by Bowen (rather than the Moll maps of the 1705 edition), including a printing of Tasman's original map. The modern voyages include Middleton to Hudson Bay 1741–42; Bering to the North East, 1725–6; Rogers's circumnavigation, 1708–11; Roggeveen to the Pacific, 1721–33; and Lord Anson, 1740–44.

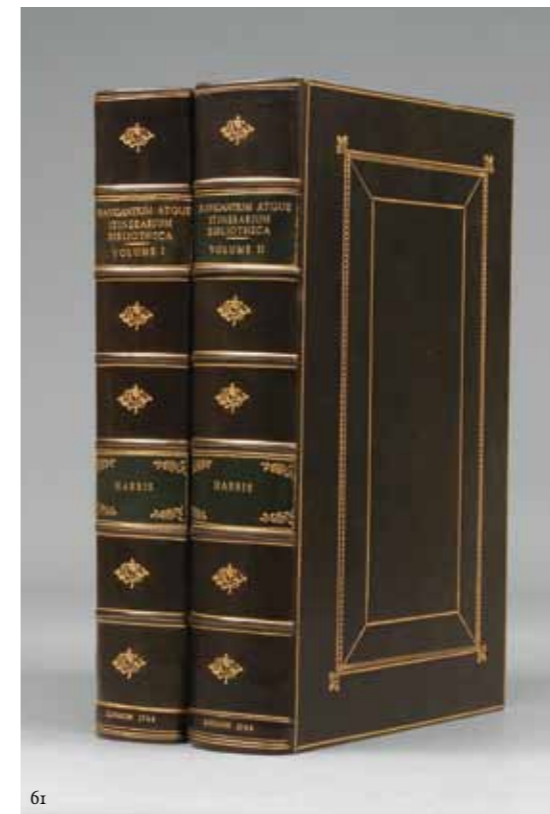
£12,500

[72801]

62.

**HARRIS, W. Cornwallis.** *The Highlands of Aethiopia.* London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1844.

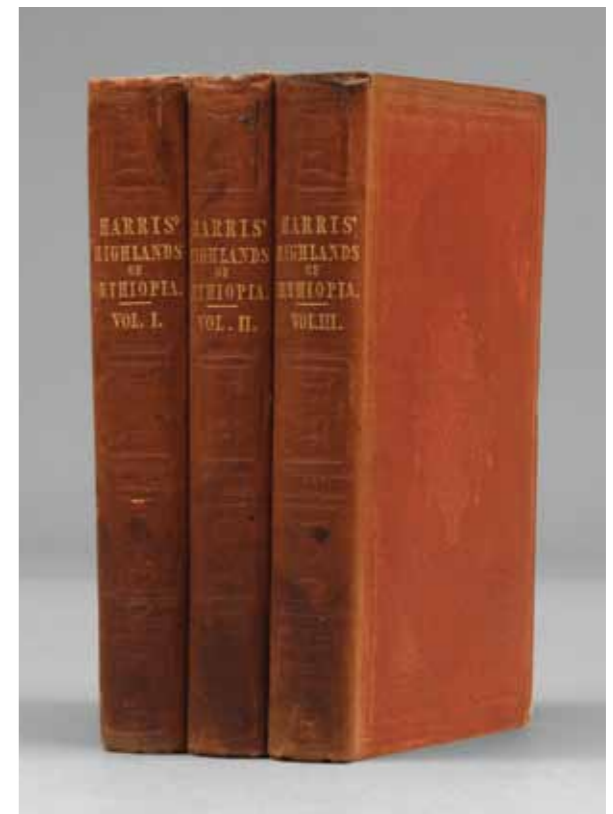
3 volumes, octavo. Original reddish-brown fine-diaper cloth, spines lettered in gilt, blind stamped compartments to spine and panels to covers, cream endpapers.



61

Lithographic frontispiece to each, those in volumes I and II single-tint studies after Bernatz, that in volume III a hand-coloured portrait of Saheela [Sahla] Selassie from a sketch by Harris, chromolithographic dedication leaf and a large folding map to volume I, title-page vignettes. A little rubbed, corners bumped, spines sunned and with some minor restoration, endpapers slightly discoloured, pale foxing to the plates, light toning, two clean tears to the map professionally repaired, a very good set.

First edition. A soldier of the Bombay army, Harris had first travelled out to Africa in 1836 for his health. Meeting Richard Williamson, a like-minded Bombay civil servant, on the voyage out, Harris immediately set off on a shooting expedition to the interior. They "started by ox-wagon from Algoa Bay, by way of Somerset and the Orange River, and travelled in a north-easterly direction until they reached the regions of the formidable Matabele chief Mzilikaze. He proved friendly, and permitted the travellers to return to the Cape by a new and previously closed route by summer of 1837" (ODNB). In 1841 he was sent in charge of the mission to open trade relations with the then virtually unknown Christian kingdom of Shoa in



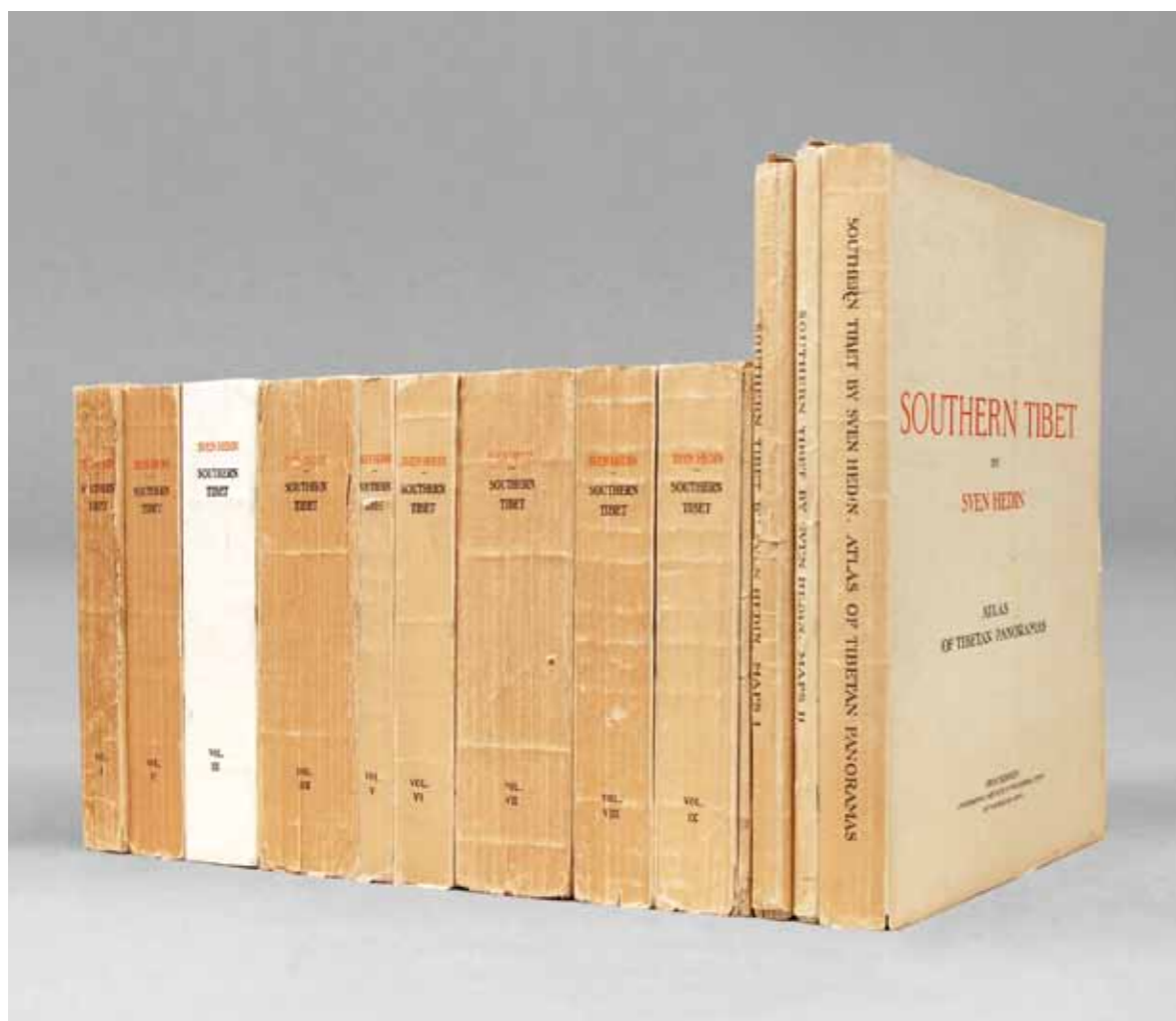
the highlands of Ethiopia. He returned to England with a commercial treaty with that state, and was knighted for his services in 1844, publishing this account in the same year. "The journey through the hinterland of the country is described in great detail, as are the cultures of the various cities that were visited. While this is truly an epic of travel and exploration, there are two sporting incidents of note with a huge buffalo bagged near the Casam River and elephant taken in Galla country" (Czech).

From the library of the Rev. Thomas Pyne, with his ownership inscriptions in each volume. In 1840 Pyne was given guardianship of two princes from the Gold Coast, (John) Ossoo Ansah, son of the reigning king of Ashanti, and his cousin (William) Quanti Massah. The princes had been sent as hostages under a peace treaty of 1831 between the Ashantis and the British government. Pyne's archive at SOAS shows his considerable interest in African affairs.

Abbey 290; Czech p. 72.

£1,500

[76290]



**“THE MOST IMPORTANT AND COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION OF MATERIAL” ON TIBET**

63.

**HEDIN, Sven.** *Southern Tibet: Discoveries in Former Times Compared with my Own Researches in 1906–1908.* Stockholm: Lithographic Institute of the General Staff of the Swedish Army, 1916-22

9 text volumes in quarto, folio volume of panoramas, and 2 folio portfolios of maps, together with quarto prospectus, 13 volumes in all. Original printed card wraps, except volume III which is a well-made facsimile, later printed custom dust jackets, preserved in matching cream cloth slipcases with maps of Tibet laid down on upper covers. Text volumes contain over 300 plates,

some in colour, a few double-page or folding, and around 250 maps, panorama volume with 105 double-page plates, map portfolios with 99 maps, most double-page, prospectus has 6 half-tone plates, 2 double-page coloured plates and 2 folding maps, one coloured. Some wear and browning of the wraps, particularly to spines, a few minor chips, light toning to the text, particularly in the earlier volumes, but overall very good.

First and only edition. “Hedin’s travels [drew] him increasingly into what Lord Curzon regarded as the British sphere of interest, and a well-orchestrated effort was set in motion to draw the Swede closer into the British camp ... However, his determination to reach Lhasa finally dissipated after Younghusband’s mission of 1904, the justification for which Hedin needed some convincing of ... With Curzon’s approval Hedin therefore set about planning a second expedition to Tibet, his moti-

vation being entirely scientific” (Howgego). The removal of Curzon from India and the decision of the new Liberal government that Hedin should not be allowed into Tibet under any circumstances only spurred on the furious Swede. He quickly assembled a caravan at Srinagar and made his way to Leh from Ladakh. “By the time word got through to the British representative in Leh, ordering him to restrain Hedin by force if necessary, the Swede was already on his way to Tibet.” Carried out in two “campaigns”, driven by the belief that this might be his last opportunity to fill the remaining “vast blanks on the map”, Hedin’s survey was an incomparable feat of Himalayan exploration.

“The most important and comprehensive collection of material relating to Tibet up to the date of publication. Not only does it include detailed accounts of Transhimalaya, the Karakoram, Chang Tang and Lake Manasarowar regions, but also in-depth studies of previous explorers of the region, and a particularly important collection of maps of the entire area” (Hess).

Howgego IV, H32; Hess S 49, 5; Yakushi H105.

£18,000

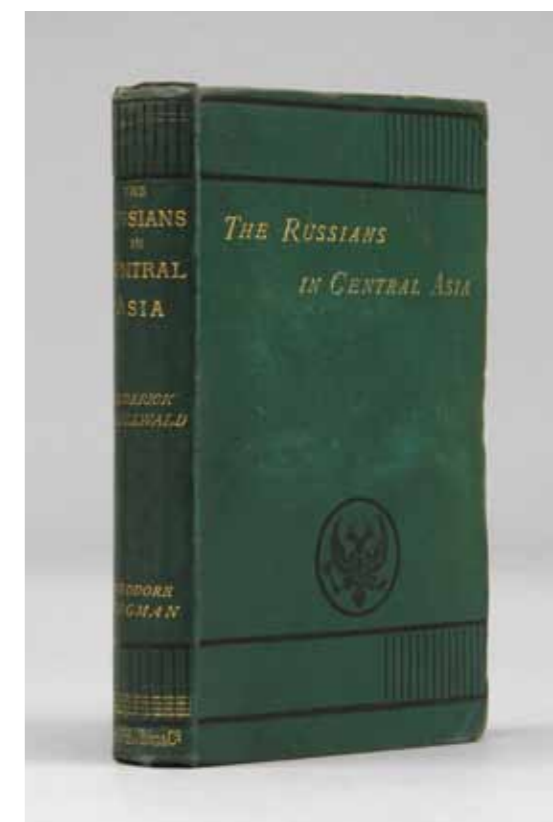
[75196]

64.

**HELLWALD, Frederick von.** *The Russians in Central Asia. A Critical Examination down to the Present Time of the Geography and History of Central Asia.* Translated from the German by Lieut.-Col. Theodore Wirgman. London: Henry S. King & Co., 1874

Octavo. Original green close bead-grain cloth, spine lettered in gilt and to front cover together with Russian Imperial eagle in a roundel, bands in black around both boards and spine. Folding coloured map. A little rubbed, corners bumped, neatly recased, new endpapers, short tear, no loss, in the stub of the map, now repaired with archival tape, light toning, the occasional spot of foxing at the fore-edge, overall very good.

First and only edition in English, originally published for the author in Vienna in 1869, and subsequently in Augsburg in 1873. The study is based “on thorough and careful use of the rich source material” (*Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*) by the prolific Austrian popular cultural anthropologist Friedrich von Hellwald. A thorough survey, it covers “not only the geographical and ethnological, but also the military considerations relating to this



vast region clearly and logically, and is therefore still of value.” The translator was concerned about the “censorious tone ... approaching a hostile spirit” towards England which “pervaded the whole work” (preface), but was persuaded by Arminius Vámbéry’s opinion, in his *History of Bokhara*, that, despite the author’s “zeal for the Russian interest ... [and] occasional ... unfairness in judging England”, the book was “distinguished throughout by a thorough knowledge of the subject.” The excellent regional map prepared for this edition was “carefully executed from the latest surveys made by the Russians and from the official map published in March 1873 at St Petersburg.” Distinctly uncommon in any edition.

£950

[71987]



65.

**HENDERSON, Arthur G.** Personal photograph album of the final act of the Third Afghan War: the destruction of Chora Fort. Afghanistan: 1919

Landscape quarto post-bound album (240 × 304 mm). Original khaki cloth. 107 original photographs in various small formats mounted, rectos only, on 24 card leaves, together with a sequence of 4 half-plate (187 × 294 mm) photographs by R. B. Holmes of Peshawar. Externally just a little rubbed, most of the prints very good, some of the small snapshots somewhat faded, the Holmes photographs with some minor edge-splits.

Extremely unusual visual record of the last act of the Third Afghan War, a personal photograph album detailing the operations of the punitive expedition against Yar Muhammad's Afridis sent out under General G. A. H. Beatty. The peace had already been signed—the Treaty of Rawalpindi is celebrated on Afghan Independence Day, despite the fact that Britain never ruled Afghanistan—when a judiciously assembled force was dispatched to Chora Fort for “a final act of retribution and punishment of the Afridis for their active hostility” (Molesworth, *Afghanistan*, 1919). The war had broken out in May, when troops of the Afghan army crossed over into British India and captured

the town of Bagh, which provided water for the garrison at Landi Kotal, the westernmost part of the Khyber held by the British. The Afghan forces were never likely to be a serious inconvenience to the British Army in India, the regular units being described by Lieutenant-General G. N. Molesworth, who served in the war, as “ill-trained, ill-paid, and probably under strength. The cavalry was little better than indifferent infantry mounted on equally indifferent ponies.” The local levies, or lashkars, were a different matter: well-armed, tactically astute, and with the obvious advantage of intimate knowledge of the local terrain. The war was over in a few short months, a tactical victory for the British, but with British casualties outnumbering Afghan (around 1,750 to 1,000) and with Amanullah receiving assurances of an end to British interference in Afghan policy, it could be seen as a strategic victory for the Afghans.

However, the matter of Yar Muhammad was still to be settled. This Afridi malik had been “an honoured leader of a friendly clan” who had, “with the aid of previous political ‘allowances’, built himself a large masonry fort at Chora, some 7 miles southwest of Ali Masjid.” He was now promoting insurrection and sent “a defiant letter to the Political Agent for the Khyber, announcing his intention of cutting communications through the Khyber

... his followers constructed a barrier of stones on the road which momentarily obstructed the advance of Baldwin's cavalry force. Parties of Afridis then began sniping at anything moving through the pass and cutting telegraph wires at night” (Robson, *Crisis on the Frontier*, p. 83). As Chora was in a deep valley surrounded by mountains, any approach required careful planning: “any mishap in that country could easily lead to disaster against a tactically sophisticated foe like the Afridi.” The reduction of the fort would require heavy artillery, which in turn required the construction of three miles of road. After a month of painstaking preparation “many reconnaissances were carried out, piquet and artillery positions chosen with care and the plan fully explained to the commanders of all units detailed to take part” (Molesworth, p.107). The plan went off without a serious hitch: “casualties totalled six killed and seven wounded, the majority of these occurring when a party of Indian soldiers and followers was examining an unexploded RAF bomb” (Robson, p. 92). On the second day of operations “at 1400 hours everything was prepared, and the charges were exploded ... and Chora fort was levelled to the ground” (*The Third Afghan War, 1919: Official Account*, p. 81).

This album seems to have been compiled by someone connected with No. 39 Divisional Signal Company, who feature in many of the images, and follows the campaign from the outset with the gathering of material and preparations at Ali Masjid, through to the arrival of Yar Muhammad's peace delegation at the British lines. There are excellent views of mountain batteries at work shelling Sera Garhai and Chora—“the successful deployment of the 6 inch howitzers was particularly noteworthy”; a series of four images of the RAF plane that was shot down when bombing Chora; distant views of the demolition operations; and remarkable pictures of Yar Muhammad and his staff arriving



to negotiate the peace—also views of Landi Kotal, Poona, Peshawar, Indian jugglers and other “types.” The Holmes photographs include one spectacular view of the mountain batteries firing at Chora, and a sequence of three relating to the demolition operations, including one distant view of the cloud of dust thrown up by the final blast. A unique record of a fascinating footnote in the history of this eternally troubled trouble-spot.

£2,500

[73713]

66.

**HENRY, Walter.** *Events of a Military Life: Being Recollections after Service in the Peninsular War, Invasion of France, the East Indies, St. Helena, Canada, and elsewhere.* London: William Pickering, 1843

2 volumes, octavo (188 × 113 mm). Later nineteenth-century purple half morocco, spine lettered in gilt, double gilt rules, marbled sides, blue-green endpapers, sprinkled edges. Armorial bookplates of Charles Gamble to front pastedowns. Just a little rubbed at the extremities, light toning, scattered foxing, a very good copy.

First UK edition; this uncommon, lively and engaging autobiography was originally published in Canada as *Trifles from My Portfolio* in 1839. A native of Donegal, Henry studied medicine at Glasgow, St Thomas', Guy's and St George's. In 1811 he qualified as a regimental surgeon and joined the 66th in the Peninsula, seeing action at the Siege of Badajoz and the Battle of Vittoria: “Particularly useful for army medical services under Wellington” (Bruce). Subsequently he served with the 1st battalion for two years in India, and was involved in the invasion of Nepal. In 1817 he proceeded with the battalion to St Helena where he remained until the death of Napoleon, whose post-mortem he attended and an account of which is given in the second volume of the present memoir. In later life he was to become Medical Inspector General of Canada, where he died in 1860. A note tipped-in on a binder's blank of volume I explains that “This book is scarce and valuable more especially for the account in the 2nd vol. of Napoleon's captivity at St Helena. It is much referred to in bibliography on that subject & took me some considerable time and trouble to procure it.”

Bruce 2005; Riddick 45; Sabin 31417; Sandler 1680.

£850

[70846]



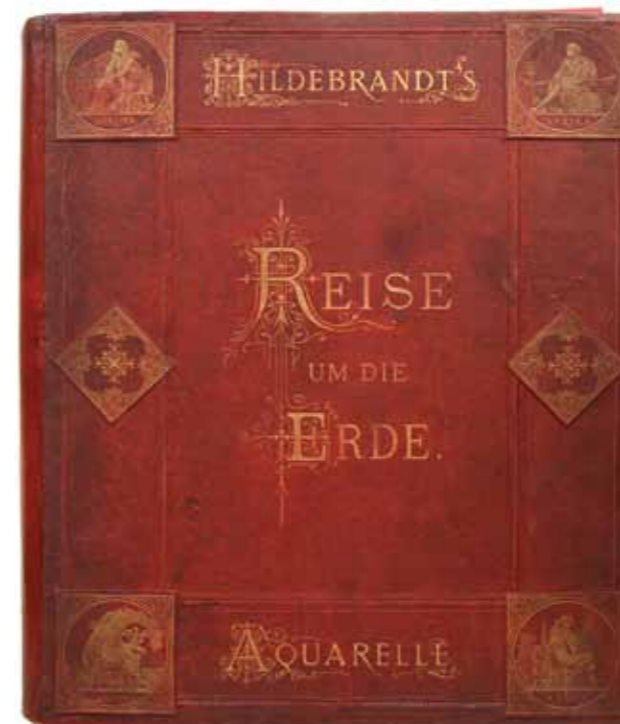
**“GEOGRAPHY IS BETTER THAN DIVINITY”**  
67.

**HEYLYN, Peter.** *Cosmographie, in Four Books, containing the Chorography and History of the Whole World: and all the Principal Kingdoms, Provinces, Seas and Isles thereof. With an Accurate and an Approved Index of all the Kingdoms, Provinces, Countries, Inhabitants, People, Cities, Mountains ... Much wanted and desired in the former, and now annexed to this Last Impression, Revised and Corrected by the Author himself immediately before his Death.* London: For P[hilip] C[hetywynde], T. Passenger, B. Tooke & T. Sawbridge, 1682

Folio (350 × 220 mm). Engraved allegorical title page by John Fillian, described by Evelyn as a “hopeful young man”, but who committed suicide having produced only four known plates, and four large folding continental maps, Imprimatur and advertisement leaf present before the engraved title. Light browning, hinges a little cracked and prelims and last few leaves consequently becoming loose, the maps also, ownership inscription cropped from the first binder’s blank, endpapers lifted, however, light restoration to spine and corners, but overall a pleasingly unsophisticated copy in contemporary dark tan sprinkled calf, lighter tan morocco label

Sixth edition. Heylyn’s reputation as a religious theorist and historian is somewhat controversial, being inextricably linked with opposing views of the development of the Church of England. However the present work—expanded from his earlier *Mikrokosmos* during the Civil War, when he had been deprived of his living and his estates and goods seized for his support for the Royalist cause—is recognized as having been immensely popular and “was sufficiently well regarded that the Council of State saw fit to obtain a copy for their better instruction” (ODNB). A validation of the “scornful” advice given to him “by a tall big Gentleman” when he was being taken before a Commons committee that “Geography is better than Divinity”.

The work covers four continents, the four books being on Britain, France and southern Europe; northern Europe including Russia; Asia, including Asia Minor; and Africa and America. A brief appendix with a separate title page covers “The Unknown Parts of the World: Especially of Terra Australis Incognita, or the Southern Continent.” The folding map of the western hemisphere by Henry Seile, reissued by his widow Anna, is of the Goos type, based on the 1627 Speed map, with the addition of Drake’s “Nova Albion” on the northern part of the “Island” of California. It has been described



as “one of the most important English maps of the second half of the 17th century.” Here it is credited to Anna Seile, engraved by Robert Vaughan dated 1663. The other maps are credited as “for Philip Chetwynde”, dated 1666, that of Africa engraved by William Trevethen.

Sabin 31655; Wing H1696

**£2,500** [38518]

68.

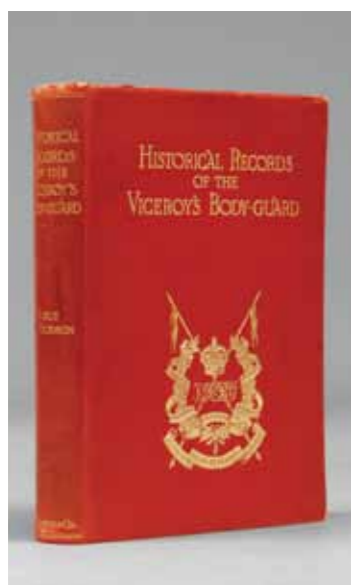
**HILDEBRANDT, Eduard.** *Aquarelle. Auf seiner Reise um die Erde.* Berlin: R. Wagner, [1871-4]

Large folio (548 × 448 mm). Plates loose as issued in original red leather-backed cloth portfolio, title gilt to front cover, mounted gilt panels with allegorical figures of the continents. 34 chromolithographed plates by R. Steinbock after the original watercolours by Hildebrandt, printed on textured paper mounted on card, printed title captions on verso. The portfolio a little rubbed, lightly professionally cleaned, and with some minor restorations to the hinges of the portfolio flaps, spotting on the mounts as usual, a couple of short marginal splits, but overall a very good copy.

First edition, uncommon complete, of this superb visual record of the Prussian court painter’s pro-

gress around the world, largely consisting of images of the Far East, including views in Bangkok, Rangoon, Hong Kong, Macao, Peking, and Singapore. Hildebrandt was born in Danzig in 1817; he studied with the marine artist Wilhelm Krause, and with Eugene Isabey in Paris, winning three medals at the Paris salon in 1843. On his return to Berlin, his talent as a landscape painter attracted the attention of Alexander von Humboldt, who recommended him to the Prussian king, Friedrich Wilhelm IV. As a result he was made painter to the royal court, and was supported in his subsequent extensive, and expensive, travels. In 1844–5 he visited America and Brazil; in 1847 he was in England, Portugal, Spain, the Canaries and Madeira; in 1851 Italy, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey and Greece; and from 1862–4 the “Reise um die Erde” (“Journey round the World”) from Trieste through Suez to India, and on to China, Japan, the Pacific and back via California and Central America. His despatches from the trip were published by the *Berlin Montagspost*, and subsequently in book form. The original watercolours from the voyage were exhibited in London in 1866 and at an exhibition at Crystal Palace in 1868, just a year before his death in Berlin.

**£18,500** [52259]



69.  
**HODSON, V. C. P.** *Historical Records of the Governor-General's Body Guard.* London: W. Thacker & Co., 1910

Quarto. Original red morocco, spine lettered in gilt, and to front cover together with a large gilt block of the regimental badge, all edges gilt, marbled endpapers. Tissue-guarded colour frontispiece, 4 other similar plates, 3 of them of uniform, 13 half-tone plates, and 2 part-coloured, full-page maps. Just a little rubbed at the head and tail of the spine, and at the corners, else a very good copy indeed.

First edition. This handsome deluxe edition binding is not recorded by Perkins. "Described as an 'unofficial history' ... this is a detailed work which certainly ranks as a formal history ... The Bodyguard took part in many actions, and these are described in some detail ... The Glossary and Bibliography are very good, with many items not often mentioned elsewhere" (Perkins). A superb copy.

Perkins p. 397.

£950 [71089]

70.  
**HODSON, V. C. P.** *List of the Officers of the Bengal Army, 1758–1834.* Alphabetically Arranged and Annotated with Biographical and Genealogical Notices by ... London: Constable &

Company Ltd. [vols. 2 & 3]; Phillimore & Co. Ltd. [vols. 3 & 4], 1927–46

4 volumes, octavo. Original red cloth, spine lettered in gilts, blind banding to covers. Slightly rubbed, short splits at the heads of two spines, rear cover of vol. I a little creased, neat and not unattractive collector's bookplates to front pastedowns, but overall very good indeed.

First editions. Extremely uncommon and indispensable reference. There was a hiatus of 18 years between the publication of volumes II and III; the final two volumes were issued in a limited edition; and it is believed that no more than 500 copies of the first two volumes were produced.

£800 [70558]

71.  
**(INDIA)** *The India List Civil and Military.* January, 1887. Issued by Permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council. London: Wm. H. Allen & Co, Ltd., 1887

Octavo (211 × 132 mm). Contemporary red hard-grain morocco presentation binding by Harrison of Pall Mall, spine lettered in gilt, raised bands with dotted roll, compartments ornately gilt, both boards with a wide dentelle panel between triple fillet panels enclosing a large arabesque VR monogram surmounted by the imperial crown, floral edge-roll, all edges gilt, inner gilt dentelles, yellow endpapers. Very slightly rubbed at the extremities, light toning, a very good copy.

First edition, a superbly presented copy of an in-



valuable reference work: India Lists from this period are far from common.

£675 [76964]

72.  
**(INDIA)** *The India List Civil and Military.* January, 1892. ... London: Wm. H. Allen & Co, Ltd., 1892

Octavo (211 × 132 mm). Bound to match previous item, and in like condition.

First edition.

£675 [76962]

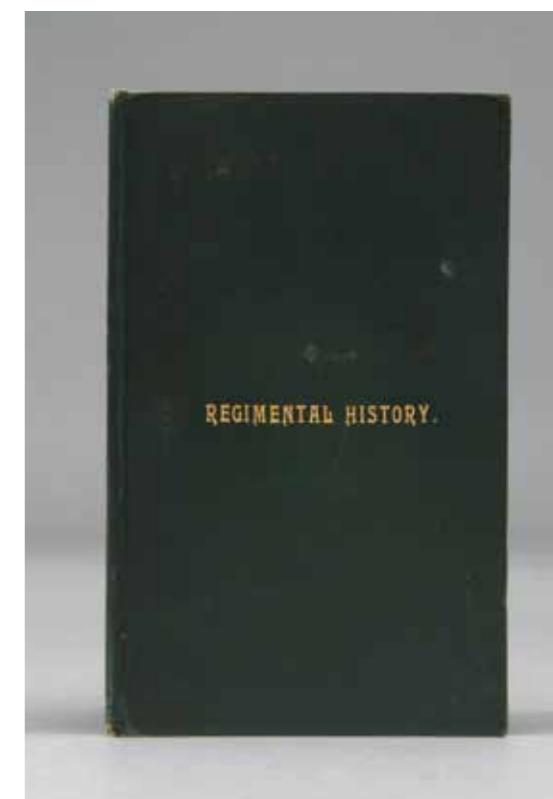
73.  
**(INDIA)** *The India List Civil and Military.* January, 1893. ... London: Wm. H. Allen & Co, Ltd., 1893

Octavo (211 × 132 mm). Bound to match previous two items, and in like condition.

First edition.

£675 [76963]

74.  
**(INDIAN REGIMENTAL HISTORY)** Van Cortlandt's Levy. Raised May 1857. Afterwards called Bloomfield's Sikhs, 23rd Punjab



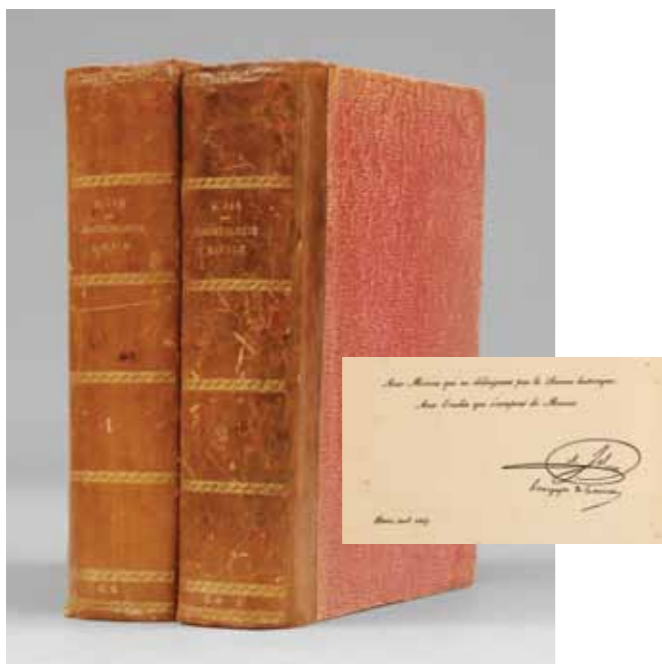
Infantry, 35th Punjab Infantry, 31st Punjab Infantry, 31st Punjabis. 2nd Bn. 16th Punjab Regiment. [Bombay: Thacker & Co Ltd., 1926]

Octavo. Original green cloth, titled on the front cover. Mounted photographic portrait and 7 similar group portraits. Slightly rubbed and spotted, rear free endpaper replaced, some yellowing of the text, and smudging of the type, a number of marginal markings and comments, overall a very good copy.

First and only edition. No copy on COPAC or OCLC; Perkins records just Sandhurst and his own collection. "At Ferozepore, in May 1857, Deputy Commissioner van Cortlandt received orders to raise three Companies of Sikhs for service against the mutinied regiments of the Bengal Army. He gave the task to Capt. C.C. Bloomfield, hence the Regt's early title. This little book is a condensed diary of events for the period from 1857 to 1918. It is handy as a quick reference source, and the tipped-in photographs are very good. The 31st Punjabis became, in 1922, the 2/16th Punjab Regt" (Perkins). Extremely uncommon and fragile.

Perkins p. 482.

£750 [73700]



75.

**JAL, Augustin.** *Glossaire Nautique. Repertoire Polyglotte de Terms de Marine Anciens et Modernes.* Paris: Firmin Didot Frères, 1848

2 volumes, quarto (274 × 208 mm). Contemporary sheep-backed marbled boards. Illustrations in the text. Slightly rubbed, spines mildly scuffed and with some splitting, skilfully repaired, somewhat browned, as usual, but overall a very good set.

First edition. Jal was a member of the French naval historical section, becoming official historiographer and eventually head of the archives. This universal marine dictionary was a labour of love, absorbing much of Jal's time for over 6 years, winning him the prestigious Prix Gobert of the Académie Française. "This work contains in one alphabetical sequence words from Latin, Greek, Modern Greek, French, Old French, Italian, Portuguese, Swedish, Dutch, Breton, Genoese, Basque, Catalan, Maltese, and other dialects and tongues; comparatively little in English, German and Russian; monumental work, with full definitions, not mere equivalents" (Craig). It is probably most comprehensive marine dictionary ever produced.

Craig, *Bibliography of Encyclopedias and Dictionaries dealing with Military, Naval, and Maritime Affairs, 1577–1971*, p. 40; Polak 4660.

£2,750

[46877]



76.

**JEFFERSON, Thomas.** *Notes on the State of Virginia ... Illustrated with A Map, including the States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania.* London: John Stockdale, 1787

Octavo. Original boards. Large folding map, hand-coloured in outline, mounted as frontispiece, large woodcut of Madison's Cave to p. 32, folding letterpress table of Indian tribes, tables to the text. Somewhat rubbed, paper lifting from the front cover with some consequent loss, spine stripped, joints cracked to the cords, but holding, light repair to the upper hinge, map slightly browned and with some self-offset, light toning of the text, but an exceptional copy, uncut in the original boards. Housed in blue half leather on linen book-style box, red morocco spine label.

First London edition, following the first Paris edition of 1785 ("a few copies ... printed to present to some of his friends and to some estimable characters beyond that line"—Rich, I, p. 301) and the Abbé Morellet's French translation of 1786 (a "tissue of blunders"—Tucker, *Life of Jefferson*, p. 155). This edition includes the remarkable map, a composite derived from Joshua Fry and Thomas's father Peter Jefferson's map of Virginia of 1751, as revised in 1755; Nicholas Scull's of Pennsylvania; and Thomas Hitchens's of Virginia, which was first prepared for the French language edition. The large



map, often lacking, is itself of considerable documentary importance, being an up-to-the-minute record of the geography and settlement of the state, and of developing westward expansion. Jefferson was quite aware of its cartographic importance: "When Jefferson ... decided to publish his *Notes* ... he had the [Fry & Jefferson] map re-engraved, for the occasion, speaking of it with justifiable pride as more valuable than the book in which it was to appear" (Adams, *The Eye of Thomas Jefferson*, p. 4).

*Notes on the State of Virginia* is an American classic, an important contribution to American letters and science, and "the best single statement of Jefferson's principles": the only full-length book published by Jefferson during his lifetime, "probably the most important scientific and political book written by an American before 1785" and the document upon which "much of Jefferson's contemporary fame as a philosopher was based" (Peden, *Introduction to Notes on the State of Virginia*, p. xi). A book "unique in American Literary history", *Notes on the State of Virginia* was "begun almost accidentally" as responses to a wide-ranging questionnaire, an Enlightened project of François Barbé-Marbois, secretary of the French legation to the United States, which was circulated among members of the Continental Congress. His "queries" encompassed the topography, natural history, climate, population, the laws and constitution, religious practices, commerce and finances of the State. Jefferson was perhaps the only man in America capable of answering such an ency-

clopedic interrogation with precision, a firm grasp of the complexities of the context, and, at the same time, elegance, creating "an engrossing commentary on various aspects of American life ... along with accounts of such factual matters as iron mines in Virginia or North American birds, Jefferson discusses in detail most of his major intellectual, social, political, scientific, and ethical beliefs."

Two of the appendices, integral to this edition, but which had been issued as supplements with just a handful of copies of that of 1785, were of particular significance; Appendix II with the full text of the proposed Virginia constitution, a legal code that Jefferson proudly considered to have been drafted in "the plain language of common sense"; and Appendix III which contains the Virginia Act for Establishing Religious Freedom, which he thought "second in importance only to the Declaration of Independence in such lists of his own achievements as he afterwards drew up" (Malone, *Jefferson the Virginian*, pp. 279–80). The result reflects Jefferson's diverse interests, confirms his reputation as one America's foremost intellectuals of the era, and more than justifies its description as "one of America's first permanent literary and intellectual landmarks" (VQR review of William Peden's 1955 scholarly edition).

Church 1189 (first edition); Howes J78; Sabin 35896.

£50,000

[74909]





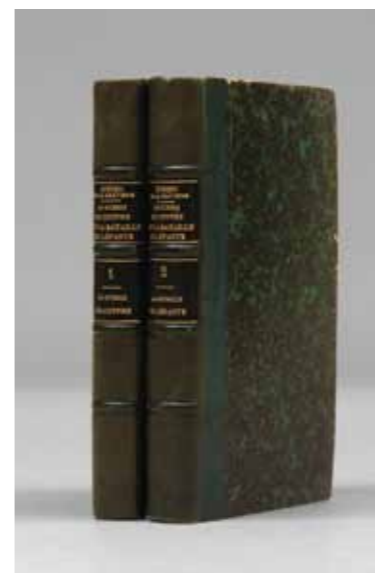
77.  
**JENKINS, James.** *The Naval Achievements of Great Britain. From the Year 1793 to 1817.* London, for J. Jenkins, 1817

Folio (321 × 262 mm). Recently rebound in green half morocco by J. May of London, spine richly gilt, side-panels decorated in blind, marbled endpapers, old marbled edges. In green leather-entry slipcase. With 55 hand-coloured aquatints of naval battles and ships on Whatman paper, 1 uncoloured plate, plan of the Bombardment of Algiers and plan of the Battle of Trafalgar, uncoloured title vignette. A little closely trimmed at head, occasionally just touching platemarks, still an excellent copy, with good original colour.

First edition, first issue, with uncoloured title-page vignette and plates watermarked no later than 1816. This magnificent publication, illustrating the high-water mark of Britain's maritime hegemony, was disappointingly slow to sell on its first issue in 1817 and is more usually met with in later issues, with plates variously watermarked as late as 1840. Later issues have the title vignette coloured.

Abbey, *Life* 337.

£12,500 [31942]



78.

**JURIEN DE LA GRAVIÈRE, Jean Pierre Edmond.** *La Guerre de Chypre et la Bataille de Lépante.* Paris: E. Plon, Nourrit et Cie., 1888

2 volumes, octavo (178 × 110 mm). Contemporary green morocco-backed marbled boards, title gilt direct to spine, edges sprinkled green, marbled endpapers, green silk page-markers. 12 folding maps and plans, large folding sheet with orders of battle and formation of the fleets. Very slightly rubbed, a touch of damp to the top edge, minor staining in the upper margin of some of the maps, text lightly browned, but overall a handsome set.

First edition. Uncommon. The first volume contains an account of the fall of Cyprus to the forces of the Ottoman empire; the second, a highly-detailed and excellently mapped study of the subsequent defeat of the Ottoman fleet by the ships of the Holy League at Lepanto, the last major naval engagement in the Mediterranean fought with galleys. Jurien de la Gravière entered the navy in 1828 at 16. During the Crimean War he held a command in the Black Sea; in the Second War of Italian Independence he conducted a close blockade of Austrian ports on the Adriatic; and was in command of a squadron during operations against Mexico in 1861. In 1871 he became director of charts, and remained on the active list until his death in 1892. He wrote a number of naval historical works and was elected to the Académie Française in 1866.

Cobham-Jeffery p. 23.

£1,250 [76139]



**AUTHORITATIVE AND DOGMATIC**

79.

**KAYE, John William.** *A History of the Sepoy War in India.* 1857–1858; [Together with:] **G. B. Malleson.** *History of the Indian Mutiny,* 1857–1858. Commencing from the Close of the Second Volume of Sir John Kaye's *History of the Sepoy War*; [&] **Frederic Pincott.** *Analytical Index ...* London: William H. Allen and Co., 1878–93

7 volumes, octavo. Original red pebble-grain cloth, spine lettered in gilds, panels in blind to covers, brown endpapers. Maps and tables as called for. Ex-Holborn libraries with circular blind stamp to front covers, faint ink-stamps to the half-titles, armorial bookplates verso of the half-titles, a little rubbed, spines sunned as usual, neatly restored, spines relined, a very good set.

Mixed editions as usual, Kaye first published 1864–76, Malleson 1878–80, and Pincott in 1880. The standard "empire" history, increasingly difficult to find complete and in sound condition: "massive, verbose, all-embracing histories: authoritative and dogmatic: entirely noble in sentiment, entirely British in attitude and viewpoint" (Taylor). Sorsky draws attention to Chaudhuri's comments on Malleson's scholarship, noting that he does, however, "state that his work is the most exciting in Mutiny literature."

Ladendorf 59, 69, 87; Sorsky 594 & 857; Taylor 432, 526, 639.

£1,250 [72927]

80.

**KENNEDY, Richard Hartley.** Narrative of the Campaign of the Army of the Indus, in Sind and Kaubool, in 1838–9. London: Richard Bentley, 1840

2 volumes, octavo (186 × 116 mm). Contemporary dark blue calf, spine lettered in gilt, flat bands, gilt panelling to the compartments, single gilt fillet panel including triple blind panel to covers, all edges marbled. Tinted lithographic frontispiece to each and 4 similar plates in all, two text illustrations. A little rubbed, light brown- ing, but overall very good.

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed on the front free endpaper of volume I: “Forwarded with the Author’s Compts as directed by Dr. Kennedy.” Kennedy held the post of chief of medical staff of the Bombay division of the Army of the Indus. “His memoirs and travel narrative describe the passage of the army through the Bolan Pass to Kandahar, the attack at Ghazni, the march to Kabul and the return to India. The journey, from November 1838 to December 1839, was uneventful for Kennedy except for the medical aid needed after the battle at Ghazni. Accordingly, much of his narrative is devoted to the Afghan landscape, daily events, and portraits of key figures involved in Afghan affairs” (Riddick). Kennedy rose to the post of physician-general in 1842, but was later disgraced and imprisoned for bank fraud.

Bruce 4478; Riddick 132.

£1,750 [46235]

81.

**KENYON, Kathleen M., & T. A. Holland.** Excavation at Jericho. Jerusalem: British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, 1960–83

6 volumes, quarto. Original red buckram, spine lettered in gilds. Profusely illustrated with plates, maps and plans, some folding, and illustrations to the text, volume III with a separate plate volume, Spine of volume II a little sunned, otherwise very good.

Complete set, in first editions, of the excavation report on the oldest continuously occupied city in the world. Kenyon’s painstaking work with the ceramic assemblages at the site led to a revolution in stratigraphical techniques.

£650 [73578]



82.

**LA PÉROUSE, Jean François Galaup de.** Voyage de la Pérouse autour du Monde, publié conformément au Décret du 22 Avril 1791, et rédigé par M. L. A. Milet-Mureau. Paris: de l’Imprimerie de la République, 1797

5 volumes together: 4 quarto text volumes (390 × 214 mm) and folio atlas (440 × 282 mm), all in contemporary half calf, pinkish tan spine labels, single gilt ruled compartments, marbled sides and endpapers, text volumes relined to match the atlas. Maps and double-page plates folded down to make the atlas smaller and more practical. Engraved frontispiece portrait of La Pérouse from a miniature by Alexandre Tardieu in both first text volume and atlas, atlas with emblematic title-page engraved by Philippe Frière after Moreau le Jeune, symbolising France revealing the Pacific to art, science and history and featuring a weeping putto leaning on an anchor in the hope of La Pérouse’s survival, 30 folding maps, 3 folding coastal elevations, and 36 plates. Half-titles in text volumes. Very slightly rubbed at the extremities and with minor, skilful restoration at extremities, lower corners of the atlas with some stripping, text volumes clean and sound, just the occasional spot of foxing, one or two plates in the atlas trimmed a little close to the captions, but no loss, but very clean and fresh. A handsome set.

First edition. “La Pérouse’s *Voyage* is one of the great documents of French exploration in the Pacific Ocean. In addition to a detailed account of the expedition itself, these volumes contain invaluable scientific information, observations on the natives that were encountered, and a wealth of geographic and cartographic data. The beautiful Atlas, with its finely engraved maps, charts, and plates, includes a detailed chart of San Francisco



Bay, the first representation of the crested quail, and several maps and plates of the harbours at Monterey and San Diego, as well as two charts and one view of the Sandwich Islands. It is a magnificent production, and some authorities consider the engraving and craftsmanship to be superior even to that in the Cook-Webber Atlas that accompanies the journals of the great English explorer’s third voyage ... it is one of the finest narratives of maritime exploration ever written, and certainly deserves to hold a place of high honour among the great travel accounts of the 18th century” (Howell Anniversary Catalogue 72, Richard Reed’s essay). The atlas volume contains magnificent maps of Russian Asia, Japan, the Pacific northwest coast, San Francisco, Monterey, and also Necker Island. The most significant results of La Pérouse’s voyage are the charts of the then imperfectly known Asiatic side of the Pacific and the details of “the peculiarities he observed in the natives of the northwest coast of North America, [which] are especially valuable” (Sabin).

En route to Kamchatka, La Pérouse was the first to navigate safely and chart the Japan Sea and the strait between the island of Sakhalin and the north-

ernmost island of Japan, which bears his name. At Kamchatka he received instructions to proceed to Australia to assess the extent of British plans in New South Wales. Travelling via Samoa, where he discovered the islands of Savaii, Manono and Apolima in December 1787, and through the Tongan group, he arrived at Botany Bay in January 1788, just hours after Captain Phillip had arrived with the First Fleet. La Pérouse’s habit of forwarding despatches whenever the opportunity offered ensured their survival; the final despatches were sent from Botany Bay, after which the expedition was never seen again. Evidence slowly came to light that both ships were wrecked on the reefs around the islands northwest of Australia. One crew was massacred by the local inhabitants. The *Astrolabe* was unloaded, taken apart and a two-masted craft built from its wreckage, which left westward some nine months later, its fate unknown. Two men, one a “chief” and the other his servant, stayed behind, surviving until 1823. An extremely attractively-presented set of this important account.

Ferguson 251; Hill p. 173; Lada-Mocarski 52; Sabin 38960; Streeter sale VI: 3493.

£22,500 [75897]



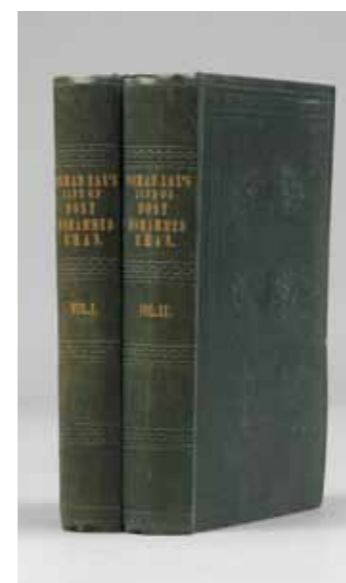
83. **LAKE, Edward.** Journals of the Sieges of the Madras Army, in the Years 1817, 1818, and 1819, with Observations on the System, according to which such Operations have usually been conducted in India, and a Statement of the Improvements that appear necessary. London: Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen, 1825

Octavo. Later ?publisher's sand-grain cloth-backed boards with printed paper label. 17 folding maps and plans, one with hand-coloured dispositions, 5 folding views, folding list of plates bound in at the end. A little rubbed, label text somewhat indistinct, contents variably browned, some offset from the plates, some light foxing to them, but overall a very good copy.

First edition, unusually with the atlas and text bound together, seemingly so since issue. An uncommon and highly desirable account of the siege operations of the Third Anglo-Maratha War,

well-supplied with plans illustrative of the forts and strong-points invested. Lake served throughout the campaign with the Madras Engineers, and wrote this detailed chronological narrative at the suggestion of Sir John Malcolm, who commanded the victorious Company army. The *Asiatic Journal* considered this "a work of great merit ... invaluable ... to the military student destined to India ... The language in which it is written is well suited to its character: it is concise and perspicuous. On the whole, this volume and its accompanying plates do honour to its author, and we can, without hesitation, recommend it to all our military readers." It certainly attracted an impressive gathering of subscribers in the army in India, including the dedicatee, who took five copies.

With the armorial bookplate (on the front pastedown) and ownership inscription (on the title) of Lt.-Col. Francis William Stubbs, author of the *History of the Bengal Artillery*. Stubbs was a graduate of Addiscombe, entering the service of the HEIC in



1847, serving with the Bengal Horse Artillery until it was merged with the RA in 1862. He saw considerable action in the Mutiny, commanding a heavy battery in the campaigns in Rohilkund and Oude, and was mentioned many times in despatches.

Bruce 4178; not in Riddick.

£550

[71095]

**KEY SOURCE FOR THE FIRST AFGHAN WAR**

84. **LAL, Mohan.** Life of the Amir Dost Mohammed Khan of Kabul: With his Political Proceedings towards the English, Russian, and Persian Governments, including the Victory and Disasters of the British Army in Afghanistan. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1846

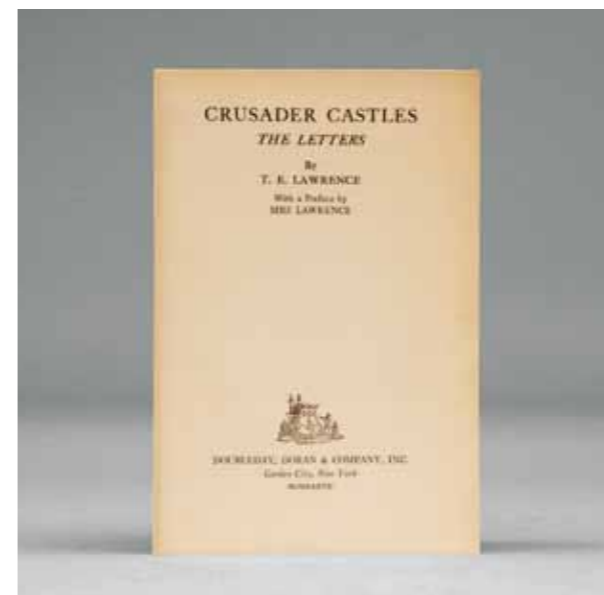
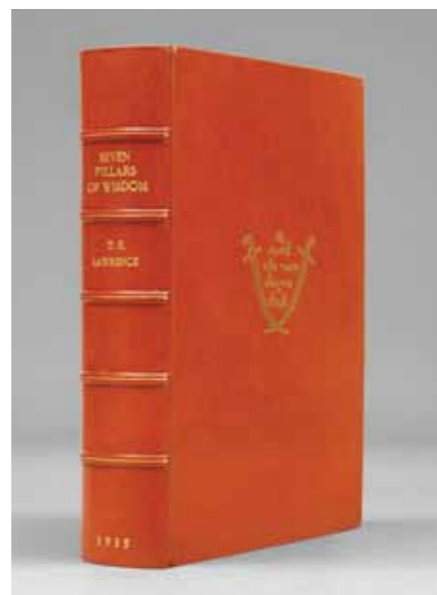
2 volumes, octavo. Publisher's forest green fine combed cloth, spine lettered in gilts, blind panelling and central lozenge to covers, mid-cream endpapers. 19 lithographic portraits, printed on India paper and mounted. Very slightly rubbed, some offsetting from the plates, but overall a superb set in the original cloth.

First edition. A remarkably well-preserved set of this highly desirable work, perhaps the key source for political and diplomatic background to the First Afghan War. Mohan Lal was "Bokhara" Burnes's most important intelligence operative,

travelling extensively in Persia and Afghanistan and running a string of agents for the British. In 1841, as the situation in Kabul became critical, Lal tried to warn Burnes of the fact that he was the focus of rising discontent, but the Englishman foolishly believed that he would be able to talk his way out of the situation. Lal escaped the ensuing bloodbath, continuing to supply information from the Afghan capital. In 1844 he visited Scotland to return some papers to the Burnes family, the *Montrose Review* describing him then in glowing, if condescending, terms: "He is a very handsome man, of 28 years; and, when arrayed in the costly and gorgeous costume of his country, affords a favourable specimen of the Asiatic. But this is the least of his merits: his countenance beams with intelligence, and his intercourse with Europeans has enabled him to adapt himself, with perfect tact, to all their habits and modes of thinking, so that he can sustain with ease and propriety his part in any general conversation. We understand he has been urgently recalled to London". He remained in London for some time, the present work being written there and dedicated with permission to Queen Victoria, but he never received the recognition from the British government that he felt he deserved. As a result of his service in Muslim countries, he had been excommunicated by the Kashmiri Pandit community; eventually converting to Islam, he died an isolated and embittered man in Delhi in 1877.

£3,750

[71629]



85. **LAWRENCE, T. E.** Letters from T. E. Shaw to Bruce Rogers; [together with:] — More Letters from T. E. Shaw to Bruce Rogers. Mount Vernon, NY: Bruce Rogers, 1933-6

2 volumes, octavo. Original brown cloth, spine lettered in gilds. Spines perhaps a touch sunned, front endpapers of both a little discoloured from clippings no longer present, small roughened patches to front pastedowns where a label has been removed, but overall very good indeed.

First and only editions, the first volume of 200 copies only, the second of 300; both inscribed by Rogers to his friend and confidante, Henry L. Bullen, the librarian of the Typographic Library and Museum of the American Type Founders Company. The first volume was printed by William Edwin Rudge from type set by Bertha M. Goudy, the second set and printed by Rogers himself: "this short collection of ... letters [was] issued privately ... Many of the copies are signed by Rogers who apparently gave them as gifts. The letters are for the most part those written by Lawrence during the period he was translating *The Odyssey* and are of major importance in relation to that work ... Most of the letters are not contained in *The Letters of T. E. Lawrence*" (O'Brien).

O'Brien A160 & A165.

£2,500 [74490]

86. **LAWRENCE, T. E.** Seven Pillars of Wisdom. A Triumph. London: Jonathan Cape, 1935

Large octavo. Finely bound by The Chelsea Bindery in terracotta morocco, titles to spine, single rule to boards, Eric Kennington's crossed swords blocked to front board, twin rule to turn-ins, marbled endpapers, top edge gilt, others untrimmed. With 4 maps and 54 other illustrations. A fine copy.

First trade edition. Originally published in a very limited edition in 1926, *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* was published by Cape in this trade edition immediately following Lawrence's death.

O'Brien A042.

£1,250 [74650]

87. **LAWRENCE, T. E.** Crusader Castles. The Letters. With a Preface by Mrs Lawrence. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., 1937

Octavo. Original white wrappers printed in black. Wrappers and contents very lightly toned. An excellent copy.

First US edition, first impression. The book was originally published in the UK in the previous year; this is a limited edition of 56 copies only printed to protect copyright in the US.

O'Brien A191.

£1,250 [69359]

88. **LEONOWENS, Anna Harriette.** The English Governess at the Siamese Court: Recollections of Six Years in the Royal Palace at Bangkok. Boston: Fields, Osgood, & Co., 1870

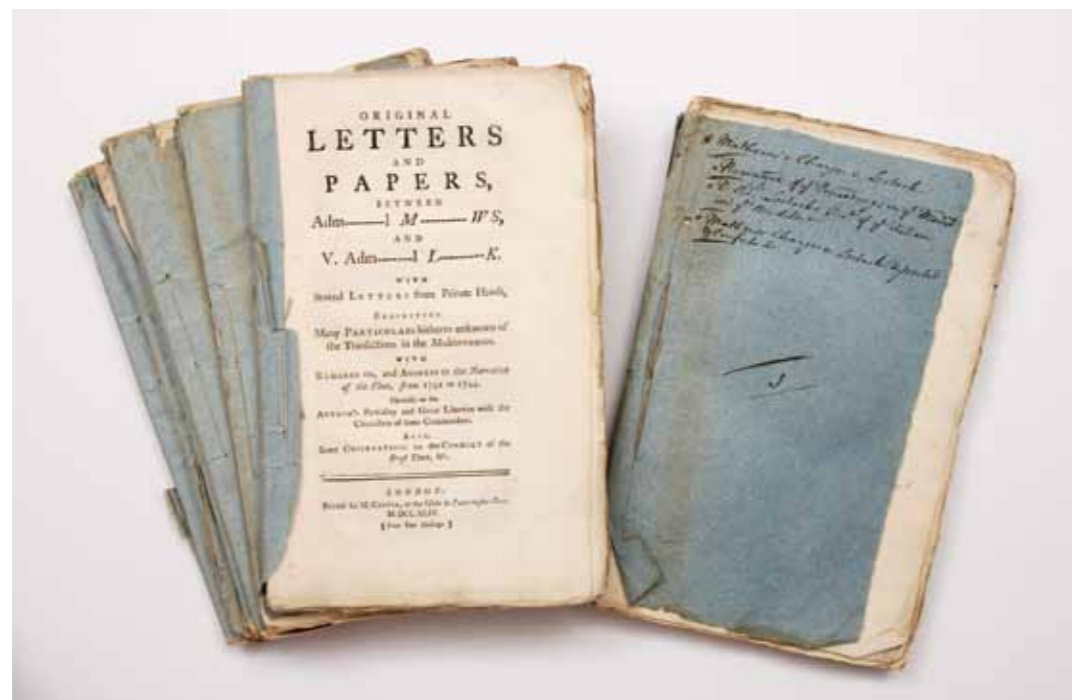
Octavo. Original brown pebble-grain cloth, spine lettered in gilt in gilt and black panelling, panel in black to front cover with gilt blocks of an elephant's head, the royal barge, and a five-tiered royal umbrella, brown endpapers. Wood-engraved frontispiece portrait and 15 other similar plates, 4-page facsimile letter. Lightly rubbed, some wear at the corners and a little chipping head and tail of the spine, mildly cocked, frontispiece just starting, but the hinges sound and uncracked, a very good copy.

First edition of the book which formed the basis of *The King and I*, a contentious account of life at the court in Bangkok by a woman who has been described as "a mischief-maker, a squalid little girl ... one of those awful little English governesses, a sex-starved widow"; however, "despite, or perhaps because of, their shortcomings, her life and writings captured the imagination of the Western public, although the strident and unflattering portrayal of one of their greatest kings has continued to offend the Thai people. As one of the first westerners to write about Siam, and as one in unique contact with the king at a critical juncture in the country's history, Leonowens is remembered for having created an enduring if inaccurate image of Siam in the eyes of the West"

(ODNB). A London first edition was published by Trübner in the same year as this; second and third Boston editions followed in 1871 and 1873; and the book has remained in print more or less continuously since its first issue. This true first, however, remains elusive and desirable, particularly in such excellent condition.

£975 [72343]





89.

**LESTOCK, Richard, & Thomas Mathews.**

[Collection of 10 pamphlets relating to the controversy concerning the battle of Toulon.]

London: various publishers, 1744-5

10 octavo pamphlets, all uncut, most unopened, sewn in original wraps as issued. Housed in a black cloth solander box. 4 folding maps and a folding table to the first item. Wraps a little tattered in some case, one upper wrap detached, and two lacking, but overall very good indeed.

First editions. An interesting selection of publications offering insight into this perfect exemplar of the eighteenth-century naval controversy, with questions of ship-handling, the interpretation of signals, and personality clashes all overlaid by matters of patronage. “Lestock’s name will always be connected with the battle of Toulon (11 February 1744). By adhering to a restrictive interpretation of the fighting instructions and declining to take any initiatives he contributed to a monumental naval failure” (ODNB). Lestock and his direct superior, Admiral Thomas Mathews, had had previous contretemps, and in the aftermath of the battle a virulent pamphlet war broke out, with Lestock throwing “blame on various captains not in his division and especially on Mathews, whom he charged publicly.” Public opinion was against Lestock, but

Admiral Byng’s “interest” ensured that a parliamentary enquiry and subsequent court martial were managed in Lestock’s favour. “There is every sign that the exoneration of Lestock was arranged. The court, in fact, carried it to an extreme, for in every way conceivable the members found no possible fault in Lestock’s conduct. Subsequently, the same court cashiered Mathews ... The public was not convinced. As a naval historian writing in 1758 observed, the ‘nation could not be persuaded that the vice-admiral ought to be exculpated for not fighting’ and the admiral cashiered for fighting” (Barrow, *The Naval History of Great Britain*).

The ten pamphlets are: [Mathews,] *A Narrative of the Proceedings of His Majesty’s Fleet in the Mediterranean* (1744); *Original Letters and Papers between Adm—l M—ws, and V. Adm—l L—k* (1744); *Admiral Matthews’s Account of the Action in the Mediterranean* (1745); *Vice-Admiral Lestock’s Recapitulation* (1745); *Admiral Mathews’s Charge against Vice-Admiral Lestock Dissected and Confuted* (1745); *Ad—l M—ws’s Conduct In the Late Engagement Vindicated* (1745); *An Impartial Review of the Conduct of the Admirals M—ws and L—k* (1745); *Minutes taken at a Court-Martial assembled On Board His Majesty’s Ship Torbay* (1745); *Appendix to the minutes taken at a Court-Martial* (1745); and *Captain Opie’s Appeal against the Illegal Proceedings of Vice-Admiral Mathews* (1745).

£3,000

[67755]



90.

**LEWIS, Meriwether, & William Clark.** *Travels to the Source of the Missouri River and across the American Continent to the Pacific Ocean.* Performed by the Government of the United States, in the years 1804, 1805, and 1806. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1814

Quarto (270 × 210 mm). Contemporary streaked calf, neatly rebacked, red morocco labels, undulating rolled gilt panel to covers, marbled endpapers. Large folding engraved map after Clark by S. Lewis bound as the frontispiece, and 5 other detail maps on 3 sheets. A little rubbed at the extremities, light offset on the map, which has a short, clean split at one fold, other map leaves somewhat browned as often, some light pencil parks to the margin, but overall a very good copy.

First English edition of the authorized account of the travels of Lewis and Clark, the “definitive account of the most important exploration of the North American continent” (Wagner-Camp). Preceded by the Philadelphia printing of the same year, published under the title *History of the Expedition under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark*, the present edition is printed on larger, finer paper, and is considered “typographically superior” (Hill) to its predecessor. Edited by Dr. Thomas Rees from the American sheets, this edition omits the American preface and appendix, and Jefferson’s *Life of Captain Lewis*, but Rees’s preface includes the text of Jefferson’s “Message” and an extract of Lewis’s Fort Mandan letter. An excellent copy of

the “first authorized and complete account of the most important western exploration” (Howes).

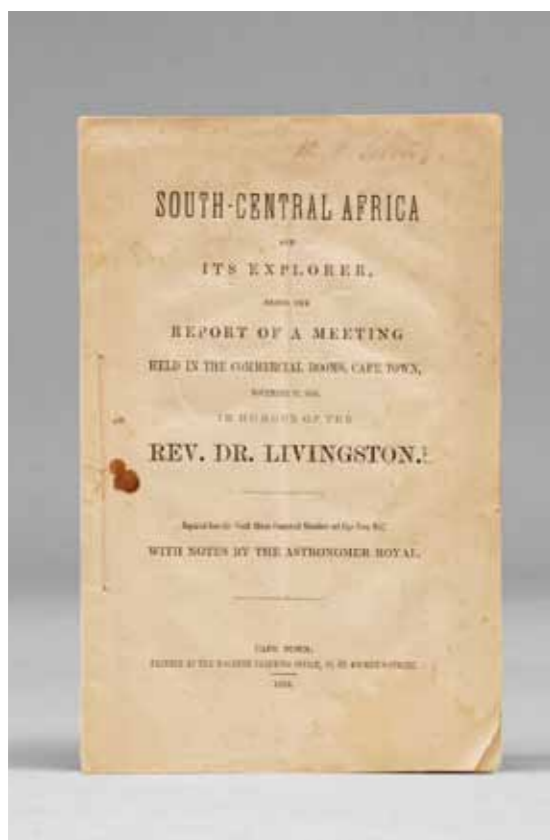
The expedition was conceived of by Thomas Jefferson as early as 1792, when Lewis had applied for command, “but the idea had not been taken up. However, when in 1803 Congress was persuaded by a confidential message from Jefferson to finance an expedition to the Pacific, Lewis [who was by then Jefferson’s private secretary] successfully lobbied the president for the opportunity to lead it” (Howgego).

Primarily intended to establish trading ties with the Indians of the western regions, the expedition covered some 8,000 miles in 28 months, following the Missouri River from its juncture with the Mississippi to its source and, crossing the Continental Divide, explored the Columbia River from its source to the Pacific Ocean. Lewis and Clark always intended to publish their journals immediately upon their return—Lewis issued a prospectus for the work—but publication was delayed, initially by Lewis’s new duties as governor of the Louisiana Territory, and Clark’s preoccupation as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, then by Lewis’s untimely and mysterious death in 1809, and subsequently by the election of Clark’s chosen editor Nicholas Biddle to the Pennsylvania state senate in 1812. The work was finally completed by the Philadelphia journalist Paul Allen.

Hill 1018; Howes L-317; Howgego, II, L31; Lowndes p. 1354; Sabin 40829; Streeter sale 5:3128; Wagner-Camp 13.2

£17,500

[74140]



91.

**(LIVINGSTONE, David.)** *South-Central Africa and its Explorer, being the Report of a Meeting held in the Commercial Rooms, Cape Town, November 12, 1856, in Honour of the Rev. Dr. Livingston [sic]. Reprinted from the "South Africa Commercial Advertiser and Cape Town Mail," with Notes by the Astronomer Royal. Cape Town: Printed at the Machine Printing Office, 1856*

Octavo. Original self-wraps, sewn as issued. Wraps a little soiled, light median lengthwise crease where once folded, lightly toned, but overall very good.

First edition, decidedly uncommon. "The meeting was presided over by Sir George Grey, and was attended by many celebrated colonists of the day, amongst whom were the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Rawson), the Astronomer Royal (Mr. Maclear), the Attorney-General (the Hon. William Porter), the Bishop of Cape Town (Dr. Gray), the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Justice Cloete, Mr. Justice Watermeyer, Mr. Borchers, and others. Great

encomiums were passed on the illustrious traveller, and the various speakers traced his career, in the course of their speeches with much animation and fidelity. Among the resolutions passed was one providing for the opening of a subscription list, 'for the purpose of presenting to Dr. Livingstone a testimonial of the esteem in which his character and labours are held in this colony'" (Mendelssohn).

Mendelssohn, I, p. 907.

£1,875

[69368]

92.

**LIVINGSTONE, David.** *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa; including a Sketch of Sixteen Years' Residence in the Interior of Africa, and a Journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Loanda on the West Coast; thence across the Continent, down the River Zambezi, to the Eastern Ocean. London: John Murray, 1857*

Octavo. Original terracotta sand-grain cloth, spine lettered in gilt, blind panels to spine and boards, brown endpapers. Folding frontispiece, 22 plates, illustrations to the text, 3 folding maps. A little rubbed, short split at the head of the spine, hinges cracked, light toning, some marginal foxing, one plate and the contiguous two leaves of text loose, binding flaw, but overall a very good copy.

First edition, this copy conforming to Bradlow's Variant No. 3, frontispiece, plate 8 and 17 woodcuts by Whymper, and with the extra leaf present. This copy also has a separately-issued 32-page pamphlet entitled "Index to Livingstone's Journal" loosely inserted. This contains the index paginated in continuation of the existing text, pp. 689-711 (see Bradlow No. 8), and the two corrected leaves "additional to the Third Edition." This supplement is extremely uncommon (COPAC listing Oxford only, OCLC adding just the Smithsonian) and is rarely encountered as issued, though it is occasionally found in rebound copies. *Missionary Travels* covers the first of Livingstone's three major expeditions, in which he followed the Zambezi, discovering Victoria Falls in the process, as well as the Shire and Ruyuma rivers, ranging from Angola in the west to Mozambique in the east. He is "perhaps the greatest of the African explorers ... Livingstone's services to African geography ... are

almost unequalled. During these years he explored vast regions of central Africa, many of which had never been seen by white men before" (PMM).

A very good copy in the cloth, enhanced by the addition of a highly desirable bibliographic curiosity, and further by a gift inscription from the Quaker abolitionist Esther Sturge to her brother George and his wife: "To my very dear Brother & Sister George & Jane Sturge from their affectionate Sister, Esther Sturge, 1st 1st mo. 1858." The Quaker Sturge family were prominent in their support for a wide range of philanthropic and reformist causes; Esther had close contacts with the American abolition movement, corresponding with Maria Weston Chapman, and donating generously to organizations such as the American Anti-Slavery Society and the New England Freedmen's Aid Society. Her brother Thomas looked after Robert and Mary Moffat's younger children while they were in Africa, and their eldest daughter had married Livingstone in 1845.

Abbey, *Travel* 347; Bradlow, "The Variants of the 1857 edition [...]" in Lloyd, ed., *Livingstone 1873-1973*; Howgego L39; Mendelssohn I, p.908; PMM 341.

£1,500

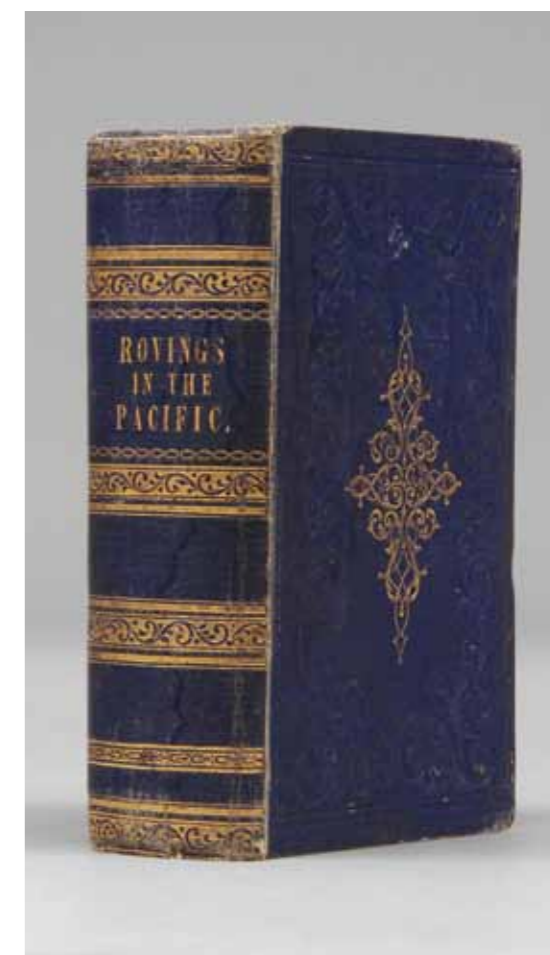
[76858]

93.

**LUCATT, Edward.** *Rovings in the Pacific, from 1837 to 1849; with a Glimpse at California. By a Merchant. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1851*

2 volumes in one, octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt with elaborate gilt bands, blind arabesque panels to covers, front cover with a large gilt scrollwork centre tool, all edges gilt, pale yellow endpapers. Two-tint lithographed frontispiece, 2 plates (one in each volume). A little rubbed, particularly on the joints and at the corners, front hinge cracking, light toning and some similarly light foxing throughout, but overall a very good copy.

First edition, bound in the same style as the Abbey copy. "A spirited journal of adventure in almost every island of the Pacific, and an excellent account of the troubles in Tahiti and its annexation by the French. Lucatt visited the Bay of Islands, Auckland, New Zealand, the Hawaiian Islands, Pitcairn Island, the Philippines, and San Francisco. The last chapter in volume two gives a very unflattering picture of San Francisco and



Sacramento during the height of the gold rush" (Hill). The account also includes a trip to Hong Kong, Canton, and Macau. In the first volume Lucatt levels some criticisms at Herman Melville, "a most reckless loafer", who "possesses a felicitous pen, with a humorous knack of hitting off little peculiarities of character; and if he had confined himself to these, without publishing names, or making gross aspersions upon worthy men, his works might have gone down the stream with other harmless and amusing productions; but he has passed base coin for sterling, and for so doing, deserves exposure and contempt." Distinctly uncommon in the cloth.

Abbey, *Travel* 600; Hill 1041; Forbes 1825; Howes L552; Sabin 73525; Streeter sale IV:2672.

£1,250

[72762]



94.

**MACKINNON, J. P., & Sydney Shadbolt.** *The South African Campaign, 1879. A Memorial Volume, containing Sixty Permanent Cabinet Photographs of the Officers of the British Army and Navy who lost their Lives in the Zulu War, Biographical Notices, Detailed Accounts of the Various Engagements, Maps of the Country showing the Movements of the Army, Summaries of the Movements of the Various Regiments in the Field, and Separate Records of the Services of every British Officer who was engaged.* London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, 1880

Quarto (299 × 232 mm). Contemporary pebble-grain half morocco, raised bands, title gilt to second and third compartments, lozenges in first, fourth, and fifth, and crest of the Naval and Military Club in the last, green cloth sides, marbled edges and endpapers. 60 oval mounted Woodburytype portraits, 2 maps (one folding). Bookplate of the Naval and Military Club to front pastedown together with pressmark label. Neatly rebacked with the original spine laid down, slightly rubbed, light browning, some mounts a little cockled and with consequent marginal soiling, but overall a very good copy.



First edition. "The Introduction includes "a sketch of the war, containing detailed accounts of the various engagements," and there are a large number of portraits (including that of the Prince Imperial), of officers who lost their lives in the campaign, with particulars of their respective careers. There are also maps of Zululand and Isandhlwana, with other valuable information respecting the Zulu War" (Mendelssohn). A nice copy of this uncommon and desirable record.

Mendelssohn I, p. 958.

£850

[70370]

95.

**MACLAUHLAN, Henry.** *The Roman Wall, and Illustrations of the Principal Vestiges of Roman Occupation in the North of England. Consisting of Plans of the Military Works, the Stations, Camps, Ancient Ways, and other Remains of the Earlier Periods, in the Northern Counties; [bound together with:] — The Watling Street. From the Original Surveys made by direction of His Grace The Duke of Northumberland ...; [and with:] — Eastern Branch of the Watling Street, in the County of*



Northumberland, from Bewclay near Portgate on the Roman Wall to Berwick-upon-Tweed ... London: Printed for Private Distribution [by Standidge,] 1857–64

3 works in 2 volumes, folio (550 × 400 mm). Green pebble-grain half morocco, matching cloth sides, spine lettered in gilt and to front cover of the first part, to spine only on the second, gilt rules at spine and corner edges, marbled endpapers. Title page and 5 double-sheet maps to each of the three items. A little rubbed, endpapers showing some foxing, light toning, but overall a very good set.

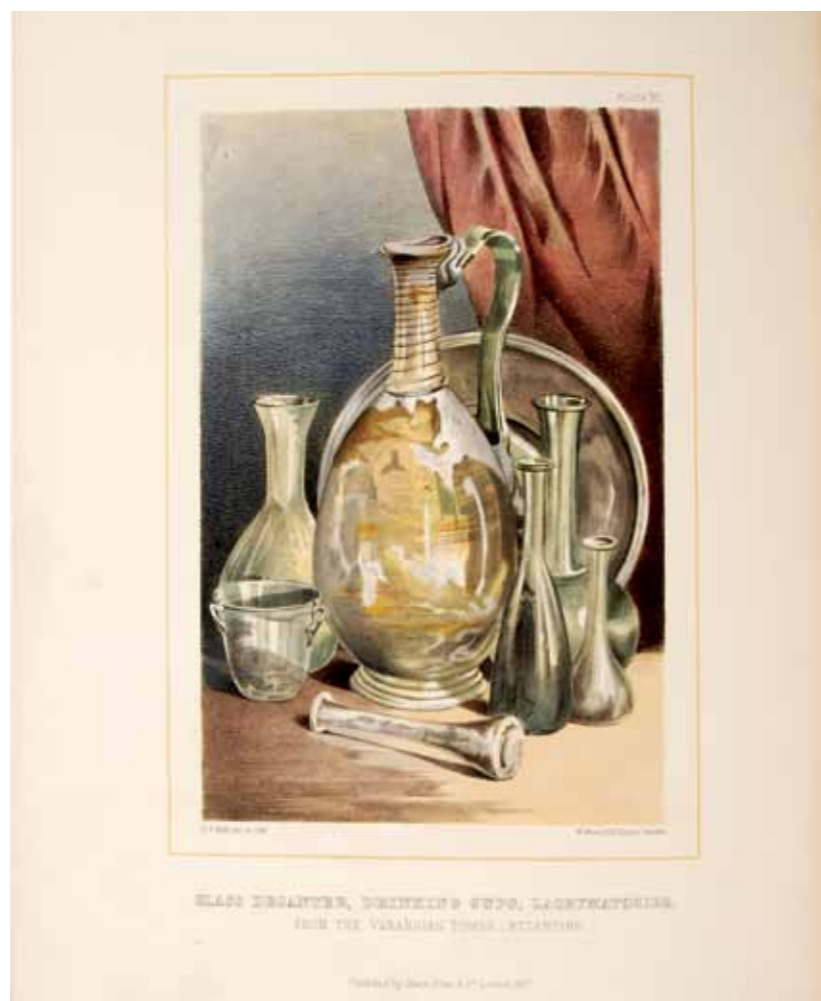
First editions, the first with the inscription "Presented to Henry Lawes Long Esq., by The Duke of Northumberland, Syon 27th August 1859" to the first blank and the circular sepia-lithographed Long armorial bookplate to the front pastedown; the second inscribed "With the Duke of Northumberland's Compliments" on the verso of the first blank. In 1804 Henry MacLauchlan joined the Royal Corps of Military Surveyors and Draftsmen as a cadet. "He trained as a military surveyor, spending several years in Cork, but along with most other draughtsmen was placed on half pay when the corps disbanded in 1817. In 1823–4 MacLauchlan was employed by the Ordnance Survey in Gloucestershire, south Wales, and Bedfordshire" (ODNB). He continued to work for the OS until his retirement in 1844, when he "returned to Cornwall with the assessionable manors commis-

sion, surveying hill forts and linear earthworks ... By 1848 MacLauchlan was conducting a similar survey of ancient remains in the North Riding of Yorkshire for the keen amateur archaeologist Algernon Percy, Lord Prudhoe, later fourth duke of Northumberland. On its successful completion and publication ... the duke commissioned MacLauchlan to undertake further field surveys of Watling Street, Hadrian's Wall, the eastern branch of Watling Street, and other remains in Northumberland ... MacLauchlan ... recorded with precision details of many ancient monuments, some of which have since been destroyed. His work was accorded little recognition until the 1950s and 1960s, but later scholars working on Roman and prehistoric remains in the north of England freely acknowledge their debt to his draughtsmanship and accuracy."

Henry Lawes Long, of Hampton Lodge in Surrey, was a keen antiquary and the author of two publications on the problem of Hannibal's route through the Alps—*Hannibal's Passage of the Alps* (1830) and *The March of Hannibal from the Rhone to the Alps* (1831)—as well as a study of Roman remains in the south of England (1836) and *A Survey of the Early Geography of Western Europe, as connected with the First Inhabitants of Britain, their Origin, Language, Religious Rites, and Edifices* (1859).

£1,250

[68827]



“PLATES BRILLIANT IN EFFECT”

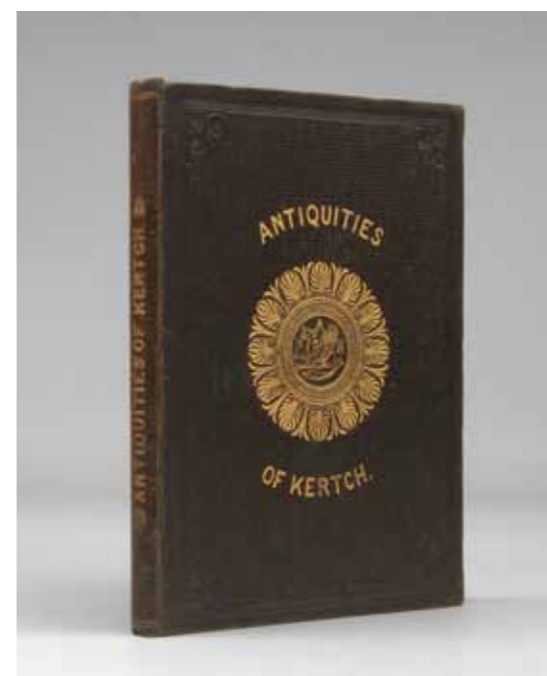
96.

**MACPHERSON, Duncan.** *Antiquities of Kertch and Researches in the Cimmerian Bosphorus.* London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1857

Folio. Original black wavy-grain cloth, spine lettered in gilt and front cover together with a central large roundel, blind panelling to both covers and roundel in blind to rear cover, all edges gilt, black endpapers. Tinted lithographic additional title page, two-tint lithographic double-page frontispiece (section from Mons Mithridates to the Golden Mountain) and another tinted lithographic plate, 8 high-quality chromolithographic plates, 3 uncoloured lithographic plates of inscriptions and coins, wood-engravings in the text, 2 full-page maps coloured in outline. A little rubbed and with some skilful restoration to spine, joints and corners, additional title foxed, some foxing to the other plates, that to the

chromolithographs largely verso, and marginal where recto, an excellent copy.

First and only edition, uncommon. “An example of the degree of technical virtuosity reached by this time in lithography, giving plates brilliant in effect, the equivalent of modern four-colour process work from photographs. It is very difficult to tell whether, or to what extent, the plates are touched by hand ... The inks are excellent, with some strong velvety blacks” (Abbey). Macpherson was a surgeon with the Madras army. “Between 1840 and 1842 he served with the 37th grenadier regiment in China, and he was severely wounded at Chuenpe (Chuanbi). He told of his experiences in his *Two Years in China*. On his return to India he served chiefly with the irregular horse in the Hyderabad contingent, and on the outbreak of the war with Russia in 1855 he was appointed head of the medical staff of the Turkish contingent on



the recommendation of his former commander, Lord Gough. During his time on the Bosphorus he prepared his *Antiquities of Kertch and Researches in the Cimmerian Bosphorus*; this contains a sketch of the history and archaeology as well as of the physical and ethnological features of the country” (ODNB). On his return to India he “was promoted to the post of inspector-general of the medical service of Madras ... This infraction of the hitherto sacred rule of seniority, together with the feverish activity of the new inspector in the performance of his duties and his large schemes of reorganization, rendered him not a little ‘repugnant to the older official class’.” Macpherson died in Coorg in 1867.

Abbey *Travel* 243.

£2,875

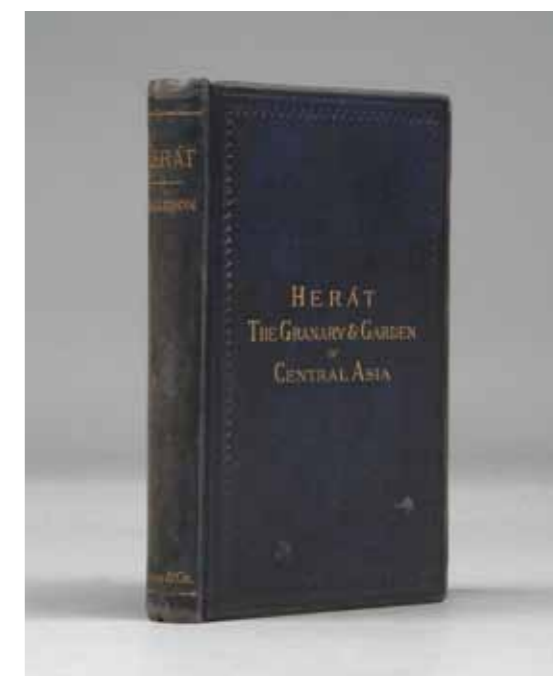
[71516]

97.

**MALLESON, G. B.** *Herat: The Granary and Garden of Central Asia.* London: W. H. Allen & Co., 1880

Octavo. Publisher’s dark blue cloth, neatly rebacked with original spine laid down, spine lettered in gilt and front cover, blind panelled covers, blue endpapers. Folding map frontispiece. A little rubbed, light toning.

First edition. Since Captain Christie’s first reconnaissance in 1810, Herat had been seen as one of



the keys to the developing geopolitical encounter in Asia that was to become known as the Great Game: “It lay on Afghanistan’s frontier with eastern Persia, astride a great network of trans-Asian caravan routes. Its bazaars displayed goods from Khokand and Kashgar, Bokhara and Samarkand, Khiva and Merv, while other roads led westwards to the ancient caravan cities of Persia ... But to the British in India, fearing invasion from the west, Herat possessed a more ominous significance. It stood on one of the traditional conqueror’s routes to India, along which a hostile force could reach either of its two great gateways, the Khyber and the Bolan Passes. Worse, in a region of vast deserts and impenetrable mountain ranges, it stood in a rich and fertile plain ... capable of provisioning and watering an entire army” (Hopkirk, *The Great Game*, p. 42). Malleison had served with the Bengal army in the Second Burma War, and was in Calcutta during the Indian Mutiny. On retirement he lived by the pen, writing the continuation of Kaye’s *History of the Sepoy War*, and a well-received *History of Afghanistan*, and becoming one of the best known desk-bound players of the Great Game, doing “much to draw attention to Russian expansion in central Asia and its potential threat to British rule in India” (ODNB). A sound copy of an uncommon and important title.

£750

[75552]





98.

**MATUSZEWSKI, Boleslaw** Passage de leurs Majestés l'Empereur & l'Impératrice de Russie à Bialowega Warsaw: Sigismond & Co., n.d. (August, 1897)

Folio (367 × 302 mm). Original dark red diced skiver portfolio, title gilt to front cover, marbled interior flaps hinged with red linen. Housed in purple linen slipcase with leather patch label. 27 original albumen prints (139 × 210 mm) on textured card mounts (359 × 300 mm). Portfolio a little rubbed on the joints, some card mounts a little spotted or soiled, but overall very good indeed.

Remarkable visual record of a visit of Tsar Nicholas II to the palatial hunting lodge built by his father, Alexander III, at Białowieża, now Poland. The Białowieża Forest is now a UNESCO World Heritage Site but was originally conserved as an imperial hunting reserve, home to the wisent, the European wood bison, Europe's heaviest land animal. The images show the various buildings on the estate, including the railway station (completed in 1897, and still standing, the only part of the palace still extant, now operating as a restaur-

rant) and the main palace itself; semi-formal and informal groups of the tsar's entourage, including the staff of the various establishments; a sequence showing a splendid al fresco lunch in a gazebo, with groups at table and kitchen staff at work on a field-kitchen range; a party of Cossacks in the forest; and one of a dead wisent, the ostensible purpose of the visit. The photographs are the work of the Polish photographic and film pioneer Boleslaw Matuszewski, the first man to propose the creation of film archives in a pair of pamphlets (*Une nouvelle source de l'histoire, creation d'un dépôt de cinématographie historique* and *La Photographie animée, ce qu'elle est, ce qu'elle doit être*, both self-published 1898) published "barely three years after the first paying public film screening by the Lumière brothers" (Magdalena Mazaraki, "Boleslaw Matuszewski: photographe et opérateur de cinéma" in 1895: *revue de l'Association française de recherche sur l'histoire du cinéma*, 44, 2004).

Born in Pinczow in the Voivodia of Kielce, in southern Poland in 1856, Matuszewski opened his first studio, Lux, in rue de la Paix, Paris in 1880. In 1895 he moved his operation to Warsaw, operating in partnership with his brother Zygmunt



under the name of LUX-Sigismond & Co. at 111 Marszalkowska, becoming simply Sigismond & Co., as on these mounts, in 1897. "Matuszewski was at the court of the tsar throughout 1897 and 1898, in March 1898, he claimed ... to be 'photographer to the Russian Emperor' ... But in the light of documents to which we now have access concerning Matuszewski's activity at the Romanov court, we know that the tsar did not consider him to be his official photographer." But the tsar did grant permission for him to take photographs and Matuszewski "received payment for his work as photographer and film-maker at the court, and ... he even received a prize worth 275 roubles for the photographs that he took during the tsar's visit to Darmstadt in October 1899 [but] Nicholas II did not extend his generosity any further." Clearly from this present collection he did receive privileged access.

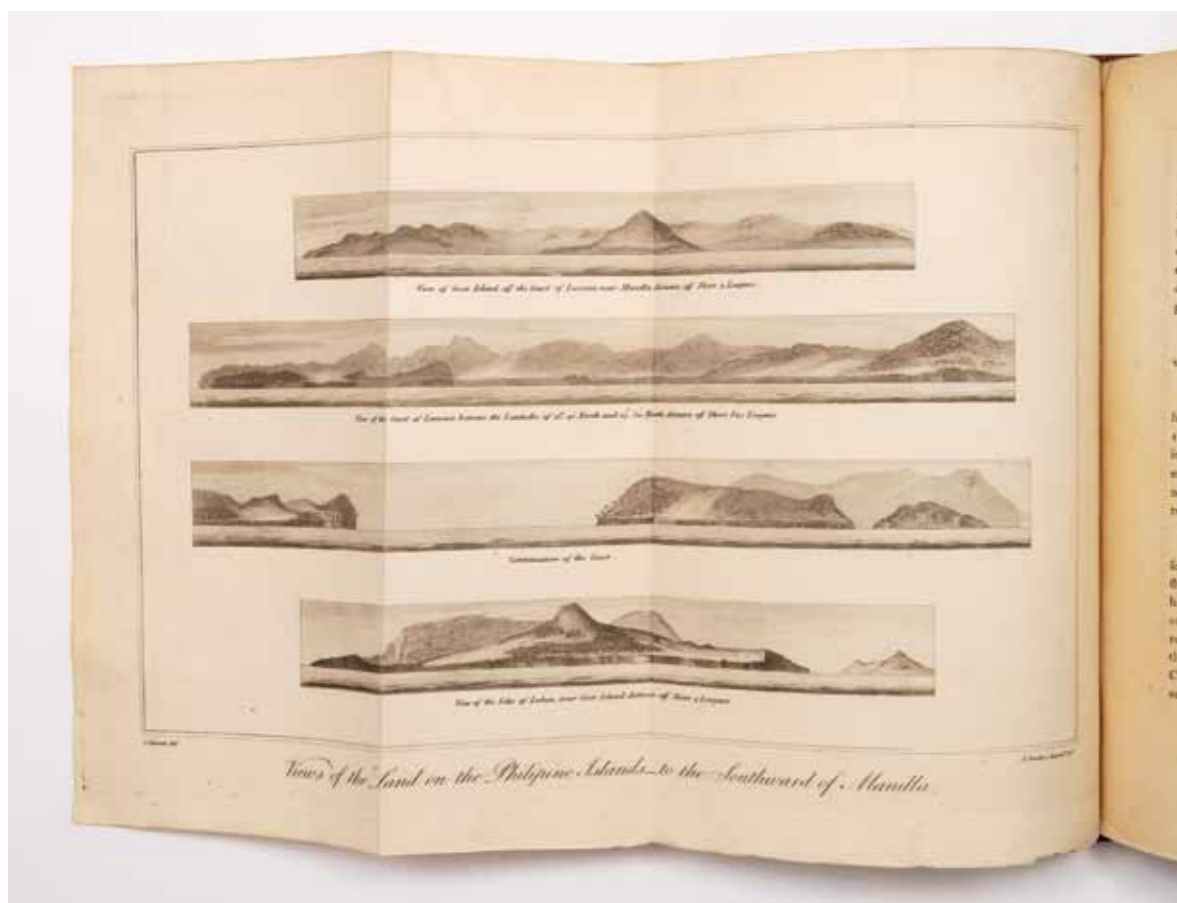
The output of the Matuszewskis' studio is uncommon. Mazaraki cites an album in the Museum of the History of Warsaw, of Madame Lojko's establishment for young ladies; and another "important relic ... in the archives of the Département des estampes et de la photographie in the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. It is an album containing 25 photographs, titled 'Séjour de M.

Félix Faure président de la République française en Russie' ", of the same year as the present collection. His photographic work does not seem to appear institutionally otherwise, and we have found no records at auction.

There are 27 plates present, and it appears that some images have been removed. All but two are numbered in pencil in a contemporary hand in the top left-hand corner verso, and there are seven numbers missing from the series; the other two are numbered in orange pencil crayon in the lower right-hand corner, but do not fit into this series. Both sets of numbering are initialled, the larger group "B", presumably for Boleslaw, and the pair "S", possibly for Sigismond. In all this is an extremely unusual and interesting collection of images; a record of a spectacular Romanov architectural project which was to be totally destroyed by the retreating Nazis in 1944; and a superb document of the imperial court, many of the images, perhaps surprisingly, possessed of an immediacy and an informality that suggests that Matuszewski's work, suffused with an understanding of "la Photographie animée", could be seen to prefigure that of Lartigue.

£6,500

[64774]



**WITH THE RARE FOLDING PHILIPPINES PLATE**

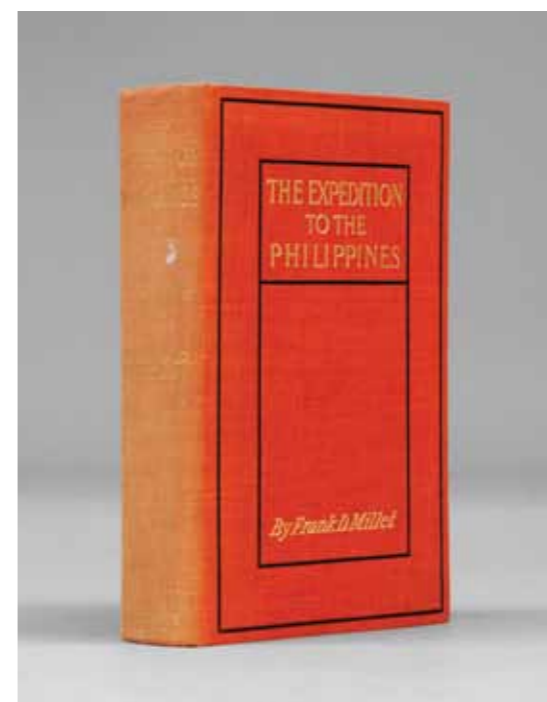
99.

**MEARES, John.** *Voyages Made in the Years 1788 and 1789, from China to the North West Coast of America.* To which are prefixed, an introductory narrative of a voyage performed in 1786, from Bengal, in the ship *Nootka*; observations on the probable existence of a north west passage; and some account of the trade between the north west coast of America and China; and the latter country and Great Britain. London: at the Logographic Press; and sold by J. Walter, 1790

Quarto (283 × 230 mm). Lately rebound to style in quarter calf, red morocco label, marbled boards, yellow edges. Frontispiece portrait, 10 maps and 17 plates (stipple and soft ground frontispiece portrait by Beechey and two other stipple portraits, one line and the remainder aquatints). 2 maps and 1 folding plate expertly backed

with linen, small perforated library stamp to lower outer corner of title page, a little occasional bleed from yellow edges, a good copy, generally clean and fresh.

First edition, with the extra plate of the Philippines which Streeter notes as missing in most copies. John Meares (?1756–1809) “was sent out in 1786 from Calcutta, by a group of merchants, to enter into the fur trade of the Northwest coast of America. Establishing himself at Nootka Sound ... he built the first vessel to be launched in northern waters, made important discoveries, and explored the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The discoveries by Meares were part of the basis for the claim of Great Britain to Oregon ... The Spanish seizure of his ships led to the convention by which the Spanish claims to any northern territory were finally disallowed. This important narrative gives a very full account of the Indian nations of Northwest America, describing their villages, languages, manners, and customs. It also contains a separate account of the voyage of the *Iphigenia*, commanded by Captain William Douglas” (Hill). “According



to the British Museum Catalogue, William Combe assisted Meares in the compilation of the work [and] John Walter, the printer and publisher ... was the founder of *The Times*” (Abbey).

Abbey, *Travel* 594; Cordier, *Sinica* III, col. 2103; Cox II, p. 29; Hill I, pp. 195–6; Howes M469; Lust 344; Sabin 47260; Streeter VI, 3491; Taylor p. 197.

£6,750 [28980]

100.

**MILLET, Frank D.** *The Expedition to the Philippines.* New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1899

Octavo. Original brick red cloth, spine lettered in gilt and to front cover within panels in black. Frontispiece, 47 plates. Spine somewhat sunned, but bright on the boards, light toning, small dig into the top edge, causing short splits into two pages and a plate, but overall a very good copy indeed.

First edition of this war correspondent’s account of the Philippine Insurrection, this copy inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper, “To A. C. Newbigging from F. D. Millet, Broadway, Oct. 1902.” Millet was a highly talented artist and journalist, a friend of Twain, Henry James, Singer Sargent and Saint-Gaudens. Of him James said, “He has made pictures without words and words

without pictures. He has written some very clever ghost stories and drawn and painted some very immediate realities.” In 1887 he translated Tolstoy’s *Sebastopol*. In his first campaign as war correspondent, with the Russian forces under Skobolev in the Russo-Turkish War, he “acquitted himself so brilliantly that his work attracted the attention of the editors of the *London Daily Mail*, who appointed him their correspondent to succeed the celebrated Archibald Forbes.” In the Philippines he represented *Harper’s Weekly* and *The Times*. His work with the American Federation of Arts and the National Commission of Arts led to him being offered the directorship of the American Academy at Rome in 1911, and it was in hurrying home from there in 1912 that he booked passage on the *Titanic* and went down with the ship: “Millet was last seen encouraging the Italian women and children to go into the lifeboats” (DAB). Uncommon.

£875 [74568]

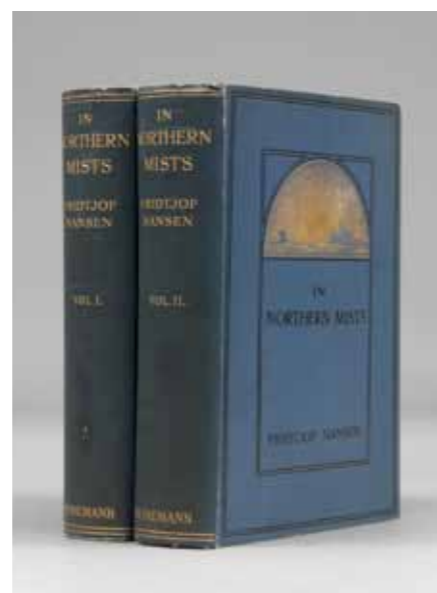
101.

**MOGES, Alfred, Marquis de.** *Recollections of Baron Gros’s Embassy to China and Japan in 1857–58.* London and Glasgow: Richard Griffin and Company, 1860

Octavo. Original red cloth, spine lettered in gilt, blind panels to covers, Chinese Imperial dragon in gilt to front cover. Two-tint lithographic frontispiece, 3 other similar plates. A little rubbed and soiled, corners bumped, hinges reinforced with linen, light toning to the text, plates somewhat foxed as usual, a very good copy.

First edition in English, same year as the French first. Moges accompanied the Baron Gros’s embassy as an attaché. Gros had commanded the French forces in the Second Opium War, the Anglo-French victory in which was probably a significant factor in persuading the Japanese to allow the mission, and in the consequent signing of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce at Edo on 9 October 1858. Moges’s narrative describes the voyage out via the Cape; visits to Macao, Singapore, and Hong Kong; the progress of the war, and the signing of the Treaty of Tientsin; and the negotiations with the Japanese government. An uncommon and important account of this key period in the western intervention in Asia.

£850 [75635]



102.

**[MORVAN DE BELLEGARDE, Jean Baptiste.]**

A General History of all Voyages and Travels Throughout The Old and New World, Illustrating both the ancient and modern geography. Containing An Accurate Description of each Country, its Natural History and Product; the Religion, Customs, Manners, Trade, &c. of the Inhabitants, and whatsoever is Curious and Remarkable in any Kind. An Account of all Discoveries hitherto made in the most Remote Parts, and the Great Usefulness of such Attempts, for Improving both Natural and Experimental Philosophy; with a Catalogue of all Authors that have ever describ'd any Part of the World, an Impartial Judgment and Criticism on their Works for discerning between the Reputable and Fabulous Relaters; and an Extract of the Lives of the most considerable Travellers. By Monsr. Du Perier of the Royal Academy. Made English from the Paris edition. Adorn'd with cuts. London: Edmund Curll and Egbert Sanger, 1708

Octavo (194 × 114 mm). Modern bottle green morocco, spine lettered in gilt, green endpapers. Engraved frontispiece, 5 plates. Small leather book label of Guy Littell, president of R. R. Donnelley and Sons, and his wife

Neva to front pastedown. Spine sunned, hinges cracking, lightly browned, some pencil marginalia, a very good copy.

First edition in English, originally published in Paris in 1707; “devoted entirely to the early voyages of the Spaniards in the Americas, and which contains much information relating to the Indian tribes” (Hill). Abbé Bellegarde, a Jesuit who later became a follower of St Francis de Sales, was best known for his successful conduct books, *Réflexions sur le ridicule* and *Réflexions sur la politesse des mœurs*.

Hill 108; Howes B332; JCB III (1), p. 35; Sabin 21351.

£1,500 [72882]

103.

**NANSEN, Fridtjof.** In Northern Mists: Arctic Exploration in Early Times. Translated by Arthur G. Chater. London: William Heinemann, 1911

2 volumes, large octavo, original grey-blue combed cloth, spines lettered in gilt, front boards with semi-circular gilt design of low sun over sea and mountains with approaching Viking longship, lettered in gilt, enclosed within concentric double panels in black. Half-titles printed in blue, titles in blue and black, tipped-in, tissue-guarded colour woodcut frontispiece to each, numerous wood-cut and -engraved illustrations throughout. Spines slightly dulled and a little crumpled head and tail, endpapers somewhat browned, some foxing throughout, a very good set.

First edition in English—published in the same year as the Norwegian first—of this historical survey, which includes an account of the Viking discovery of America.

Arctic Bibliography, 11993.

£600 [72660]

104.

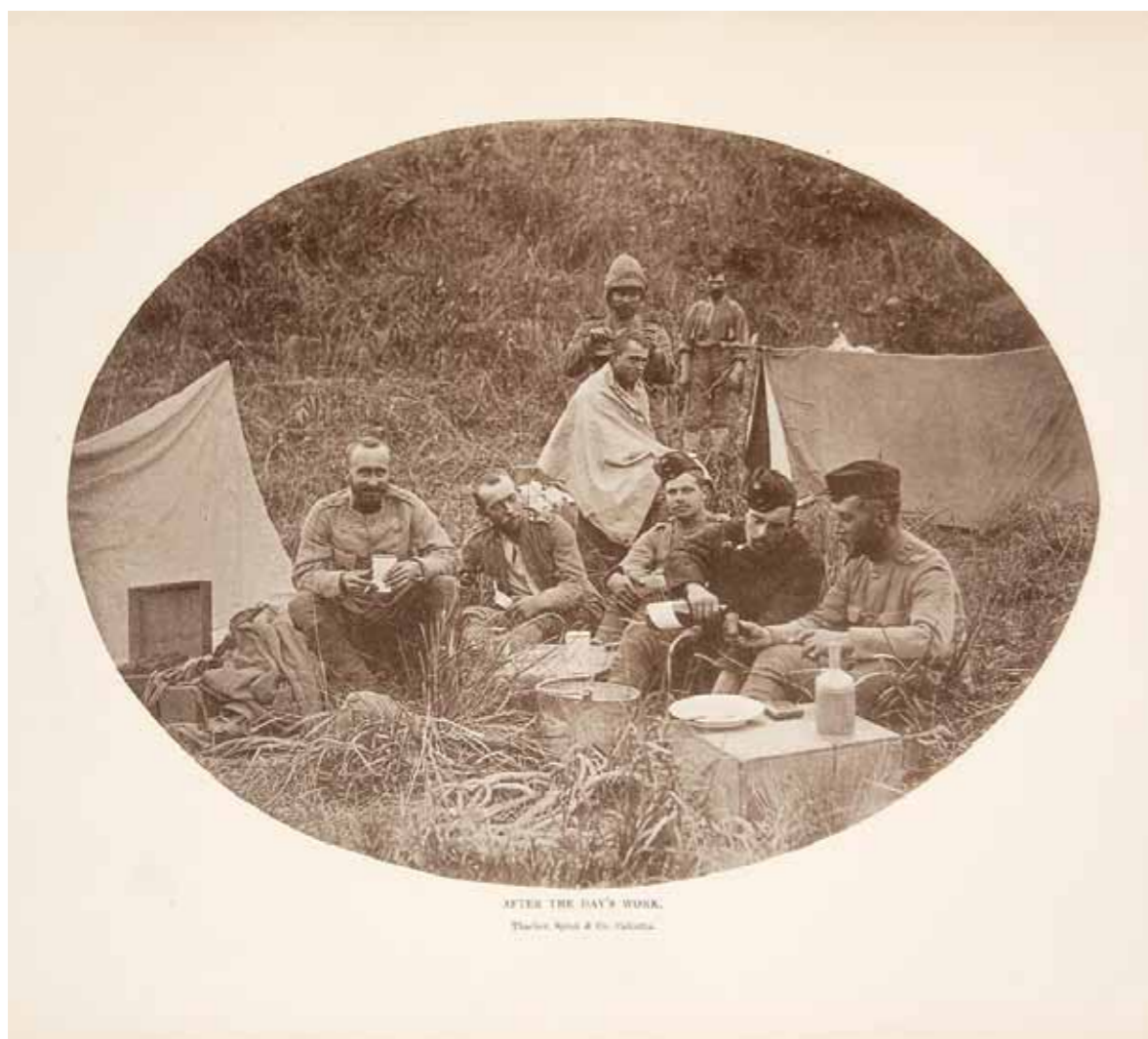
**NARBROUGH, Sir John, et al.** An Account of Several Late Voyages and Discoveries: I. Sir John Narbrough's Voyage to the South-Sea ... II. Captain J. Tasman's Discoveries on the Coast of South Terra Incognita. III. Captain J. Wood's Attempt to Discover a North-East Passage to China. IV. F. Marten's Observations made in Greenland ... London: Printed for D. Brown, W. Innys, and T. Ward, 1711

Octavo (190 × 114 mm). Contemporary panelled calf, neatly rebacked, dark red morocco spine label, raised bands. 3 folding maps and 19 engraved plates, 7 of them folding. Contemporary armorial bookplate of George Tollett (1696–1727?), of Betley Hall, Staffordshire, verso of the title page. Slightly rubbed, corners restored, light browning, the folding maps with splits professionally restored.

Second edition, preferred over the first edition “because it has the chart of the western and southern oceans” (Hill). In 1699, Narbrough sailed onboard the *Batchelour* as part of a commission to find a western opening for the north-west passage and to explore the west coast of the Americas. This account is “of particular interest because of its description of Narbrough's passage in the *Batchelour* through the Strait of Magellan and into the South Pacific to Chile, which was much read by later navigators, [Narbrough being credited with] one of the first scientific studies of the indigenous population [and] inaugurating an era of research in southern South America that would last for a further two centuries” (Howgego). Also included is Abel Janszoon Tasman's account of his famous voyage of 1642, during which he discovered Tasmania and New Zealand and visited Tonga and Fiji. George Tollet was accountant general for Ireland, and was commissioner of the Navy at the time of Narbrough's voyage; he was a friend of both Samuel Pepys and Sir Isaac Newton.

Hill 1476; Howgego. I, N3; NMM, I, 31; Sabin 72186; Wing N154.

£6,750 [48551]



105. AFTER THE DAY'S WORK.  
Thacker, Spink & Co. Calcutta.

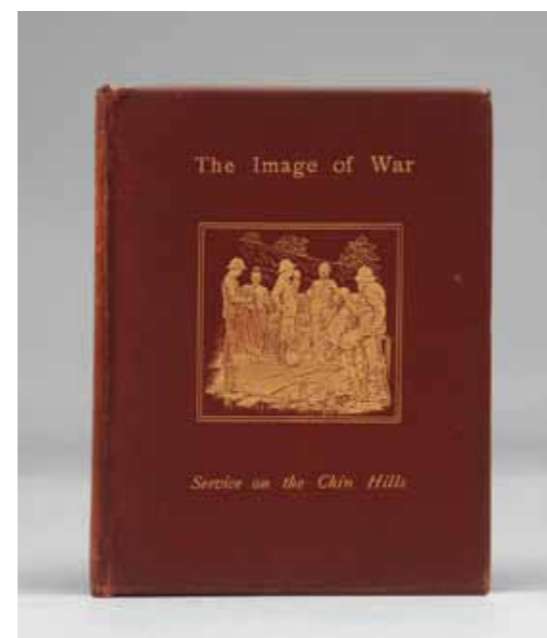
105.

**NEWLAND, A. G. E.** *The Image of War, or Service in the Chin Hills.* With an Introductory Historical Note by J. D. MacNabb esq., Political Officer, S. Chin Hills. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink and Co., 1894

Quarto. Original purple cloth, spine lettered in gilt and front cover, large and highly-detailed gilt block of a visit to a Chin chief on front cover, top edge gilt, dark green endpapers. Collotype frontispiece, 34 other similar plates, 160 collotype illustrations to the text. Slightly rubbed, spine a touch mottled, front hinge carefully repaired, slight foxing to the prelims, light toning, a very good copy.

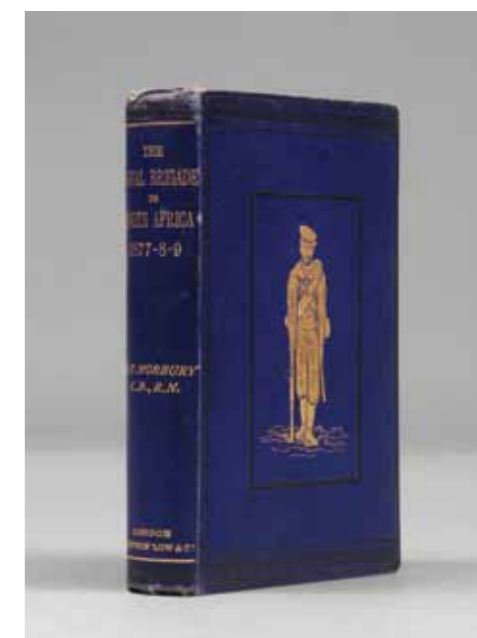
First edition of this superb photographic record of the punitive expedition in the Chin hills, 1891–2,

its qualities described in the blurb in Thacker & Co's catalogue bound in at the rear: "No work has yet appeared, in Europe or America, of this beautiful character. The price to subscribers is Rs.25 but as only a small edition is printed, Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. hold themselves at liberty to raise the price upon publication to Rs. 30. From its nature the book cannot be reprinted, and subscribers will possess a work of extreme beauty, interest and rarity." Newland returned reports on the campaign to an Indian newspaper and his photographs were to win him five bronze medals from the Photographic Society of London. He became so enamoured of Chin hills and their people during this expedition that he resigned from the army in 1899 whilst stationed in Hakha, and married Si Na, daughter of Sang Cin and Thla Cer the same year. His only son, Sam, was born the following year.



Newland set up his home in considerable style: "An avid reader and lover of music ... his library in Haka contained the complete works of Dickens, the Brontës, Eliot, Scott, Thackeray, and other classic authors, while among his record collection he numbered the works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schubert, and a host of other composers." He established a clinic in his home, having bought up spare medical supplies from his regiment. He also experimented with the growing of various English fruits and vegetables: "He grew the giant corn (maize) from California and so successful was he and so palatable was it to the Chins, that to this day it is their staple food, being known as 'Newland Fawn-Voi' in Chin, or Newland Corn." Newland had intended to send his son to St Paul's, and in April 1911 returned to England, but found the life uncongenial; they returned to Hakha in September 1913. Seven years later they returned to Britain again, to Edinburgh where Sam studied forestry and where, in 1925, Major Newland died from bowel cancer.

Sam went on to become one of the "British Officer Johnnies", men with local knowledge of Burma operating behind Japanese lines during the Second World War, and it is from Lieutenant-General Sir Geoffrey Evans's account of their services, *The Johnnies*, that the above quotations are drawn. We thank Tom Donovan for drawing our attention to this source of biographical information on New-



land, and to Wim Vervest, son-in-law of Sam Newland for correcting some significant errors of fact.

£1,875

[59472]

106.

**NORBURY, Henry Frederick.** *The Naval Brigade in South Africa during the Years 1877–78–79.* London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington, 1880

Octavo. Original dark blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt, gilt block of a blue-jacket on shore duty on front cover within panelling in black, blind panels to rear board, brown endpapers. Frontispiece of Fort Ekowe. A little rubbed, rear cover with a touch of damp-mottling, front hinge slightly cracked, but overall a very good copy.

First edition. Norbury was principal medical officer of General Sir Charles Pearson's column, being present at the Battle of Inyezane and during the Defence of Ekowe. He was afterwards principal medical officer of the Naval brigade with General Crealock's column, was mentioned in despatches several times, and received the Medal and three clasps. Uncommon: COPAC has just the BL, NLS and Cambridge copies; OCLC shows 12 copies only.

SABIB III, p. 555.

£1,750

[59392]



107.

**OGILBY, John.** *Asia, The First Part being An Accurate Description of Persia, And the Several Provinces thereof. The Vast Empire Of The Great Mogol, And other Parts of India: And their Several Kingdoms and Regions: With The Denominations and Descriptions of the Cities, Towns, and Palaces of Remark therein contain'd. The Various Customs, Habits, Religion, and Languages of the Inhabitants. Their Political Governments, and way of Commerce. Also The Plants and Animals peculiar to each Country. Collected and Translated from most Authentick Authors, and Augmented with later Observations; illustrated with Notes, and Adorn'd with peculiar Maps and proper Sculptures.* London: Printed by the Author, 1673

Folio (394 × 260 mm). Twentieth-century red half morocco, spine lettered in gilt, raised bands, spines gilt in compartments, foliate cornerpieces, floral centrepiece, single gilt rules, marbled boards, red speckled edges. Engraved frontispiece, engraved folding map, 4 double-page maps, 28 engraved plates (12 double-page), 30 large engravings in text, wood-engraved head- and tailpieces, historiated initials, title printed in red and black. Light toning throughout, occasional spots of pale foxing, paper flaw to the margin of one leaf, no loss, small spillburn to the upper margin of the folding map, just touching the plate-mark, a very nice copy.

First edition of a classic account of Asia, this book was part of Ogilby's series of "atlases" of



the world, "to be funded through lotteries, subscription plans, and advertisements", the first, *Africa*, being published in 1670. Although not acknowledged on the title, Ogilby's work is in part a translation of Olfert Dapper's *Asia* (1672), and covers all of Asia, excluding China and Japan. It contains, notably, accounts of the Persian Empire, a discourse on oriental languages, and the practice of suttee. Ogilby was a bad poet and a translator of "credible" versions of the classics, but an extremely enterprising publisher whose well-illustrated works of geography led to his appointment as His Majesty's Cosmographer in 1671. His work "both reflected and directed growing public interest in distant places and foreign peoples" (ODNB).

Brunet IV, 174; Cox I, 275; Wing O166.

£9,500

[71059]

108.

**PALLAS, Peter Simon.** *Voyages en Differentes Provinces de L'Empire de Russie, et dans L'Asie Septentrionale; Traduits de l'Allemand.* Paris: La Grange [volume I] & Maradan, 1788-93

6 volumes together, 5 text volumes, quarto (254 × 192 mm), and atlas folio (345 × 242 mm). Text in contemporary mottled calf, tan morocco lettering- and numbering-pieces, spines gilt in compartments, marbled endpapers, atlas in matching calf-backed mottled boards, plain endpapers. Large folding general area map, and 10 other maps, 3 of them folding, and 2 double-page; 97 plates, 26 of them folding; half-titles present in all volumes. Text volumes overall a little rubbed, light craquelure to covers, chipping of the headcaps, one or two



joints just started, atlas similarly chipped on the spine, and joints cracking, bookplate removed from front endpapers, occasional tan-burn to the prelims, light brownning throughout, similar light brownning to the plates, a very good set

First edition in French; originally published in German, 1771-6. Born in Berlin in 1741, Pallas was the son of a surgeon. He was educated at Halle, Göttingen, and at Leiden where he submitted his doctorate in 1760. After a trip to England to study natural history and geology, Pallas settled at The Hague where he published his acclaimed *Elenchus zoophytorum* and *Miscellanea zoologica*. In 1767 Catherine the Great invited him to St Petersburg, where he became professor of natural history at the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and in 1768, at the specific request of the tsarina, he was placed in charge of an expedition of five naturalists and seven astronomers into Russia and Siberia. Over the next six years the party traversed the empire from the plains of European Russia to the borders of Mongolia. "Pallas arrived back in St Petersburg in July 1774 with a vast amount of data and many fossil specimens, but broken in health. His hair was whitened with fatigue, and nearly all of his companions had died. His journals had been regularly despatched back to St Petersburg and were awaiting him on his arrival" (Howgego). Based upon these, Pallas published his major findings. "His chief geological contribution, based largely on his study of the Ural and Altai Mountain ranges of Siberia, was the recognition of the temporal sequence of rocks from the centre to the flanks of

a range." This French edition includes additional material covering the findings of the natural historians Samuel Gottlieb Gmelin, who died in the Caucasus during the expedition, Ivan Ivanovich Lepekhin, and Johann Gottlieb Georgi.

Atabey 900; Cohen-de Ricci p. 781; Howgego I, P10; Nissen, ZBI 3076.

£5,000

[75882]



109.

**PARDOE, Julia.** *The City of the Sultan; and Domestic Manners of the Turks*, in 1836. London: Henry Colburn, 1837

2 volumes, octavo. Original green wave-grain cloth, panelled in blind, spine lettered in gilts within cartouche in the form of a mosque, pale yellow surface paper endpapers. Lithographic frontispiece to each and 14 other similar plates in all, engraved title-page vignette to both volumes. A little rubbed, corners bumped, heads and tails of spines crumpled, spine of volume I slightly bubbled, title pages browning, and scattered foxing as usual, overall a very good set.

First edition, uncommon and desirable in the cloth. "In 1835 Pardoe accompanied her father to Constantinople, and at the time it was felt that no woman apart from Lady Mary Wortley Montagu had acquired so intimate a knowledge of Turkey. ... *The City of the Sultan* ... was very successful ... Aiming to disabuse Europeans of their 'ideal of Oriental mysteriousness, mysticism, and magnificence', it offered what was hitherto 'probably the most detailed, most sympathetic description of the Turkish élite' (Melman, *Women's Orients*, p. 50)" (ODNB).

Atabey 921; Blackmer 1253.

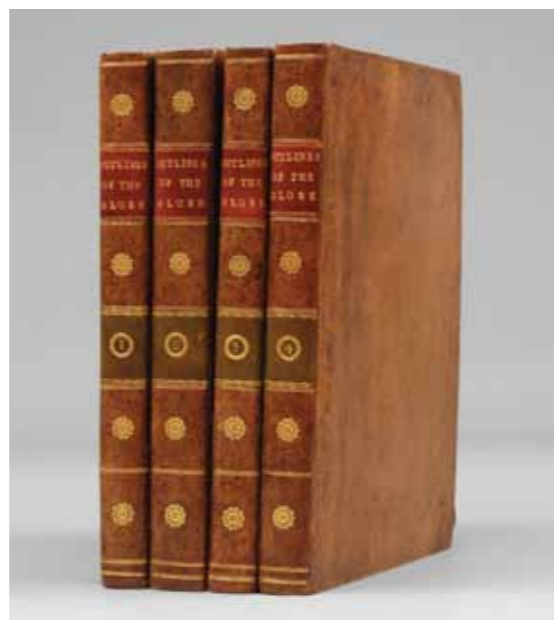
£1,000 [70211]

110.

**PENNANT, Thomas.** *Outlines of the Globe*. London: Henry Hughs [& John White,] 1798–1800

4 volumes, quarto (293 × 229 mm). Contemporary lightly sprinkled calf, neatly rebacked, red morocco lettering piece and green morocco numbering piece, flat spine, compartments formed of double rules, small rosette tools to the compartments, marbled endpapers. 21 engraved plates, 3 folding maps, 2 vignettes. Slightly rubbed at the extremities, light toning, some mild off-setting and foxing, but a very good set.

First editions. Pennant is best known for his tours through the British Isles and for his British and Arctic zoologies, works which are "distinguished by his personal energy, a keen observational sense, and by methodological organization and attention to facts ... he may be said to exemplify those gentleman scholars of nature in the later eighteenth century whose interests in natural knowledge aimed at national improvement through intellectual enquiry" (ODNB). The present work, however, was "the only published outcome



of twenty-two manuscript volumes of imaginary travels throughout the world. The first two volumes focused upon Hindustan and, although works of imagination, drew upon his knowledge of India and the writings of the explorer James Rennell" (ODNB). The set comprises "Western Hindoostan"; "Eastern Hindoostan"; "The View of India Extra Gangem, China, and Japan"; and "The View of the Malayan Isles, New Holland, and the Spicy Islands". This last volume includes a short preliminary history of Australia and Norfolk Island, including a folding map of New Holland with Van Dieemen's Land as a peninsula, and an account of New Guinea. "The first two volumes in this set ... though they are highly regarded, are not rare; however, the third and fourth volumes are quite scarce" (Hill).

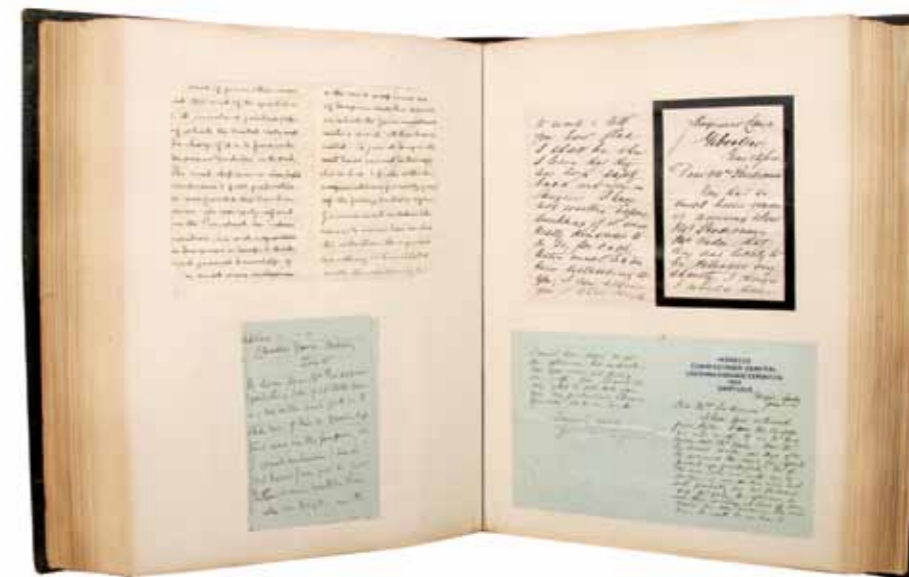
Ferguson 278; Hill 1321.

£3,750 [67531]

111.

**(PERDICARDIS, Ion.)** *Archive of letters sent to his wife during the period of his capture. Various places, May–July 1904*

Approximately 300 items, most autograph letters, mounted or inlaid in an album, folio (457 × 324 mm). Original full dark green roan, green watered silk doublers and endpapers, turn-ins with decorative roll all around in blind, all edges gilt. Hinges weak, spine rather worn. Very good.



A contemporary assemblage of more than 300 letters of sympathy and eventually congratulation, addressed to Ellen (formerly Varley, née Rouse), wife of the Greek-born hostage Ion Hanford Perdicaris (1840–1925), the central figure in a notable kidnapping known as the Perdicaris incident.

Perdicaris's Greek father had emigrated from Athens to the United States, becoming a US citizen and making a fortune as one of the organizers of the Trenton Gas Company in New Jersey. Ion lived the life of a playboy until the American Civil War, when the family's property in South Carolina was threatened with confiscation by the government of the Confederate States of America. In order to forestall any confiscation, Ion Perdicaris travelled to Greece to renounce his United States citizenship and acquire Greek nationality.

He subsequently moved to Tangier, and fell in love with an Englishwoman, Ellen Varley, wife of the eminent telegraph engineer C. F. Varley. The Varleys divorced in 1873 and Ellen and her four children settled with Perdicaris in Tangier, in a house full of exotic animals. Fascinated by Moroccan culture, Perdicaris wrote several books on the country and became the unofficial head of Tangier's foreign community.

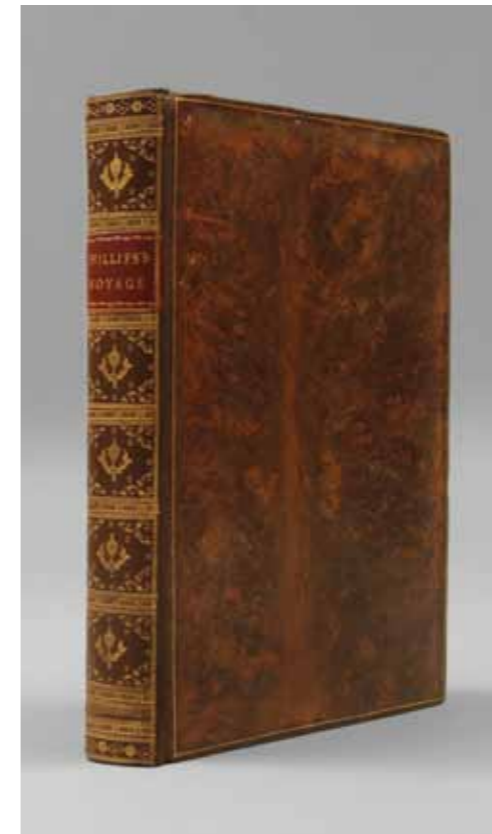
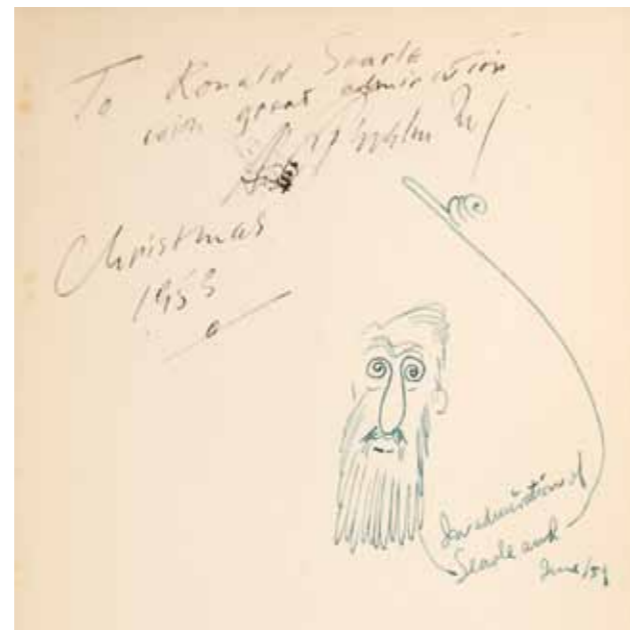
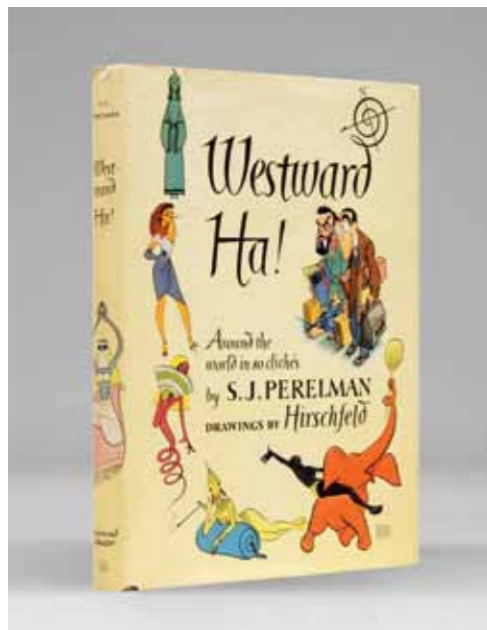
On 18 May 1904, Perdicaris and Ellen's elder son Cromwell were kidnapped from their home by bandits under the control of Mulai Ahmed er Raisuli, an outlaw considered by many to be the rightful heir to the throne of Morocco. Several of Perdicaris's servants were injured by Raisuli's men, and Ellen was left behind alone. Shortly after leaving

Tangier, Perdicaris broke his leg in a horse fall. Raisuli demanded of Sultan Abdelaziz of Morocco \$70,000 ransom, safe conduct, and control of two of Morocco's wealthiest districts. During his captivity Perdicaris came to admire and befriend Raisuli, an early example of what has since become known as Stockholm syndrome.

US president Theodore Roosevelt, who had succeeded to the presidency upon the assassination of William McKinley, responded to the apparent kidnap of a US citizen with a classic display of gunboat diplomacy. He quickly dispatched several warships and Marine companies, though with little idea of what US forces could achieve on such hostile foreign soil. Secretly advised that Perdicaris had relinquished American citizenship 40 years earlier, Roosevelt brushed that aside, pointing out that Raisuli had believed Perdicaris to be an American citizen when he kidnapped him. Roosevelt succeeded in getting Britain and France to put pressure on the sultan to accept Raisuli's demands, which he agreed to do on 21 June 1904. Roosevelt's "big stick" diplomacy and his slogan, "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead", helped him secure the presidency in his own right in a landslide victory in the election of November that year.

Perdicaris and his family moved to England shortly after the incident, eventually settling in Tunbridge Wells; he died in London in 1925. The story was loosely adapted for the 1975 film *The Wind and the Lion*, with Sean Connery in the role of Raisuli.

£3,750 [30719]



112.

**PERELMAN, S. J., & Hirschfeld.** *Westward Ha! Or, around the World in 80 Clichés.* Drawings by Hirschfeld. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1948

Octavo. Original yellow cloth, pink title panel to spine, illustration to front cover. With the dust-jacket. Numerous colour illustrations in the text. Some rubbing at the corners, head of spine and along bottom edge of covers, with some marks to front pastedown. An excellent copy in the price-clipped dust jacket, with a few small chips and a crease to top edge of panel.

First edition. Inscribed on the front free endpaper by Perelman, "To Ronald Searle with great admiration, S. J. Perelman, Christmas 1953", and by Hirschfeld, "In admiration of Searle and [arrow pointing to Perelman's signature], June /59", with a sketched self-portrait by Hirschfeld. Ronald Searle was a British cartoonist, best known for his illustrations for the Molesworth and St Trinian's books.

£1,500 [75767]

113.

**[PHILLIP, Arthur]** *The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay; with an Account of the Establishment of the Colonies of Port Jackson*

& Norfolk Island; compiled from Authentic Papers, which have been obtained from the several Departments, to which are added, The Journals of Lieuts. Shortland, Watts, Ball, & Capt. Marshall; with an account of their New Discoveries. London: John Stockdale, 1789

Quarto (280 × 215 mm). Contemporary tree calf, professionally rebacked to style and recornered, red morocco label, flat spine, compartments with foliate arabesque corner-pieces and urn centre tools, single fillet panel to covers, gilt milled edge-roll. Portrait frontispiece, vignette title (earliest state, with Webber's name as artist retained), 53 copper engraved plates (7 folding or double-page maps or charts), 31 natural history plates all with original hand colouring on laid paper. Subscribers list, errata leaf, and advert leaf all present. Engraved armorial bookplate of George Petrie to front pastedown (a William Petrie is found in the list of subscribers). A handsome contemporary binding with some skilful restoration, frontispiece and vignette title lightly foxed, dedication leaf slightly skinned in a couple of places, no loss of text, and with a short split, repaired, at the inner margin, "Sketch of Sydney Cove" split on the central fold, and with old repair verso, else a tall clean copy.

First edition of this foundation work on Australia as a European colony, the official account of the voyage of the First Fleet to Botany Bay and the settlement of Australia, based on the governor's journals and despatches, this "the rare coloured issue of this classic, only a very few copies were

produced in this form" (Hill). Arthur Phillip (1738–1814), not only commanded the voyage, but was holding a commission appointing him representative of the Crown for the eastern half of Australia and the adjoining Pacific islands. "Phillip was given the task of founding a convict settlement in Australia, and became the first governor of New South Wales. Reaching Botany Bay in 1788, via Tenerife, Rio de Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope, Phillip decided that the site was unsatisfactory and sailed to Port Jackson, where he founded the city named Sydney, after Thomas Townshend, Viscount Sydney, secretary of state." (Hill).

As large parts of the coastline were still unexplored, Phillip soon embarked on a voyage of coastal discovery. With three boats he set out to investigate Port Jackson, which Cook had named but had not charted. When Phillip discovered the extent of the harbour, he was overjoyed: "Here all regret arising from the former disappointments was at once obliterated; and Governor Phillip had the satisfaction to find one of the finest harbours

in the world, in which a thousand sail of the line might ride in perfect security." Phillip's discovery of Sydney Harbour was of paramount importance, providing as it did a secure place for settlement. Phillip's journal and that of Hunter, which both contain the first charts of the harbour based on Hunter's surveys, therefore represent "the foundation stones of any collection of books devoted to coastal discovery" (Wantrup).

The account of the voyage is based mainly on Phillip's earliest report to the government on the colony, and on the reports of other members of the First Fleet. The actual compiler is not known, but he must have had access to the official documents, as it is a very accurate account. The present work is the basic source book, the first in order of importance for the history of Australia, and no collection can be complete without a copy.

Lowndes, p. 1852; Ferguson, 47; Wantrup, 5; Hill, 1347; Casey Wood, p. 518; Cox I, p. 314.

£45,000 [70510]



114.

**PIASSETSKY, Pavel Iakovlevich.** Russian Travellers in Mongolia and China. Translated by J. Gordon-Cumming. London: Chapman & Hall, Limited, 1884

2 volumes, octavo. Original green sand-grain cloth, spine lettered in gilt and front cover, brown endpapers. Numerous steel-engraved text illustrations from Piassetsky's sketches, many of them full-page. Some skilful restoration of the spines, hinges similarly neatly repaired, light toning to the text, and the occasional scatter of foxing, but overall a very good set.

First edition in English; first published in St Petersburg in 1880, a French translation was issued in 1883. This is the only record of Colonel Sosnovsky's scientific and economic expedition across Siberia to Lake Baikal and Mongolia of 1874–5. "They were among the first explorers to cross the entire Gobi Desert to Barkul and Lanjou, and took a circuitous route to Peking and Shanghai before returning to Mongolia again through the desert" (*Catalogue Chine, Bibliotheca Wittockiana*, 2009). Piassetsky was expedition artist, and was also responsible for the taxidermy of natural history specimens, other members included the cartographer, Z. Matusovsky, and the photographer, A.

E. Boyarsky, whose remarkable archive of early images of the region were collected in a volume of the "Caught in Time" photographic archive series. An attractive and important book, uncommon in the cloth.

Cordier 2453; Morrison I p. 594

£875

[76250]

115.

**POWELL-COTTON, Percy Horace Gordon.**

*In Unknown Africa. A Narrative of Twenty Months Travel and Sport in Unknown Lands and among New Tribes.* London, Hurst and Blackett, Limited, 1904

Octavo. 2 coloured plates and numerous text illustrations, many full-page and largely from the author's excellent photographs, 2 folding maps. Free endpapers browned, some scattered foxing, hinges very slightly tender, otherwise very good in original dark blue pictorial cloth, giraffe blocked in black with title to front cover, title and roundel with tribesman gilt to spine, a little worn at the corners, slightly whitened on the edges. A nice copy.

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed on the half title: "To Mrs. Ewart, a souvenir of a pleasant visit to Duddingstone 11.III.08 from the author, P. H. G. Powell-Cotton." Mrs Ewart was probably the wife of Major Ewart, a fellow member of the Royal African Society. Powell-Cotton's natural history and ethnographical collections and pioneering dioramas can still be seen at Quex House, the family home in Kent.

"Major Powell-Cotton has rendered signal services to the zoological collections of Great Britain ... He had heard that the writer of this review had brought home from the country east of Mount Elgon three heads of the five horned giraffe, and was anxious to proceed to those regions ... to substantiate this discovery, and, if possible, to procure complete specimens of this giraffe type ... Major Cotton has amply confirmed this discovery, and the complete specimen ... now in the Natural History Museum is due to his enterprise ... the book under review is ... a work more suited for review by the Zoological than by the Royal Geographical society, since its main interest lies in its notes, photographs, and descriptions of big game of eastern equatorial Africa ... Yet from a geographical point of view also Major Powell-Cotton's



journey is a remarkable one. He covered a little new ground north of the explorations made by Macdonald and Austin, and south and west of the journeys of Wellby and Donaldson-Smith" (from Harry Johnston's review in the *Geographical Journal*).

Czech p.134.

£2,000

[38606]

116.

**(PUNJAB.)** Selections from the Records of the Government of India. (Foreign Department.) No. VI General Report on the Administration of the Punjab Territories, comprising the Punjab proper and the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, for the Years 1851–52 and 1852–53. Calcutta: Thomas Jones, Calcutta Gazette Office, 1854

Octavo. Original red embossed cloth, title gilt to front cover, yellow endpapers. Tables to the text. Cloth just a little rubbed and soiled, but overall an excellent copy.

First and only edition. Detailed description of the administration of the Punjab soon after its annexation to Britain, compiled for Chief Commissioner John Lawrence. "The achievements of the Punjab bureaucracy in its formative period were consider-



able. After a warlike population, predominantly Sikh and Muslim, had been disarmed to secure British rule, a police force of over 20,000 men, half paramilitary and half a civil constabulary, set a standard of public order unequalled in the subcontinent. Within three years of annexation the scourges of thuggee and dacoity—the clandestine activity of a sinister criminal brotherhood, and undisguised banditry—had been eradicated" (ODNB). Improvements in the system of taxation encouraged agriculture and trade, as did the promotion of irrigation and road-building schemes. Lawrence's "ambitious programme of improvement [also] embraced schools—over 3,000 existed by 1856, providing education described as 'of course most primitive'—as well as prisons that incorporated progressive thinking, and the telegraph." In 1857, at the outbreak of the Mutiny, the Punjab remained loyal, and Lawrence's leadership and his control of the Punjab "rescued the British in northern India". Uncommon: just three copies on COPAC (LSE, SOAS and Glasgow), to which OCLC adds University College, Cork, Yale, and the University of Minnesota.

£750

[75602]





117.

**PURDY, John.** *The Brasilian Navigator; or Sailing Directory for all the Coasts of Brasil, etc. From the River Para to the Rio de la Plata, including General Instructions for the Routes both from England and from North America ... Third Edition, Improved from the Observations of MM Tardy de Montravel, de Kerhallet, Chiron du Brossay, and du Perrier, of the French Marine, and other Officers, by Alex. G. Findlay.* London: Printed for Richard Holmes Laurie, Chart-seller to the Admiralty, 1851

Octavo. Original grey card wraps, printed paper label to the upper panel, rebacked in close to matching paper. Coastal profiles in the text. Wraps worn and soiled, several repairs and internal reinforcements, lacks the lower fore-corner of the title page and the first leaf, repaired, no loss of text, light browning, about very good.

First published in 1838. Uncommon: COPAC records just 12 copies of various editions between 1838 and 1862, only two of the present one. These coastal pilots were for shipboard use, and are far from sturdily produced, having a commensurately low survival rate. This is an unusual and desirable example. Purdy apprenticed to David Steel in 1795,

drawing his first charts around 1806, published by Steel's widow and successor, Penelope Mason. Subsequently he worked exclusively for Laurie and Whittle, compiling charts and the accompanying sailing directions for this company and its successor, R. H. Laurie, until his death in 1843. "Purdy exchanged information with leading hydrographers of the day, both British and foreign. He was respected as the foremost authority in private chart publishing, where he was exceptional for the care with which he acknowledged the many varied sources on which his work was based" (ODNB).

£850 [70217]

118.

**RAMSAY, David.** *The History of the American Revolution.* Philadelphia: R. Aitken & Son, 1789

2 volumes, octavo (210 × 124 mm). Contemporary, probably Philadelphia, marbled sheep, red morocco lettering pieces, and black morocco roundel numbering pieces, spine divided into six compartments by a gilt ribbon-twist roll, the title labels in the second compartment and edged with a dotted roll, the numbers in the fifth, edged with a gilt wreath. Minor rubbing on the joints and spines, two small worm-holes to the upper joint of volume I, and one small worm-hole to the lower joint of volume II, no track into the text, small stripped patch at the tail of the front cover of volume II, the corners slightly bumped, endpapers lightly browned, text blocks faintly toned, contemporary ownership inscription of Charles[?] Wishart Esq. to the front free endpaper of volume II, but in all ways an exceptional set.

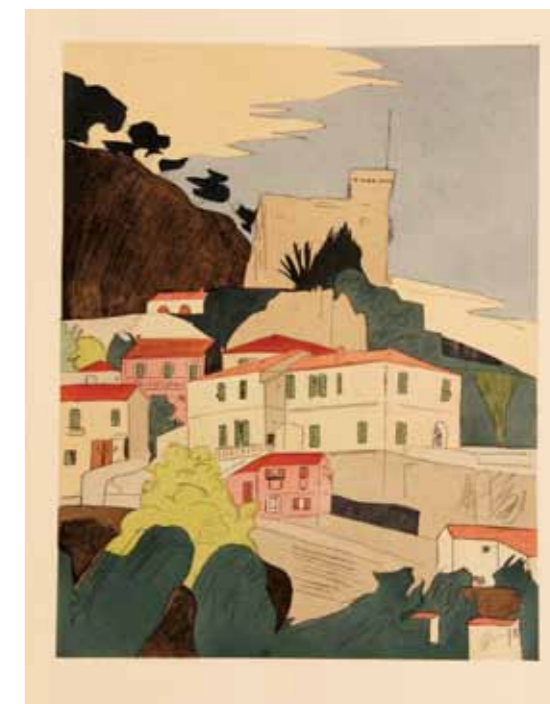
First edition. A superb copy of this, "almost the first and very probably the most accomplished of the many histories of the American Revolution and making of the Federal Constitution" (O'Brien). The present work and Ramsay's *History of the Revolution in South Carolina* were the first works to be copyrighted by the authority of the United States government. As no copyright law had yet been enacted, this was done by a special Act of Congress on 20 April 1789.

Ramsay studied medicine at the College of Pennsylvania, and practised for a year in Maryland before settling in Charleston: "He bore a letter from his preceptor and friend, Dr. Benjamin Rush, who declared that he was 'far superior to any person we ever graduated at our college'" (DAB). He was successful in practice, but his energies were soon



absorbed in politics. From 1776 to the end of the war he represented Charleston in the legislature; in 1781 he was returned to the House of Representatives; during most of 1782 and 1785 he was a delegate to the Continental Congress; from 1784 to 1790 he served in the state House of Representatives; and in 1792, 1794, and 1796 he was elected to the state Senate. In his preface he explains that the materials for his history "were collected in the year 1782, 1783, 1785, and 1786; in which years, as a member of Congress, I had access to all the official papers of the United States. Every letter written to Congress by General Washington, from the day he took the command of the American Army till he resigned it, was carefully perused, and it's [sic] contents noted. The same was done with the letters of other general officers, ministers of Congress, and others in public stations."

Historiographically, Peter C. Messer considers Ramsay's history to reflect "the combination of anxiety and optimism that defined nationalistic sentiments in the 1780s", while Karen O'Brien identifies it as "almost the first and very probably the most accomplished of the many histories of the American Revolution and making of the Federal Constitution published in the immediate aftermath of those events ... the last of the European Enlightenment histories rather than the first of the



American historical epics." A highly desirable set in an excellent, entirely unrestored contemporary American binding.

Howes R-35; Messer, "From a Revolutionary History to a History of Revolution: David Ramsay and the American Revolution", *Journal of the Early Republic*, vol. 22, no. 2 (2002); O'Brien, "David Ramsay and the delayed Americanization of American History", *Early American Literature*, 29, 1 (1994); Sabin 67687.

£5,500 [71583]

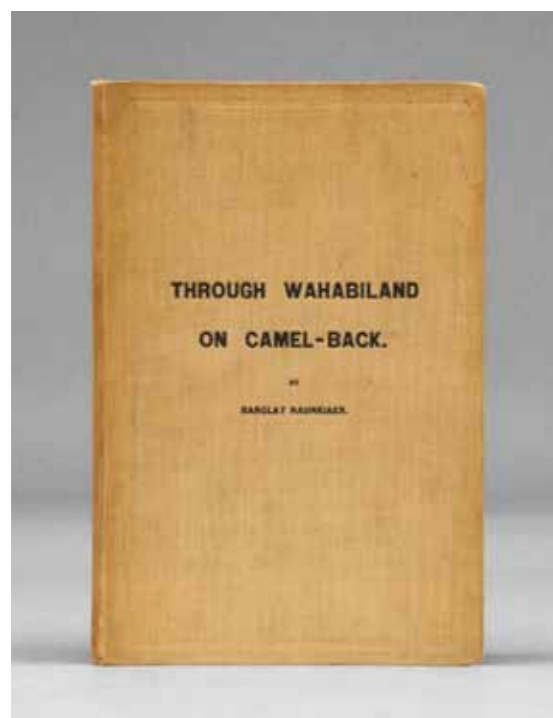
119.

**RATHBONE, Augusta, & Juliet Thompson.** *French Riviera Villages.* Aquatints by Augusta Rathbone. Photographs by Juliet Thompson. Text by Virginia Thompson. New York: Mitchell Kennerley, 1938

Quarto. Original natural buckram, printed paper labels to spine and front cover, map endpapers. Housed in the publisher's box. 12 aquatint plates, 56 plates from photographs. An excellent copy.

First edition, first printing. Scarce in the original box.

£750 [74622]



120.

**RAUNKIAER, Barclay.** *Through Wahabiland on Camel-back: an Account of a Journey of Exploration in Eastern and Central Arabia. Undertaken at the Instance and the Cost of the Royal Danish Geographical Society in 1912.* Cairo: Government Press, 1916

Octavo. Original pale tan cloth, lettered in black to front cover, panels in blind to both boards, grey endpapers. Boards very slightly finger-soiled, endpapers a little browned, but overall an excellent copy.

First edition in English; translated by E. T. Leeds, archaeologist, Assistant to the Keeper of the Ashmolean, and friend of T. E. Lawrence, “made for the Admiralty War Staff and privately printed and issued by the Arab Bureau, Cairo, for official use only”, with a print-run of 100 copies only. Raunkiaer’s narrative of his 1912 expedition was first published in Copenhagen by the Royal Danish Geographical Society in 1913. OCLC locates only two copies: BL and Oxford University. Raunkiaer’s journey through Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia—“from Koweit by Bereida to the Wahabite town of Riadh, returning to the coast by way of Hofuf ... ground [that] had not been touched by Europeans for a considerable time” (from Raunkiaer’s obitu-

ary on the *Geographical Journal*)—came at a time of religious fanaticism, and his account is a lively and highly evocative one. “Days spent lying in camp like this are by no means pleasant ... As day follows day, I see myself observed with ever more hostile eyes ... As things are, the rumour of an infidel’s approach will spread to Shakrah and other towns in South Nedjd long before I arrive there myself; and the more malignant that rumour, the smaller the probability of escape from my adventure with a whole skin at the end.” Raunkiaer survived the expedition, but his health was broken, and two years later he died of tuberculosis in Copenhagen, aged just 25.

This copy was originally owned by Alfred Guillaume, Arabist and scholar of Islam, who served in the Arab Bureau in Cairo during the First World War, with a few pencilled marks to the margins, and some page notes to the last page of the text. Guillaume’s library sold through Thornton’s of Oxford in 1969–70.

£16,000

[71009]

121.

**RAY, John.** *A Collection of Curious Travels & Voyages. In Two Tomes. The First containing Dr. Leonhart Rauwolff’s Itinerary into the Eastern Countries, as Syria, Palestine, or the Holy Land, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Chaldea &c. ... The Second taking in many parts of Greece, Asia minor, Egypt, Arabia Felix, and Petræa, Ethiopia, the Red-Sea, &c. ... To which are added, Three Catalogues of such Trees, Shrubs, and Herbs as grow in the Levant.* London: S. Smith and B. Walford, 1693

Octavo (189 × 118 mm). Contemporary panelled calf, rebaked, spine with red and green morocco labels, flat bands, gilt, small gilt devices to the endpapers. Licence leaf creased, dedication leaf slightly torn in the head margin, no loss of text, some browning throughout, very good.

First edition. “Ray was requested by Hans Sloane to revise Staphorst’s translation of Rauwolff. Ray made the selections from the works of other travellers and produced the catalogue of plants of the Levant ... Rauwolff was a German botanist whose account of his travels first appeared in 1582. The selections from Belon appear to be original trans-



lations by Ray, as well as the selections from the Italian botanist, Alpinus. Ray has also reprinted from the *Royal Society Transactions* Francis Ver- non’s important letter from Smyrna” (Blackmer). Blackmer 278; Hunt I: 390; Norman 1796; Wing R385.

£750

[72921]

122.

**RICE, William.** *Tiger-Shooting in India; Being an Account of Hunting Expeditions on Foot in Rajpootana, during Hot Seasons, from 1850 to 1854.* London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1857

Octavo (252 × 172 mm). Later purple half calf, black morocco label, small floral devices in compartments, linen sides, marbled endpapers, top edge gilt. Tinted lithographic frontispiece, 11 other similar plates. Some discolouration to front cover, a little rubbed, light toning and occasional foxing, but overall a very good copy.

First edition. Uncommon. “Rice, a lieutenant in the Bombay Regiment, describes in great detail various encounters he and his shooting party had with tigers and other game in India’s Rajputana region. The hunters garnered 68 tigers, though at least 30 wounded felines managed to escape.

In one hair-raising episode, a wounded tiger mauled Lieut. Elliot before his companions could kill the beast. There are also hunts after bear and panther. The coloured plates are especially striking” (Czech). Abbey comments on the plates that although they are described as chromolithographs on the title page, “the technique used is that of tints, with the darker brown of the extra printing, where present, picking out one or two of the main figures only.”

Abbey, 484; Czech p. 172.

£975

[71182]





**“WILCOCKS’S WEEKEND WAR”—CAMPAIGNING ON THE NORTH WEST FRONTIER IN PHOTOGRAPHS**

123.

**RICH, E. T.** Views of the Bazar Valley Field Force, 1908. Peshawar: Mela Ram photographer, [1908]

Landscape quarto. Album leaves loose, housed in a blue cloth drop-back box, title (“Photographs”) from the original album mounted on upper panel. 93 gelatine silver print photos, images approx. 140 × 85 mm, mounted on 24 leaves, of these 55 single photos and 6 panoramas, three 2-section, two 3-section and one 4-section, are part of the publication and numbered in the negative with letterpress captions beneath, organized in sections charting the progress of the expedition from Khaibar via Chora, Walai, China, and Halwai, the final section, “Miscellaneous” includes the jirga, or tribal gathering, at which the peace was settled. Additionally there are 27 related gelatine silver prints of privately taken photographs, mounted on the versos of the leaves, mostly approx. 105 × 75 mm, with ink captions identifying groups and individuals of the 59th Rifles and including the names of Lieutenant Anderson and Colonel Carruthers, most relating to the Bazar Expedition, but some from the subsequent Mohmand Expedition, plus 5 photos from Davos, pasted in at rear, including the names Hohenlohe, Thompson, Campbell and Creagh. Inked map, verso of title page showing the route of the expedition. Overall very good.

From the time of the end of the Tirah campaign in 1897–8 the Zakka Khel Afridis had “remained the persistent enemies of tranquility and progress. Numerous raids in British territory were proved to have their origin in the Bazar Valley” (Nevill, *Campaigns on the North West Frontier*, p. 331). The autumn of 1907 brought a renewal of activity, raids being carried out “with such daring that even Peshawar city itself became the scene of wholesale robbery under arms. A military expedition was then sanctioned at the beginning of February 1908, ‘limited strictly to punishment of Zakka Khel, and not occupation or annexation of tribal territory’ ” (Nevill). An expedition was raised under the command of Major-General Sir James Willcocks: “I had at my disposal two Brigades of Infantry, with a third on the line of communications, and in reserve four Squadrons of Cavalry, one Battalion Pioneers, with an extra Battalion of Infantry as Divisional troops, two Batteries of mountain guns, and two Companies of Sappers and Miners” (Willcocks, *The Romance of Soldiering and Sport*). The expedition was swiftly and efficiently successful: “From the first I made up my mind to move so quickly that the Afridis would be taken unawares ... The Afridis were quite dumbfounded by our rapid movement, and in 24 hours we had practically decided their fate. Owing to the fact that no other Afridi clan joined [them] ... and the Mohmand Lashkars arrived too late, they stood



no chance against the highly trained Division under my command. They never got a look in, and within a fortnight, what Punch did us the great honour of calling ‘Willcocks’s Weekend War’ was over and we were back in Peshawar.” Willcocks was sent a telegram by the king himself congratulating him on the skill with which the operations had been carried forward and on “the bravery and good conduct of the troops, which I consider has been beyond all praise.” A superb visual record of campaigning on the North West Frontier: we have been unable to trace any record of another copy.

£3,875

[42953]

124.

**(ROBINSON, William.) HERAUD, John A.** Voyages up the Mediterranean and in the Indian Seas; with Memoirs, compiled from the Logs and Letters of a Midshipman. Embellished with Engravings from Original Drawings. London: James Fraser, 1837

Octavo (194 × 116 mm). Original black morocco by Fraser of Regent Street, spine lettered in gilt, blind panels to covers, all edges gilt, pale cream endpapers. Engraved frontispiece on India paper, mounted, and 6 other similar plates, including a portrait of the author. A little rubbed at the extremities, neatly recased, head and tail of the spine repaired, ink ownership stamp of the Deacon Grant Farm to the front free endpaper, light toning, a very good copy.

First edition, a highly attractive work and uncommon—five copies on COPAC; OCLC adds just four more: Singapore National Library, Duke, NYPL,

and the Providence Athenaeum. A contemporary review from the *Literary Gazette and Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.* tells of the genesis of the work, and gives a flavour of it: “This is a volume of peculiar interest; the original matter possessing the charm of ingenuousness and genuineness rarely met with in observation on foreign parts ... ‘This volume’, says the advertisement prefixed, ‘is faithfully compiled from the logs and letters of the midshipman whose memoirs it professes to preserve. Mr. William Robinson was an enthusiast in his profession, and, at an early age, fell a martyr to his zeal ... His career, though brief, was honourable; and he yet lives in the influence which his memory continues to exercise, over those who shared with him the adventures of a naval life. The present work was projected to perpetuate the benefit of his example; and the editor has aimed at no meaner end than to make it, so far as he had ability, a manual for the conduct of a sailor who would rise in the noble profession of his choice.’”

Robinson had been intended for the law, but ill health forced a change of plan, and he was placed as a middie on board the *Adventure* with Capt. W. H. Smyth, a friend of his father’s, taking part in Smyth’s surveys in the Mediterranean. Following Robinson’s death from dysentery in Singapore, his papers were edited with Smyth’s assistance, “recording for the benefit of naval aspirants, his private virtues and professional merits.” The plates, finely engraved by W. Faithorn after Robinson’s own drawings, include views of the naval yard at Trincomalee and the bridge at Singapore.

£1,250

[69997]



125.

**ROGERS, Woodes.** *A Cruising Voyage Round the World: First to the South-Sea, thence to the East-Indies, and Homewards by the Cape of Good Hope. Begun in 1708, and finish'd in 1771. Containing a Journal of all the Remarkable Transactions ... An Account of Alexander Selkirk's living alone Four Years and Four Months in an Island ... With Maps of all the Coast, from the best Spanish Manuscript Draughts. And an Introduction relating to the South-Sea Trade. By ... Commander in Chief in this Expedition, with the Ships Duke and Dutchess of Bristol. Second Edition, Corrected. London: Andrew Bell and Bernard Lintot, 1718*

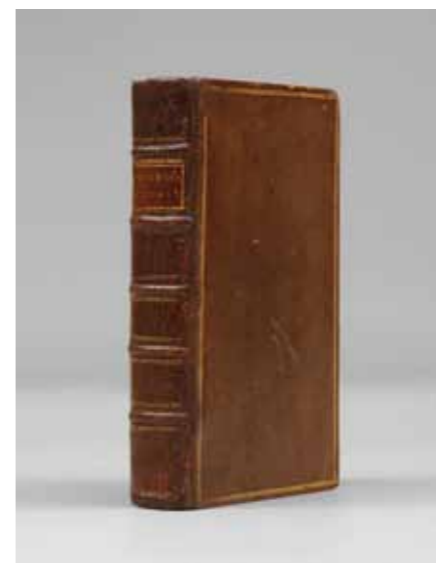
Octavo (196 × 118 mm). Contemporary sprinkled calf, red morocco spine label, bands, double rules to the compartments, double ruled panels to covers, edges sprinkled red. Folding map frontispiece, map of the world in two hemispheres with track of the expedition and 4 other folding maps. A little rubbed, neatly rebanded with the original spine, restored, laid down, light browning, but overall a very good copy.

First published in 1712, Woodes's journal was an immediate success and is widely considered to be "a buccaneering classic" (Hill). Born in Bristol around 1679, Rogers made an advantageous marriage in 1705, his wife being the daughter of Admiral Whetstone, commander in chief in the West Indies. This may well have stood him in good stead when he proposed to the merchants of Bristol a scheme to challenge the French and

Spanish monopoly of trade in the South Sea. "Two merchant ships, the *Duke* and the *Duchess*, were fitted out. A number of noted officers were included, perhaps the most noteworthy being Captain William Dampier, master of the *Duke* and pilot of the expedition. The crew comprised an eclectic combination mainly of 'Tinkers, Taylors, Hay-makers, Pedlers, Fiddlers etc.' Rogers and his motley crew set sail aboard the *Duke* from King Road, near Bristol, on 2 August 1708" (ODNB).

They met with early success when on their way to the Cape Verde Islands they captured a Spanish merchantman, and by December had reached Brazil. Rounding Cape Horn early in 1709 they reached the Juan Fernandez Islands where they encountered Alexander Selkirk ("a man cloth'd in goat-skins, who look'd wilder than the first owners of them"), who had been willingly marooned there by Thomas Stradling, and who became the model for Robinson Crusoe. Off Peru they took another vessel, and another out of Lima, in which action Woodes's brother was killed. Despite the loss, the party successfully attacked Guayaquil, then headed for Gorgona, off Colombia, in order to recuperate from a fever which was rife among the crew.

At the beginning of October the fleet was off Mexico near to the tip of Baja California and encountered and took the Manila galleon *Nueva Señora de la Encarnación Desengano*, "her hold crammed with riches" (Howe). An attempt on the treasure ship's larger sister ship was repulsed, and in January 1710 the expedition set off westward across the Pacific. Their circumnavigation was completed via Guam, the Moluccas, Batavia and the Cape



of Good Hope. Woodes's "epoch-making voyage" was completed on his return to the Thames in October 1711. "The total value of the captured treasure was estimated (then) at £800,000 and was divided among the crew according to shareholding determined prior to the voyage" (Howe). News of this "well-organized and sympathetically commanded" expedition spread fast, "stimulated public interest, and, encouraged by his friends, Rogers agreed to publish his 'journal'" (ODNB).

Hill 1479 for the first; Howes 421; Howe, I, R61; NMM, I, 101 & IV, 472; Sabin 72754.

£3,250

[71631]

126.

**RUSCHENBERGER, William Samuel Waithman.** *A Voyage round the World; including an Embassy to Muscat and Siam, in 1835, 1836, and 1837. Philadelphia: Carey, Lea & Blanchard, 1838; [together with] ROBERTS, Edmund. Embassy to the Eastern Courts of Cochin-China, Siam, and Muscat; in the U.S. Sloop of War Peacock, David Geisinger, Commander, during the Years 1832–3–4. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1837*

2 works, octavo (220 × 134 mm; 215 × 138 mm). Uniformly bound in black half morocco, spine lettered in gilt, flat bands sparingly tooled, marbled sides and endpapers, red sprinkled edges. Half-title bound in to the first-named. Very slight shelf-wear, both volumes with some foxing, but overall a very handsome pair.

First editions. Individually uncommon, perhaps Ruschenberger the more so, and together here offering a very full record of important early American trade negotiations in the Middle and Far East. A naval surgeon, "Ruschenberger sailed ... to the East for the purpose of obtaining information and negotiating and securing treaties of friendship and commerce with Eastern Powers. Ruschenberger describes his journey to the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, to Ceylon, India, Java, Siam, Cochin China, the Bonin Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, California, and Mexico" (Hill). The principal in the negotiations with these foreign powers was to be Edmund Roberts who had "formed an intimate acquaintance" with the Sultan of Oman when on a trading expedition to Zanzibar in 1827, and had persuaded his "kinsman through marriage, Senator Levi Woodbury ... [Andrew] Jackson's secretary of the navy", to promote the embassy (DAB). Roberts was appointed as special agent of the United States to negotiate treaties with Muscat, Siam, Cochin China and Japan if practicable: "his mission, however, was to be secret, and he was given as 'ostensible employment' the position of clerk" to Commander Geisinger. Roberts successfully concluded treaties with Siam, and with Muscat, which treaty included a "most-favoured-nation" clause, and remained the basis of USA-Omani relations until 1958. He returned to the East to continue his work in Cochin China, China and Japan, but died of fever at Macau in 1837.

Taken together these two volumes provide a very full account of this early American trade mission. Though not noted in the title, Roberts contains around 120 pages of close description of the culture and business practices of China; Ruschenberger has a 75-page section specifically on "The dominions of the Sultan of Muscat"; and is also an important Hawaiian source, some this material being omitted from the London edition of the same year, as also the "aspersions" of the British (noted by both Sabin and Howes). A superb matched set of these uncommon, complementary accounts, with contemporary book labels of P. C. Brooks, perhaps Peter Chardon Brooks, New England merchant and underwriter, who made his fortune in the East India trade.

Forbes 1123; Hill p. 533; Howe, R33; Howes 514a; Sabin 74197 for the first-named; the latter, Cordier 2113; Forbes 1123; not in Hill; Howe, R19; not in Lust; Sabin 71884.

£4,500

[71560]



127.

**(SAAR PLEBISCITE) SPENCE, R. H. G. O.**

Assemblage of materials documenting service as an intelligence officer with the Saar Plebiscite Force, 1934. 1934–5

8 landscape quarto album leaves with mounted telegrams, other documents and ephemera, together with original photographs. 68 original photographs, mainly smaller formats, but a few larger group portraits. Leaves removed from a cloth-hinged post-bound album, neat punch holes to each leaf, the mounted materials all in very good condition.

A highly unusual collection relating to Spence's time as an intelligence officer on the international force assembled to police the 1935 plebiscite in the Saar, an under-recorded and pivotal moment in the history of the twentieth century. The collection begins with the telegram summoning Spence to report to the War Office, a luggage label for his trunk, and a personnel list for the British contingent, and continues with his railway *Ausweis* and *sauf-conduit* issued by the French consulate. The associated ephemera includes an unused ballot form for the plebiscite, a cancelled polling card, and Spence's pass and badge for entry to the count at the Wartburg. The collection is accompanied by two pamphlets: *The Responsibilities and Duties of the League of Nations towards the Saar*, published in 1934, reprinting a speech made at Kaiserslautern by Joseph Bürckel, Gauleiter for the Saar, together with Bürckel's manifesto and that of Jakob Pirro, head of the pro-Nazi Deutsche Front (an extremely uncommon piece, just five copies traced on OCLC); and an official War Office handbook *Notes on the Saar: For Issue down to Platoon Commanders* (reproduced typescript, rectos only, wire-stitched in printed card wraps, a single copy at the IWM only).



The photographs are extremely interesting, the majority of them being well-composed personal photographs. They include group photographs of the British contingent with a number of signatures including that of Major General J. E. H. Brind, the commander-in-chief, also of the commission in session with the signatures of Geoffrey Knox, the president, and Milovan Zoricic, the Yugoslav member; a sequence showing the vote and the count, armoured cars and troops on the streets, voters at the polling-booths, the floor of the count scattered with discarded ballots, exhausted vote-counters asleep in their chairs; a number of images of swastika flags on the streets, a window with a poster of Hitler illuminated in a window amongst the Christmas garlands, and a sequence showing a Deutsche Front rally at the airfield, torrential rain ensuring that there are more umbrellas than flags on show, together with a leaflet promoting the event.

The last leaf has a letter from Bernard Paget at the War Office congratulating him on "the excellent work you did for us in the Saar. The Director of Military operations and Intelligence is writing to General Brind to express his appreciation, but I should like to send mine to you direct. Now you must get into Staff College". Spence did indeed pass Staff College, and was clearly a young man on the rise, having been employed at the War Office in 1933–4, and becoming an instructor at Sandhurst on his return from the Saar. During the Second World War, after service with the BEF in France, he was posted as a liaison officer in Canada and the USA, and in 1948–50 was colonel in charge of administration at the British Joint Services Mission in Washington. He died in 1960.



The plebiscite drew a turnout of 98 per cent: a 90 per cent majority voted to rejoin Germany, Bürckel became Reichskommissar, and after the Battle of France the Moselle was incorporated into the Gau, becoming the Westmark or "Western Boundary."

£650

[73657]

128.

**SALT, Henry.** *Twenty-Four Views in St. Helena, the Cape, India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, Abyssinia and Egypt.* London, William Miller, 1 May 1809

Large folio (751 × 534 mm). Original marbled boards, with red morocco patch title label to the upper, re-backed and recorned in red morocco to style, title gilt direct to spine, wide, flat bands with geometric panels, compartments ornately gilt with foliate arabesque rolls and roundels. Uncoloured sepia aquatint title incorporating dedication, 24 aquatint views by D. Havell, J. Hill and J. Buck under the supervision of Robert Havell, with fine, original hand-colour on thick paper watermarked J. Whatman 1824. Bookplate of Thomas Swinnerton Armer, one of the founders of the Hunterian Society, to front pastedown. Sides lightly rubbed, light toning and a few trivial marks chiefly in fore-edge margins, a very good copy with fine hand-colouring throughout.

First edition, with plates watermarked 1824. Having failed in his original ambition to be a portrait painter, Salt set out on an eastern tour in June 1802 as secretary and draughtsman to Viscount Valentia. "He visited India, Ceylon, and the Red Sea, and in 1805 was sent by Valentia on a mission into Abyssinia, to the ras of Tigré, whose affection and respect he gained, and with whom he left one of his party, Nathaniel Pearce. The return to England in 1806 was made by way of Egypt, where he first met the pasha, Mehmet Ali. Lord Valentia's *Travels in India* (1809) was partly written and completely illustrated by Salt, who published his own 24 *Views in St Helena, India and Egypt* in the same year" (ODNB).

In emulation of a successfully proven format, the work was published "in the same size and style as Daniell's *Series of Oriental Scenery*", according to an advertisement in the text which is very occasionally found with this work but which, Tooley opined, "is not important and the work is usually to be found without it." Very often the two Egyptian plates, offering fine views of Cairo and the pyramids, being rather larger in image size than the other subjects, are found trimmed with slight loss of image. This is not the case here.

Abbey, *Travel* 515; Howgego, I, S6; Tooley 440

£50,000

[71620]



129.

**SAVILE, Albany Robert, & Ferdinand Henry Wheeler Milner.** The Anglo-Afghan War of 1878; [together with:] — The Anglo-Afghan War of 1879–80. London: Intelligence Branch, QMG's Dept, War Office, 1878 & 1881

Foolscap quarto (304 × 195 mm). Contemporary half calf, black morocco label, ruled compartments, black moiré silk sides, edges sprinkled red. 12 linen-backed, folding lithographed maps and plans, folding letterpress table. Ex-Staff College Library with their ink stamp to front pastedown only, a little rubbed at the extremities, light browning, table slightly misfolded and consequently with a few splits at the edge, but overall very good indeed.

First and only editions; classified “confidential”. The first paper is in three sections, covering the war chronologically, the first two by Savile, the final section by Milner; the second paper is in five sections all compiled by Milner. Bound between these two items is a further confidential paper, “Memorandum on Afghanistan with reference to the probable British Operations consequent on the Murder at Kabul of the Resident and Escort, on 3rd September, 1879”, also credited to Milner. Around 600 pages in total, this is a highly-detailed official account of the operations of the Second Afghan War, investigating its causes; providing a narrative of its progress; interpreting topographical aspects of the campaign; and describing and analysing the logistical problems of troop movements, road and railway transport, and telegraphic communications. The work



is much enhanced by the superb mapping. Rare: the only other set of these papers that we have been able to trace is that in the India Office Records; the Foreign Office set—which appears to have been incomplete—was found to be missing at the time of transfer to the National Archives.

£6,750

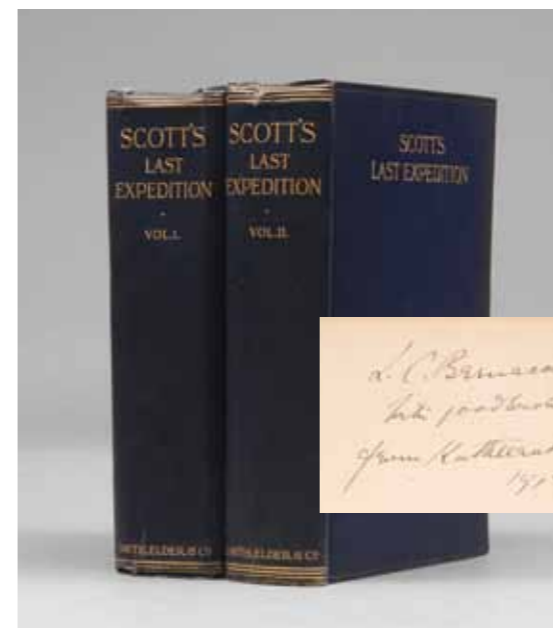
[49136]

130.

**SCOTT, Robert F.** Scott's Last Expedition. In Two Volumes, Vol. I Being the Journals ..., Vol. II Being the Reports of the Journeys and 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 R. Markham ... London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1913

2 volumes, octavo. Original blue combed cloth, spine lettered in gilts and front covers, top edge gilt, others uncut. With photogravure frontispieces, and 6 of other photogravures from original sketches by Doctor E. A. Wilson, 18 coloured plates, 16 from drawings Wilson, and numerous plates from photographs taken by Herbert G. Ponting and other members of the expedition; 11 folding panoramas, 8 folding maps. A little rubbed, heads and tails of the spines crumpled with some associated splitting, hinges sound, some light foxing mainly at the fore-edge.

First edition, first impression, inscribed by Scott's widow to the Australian scientist and Antarctic explorer Louis Bernacchi on the front free endpaper of volume I: “L. C. Bernacchi with good wishes



from Kathleen Scott, 1913.” Accompanying Borchgrevink's Southern Cross expedition of 1898–1900 as physicist and astronomer, Bernacchi became the first Australian to work and winter in the Antarctic, and published his account, *To the South Polar Regions*, in 1901. When Scott recruited him for the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901–04), Bernacchi was the only crew member who had been to Antarctica previously. “He was regarded as a tireless and energetic observer and a ‘cheerful and loyal friend’ to all the party. His scientific writings and Scott's published views testify to the value of his work, and he was awarded the Royal Geographical Society and the King's Antarctic medals as well as the French Cross of the Légion d'honneur” (*Dictionary of Australian Biography*). He succeeded Shackleton as editor of the *South Polar Times*. When Bernacchi married in 1906, Scott was his best man. Scott tried to persuade Bernacchi to join his second expedition, but he declined due to family commitments.

Bernacchi served in the Royal Navy during the First World War, and was also seconded to the US Navy, being awarded the OBE, military division, and the United States Navy Cross in 1919. “He remained active in scientific organizations such as the Royal Geographical Society, of which he was a council-member in 1928–32, the British Science Guild and the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Plans in 1925 for an expedition of his own to the Antarctic were dropped because of

the costs involved. In 1930 he organized the British Polar Exhibition; he published several books on Antarctic matters, including *A Very Gallant Gentleman* (London, 1933), a biography of Captain L. E. G. Oates; and helped to organize the Second International Polar Year (1931–32).” He died in 1942. A superb association copy of “undoubtedly the most widely known of all Antarctic expeditions and publications”, illustrated throughout from “the unrivalled photography of Herbert Ponting” (Taurus).

Books on Ice 6.10; Spence 1056; Taurus 77.

£5,000

[76811]

131.

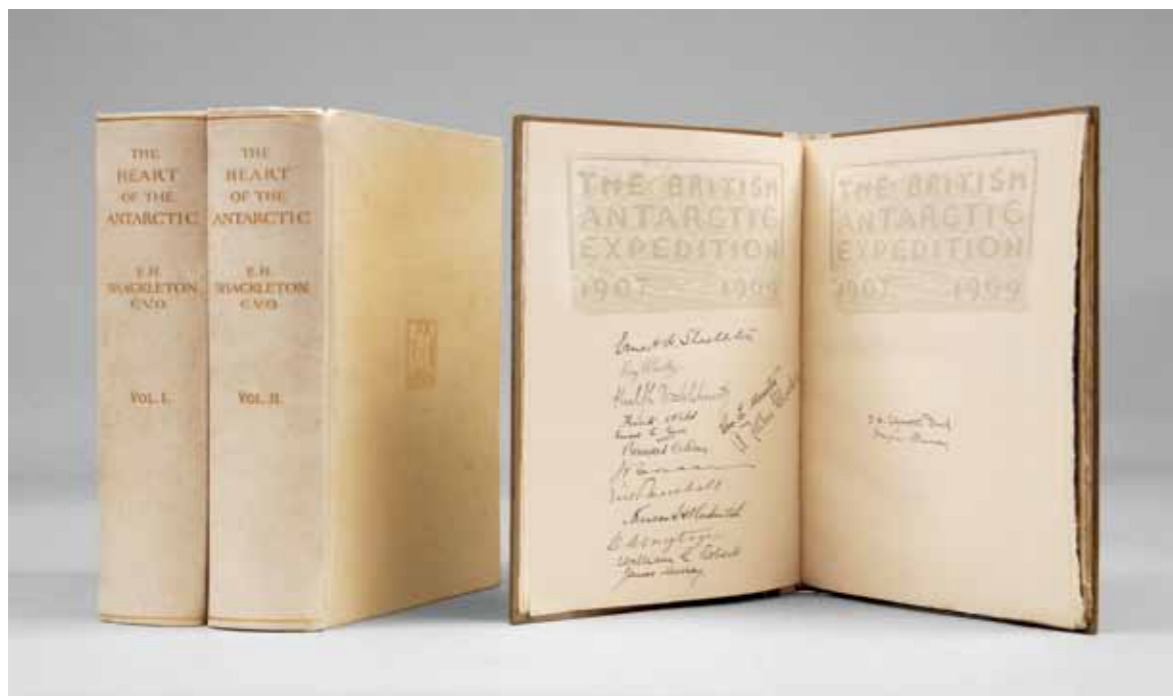
**[SCOTT, Robert Falcon, et al.]** *South Polar Times 1902–1911*. Centenary Edition; [with] Volume IV. London: Orskey–Bonham–Niner; & Cambridge: Scott Polar Research Institute—Bonham, 2002 & 2010

4 volumes, quarto. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilts and front covers, front covers with mounted colour illustrations within gilt panel, blue silk page-markers. Numerous illustrations in colour and black and white. Very good.

The first three volumes were originally published 1907–14, this facsimile edition in a numbered edition of 350. The fourth volume was never previously published; this is copy 317 of an edition of 500 in which a facsimile of the text held by the Scott Polar Institute is accompanied by an extensive introduction by Ann Savours which details the production of the *South Polar Times*; a comprehensive biography of the explorers who contributed to it; and a short section on “the tradition of polar publishing”. The *South Polar Times* was originally produced to relieve the boredom of the cold, dark winter nights and raise the spirits of the men on board. So as well as essays on seals, whales and penguins, there were comic poems, puzzles, stories and cartoons. Scott's comments in the preface to the first published edition, written in 1907, seems to indicate that the journal achieved its goal: “I can see again a row of heads bent over a fresh monthly number to scan the latest efforts of our artists, and I can hear the hearty laughter at the sallies of our humorists and the general chaff when some sly allusion found its way home.”

£875

[74699]



132.

**SHACKLETON, Ernest H.** *The Heart of the Antarctic. Being The Story Of The British Antarctic Expedition 1907–1909.* With an Introduction by Hugh Robert Mill, D.Sc. An Account of the First Journey to the South Magnetic Pole by Professor T. W. Edgeworth David F.R.S.; [together with] *The Antarctic Book. Winter Quarters, 1907–09.* London: Ballantyne & Co. Limited for William Heinemann, 1909

3 volumes, quarto. Original vellum, volumes I and II and the supplement in vellum-backed grey paper boards, titles gilt to spines, front covers of volumes I and II blocked in gilt with the twin penguin device, top edges gilt, others uncut, broad brown silk page-markers to I and II. Titles to *Heart of the Antarctic* in brown and black, 2 tipped-in photogravure frontispieces and 12 tipped-in colour plates after paintings by George Marston, all with captioned tissue guards, 4 double-page photographic plates, 271 photographic illustrations on 195 plates, diagrams, maps, plans & graphs in the text, including 9 full-page, 3 folding maps and 1 folding plate containing 2 panoramic views in end-pocket of vol. II; *The Antarctic Book* with 4 mounted colour portraits from crayon drawings and 6 original etchings by George Marston. Vellum of the first two volumes very slightly spotted, as usual, spines a touch lightened, some foxing to the fore-edges, free endpapers of the supplemental volume browned

and the etching leaves mildly foxed as often, but overall a very good set indeed.

First signed limited edition, signed by all the members of the shore party on two pages in *The Antarctic Book*; *Heart of the Antarctic* no. 193 of 330 copies, *The Antarctic Book* one of 300 unnumbered copies, this in the second (corrected) state with contents without reference to “Aurora Australis” and no signature “d” to p. 26. The deluxe edition of Shackleton’s account of the British Antarctic Expedition of 1907–9 on board *Nimrod*: “Their sledge journey to the south magnetic pole was one of the three foremost achievements of this expedition. The other two achievements were, first, the ascent and survey of Mount Erebus (12,448 feet), the active volcano on Ross Island and, second, the southern sledge journey, which reached within 100 miles of the south pole” (ODNB).

Howgego, III, S20; Rosove 305.A2; Spence 1096.

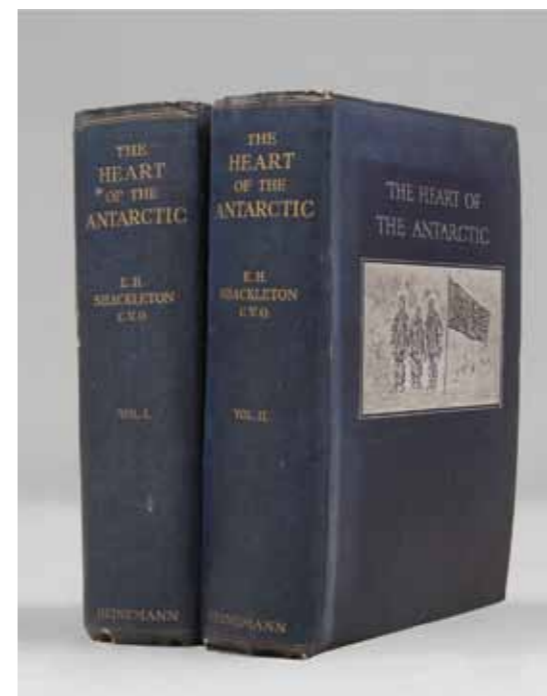
£27,500

[45134]

133.

**SHACKLETON, Ernest H.** *The Heart of the Antarctic.* London: William Heinemann, 1909

2 volumes, large octavo. Original blue pictorial cloth, front covers with large silver block, spines lettered gilt,



top edges gilt, others uncut. 3 maps, panorama in rear pocket, 12 coloured and 257 black and white plates, and numerous illustrations and diagrams. Spines a touch sunned and crumpled head and tail, slight split at the lower joint of volume I, silver blocks a little mottled, ownership inscriptions to the front free endpapers, endpapers browned as usual, occasional light foxing, but the hinges sound and overall a very good set.

First trade edition. The expedition established Shackleton as a “bona fide English hero,” but the success of the book did little to alleviate “the financial problems left to him by the expedition” (*Books on Ice*). Sir Raymond Priestley (1886–1974), a British geologist and Antarctic explorer who accompanied Shackleton on the 1907–1913 Antarctic expeditions, said: “For scientific leadership, give me Scott; for swift and efficient travel, Amundsen; but when you are in a hopeless situation, when there seems to be no way out, get on your knees and pray for Shackleton.”

*Books on Ice* 7.4; Spence 1097; Taurus 58.

£1,250

[76832]

134.

**SHACKLETON, Ernest H.** *South. The Story of Shackleton’s Last Expedition 1914–1917.* London: William Heinemann, 1919

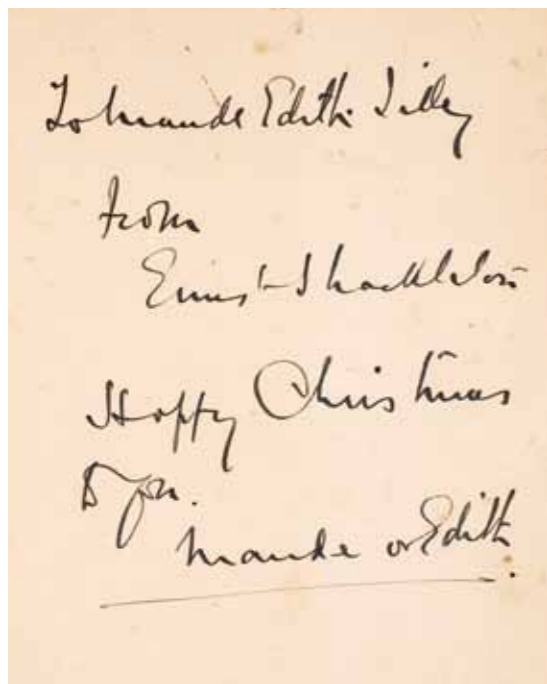
Octavo. Original midnight-blue cloth, title in silver to spine and to front cover together with a large block of *Endurance* stuck in the ice, publisher’s device in blind to rear cover. Colour frontispiece, 87 half-tone plates, folding map at the rear. A little rubbed, spine slightly creased, corners bumped, some give in the hinges, internal crack between page xiv and xv, browned as usual, short closed tear to the stub of the mount of the map, but overall a very good copy.

First edition, first impression. “The failure of Shackleton’s Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition to even reach the Antarctic continent, much less to cross it via the South Pole, has become the great polar success story of the twentieth century” (*Books on Ice*). Shackleton embarked in 1914 on the *Endurance* to make the first traverse of the Antarctic continent, a journey of some 1,800 miles from sea to sea. But 1915 turned into an unusually icy year in Antarctica; after drifting trapped in the ice for nine months, the *Endurance* was crushed in the ice on October 27. “Shackleton now showed his supreme qualities of leadership. With five companions he made a voyage of 800 miles in a 22-foot boat through some of the stormiest seas in the world, crossed the unknown lofty interior of South Georgia, and reached a Norwegian whaling station on the north coast. After three attempts, Shackleton succeeded (30 August 1916) in rescuing the rest of the *Endurance* party and bringing them to South America” (DNB). Amazingly, all members of the *Endurance* party survived the ordeal, attributing their survival to Shackleton’s exceptional leadership qualities. In recent years, this factor has led to the reinterpretation of the book in terms of a leadership and man-management manual, and several influential attempts have been made to distil from the narrative the underlying principles of Shackleton’s command in order that they might be applied more widely. As Apsley Cherry-Garrard remarked in *Worst Journey in the World*: “For a joint scientific and geographical piece of organization, give me Scott; for a Winter Journey, Wilson; for a dash to the Pole and nothing else, Amundsen; and if I am in the devil of a hole and want to get out of it, give me Shackleton every time.”

*Books on Ice* 7.8; Conrad p. 224; Spence 1107; Taurus 105.

£3,500

[76367]



135.

**SHACKLETON, Ernest H.** South. *The Story of Shackleton's Last Expedition 1914–1917*. London: William Heinemann, 1920

Octavo. Original midnight-blue cloth, title in silver to spine and to front cover together with a large block of Endurance stuck in the ice, publisher's device in blind to rear cover. Colour frontispiece, 87 half-tone plates, folding map at the rear. Collection of contemporary newspaper-clippings relating to Shackleton's death loosely inserted. A little rubbed, front hinge slightly cracked, rust-mark from a paper-clip at the head of the first few leaves, light browning, some marginal foxing, overall very good.

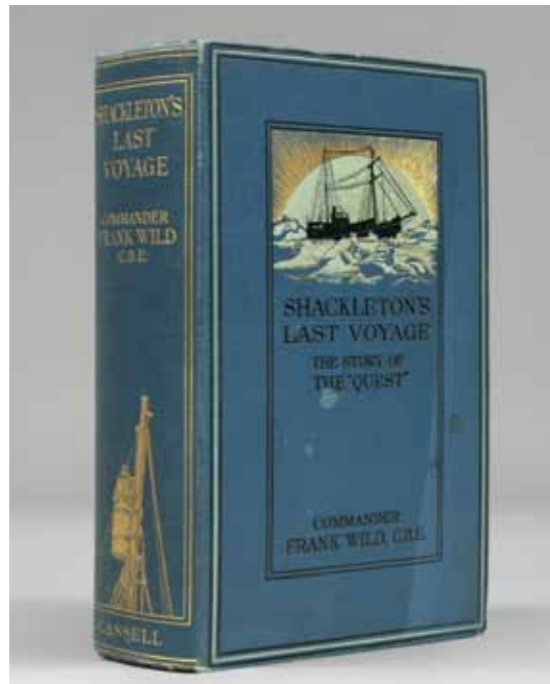
First edition, fourth impression. This copy inscribed on the front free endpaper; "To Maude Edith Lilly from Ernest Shackleton Happy Christmas to you. Maude or Edith."

*Books on Ice* 7.8; Conrad p. 224; Spence 1107; Taurus 105.

£5,750 [76831]

136.

**(SHACKLETON) WILD, Frank.** *Shackleton's Last Voyage. The Story of the Quest ... From the Official Journal and Private Diary kept by Dr. A. H. Macklin*. London: Cassell and Company, Ltd., 1923



Large octavo. Original blue cloth, titles and illustration gilt to spine, titles to front cover in black, and an illustration in black, white and gilt. With a coloured frontispiece, 100 black and white plates from photographs, sketch maps to the text, pictorial endpapers. A touch rubbed, front cover slightly sunned, mild foxing to the prelims and edges, a very good copy.

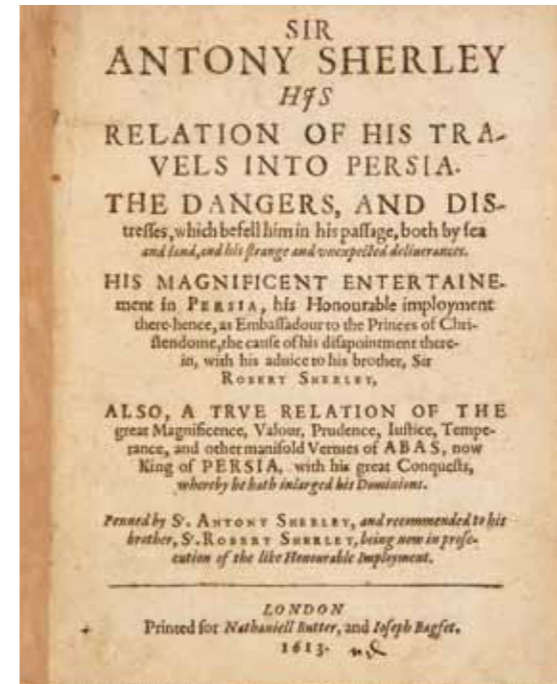
First edition. Wild had been with Scott on the *Discovery*, was with Mawson in 1911–14, "and was a close friend of Shackleton on both the *Nimrod* expedition of 1907–09 and second-in-command on the Transantarctic Expedition of 1917–17 ... Wild joined Shackleton on his final voyage to the Antarctic in 1921–23 but the explorer's death sapped Wild's desire to continue" (Howgego). A "handsome publication [reproducing] the last photographs of Shackleton to be taken" (Taurus). Wild emigrated to South Africa, and drifted into bankruptcy and alcoholism; he died destitute in Johannesburg in 1939.

Howgego III, S25; Taurus 112.

£1,500 [76809]

137.

**SHERLEY, Sir Anthony.** *Sir Antony Sherley his relation of his travels into Persia. The dangers, and distresses, which befell him in his*



passage, both by sea and land, and his strange and unexpected deliverances. His magnificent entertainment in Persia, his Honourable employment there-hence, as Embassadour to the Princes of Christendome, the cause of his disappointment therein, with his advice to his brother, Sir Robert Sherley, also, a true relation of the great Magnificence, Valour, Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and other manifold Vertues of Abas, now King of Persia, with his great Conquests, whereby he hath enlarged his Dominions. Penned by Sr. Antony Sherley, and recommended to his brother, Sr. Robert Sherley, being now in prosecution of the like Honourable Employment. London: Printed [by Nicholas Okes] for Nathaniell Butter, and Joseph Bagfet, 1613

Small quarto (181 × 138 mm). Nineteenth-century green hard-grain morocco by Francis Bedford, spine gilt in compartments, raised bands, covers ruled in gilt with a French fillet, flower-head roll in gilt to turn-ins, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Circular bookplate of Sir Henry Hope Edwards (1829–1900) to front pastedown. A few early manuscript marginalia, occasionally cropped by the binder (but all printed side-notes intact). Joints rubbed, a very good copy with adequate margins all round.

First edition of Sir Anthony Sherley's own account of his travels in Persia, which had excited considerable interest and a sizeable literature dating back to 1600. Sherley, a soldier of fortune, originally left England with 25 volunteers on an abortive mission to Ferrara on behalf of the earl of Essex, but he ended up in Venice, where he was joined by his brother Robert. According to his account, while in Venice Anthony wrote to Essex, who advised him to continue to Persia for the glory of God and to find parts fit for English navigation. The brothers sought passage on an Italian merchantman bound for Aleppo, but Anthony showed his questionable gift for diplomacy by having one of the Italian crew flogged for insulting the queen and physically attacking the captain after the latter tried to reassert his authority. Set ashore at Zante to avert bloodshed, the party finally reached Aleppo in September; from there they travelled overland to Qazvin in Persia, arriving in December 1598. "By all accounts Sherley's party was well received in Persia with Sherley granted the rank of mirza" (ODNB). Sherley had arrived at a significant moment, as Shah 'Abbās was in process of transferring the Safavid capital from Qazvin in the north west to Isfahan in the centre and Sherley's first-hand account is useful to historians.

"But after a stay of five months, Shah 'Abbās accepted Sherley's offer to return to Europe as his ambassador to the Christian potentates, charged with engineering an alliance between Persia and Christendom against the Turks; in exchange for Christian support Persia was to be opened up to Christian merchants" (ODNB). Leaving his brother Robert behind as a hostage, Anthony Sherley left Persia, travelling north via the Caspian, first to Moscow, then to Prague, Rome, and back to Venice, living magnificently, piling up huge debts along the way, and disappointing all involved in his diplomatic schemes. He never returned to Persia, abandoning his brother Robert to his fate, something which the pious advice to his brother in this account is perhaps intended to conceal.

The book is notably rare in commerce, with only one copy sold at auction since 1946. Some bibliographical sources mention a portrait, but none is called for by ESTC.

Howgego S95; STC 22424.

£17,500 [78035]



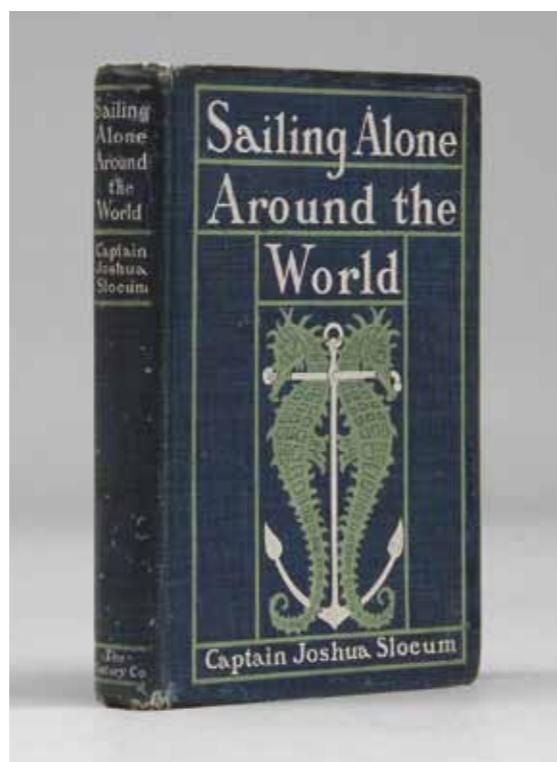
138.

(SLAVE TRADE.) *Service Afloat: Comprising the Personal Narrative of a Naval Officer employed during the Late War; and the Journal of an Officer engaged in the Late Surveying Expedition under the Command of Captain Owen, on the Western Coast of Africa.* London: Richard Bentley, 1833

2 volumes bound in one, octavo. Original red cloth, somewhat rubbed, corners worn, rebacked with the majority of the original spine laid down, pale yellow endpapers. A little rubbed, worn at the corners, small hole to the front free endpaper, light toning, modern collector's bookplate to front pastedown, a very good copy.

First and only edition; uncommon, just eight copies on OCLC, not in BL. The work brings together two naval narratives, originally published in abbreviated form in the *United Services Journal*, both of which bear firsthand witness to the slave trade. The first narrative is attributed to Lieut. John Towne (see O'Byrne p. 1189), who was pressed from an East Indiaman in 1803 at the age of 17. He saw early service off Boulogne, "in constant action with the enemy's flotilla and batteries", then in the West Indies, 1805–13, seeing frequent action, including the destruction of the batteries at Port Louis, where he "with his own hands blew up the magazine", and Grande Terre, Guadeloupe, serving on shore with a division of seamen "at the reduction of the island and its dependencies." Towne concludes his account with an intelligent and compassionate chapter of "Thoughts and Reflections on Negro Slavery" based on his experiences in the Caribbean.

The second memoir recounts experiences with Capt. William Fitzwilliam Owen's surveying cruise on the west coast of Africa. Owen had begun hydrographic work when in the East Indies in the first few years of the century. In 1815 he carried out a survey of the Great Lakes, and he "was appointed in 1821 to the sloop *Leven*, in which, with the brig *Baracouta* also under his command, he was instructed to survey the east coast of Africa from the boundary of Cape Colony to Cape Gardafui" (ODNB). Owen had been revolted by his experiences of the slave trade in the East Indies, and "was determined to stamp it out. Finding the Mazrui rulers of Mombasa under siege by their suzerain, Sayyid Said, sultan of Oman, Owen in February 1824 on his own initiative raised the siege and took the town under British



protection in return for a promise by the Mazrui to abolish slavery. Though disowned by the home government, the protectorate lasted over two years." After leaving Simonstown late in 1825, the two ships carried out extensive surveys on the west coast of Africa on their way home. "At the end of 1826 Owen was appointed to the frigate *Eden* and as superintendent of Fernando Po, where it was intended that he should establish a colony for freed slaves". Alongside of his account of the surveying operations, the anonymous author offers a detailed description of the slave trade as carried out in West Africa. He is by no means as unambiguously opposed to the slave trade as Towne, finding justifications in the extirpation of cannibalism and of human sacrifice, but is still deeply troubled by the continuation of "so inhuman a trade".

£600

[72859]

THE CLASSIC ACCOUNT OF A SMALL  
BOAT VOYAGE

139.

SLOCUM, Joshua. *Sailing Alone Around the World.* Illustrated by Thomas Fogarty and George Varian. New York: The Century Co., 1900

Octavo. Original blue cloth, titles and decoration to spine and front cover in silver and green, top edge gilt, others uncut. Half-tone frontispiece, numerous engraved illustrations, some full-page. A little spotted on the spine and rear cover, cloth rubbed at head and tail of the spine, corners bumped, endpapers marginally browned, text-block lightly so, a very good copy.

First edition, first printing, of this superb narrative of the first single-handed circumnavigation of the globe. "The classic account of a small boat voyage, which has been compared favourably to Thoreau's *Walden*. Slocum perceived his world in a poetic manner and described his vision of reality with grace" (Toy). With the contemporary pencilled ownership inscription of San Francisco master mariner Capt. Charles E. Foye to the front free endpaper.

Morris & Howland, p. 126\*; Toy 462.

£875

[69376]

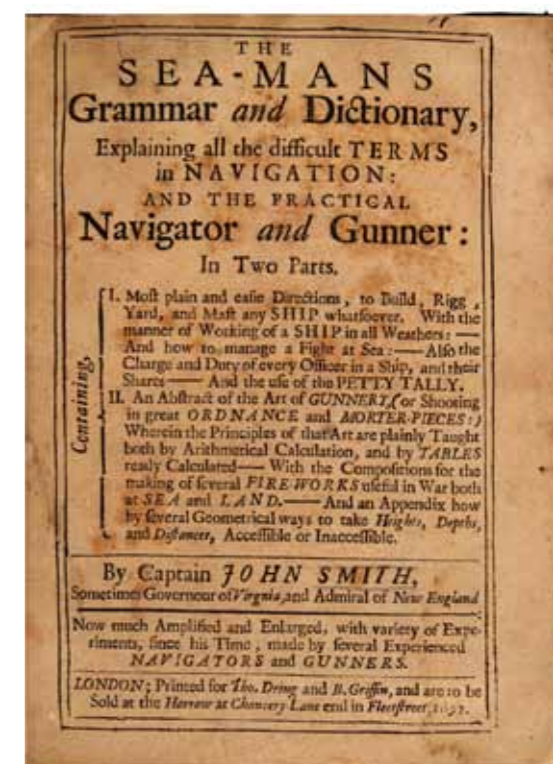
PIONEERING MANUAL FOR SEAMEN

140.

SMITH, John. *The Sea-Man's Grammar and Dictionary, explaining all the Difficult Terms in Navigation and the Practical Navigator and Gunner: in Two Parts.* I. Most Plain and Easie Direction, to Build, Rigg, Yard, and Mast any Ship whatsoever ... II. An Abstract of the Art of Gunnery ... By Captain John Smith, Sometimes Governour of Virginia, and Admiral of New England. Now much Amplified and Enlarged, with Variety of Experiments, since his Time, made by Several Experienced Navigators and Gunners. London: Printed for Tho. Dring and B. Griffin, 1692

Small quarto (184 × 140 mm). Later dark blue half calf, marbled sides, title gilt longitudinally to spine. Folding plate of "a ship with all her tackling", woodcut illustrations to text, numerous tables. Ex-RUSI library with their bookplate removed from front pastedown, embossed stamp to the title page, some browning, occasional staining, but overall very good, binding a little rubbed at the extremities.

Inevitably less well-known than his descriptive and prescriptive works of colonization, Smith's guidelines to seafarers are of equal importance within their field. This work is described by Arber, editor of *Smith's Works* as "the first printed book

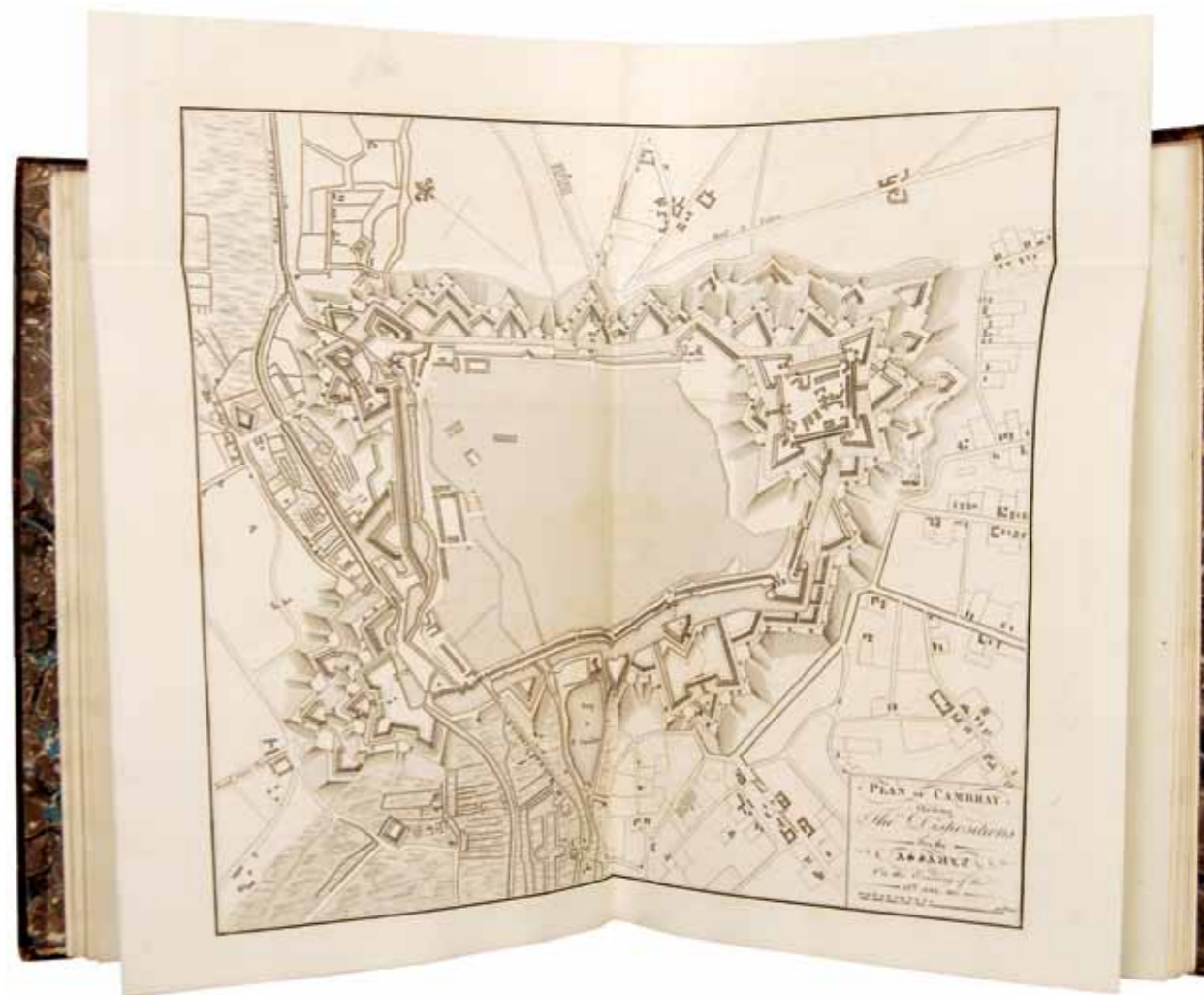
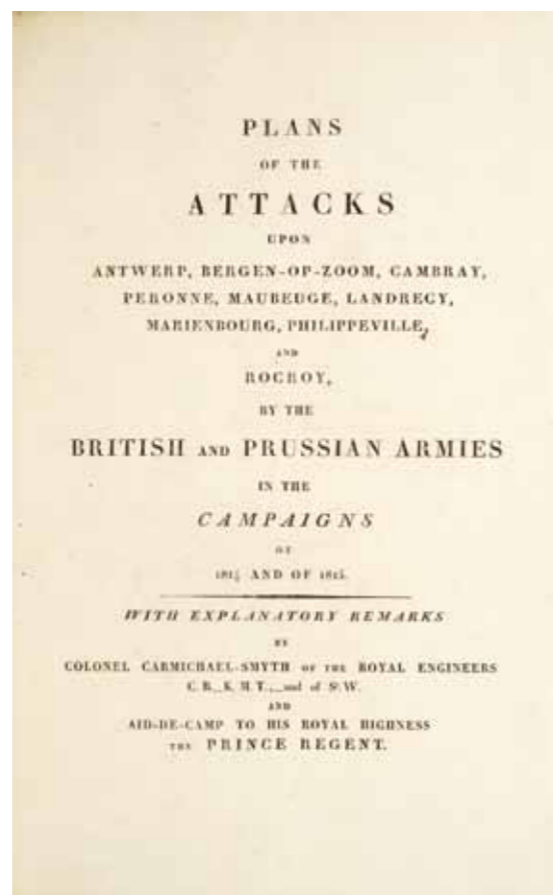


[in our literature] on seamanship, naval gunnery, and of nautical terms," and by ODNB as "a pioneering manual for seamen." Originally published in 1626 as *An Accidence, or, The Path-way to Experience*, an enlarged edition appeared in 1627 as *A Sea Grammar*; by 1652 the title had become *The Sea-Mans Grammar*. This last was a black letter reprint with minor changes; the 1691 edition, of which the present copy is a re-issue with a different imprint, is in two books, the first being largely a reprint of the 1653 edition, with an added index and glossary, while the second consists mainly of new material, under the general heading "Of Gunnery", supplied by the printer, who signs his foreword "B.N." ESTC records only four copies of this edition in Britain, and just three in the US; to this total OCLC adds a copy at Cambridge and two further in America (Library Company of Philadelphia and the Virginia Historical Society Library). All early editions are uncommon; this edition was last offered at auction nearly 40 years ago.

Adams & Waters 3207; see Church 412; Sabin 82842; Scott 76; Wing 4125.

£4,500

[43681]



141.

**SMYTH, James Carmichael.** Plans of the Attacks upon Antwerp, Bergen-op-Zoom, Cambray, Peronne, Maubeuge, Landrecys, Marienbourg, Philippeville, and Rocroy by the British and Prussian Armies in the Campaigns of 1814 and 1815. With Explanatory Remarks ... *Cambray: for the author, n.d. [1817]*

Quarto (293 × 232 mm). Contemporary diced calf, title gilt longitudinally direct to spine, gilt panels to boards, dotted edge-roll, marbled endpapers. 9 engraved folding or double-page plans, corresponding to the cities named in the title. Somewhat rubbed at the extremities, some browning of the last three maps, light toning, else a very good copy.

First edition. Smyth's early career was spent in South Africa; from 1795 to 1808 he was involved in various operations against the Dutch. On the surrender of Cape Town in 1806 Sir David Baird appointed him acting colonial secretary in ad-

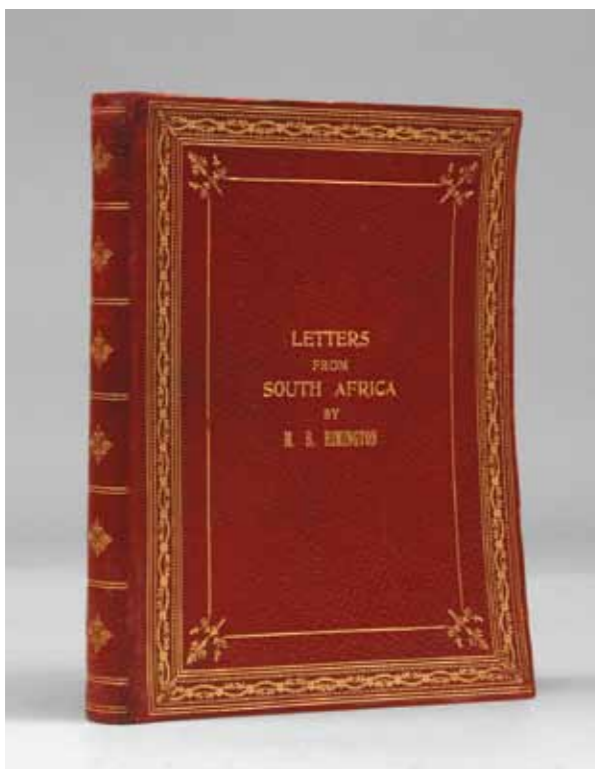
dition to his military duties, a position he only relinquished in May 1807 when the Earl of Caledon arrived as governor with a complete staff. He returned to England in September but the following winter was with Sir John Moore at Corunna. In 1813 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and accompanied Sir Thomas Graham to Holland. "He was in the action of Merxem on 13 January 1814, and the bombardment of Antwerp early in February. Having carefully reconnoitred the fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom, Carmichael-Smyth advised its assault, which took place on 8 March 1814, when he accompanied the central column. Although the assault was successful, owing to blunders the British retreated at daybreak. Hostilities having ended and the French having withdrawn, Carmichael-Smyth on 5 May took over the fortress of Antwerp and all the defences of the Scheldt; afterwards he was engaged in the reconstruction and strengthening of the important fortresses evacuated by the French. He accompanied the duke of Wellington and the prince of Orange on several tours

of inspection of the works, which occupied about 10,000 labourers under a large staff of engineer officers. Early in 1815 he accompanied the prince of Orange to London, but on 6 March, Napoleon having escaped from Elba, Carmichael-Smyth again joined the headquarters of the British army at Brussels as commanding royal engineer. During April and May, under Wellington's immediate orders, he placed the defences of the Netherlands in as efficient a state as possible against the expected French invasion, which occurred on 15 June. At Quatre Bras and Waterloo Carmichael-Smyth served on Wellington's staff, and on 7 July he entered Paris with him" (ODNB). He was promoted colonel and aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent and remained in command of the Royal Engineers at Cambrai until December 1815, being placed on half-pay thereafter. In the years that followed he

made several important tours of inspection of fortifications in the Netherlands, West Indies, Canada, and Ireland. After his report on this last tour in 1828 his career as a military engineer closed when he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Bahamas and subsequently to the governorship of British Guiana, to which post he brought "firm, impartial, and vigorous government." He died suddenly of brain fever in Georgetown in 1838. Extremely uncommon: NSTC records only the BL copy; not in Sandler.

£2,500

[72063]



I42.

**(SOUTH AFRICA) RIMINGTON, Michael B.** Letters from the Front, June 1900 to August 1901, from Lieut. M. B. Rimington, 1st Derbyshire Regiment, Sherwood Foresters and of Rimington's Guides. [c.1901]

Small quarto (260 × 210 mm). 172-leaf carbon copy type-script, rectos only, but with the writer's occasional pencil comments to versos, in contemporary limp red morocco-grain skiver by George Reed, Printer & Stationer, Penrith (the Rimingtons were a Cumberland family), title gilt within elaborate panelling on front cover, spine gilt in compartments, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Original photograph mounted as frontispiece. A little rubbed, text-block toned, overall very good.

A compilation of letters to family members, around 50,000 words in all, typed up and organised in chronological order, describing the voyage out to South Africa to join his uncle's famous regiment of irregular horse, Rimington's Guides, for six months of quasi-guerilla activity that seem to have been the most unbeatable fun, the continuation of field sports by other means; then six months with the regular regiment to which he was gazetted in December 1900, 1st battalion Sher-

wood Foresters (the CO was Col. H. C. Wylly—"He wears spectacles but does not seem a bad sort of chap"), until severely wounded on 29 May 1901. There are also several letters written from hospital and from comrades relating his progress.

Rimington's Guides gathered quite a reputation. Archibald Hunter said of them in the *Gazette*: "Major Rimington has gathered a body of men whose virtues are like his own. They can ride, see, fight, shoot straight. They are in the forefront when there is danger. They have never disappointed me, let alone failed me." An article in the *New York Times* explained how "Major Rimington calls his men his 'Catch-'em-alive-o's', while they have come to be known generally as 'The Night Cats', because of their night marches and the catlike stealth of their movements."

When Michael Rimington sailed on HMT *Assaye* in May 1900 he had little military experience. He held a commission in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers militia, but was eager to get to the action. As soon as he landed, he headed off in search of his uncle, described throughout the letters as "The Major" and later "The Colonel". Early in June he wrote: "I have not seen the Major yet but as far as I can

gather here he is fighting about 7 miles from here on his way to Heidelberg. I am going to try and get out to him with the next convoy of supplies ... If I could get to him within the next 2 or 3 days I might see some fun and be in a scrap or two which I am longing for". Later the same month he wrote: "Just a line to tell you that I have actually found Rimington's Guides ... I found the Major & two officers fast asleep. I did not like waking the Major up, but decided to do so ... he had been fighting the day before"; later commenting, "The Major is very fit & is at the present moment winning sovereigns at a game of poker."

His first proper engagement, preceded by various skirmishes and looting expeditions, was in July. Rimington's breathless narrative style is immediately on display: "Those wire-cutters which you gave me came in very useful ... When I was cutting the wire bullets were flying all over the place & I can tell you we galloped pretty fast up to the kopje & were very lucky in all getting up safely. My squadron arrived at the top first just in time to see the Boers in full flight. Then we gave them a couple of volleys before they got behind the rocks they were making for. Some of the Boers rushed into a farm close by where they shot at us from a top window ... We took cover as best we could by crawling along on our stomachs behind a rock. I got behind a rock with 3 men & we did not give the cursed Dutchmen much peace. I saw them quite plainly bobbing their heads up & steadily taking their aim ... Several bullets hit the rock I was crouching behind & one bullet cannoned a bit of rock which hit me, which is quite near enough for me."

For a 19-year-old boy of Michael Rimington's background, the Boer War fought on these terms was a magnificent game, involving breathtaking charges across the veldt, chasing and killing the Boer and looting and burning his farms—sport with a keener edge than point-to-point or foxhunting in the shires. But that did not mean that conventional pastimes were completely abandoned: Rimington's Guides were as likely to organise a race meeting as eat when they came down from the line.

Rimington was given command of Driscoll's Scouts, but only stayed for a week as his regular commission in the Sherwood Foresters—for which he had previously applied—came through at the same time, and he joined them. He missed

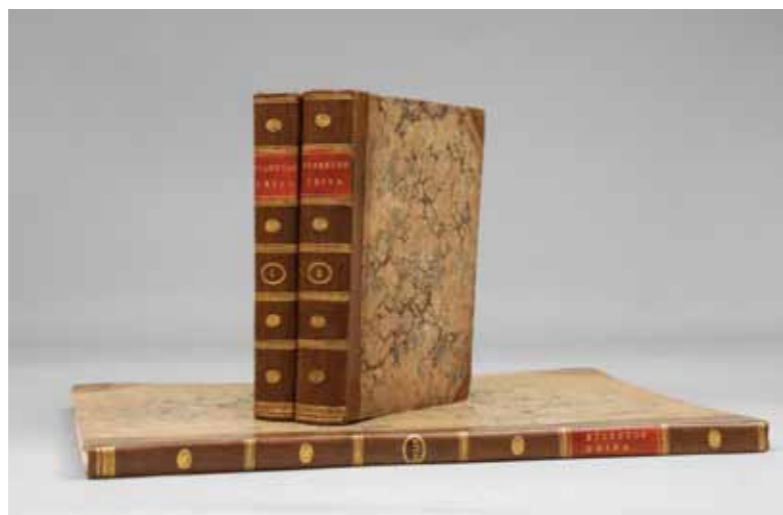
the fun, pining when he heard from "The Colonel", "telling me what a good time he had in amongst the Boers with their swords. They killed 5 & wounded 6 ... It fairly made my mouth water to read his description of it. I wish I had been there. Fancy having a smack at a d—d Dutchman with a sword. It must beat hunting into fits. The officers here are a non-sporting lot but now I have brought my pack & polo sticks here I have brought them out a bit & they are getting quite keen on polo."

He was back in action before long, however, and in May 1901 was severely wounded. He wrote from hospital: "We had a devil of a fight at Vlakfontein ... about 400 Boers sneaked up on the left rear, burning the veldt in front of them which the wind carried towards us ... H Coy. extended & lay down under a hail of bullets. The Boers very cunningly hid themselves behind the fire ... it got devilish hot & about 200 more came round on our extreme left & we were forced to get back a bit ... & I got my first bullet through the left foot. ... While we were getting back I got another shot through the right knee & another below the small of the back ... Just as I was trying to make a useless sort of stand with about half a dozen men my black dog Rolicker who has never left my heels yet got hit in the back ... About a minute after this a Boer did for me & shot me through the left thigh & broke it ... I could go no further ... lost a great deal of blood & never had a worse three quarters of an hour in my life ... lay as quiet as I could & 4 Boers galloped over me & I don't think saw me ... bullets were striking the ground a few yards from me. Just about this time most of the Boers slunk away ... Then luckily two K.O.S.B. with a stretcher, hearing my groans I suppose, came up ... & carried me back to an ambulance."

Thus ended Rimington's glorious gallop across the veldt. He soldiered on, transferring to the Indian army in 1905, participating in the North West Frontier operations in 1908 but retired in 1911. During the First World War he was attached to the Royal Flying Corps. This is a handsomely presented document, offering a substantial and remarkably direct account of service in a small corps. Rimington's numbered between just 100 and 140 troopers during its existence, so any personal accounts of service with the corps are extremely uncommon.

£3,250

[76180]



May these legends culled in Darkest Africa  
be as pleasant to read, as they were pleasant  
to hear from the lips of the Companions of my  
travels.  
Henry Willard

143.

**STANLEY, Henry M.** *My Dark Companions and their Strange Stories*. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Company Limited, 1893

Octavo. Original brown pictorial cloth, title in gilt to spine and front cover, all edges gilt, black endpapers. Frontispiece, 17 full-page illustrations, historiated initials and numerous illustrations to the text. Very slightly rubbed, corners a little bumped, hinges a touch cracked and neatly repaired, but overall a very good copy.

First edition of this collection of camp-fire stories, told by “real aborigines of the interior ... the choicest and most curious of those that were related to me during seventeen years”. This copy with a superb, lengthy presentation inscription to the verso of the frontispiece: “May these legends culled in Darkest Africa be as pleasant to read as they were to hear from the lips of the Companions of my travels. Henry M. Stanley, London, June 1902.” From the library of Belle and Kermit Roosevelt, with their joint bookplate to the front pastedown. Son of Theodore “Teddy” Roosevelt, Kermit was born in 1889, and despite being “a quiet, dreamy, rather detached child” (DAB), developed a considerable taste for exploration and

adventure. In 1909, “while at Harvard, he accompanied his father on an expedition to East Africa, serving as photographer. As his father noted with delight, ‘the rather timid boy of four years ago has turned out a perfectly cool and daring fellow.’” He subsequently joined his father’s near-fatal exploration of the River of Doubt in Brazil; accompanied the British forces in Mesopotamia during the First World War, winning the Military Cross; organized scientific expeditions into Turkestan and China for Chicago’s Field Museum; and in 1939 became a British citizen in order to join the Army, seeing active service at Narvik in 1940. He died in 1942 by his own hand in Alaska while on intelligence duty with the US Army. He had married Belle Wyatt Willard, the daughter of the US ambassador to Spain, on his return from the River of Doubt expedition in 1914. An attractive association.

£2,500

[76065]

144.

**STAUNTON, George.** *An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China ... with notices of several places where they stopped in their way out and home ... Taken chiefly from the papers of ... the Earl of Macartney, ... Sir Erasmus Gower, ... and of the gentlemen in the several departments of the Embassy*. London: W. Bulmer and Co., 1797

3 volumes, 2 text volumes in quarto (305 × 233 mm)



and large folio atlas (602 × 440 mm). Uncut in original marbled boards, rebaced and recorned in lightly sprinkled calf, dark red morocco labels, spine compartments formed by gilt milled rolls, gilt roundel to the first, third, fifth, and sixth, volume number gilt to spine within a laurel wreath to the fourth. Text volumes with engraved portrait frontispiece to each, 1 plate and 26 vignettes after William Alexander et al. in all, the text leaves with vignettes are of an entirely different paper-stock to the rest of the text-leaves, having a finer and more polished surface to take a crisper impression; atlas with 44 engraved views, plans, plates and maps and charts, including large folding world map, 3 natural history subjects and 25 views. A most attractive set, the text wide-margined and clean, some light, largely marginal dampstaining in the atlas, the whole bound retaining the original marbled boards.

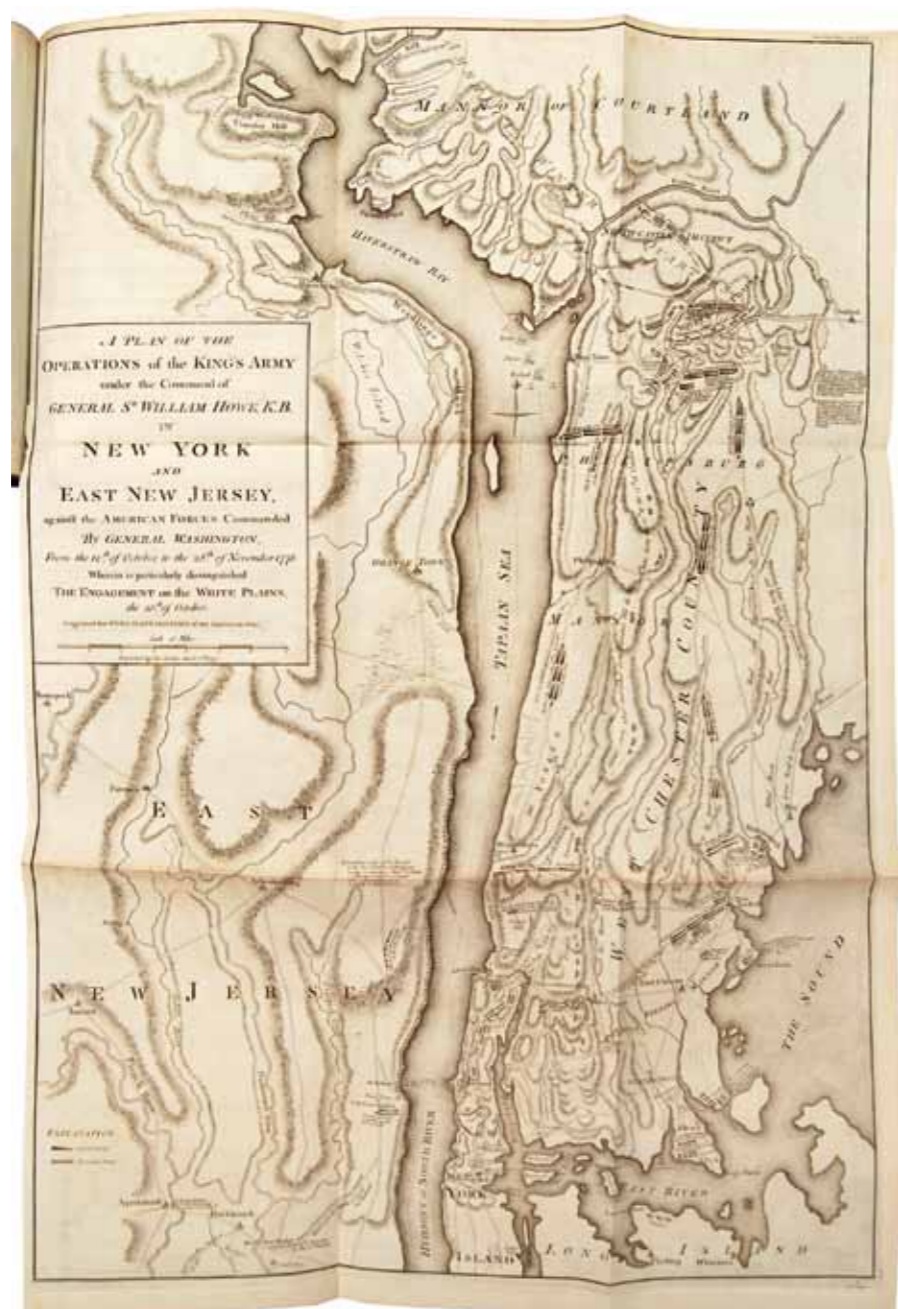
First edition of the official account of the first official British embassy to China, headed by George, Earl Macartney. Macartney was dispatched to Peking in 1792, travelling via Madeira, Tenerife, Rio de Janeiro, the Cape of Good Hope, and Indonesia. He was accompanied by Staunton and a retinue of suitably impressive size, including Staunton’s 11-year-old son, George Thomas, who was nominally Macartney’s page. It emerged on arrival that the boy was only one who had bothered to learn Chinese, and was therefore the only one able to converse with the emperor during the ambassador’s two audiences. The embassy “sought to im-

prove commercial relations with China, through Canton (Guangzhou), and to establish regular diplomatic relations between the two countries. Though Macartney and Staunton had an audience with the emperor their proposals were rebuffed. In China [Staunton] closely observed and noted all that he saw, and during expeditions he was able to collect botanical specimens” (ODNB). The party returned via Macao and St Helena, arriving back in 1794. Young George Thomas Staunton became a writer at the HEIC’s Canton factory in 1798, advancing to supercargo in 1804 and chief interpreter in 1808, and in 1816 he accompanied Amherst’s ill-fated embassy to Peking as chief of the Canton factory. Hill considers this a “remarkable account of Chinese manners and customs at the close of the eighteenth century”, and draws attention to the descriptions of the places visited en route, which are “also of considerable interest”, and the “important” atlas. With the bookplate to the atlas of Robert William Duff, 2nd of Fetteresso; those of his grandson Thomas Fraser Duff to the text volumes. The elder Duff was described in a report on the voters of Angus and Kincardine as “a young man, a lawyer, does not practise, a near connection of Lord Fife.”

Brunet V, co. 525; Cordier *Sinica* 2381–3; Cox I, 344; Hill p. 280; Lust 545.

£18,500

[72027]



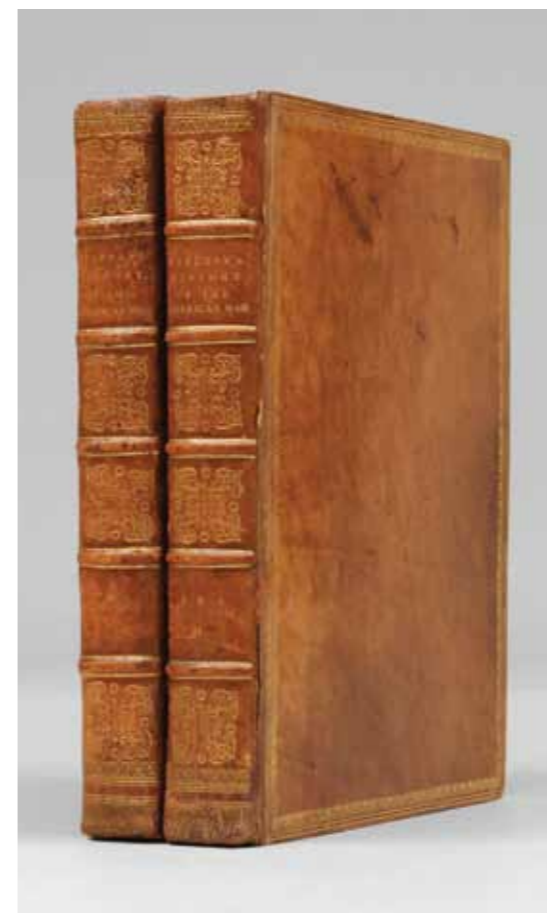
145.

**STEDMAN, Charles.** *The History of the Origin, Progress, and Termination of the American War.* London: Printed for the Author; and sold by J. Murray, J. Debrett, and J. Kerby, 1794

2 volumes, quarto (262 × 206 mm). Contemporary diced russet, title gilt direct to spine, raised bands, compartments gilt, palmette roll panel to boards, dotted edge roll, sinuous foliate roll to turn-ins, marbled edges and

endpapers. 15 engraved maps, 11 of them folding, one with an overlay. Contemporary bookplate of Richard Taylor to front pastedowns. Slightly rubbed, corners bumped, minor restoration to the joints, occasional spotting, a few minor splits, a very good set.

First edition. "The best contemporary account of the Revolution written from the British side" (Sabin). Stedman was born in Philadelphia in 1753; his father was a high court judge, who had been an advocate in Scotland before being forced



146.

**STEPHENSON, John, & George Burn.** *The Channel Pilot; comprehending the harbours, bays and roads in the British Channel; with the English and French coasts, from the Thames mouth to the Bay of Biscay; including the North Sea.* From Observations and Actual Surveys. London: by Robert Laurie and James Whittle, 1795

Folio (536 × 382 mm). Half calf, spine gilt in compartments, raised bands, marbled sides. 26 engraved charts of which 19 are double-page, 4 folding, and 3 full-page, tide-table complete with volvelle. A few charts trimmed to lower and side neatlines, charts 1 and 26 with minor loss to margins not affecting image, some old folds reinforced.

This pilot details the British coast from London via the English Channel to the Irish port of Waterford. By the time it was issued, the Industrial Revolution had greatly increased the coastal traffic of the British Isles. Much of the increase was the shipping of bulky raw materials and farm produce to the great urban centres of Glasgow, Liverpool, and Bristol on the west coast, and London, Hull, Newcastle, and Edinburgh on the east. Transport over land with no proper roads was still arduous and expensive, with coastal shipping proving cheaper and more reliable. One of the main cargoes was grain; by the start of the 1790s Harwich (chart 3) shipped over 10,000 tonnes per annum to London. Other food supplies that figured prominently included livestock, salted meat, fish, dairy produce, and sugar, the latter being shipped into Bristol and Liverpool from the Caribbean; from there it was shipped to London. Of the raw materials, much of the tin came from Cornwall, with towns such as Plymouth shipping tin for smelting into tinfoil to Kidwelly on the Welsh coast. Another notable Cornish export was china clay, with shipments to Etruria (home of the Wedgwood factory) via the Mersey increasing tenfold from 1776 to 1826. This was principally due to the factory being deprived of fine china clay from Virginia, Florida, and South Carolina as a result of the wars with France and America.

£12,500

[67662]

to flee following the Jacobite defeat at Culloden. Stedman was educated in law at William and Mary College. At the outbreak of the Revolution "he remained loyal to the British crown" (ODNB), as did his father who returned to Britain. Stedman, however, "was appointed commissary to the troops under the command of Sir William Howe. His knowledge of the German language assisted him both as interpreter with the German auxiliaries and afterwards as commander of a rifle corps of colonists from the Palatinate. He was twice taken prisoner, and sentenced to be hanged as a rebel, but on each occasion he managed to escape, once from the same prison that held the ill-fated Major André. He was also twice severely wounded. On the conclusion of peace in 1783 Stedman retired to England on the half-pay of a colonel, and was appointed to examine and settle the claims of the American loyalists." He died in 1812. An attractive copy of this important source.

Howes C498; Sabin 91507.

£14,500

[72134]



147.

**(STEWART, Sir William.)** Cumloden Papers.  
Edinburgh: Printed for Private Circulation, 1871

Quarto (278 × 214 mm). Contemporary purple hard-grain half morocco, spine lettered in gilt, single rule to spine and corner edges, purple linen sides, all edges gilt. Oval Woodburytype portrait frontispiece, 2 mounted Woodburytypes. Spine sunned, slightly rubbed, prelims foxing, else a very good copy.

First edition of this uncommon memoir of “auld grog Wullie”, printed in an edition of just 50 copies. OCLC locates six copies only; a single copy appears in auction records in the last 30 years. The work contains a lengthy biographical preface; Stewart’s own journal of the Baltic Expedition and the Battle of Copenhagen, where he “was himself on Nelson’s flagship and wrote what was regarded as the best account of the battle” (ODNB); his correspondence with Nelson, 1801–05 (Stewart’s son was named Horatio at Nelson’s request, and Nelson recommended Stewart to St Vincent as “the rising hope of our Army”); and with Wellington, 1810–21, under whom Stewart served with distinction in the Peninsula. Stewart, “open-hearted and honourable in the highest degree”, was very popular amongst the men of his division, which may have been at least partly down to the extra rum rations that earned him his soubriquet (and that Wellington insisted Stewart pay for personally).

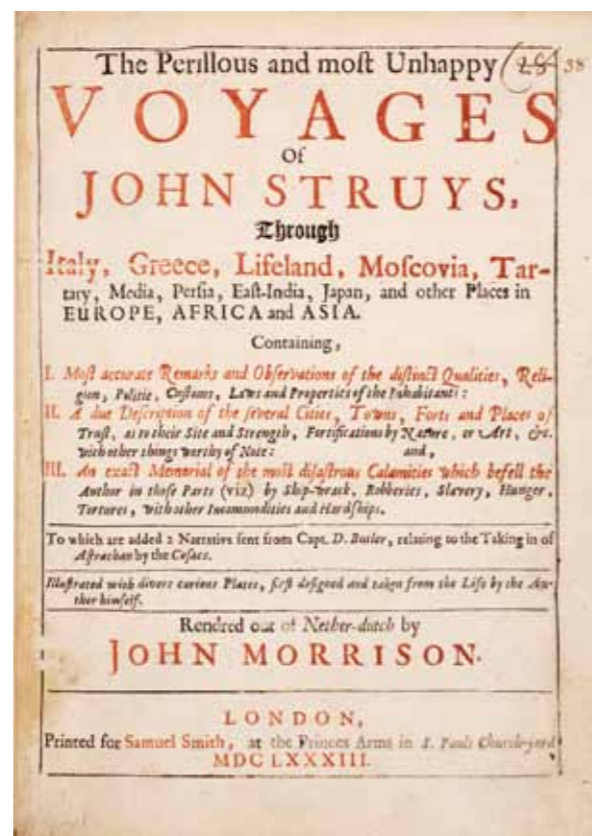
Not in Sandler.

£1,750

[59836]

148.

**STRUYS, Jan Janzoon [with Olfert Dapper].**  
The Perillous and most Unhappy Voyages of



John Struys, through Italy, Greece, Lifeland, Moscovia, Tartary, Media, Persia, East-India, Japan and other Places ... To which are added 2 Narratives sent from Capt. D. Butler, relating to the Taking in of Astrachan by the Cosacs. Illustrated with divers curious Plates, first designed and taken from the Life by the Author himself. Rendred out of Nether-dutch by John Morrison. London: Samuel Smith, 1683

Quarto (222 × 168 mm). Contemporary sprinkled calf, double fillet panel in blind to covers and a similar foliate roll to joints. Engraved pictorial half-title, folding map of the Caspian, and 19 folding plates. A little rubbed, upper joint just starting, corners bumped, slightly stripping from the rear cover, plates a little browned and soiled, some edge-splits, spill-slip torn from the margins of one, one with professional repair verso.

First English edition, having first been published in Amsterdam in 1676, before becoming a Europe-wide best-seller. Purporting to be an account of the travels of a Dutch sail-maker and seaman, the truth of these adventures has been challenged in the past. However, it is now widely accepted



that although “replete with plagiarised text and improbable events ... the ghost-written text ... is nevertheless a useful source” (review of Boterbloem’s book in *English Historical Review*, CXXV, 2010). Overwhelming evidence suggests that the text was compiled by Olfert Dapper, whose methods are well known from his other publications. Although Struys himself was almost certainly illiterate, and despite the presence of material drawn from other sources, his central importance to the project is suggested by the fact that publication was delayed until Struys returned to Amsterdam from Muscovy in 1676. His three voyages took place over a period of 26 years, of which 10 were spent actually at sea. The first took him from Genoa to Sierra Leone, Madagascar, Indonesia, Siam, Formosa, and Japan, with the account of Siam predominating; the second contains Struys’s account of service in the Venetian navy in conflict with the Ottoman fleet; and the third recounts his travels across Russia and Persia, with descriptions of Moscow, the sack of Astrakhan by the Cossacks, and of Struys’s enslavement by the Tartars and eventual redemption by the VOC in Batavia. Following the publication

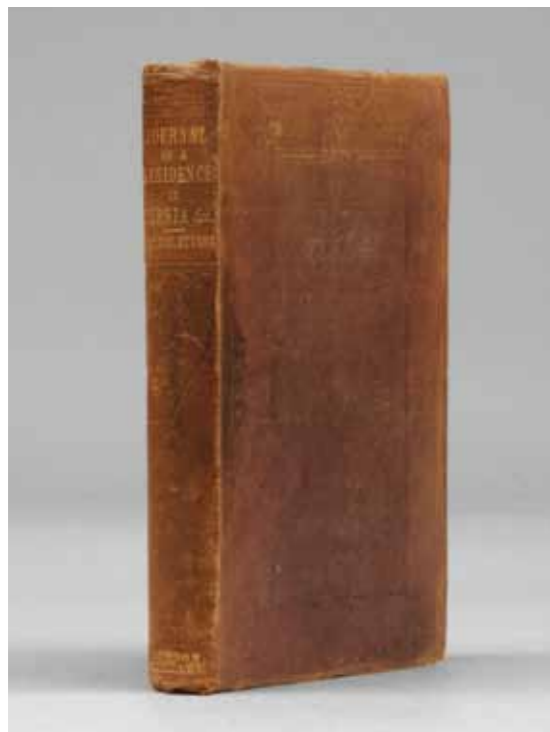
of his book Struys went to sea again in the employ of the Danish court, and on his return retired to Friedrichstadt in Schleswig-Holstein, where he died in 1694 “a man of relative wealth and celebrity” (Roberts).

Struys’s highly-coloured text is further dramatized by some very explicit plates—“The chiefest Lords of Siam burnd and massared [sic]”, “Radzin throwing the Persian Lady into the Wolga”, “A Woman flea’d [flayed] alive”, and “The Massacre at Astrachan”—but there are also some excellent views including one of Muscat, where he was in 1672, from the sea. This English edition is uncommon.

Boterbloem, *The Fiction and Reality of Jan Struys*, 2010; cf. Ghani p.357; Howgego, I, 5185; Landwehr, VOC, 423–4 refer; Roberts, *Les voyages de Jean Struys*, University of Reading Special Collections Services featured item, July 2011; Wing S6019.

£8,500

[75507]



149.

**STUART, Charles.** *Journal of a Residence in Northern Persia and the Adjacent Provinces of Turkey.* London: Richard Bentley, 1854

Octavo. Original brown fine-combed blind-panelled cloth. spine lettered in gilt, terracotta endpapers. Later ownership inscription to the title page of Mary Gough, wife of Michael Gough, director of the British Institute of Archaeology during the 50s, and an archaeologist in her own right. Cloth a little mottled, slightly rubbed, corners softened, some neat restoration to the joints and hinges, light browning, but a very good copy.

First edition. Extremely uncommon. Stuart accompanied his kinsman Sir Henry Ellis's embassy to Persia in 1835–6 as his private secretary. Ellis was dismissive of Persia's diplomatic potential, considering "that Afghanistan was now more important to Britain" (ODNB), but James Morier—who had accompanied Harford Jones to Persia in 1809, and was minister plenipotentiary in 1814–15—advised Stuart to publish his journal. "Circumstances prevented me at that time from following his advice, but public attention being now much directed to the East, it is probable that notes on Persia and the adjoining provinces of Turkey may be found acceptable" (preface).



With the armorial bookplate of John Scott Chisholme of that Ilk and Stirches, and the ownership inscription of his wife—M. S. Chisholme—to the title page. Their son, John James Scott Chisholme ("a fiery little Lancer", according to Arthur Conan Doyle), served with the 9th Lancers in the Second Anglo-Afghan War, and was "present at the capture of Ali Musjid, and in the affair at Siah Sung where he was severely wounded. He also took part in the operations around Kabul in December 1879 and was again wounded" (*Gazette*). He died leading the Imperial Light Horse at Elaandslaagte, 1899. An excellent copy in the original cloth, highly desirable thus.

Not in Ghani; Wilson p. 219.

£2,500

[71073]

150.

**SWINBURNE, Henry.** *Travels in the Two Sicilies ... in the years 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780.* London: P. Elmsly, 1783–5

2 volumes, quarto (294 × 234 mm). Contemporary half calf, rebacked with the original spines laid down, title direct to spines, ruled compartments, marbled sides. Folding engraved map frontispiece to volume I, together



with a folding genealogical table, 6 engraved plates and 2 plans; volume II with 14 plates including large folding views of Palermo and Messina, and 2 etchings. The plates from Swinburne's "accomplished drawings". Ruggles-Brise armorial bookplates for Spains Hall to front pastedowns. Somewhat rubbed, professionally restored, contents clean and sound with good margins, the last leaf, index and Directions to the Binder from volume I bound at the end of volume II, and from p. 423 onwards of volume II bound at the conclusion of volume I.

First edition. Scion of an old Catholic family, Swinburne was educated "at the monastic seminary at Lacelle, France, the University of Paris, Bordeaux, and finally the Royal Academy in Turin, where he developed a keen interest in the arts" (ODNB). By 1763 he had inherited the family estates following the death of his older brother, and, now financially independent, he married, and settled in Hamsterley, Co. Durham, "where Henry laid out the garden, combining 'the classic precision of the Italian style with the more wild and sylvan boldness of English park scenery'" (H. Swinburne, *Courts of Europe*, quoted in ODNB). But

tiring of English country life the family returned to Europe. In 1775 Swinburne toured Spain with fellow Catholic Sir Thomas Gascoigne, an account was published in 1779, then, reunited with his family, "sailed to Naples and from 1777 until early 1779 toured the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. They returned to England in July 1779 via Vienna, Frankfurt, and Brussels, but remained for only a few months before leaving once again for Italy. They spent 1780 in Italy and Vienna. As lovers of the arts and Roman Catholics, they mixed with the literati throughout their travels, and were favoured by Catholic sovereigns." Although a contemporary reviewer considered the present work "dull and meagre", Ingamells has described it as "a comprehensive history and travel guide" (*Dictionary of British and Irish Travellers in Italy*), and Druène commends "the simplicity and the lack of affectation in his travel accounts ... he was one of the first to relish travel for its own sake" (*Le premier romantique?: Swinburne aux Pyrénées*).

£3,000

[65638]



151.

**SYKES, Sir Percy.** *A History of Persia.* London: Macmillan and Co., Limited, 1915

2 volumes, octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilds, large gilt blocks of rulers of Persia (Cyrus and Shah Abbas) to front covers, top edges gilt. Frontispiece to each and 178 other plates in all, 4 of them coloured, one of these folding, 7 folding maps, 2 of them in end-pockets, title-page vignettes, headpieces, illustrations to the text. Spines a little sunned, very slightly rubbed, a very good set.

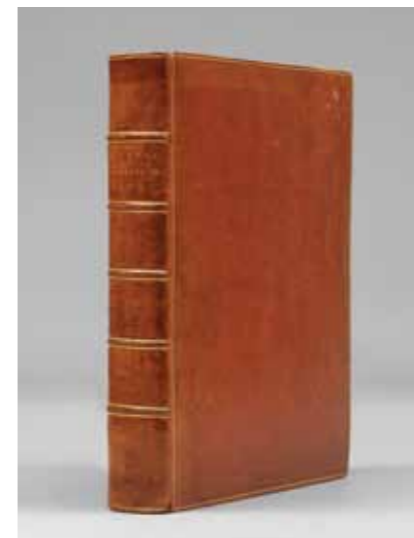
First edition. Sykes “had become interested in Persia and the Great Game at a young age, undertaking his first intelligence-gathering trip in 1892, to Samarkand on the recently opened trans-Caspian railway, and he made his first Persian journey in 1893, travelling through on horseback for six months. He returned to Persia in October, entrusted with the task of building friendly relations with local leaders; he spent until June 1894 surveying and mapping, and climbing the extinct 12,500 foot volcano Kuh-e-Taftan. Later in the year Sykes was appointed the first British consul for Kerman and Persian Baluchistan, areas of growing political and economic interest to the government

of India to whom he was primarily responsible and for whom he undertook a variety of assignments ... He and Colonel Thomas Holdich successfully demarcated 300 miles of the Perso-Baluch frontier in 1896 and over the course of the next year Sykes introduced polo to Tehran. In 1898 he founded the British consulate of Sistan and Kain, on the Afghan border, and he spent the next year mapping the area ... He moved to Mashhad in 1905 and was appointed British consul-general and agent for the government of India in Khorasan. For the next eight years Sykes was responsible for producing annual trade reports, collecting intelligence about Russian activities across the border, and dealing with Shi'i pilgrims from India. He continued to travel widely, earning his reputation as an authority on Persian history, geography, and customs” (ODNB). Sykes’s *History* was “highly influential” and was several times reprinted, reaching a third revised edition in 1920, but this first edition is uncommon, far more lavishly illustrated than subsequent editions, and is by far the most handsome.

Ghani 363.

£1,250

[71972]



152.

**SYMES, Michael.** *An Account of an Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava, Sent by the Governor-General of India in the Year 1795.* London: G. and W. Nichol, and J. Wright, 1800

Quarto (289 × 230 mm). Contemporary diced russet, spine lettered in gilt, single fillet gilt panel to covers framing a foliate roll in blind, single line edge-roll, edges sprinkled brown, marbled endpapers, double fillet to the turn-ins. 2 engraved folding maps by J. Walker after Dalrymple and Thomas Woods and 26 engraved plates by T. Medland, Vincent, and MacKenzie after Singey Bey, and others, 4 of them folding and 3 double-page. Half-title bound in. Later armorial bookplate of Charles Arthur Wynne Finch to front pastedown. Spine a little sunned and mottled, very lightly rubbed on the joints, some offsetting from the plates, but overall a very good copy in excellent, unrestored contemporary condition.

First edition of “one of the first detailed accounts of the country written in English. In just over 500 pages, it addressed the history, geography, culture, and economics of Burma” (ODNB); also notable for the survey of the lower River Irrawaddy, the first reliable chart of it, carried out by Symes’s colleague Thomas Woods and illustrated in the second folding map. The book is superbly illustrated with plates of costumes, customs, architecture and arts, many by the Company-trained Bengali artist Singey Bey, and a suite of eight botanical plates of the plants selected by the President of the Royal Society “as the most rare and curious among the copious and valuable collection made by Doctor Buchanan”. Symes was sent to the court of



King Bodawpaya of Burma “to try to improve political and commercial relations”, and to ascertain whether the French had begun to make inroads at the court. “The embassy was counted a success ... [This work] painted a generally favourable impression of Burma, emphasizing its civility, culture, and stability, while also hinting at the Burmese court’s suspicions of the British.”

When Hiram Cox, the first British ambassador to be sent to Burma under the terms of Symes’s agreements, was turned away, “Cox blamed Symes for his failure, and for exaggerating Burmese goodwill and intentions.” Symes was sent back following trouble on the Arakan border, his second embassy being notably less successful than the first. “Most interpretations of Anglo-Burmese relations, when dealing with Symes, have tended to echo Hiram Cox, and dismiss Symes’s reports as overly optimistic and uncritical. However, if these reports are read carefully, Symes does not appear as credulous as some have made him out to be. He was well aware of the court’s insularity and suspicions of outsiders, and he reckoned that misunderstandings would frequently punctuate diplomatic relations ... his writings display a genuine fascination with Burmese society, and indicate that he was eager to seek some rapprochement with Burma.” Symes died in 1809 of wounds sustained during Moore’s retreat from Corunna.

Brunet V:611; Cordier BI 445; Howgego S200; Lowndes III, p. 2564.

£3,500

[75502]





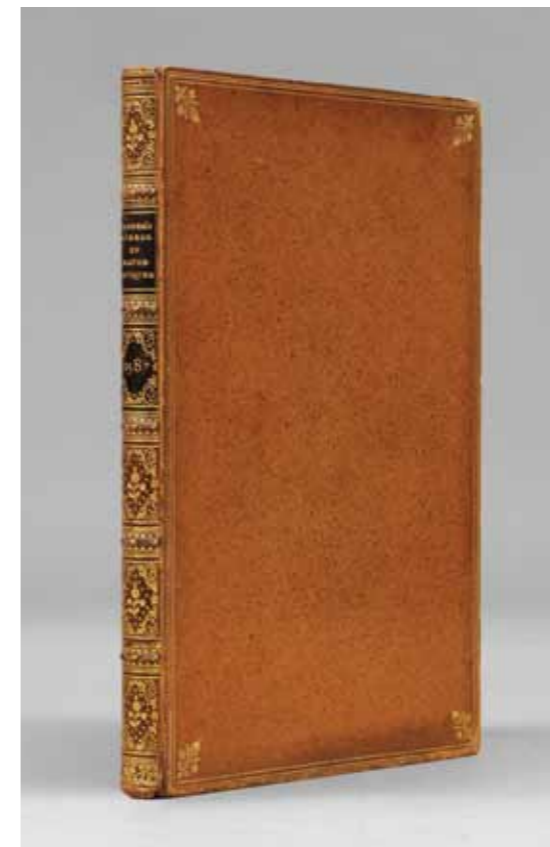
153.

**TANNER, Robert.** *A Mirror for Mathematicians: A Golden Gem for Geometricians: A sure safety for Saylers, and an auncient Antiquary for Astronomers and Astrologians.* Contayning also an order howe to make an Astronomicall instrument, called the Astrolab, with the use thereof. Also a playne and most easie introduction for erection of a figure for the 12. houses of the heavens. A work most profitable for all such as are students in Astronomie, & Geometrie, and generally most necessarie for all learners in the Mathematicall artes. The contents of which booke you shall find in the next page. London: by J[ohn]. C[harlewood]. and are to be sold, by Richard Watkins, 1587

Small quarto (192 × 137 mm), 56 leaves. Early nineteenth-century sprinkled calf by W. Pratt, spine richly

gilt in compartments, twin black morocco lettering pieces, sides ruled in gilt with a French fillet, gilt fleurons at inside corners, gilt inner dentelles, marbled endpapers, old red edges. Title within typographic border, 16 woodcut figures in the text, woodcut headpieces and initials. Ink inscription at head of sig. B1 (the first page of text) recording the gift of the book from John Galloway to Peter Smart on 9 Sept 1666; manuscript arithmetical workings in the margins of sigs. 13v–14r, apparently in the same hand; marginal note in an earlier hand on sig. 14v. Board edges a little rubbed, minor paper repairs to a few outer corners (sigs. A1–3, B1, B4) not affecting text, title page a little dusty, a little marginal soiling elsewhere, but an excellent copy, generally clean, well-margined, and unwashed.

First and only edition, variant imprint (another imprint of the same year has “solde by Richarde Watkins”). Rare: ESTC locates a total of seven copies with either imprint in Britain and four in North America, to which Adams & Waters adds the Prinz Hendrik Maritime Museum copy in Rotterdam. No copy appears in auction records, according to ABPC, going back to 1960. The only copy we



can trace in commerce in the last 50 years is the Horblit copy (same imprint as this, title washed and fore-edge remargined, 19th-century half morocco), which was sold to H. P. Kraus in 1974 and offered for sale on their catalogue 168, item 186.

The book includes “A particular description of some parte of America, as by travaile is found out”, with a description of the characteristics of the natives, emphasizing that they are in possession of gold yet do not value it highly. Published on the eve of the Spanish armada in 1588, the book is dedicated to Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, lord admiral of England, commander of the English naval forces against the armada; he was also among the biggest subscribers to Sir Walter Raleigh’s scheme to colonize North America.

Justin Winsor, in his *Narrative and Critical History of America*, lists this work as being among the 34 publications in English relating to America prior to the enlarged edition of Hakluyt (1598), and one of only 14 of English origin. Yet the title appears neither in Sabin nor in any of the great Americana

collections—Church, Boies Penrose, Streeter, and so on—nor in others where it might have been expected, like Macclesfield.

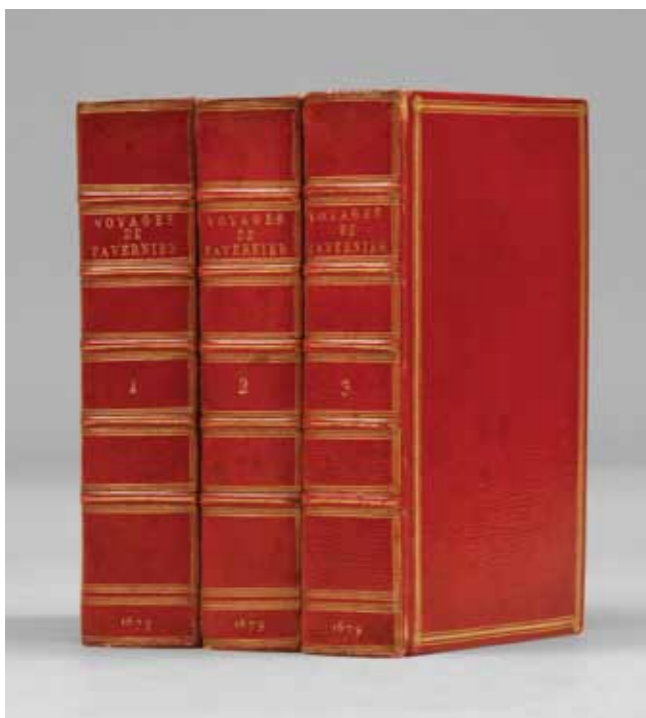
This rare early English work largely on the planispheric astrolabe was published only two years after John Blagrave’s pioneering *The Mathematical Jewel*. “Like Blagrave’s, [Tanner’s] astrolabe could be made in paper, wood, or brass, thus combining portability with cheapness or robustness. At the end of his book he included for seamen some rules for forecasting the weather by the state of the sun and moon. It is hard to say whether or not the works on astrolabes and the instruments were much used at this time by seamen: their appearance at this conjunction was certainly symptomatic of the growing sense in England of the practical value of a knowledge of astronomy: as Captain Smith recommended the use of astrolabes and astrolabe quadrants it would seem that in the seventeenth century they were certainly taken to sea by responsible navigators” (Waters).

The author is described in the title as “Gent. Practitioner in Astrologie & Phisick”, and the book includes astrological instructions, for which an astrolabe was also useful. Tanner had previously written *A Prognostication for 1584*, printed by the partnership of Richard Watkins and James Roberts who held a 21-year patent given them by Elizabeth I for almanacs and prognostications. On the present occasion, however, Richard Watkins alone acted as bookseller. The printer was John Charlewood, who entered the book in the Stationer’s Register on 6 April 1587. Charlewood may have had Roman Catholic connections: in 1581 and again in 1583 he styled himself servant or printer “to the right honourable Earl of Arundel”; that is, Philip Howard, the dedicatee Lord Charles Howard’s cousin, who was either traitor or saint depending on one’s religious allegiance. Charlewood was indicted in the early part of his career for unauthorized publications, but later this year secured an exclusive licence from the Stationers’ Company for the printing of playbills (the earliest such entry in the registers), suggesting a newfound respectability. This is the only recorded work printed by him for Watkins.

Adams & Waters, *English Maritime Books*, 3519; STC 23674.5; Taylor, *Mathematical Practitioners*, 67 (without details); Waters, *Art of Navigation*, pp. 166–7.

£45,000

[76716]



## FIRST SMALL FORMAT EDITION

154.

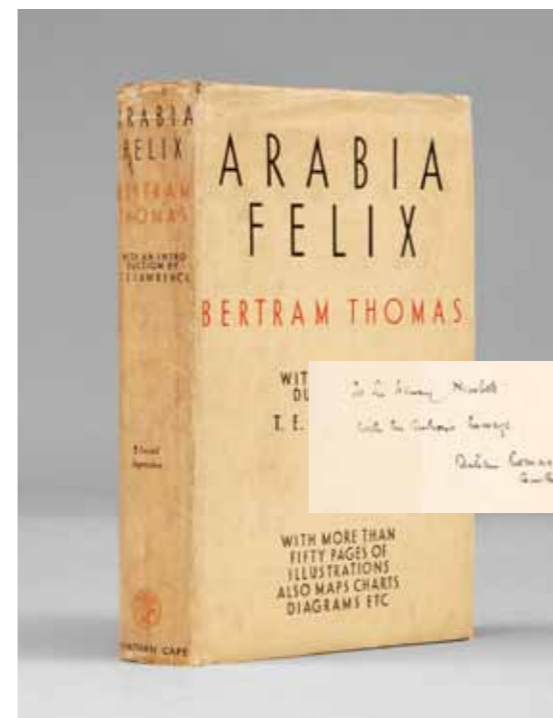
**TAVERNIER, Jean Baptiste.** *Les Six Voyages de Jean Baptiste Tavernier ... en Turquie, en Perse, et aux Indes. Pendant l'espace de quarante ans ... Premiere ... [&] Deuxieme Partie [together with] Recueil de plusieurs Relations Et Traitez singuliers & curieux de J.B. Tavernier ... [?Amsterdam:] After the copy printed at Paris, 1679*

3 volumes, duodecimo (153 × 92 mm). Late eighteenth-century crimson straight-grain morocco, title gilt direct to spine, flat bands, triple fillet gilt panels to the compartments, French fillet panels with rosette corner-pieces to covers, single rule edge-roll, all edges gilt, French blue and cream silk head- and tail-bands, French blue silk page-markers, marbled endpapers, gilt palmette roll to the turn-ins. Vol. I with engraved half-title and 9 plates, all but one folding; vol. II with 25 plates, of which 19 are folding, illustration to the text; *Recueil* with portrait frontispiece, 8 folding plates, double-folding map of Japan and folding map of Tonkin. (Copies have been recorded recently with 42, 44, and 45 plates, this copy has all of those listed in the plate lists, and a considerable number in addition, where multiple images on the same subject are indicated.) Some very slight rubbing to extremities, light toning, occasional spotting, a few small marginal



tears, no loss of text, map of Japan slightly torn on a fold, but overall an extremely pretty set.

The first small format edition, following the quarto firsts of *Les Six Voyages* (1676) and *Recueil* (1678). This is a beautifully presented set of this highly desirable edition of the voyages of this “most famous among the ‘business travellers’” (Speake). Tavernier made six trips to Asia in search of fine jewels—the 112 carat diamond that he purchased at Golconda became Louis XIV’s famous French Blue, and was later recut to reappear as the notorious Hope Diamond—and his records of business practices, commodities and currencies must have been carefully studied by all who were planning expeditions to the East. However, he was also a man of wide ranging interests and keen observation, studying the history, politics, religions and cultures of the countries that he visited, and giving excellent accounts of, among other things, the practices of Hinduism; the history of the Moghul empire; and the workings of the Ottoman court: “He has a straightforward style and makes no attempt to generalize or philosophize.” Tavernier’s was a direct and readable record, and was understandably extremely popular, much enhanced by the plates, which are crisply cut and full of detail, covering all aspects of his narrative, including views of Baghdad and Kandahar; Tavernier’s *passport*, or *firman*, from Shah Abbas II; a



royal funeral procession in Tonkin; precious stones acquired in India; a fakir; the currency of India, Persia and Japan; an Indian *katara*, or push dagger; and the splendid map of Japan showing the Stations of the Tokaido.

Atabey 1201 (this copy; wrongly recorded as having 42 rather than 44 plates; binding illustrated); Brunet V, 681; Howgego, I, T14; Weber II, 277; this edition not in Blackmer.

£10,000

[70570]

155.

**THOMAS, Bertram.** *Arabia Felix: Across the Empty Quarter of Arabia. With a Foreword by T. E. Lawrence (T.E.S.) and Appendix by Sir Arthur Keith. London: Jonathan Cape, 1932*

Octavo. Original sand buckram, spine lettered in gilt, brown top-stain. With the dust jacket. Frontispiece, 47 plates, illustrations to the text, some full-page, folding coloured map at the rear, 2 full-page charts to the text. Endpapers differentially browned, light toning, else a very good copy in an unclipped jacket, a little rubbed and soiled, slight chipping at the head of the spine, corrugated scrape to the lower panel, no loss.

First edition, second impression, same month as the first. This copy inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper: “To Sir Henry Newbolt,

with the Author’s homage, Bertram Thomas, Cambridge, ’32.” Spotted by Sir Arnold Wilson, British acting civil commissioner in the Persian Gulf, Thomas “held a number of civilian posts under Wilson and distinguished himself as political officer at Shatra during the Iraqi uprising in 1920 ... Wilson’s successor in the gulf, Sir Percy Cox, retained Thomas in his position as a political adviser to the Arab leaders serving under the provisional British administration. He was appointed OBE and transferred to Transjordan as assistant to the chief British representative at the court of Amir Abdullah. He became in 1924 financial adviser (and later first minister) in the sultanate of Muscat” (ODNB). During the twenties he developed the ambition to cross the “empty quarter” and made preparatory reconnaissance of the region. “On these trips he dressed as a Bedouin, eschewed tobacco and alcohol, and spoke only Arabic.” Late in 1930 Thomas left Muscat on a passing British warship, arriving at Dhufar, on the Indian Ocean coast of Arabia, “from where he intended to commence his south-north crossing of the empty quarter. After waiting some months for his guides (who were involved in desert hostilities) he eventually set out with a small camel caravan but no promise of protection from the warring and predatory tribes of the interior. He emerged 58 days later at Doha, on the Persian Gulf. The Royal Geographical Society in London promptly awarded him their founder’s medal, and other learned societies around the world followed suit ... He was admired by T. E. Lawrence and by his successor Wilfred Thesiger, who found twenty years later that Thomas was remembered by the Bedouin as an honourable, brave, and tolerant man.” A very attractive association, alluding to a the specific, high-minded sort of Englishness of the Edwardian heyday of empire, as expressed poetically in Newbolt’s “Drake’s Drum” and “Vitaï Lampada”, and in Thomas’s selfless devotion to public service. Thomas’s refusal to “compromise either his Christian faith or his loyalty to British interests” would certainly chime with Newbolt’s “finer sort of patriotism” as described by Yeats, that which “lays burdens upon a man, and not the patriotism that takes burdens off.”

O’Brien A155.

£750

[76153]



**A NARRATIVE OF SUCH VARIETY OF SHOCKING INCIDENTS, AND UNHEARD-OF CRUELITIES**

156.

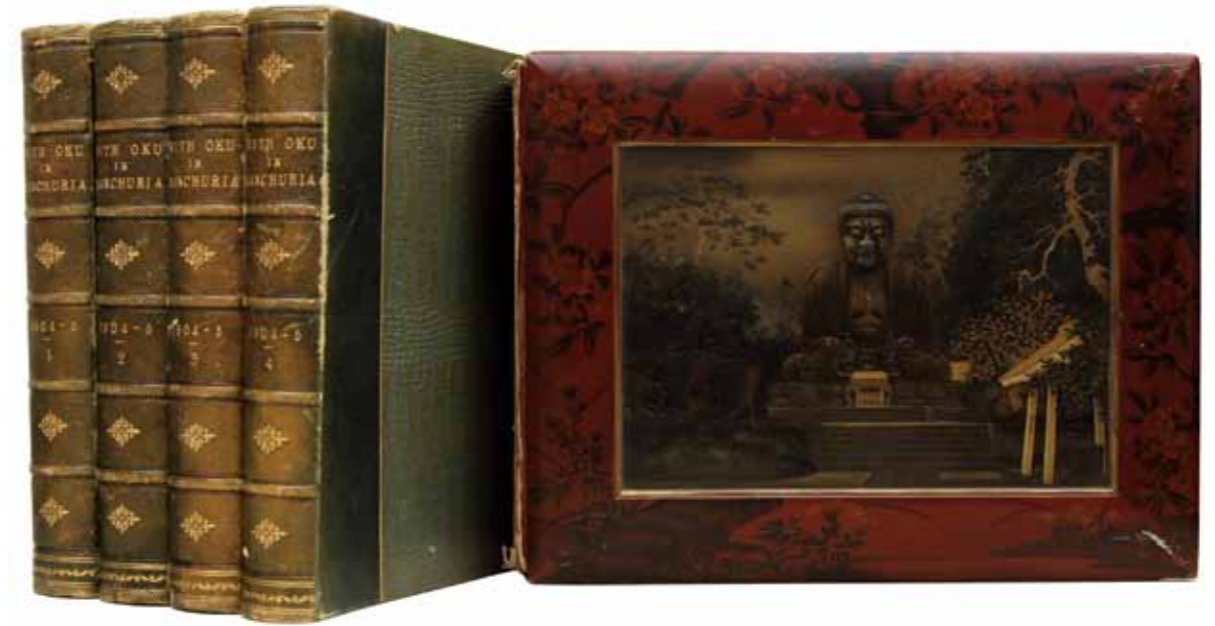
**TROUGHTON, Thomas.** *Barbarian Cruelty; Or, an Accurate and Impartial Narrative of the Unparallel'd Sufferings and almost Incredible Hardships of the British Captives, belonging to the Inspector Privateer, Capt. Richard Veale, Commander, during their Slavery under the Arbitrary and Despotic Government of Muley Abdallah, Emperor of Fez and Morocco ...* Third Edition. [Bound together with:] — *A Supplement to the Barbarian Cruelty ...* London: R. Walker, 1751

Octavo (171 × 102 mm). Recent sprinkled half calf to style, red morocco label, raised bands with gilt rules, small floral tools to compartments, marbled sides. Portrait, 5 folding plates. Somewhat browned, repairs to verso of 2 plates, no loss of text or image; a nicely presented copy of an uncommon book.

Third edition of the main text, same year as the first; first edition of the supplement which contains the accounts of four of Troughton's fellow captives. "A scarce account of the adventures of the survivors of the privateer Inspector, which was wrecked on the coast of Morocco" (Cox). One of the most infamous incidents involving the enslavement of

British seamen occurred in 1746 when the ship Inspector was wrecked in Tangier Bay, "All 87 survivors were taken into captivity ... It was five long years before Troughton and his surviving comrades were brought back by the British government" (Milton, *White Gold*, p. 269). Troughton sets out to relate in detail, "not only an Account of the various Hardships which our now happy ransomed Slaves ... were obliged to undergo under the tyrannical Treatment of their respective Task-Masters, or Overseers, but a succinct Account likewise of the Country in which they were taken Captives, and of the wild and extravagant Measures which are occasionally pursued by the Emperor of the Place, whose Will alone is his Law and whose Orders, however irrational, inhuman, or unaccountable they may be, must, on no Pretext whatever, be contested or disobeyed ... flattering ourselves that a Narrative of such Variety of shocking Incidents, and unheard-of Cruelties, will of themselves be sufficiently amusing" (author's preface).

So outlandish was his tale that Troughton went to great lengths to construct an effective "strategy of authentication" (Colley, *Captives*, p. 90). "He swore to the authenticity of his captivity narrative in front of its printer, and before the Lord Mayor of London himself, Sir Francis Cockayne. He even took 21 of his fellow sailors and former comrades in captivity along with him to the Mansion House to 'attest to the accuracy of his account'. Their combined testimonies, which bore the names of



the seamen able to write and the marks of those who could not, were inserted as a preface to [the] published text, in a transparent attempt to reassure and convince readers before they embarked on it."

Colley, *Captives: Britain, Empire and the World, 1600–1850*; Cox I, p. 382; Milton, *White Gold: the extraordinary story of Thomas Pellow*.

£1,650

[72892]

157.

**TULLOCH, John.** "With Oku in Manchuria" [a substantial personal photographic record of the Russo-Japanese War, 1904–05]. 1904–5

5 landscape quarto photograph albums; 4 of them uniformly bound in green hard-grain half morocco, matching imitation crocodile sides (268 × 475 mm), titled as above; the other in a Japanese album with lacquer boards (263 × 360 mm). Together 351 original silver gelatin print photographs (various formats, average size 90 × 140 mm) mounted on rectos of album leaves, most captioned in pencil beneath, some numbered in the negative. The uniform albums a little rubbed at the extremities, the lacquer album lacking spine, joints loose but holding, overall the mounting-leaves have some marginal browning, the prints are variably faded, but the majority have good strong tone, an extremely well-preserved collection.

A unique unpublished visual resource for the Russo-Japanese War on land, taken by a senior British military observer attached to the headquarter-

ters of General Oku Yasukata. The albums form a remarkable record of the Japanese campaign in Manchuria, from the arrival of Colonel Tulloch in Manchuria in late July of 1904 until his departure in September 1905. During this time, Tulloch and other British military observers attached to General Oku's Second Army had the opportunity to observe the fighting that took place at Sha-Ho, Port Arthur, and Mukden, as well as record the aftermath of each battle. The title of the albums is interesting: by choosing the wording "With Oku in Manchuria", the compiler makes a direct reference to one of the most popular contemporary accounts of the Russo-Japanese War, *With Kuroki in Manchuria*, published in 1904 by the American journalist Frederick Palmer (1873–1958), who had briefly accompanied the Japanese First Army commanded by General Kuroki. Unlike Palmer, however, Tulloch spent a significantly longer period attached to the Japanese army in Manchuria, arriving at the HQ of the Japanese Second Army in July 1904 and remaining there—with only a short period of leave in Japan—until September of the following year.

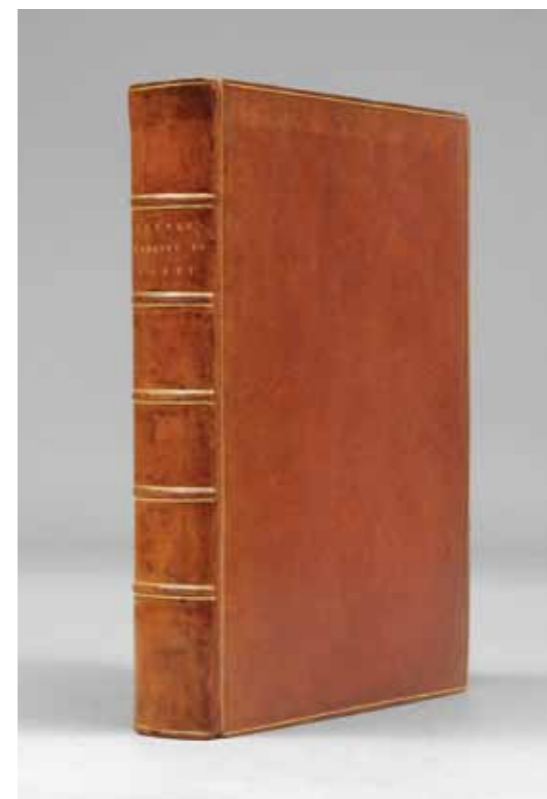
The first four albums are numbered sequentially, and the order of the photographs in each album is roughly chronological and can be divided as follows: volume I—86 prints, including views of Dalny near Port Arthur, the attachés' quarters in Liao-Yang and Hai-Cheng, snapshots taken during the Battle of Sha-Ho, and studies of Japanese soldiers



in marching order and battle order; volume II—73 prints, including portraits of Tulloch and other foreign military observers (British, French, German and Spanish) and foreign newspaper correspondents, scenes of the Battle of Mukden, the Japanese army celebrating the birthday of King Edward VII, and snapshots of Japanese staff officers; volume III—72 prints, including scenes of actual fighting during the Battle of Mukden, Russian prisoners-of-war, Mukden after its occupation by the Japanese army and entertainments organised by Japanese soldiers; volume IV—61 prints, including numerous scenes of Chinese street life in Mukden, as well as Chinese Christians, Japanese troops observing the “O-Bon” festival in Manchuria in September 1905 and views of the Anglo-Japanese naval review held off Yokohama in November 1905; the untitled lacquer album has 59 prints, all taken around the time of the surrender of Port Arthur in January 1905. Notable scenes include the house where Generals Stoessel and Nogi negotiated the Russian surrender, views of the captured Russian forts at Port Arthur, Russian prisoners-of-war on the day after the surrender, various Japanese monuments to soldiers who lost their lives during the siege, and sunken Russian battleships in Port Arthur harbour (a detailed list of the photographs in each album, with transcriptions of their accompanying captions is available on request).

Tulloch’s name does not appear anywhere on the albums, however there are several indications

of his authorship. John Walter Graham Tulloch was born in 1861 and spent almost his entire career with the British Army in India, graduating from the Indian Staff College in 1891 with the rank of captain. His career proceeded steadily, with promotion to the rank of major in 1900, and lieutenant-colonel the following year. In February 1904 he was appointed brevet-colonel, and in March of the same year was officially appointed as one of the British military observers with the Japanese army during the Russo-Japanese War. By this time, Tulloch was a veteran of several campaigns in India and East Africa, and had gained previous knowledge of the Japanese army during the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900, when he served with the multi-national force which lifted the siege of Peking. When his attachment to General Oku’s Second Army in Manchuria ended in September 1905, Tulloch returned to India where he received a promotion to full colonel and was appointed assistant adjutant general. He was later appointed lieutenant-general in 1908 and retired from the army in 1912. Tulloch’s background as a photographer is unclear. The photographs in this group indicate that he was a competent amateur photographer, and that he had gone to the trouble of taking at least two portable cameras with him during his attachment to the Japanese army in 1904–05. Much of his subject matter is of military interest, and these photographs may have been intended to supplement the reports he was sending



back to the British general staff from Manchuria. On the other hand, many are of personal interest, providing a private record of his stay at General Oku’s headquarters as well as a sympathetic portrayal of the life of ordinary Chinese in the midst of the Russo-Japanese War. Taken as a whole these albums represent a remarkable addition to the record of the first major conflict of the twentieth century.

£16,750

[75385]

158.

**TURNER, Samuel.** *An Account of an Embassy to the Court of the Teshoo Lama, in Tibet; containing a Narrative of a Journey through Bootan, and Part of Tibet. To which are added, Views taken on the Spot, by Lieutenant Samuel Davis; and Observations Botanical, Mineralogical, and Medical, by Mr. Robert Saunders.* London: G. and W. Nicol, 1800

Quarto (290 × 232 mm). Contemporary diced russet, spine lettered in gilt, single fillet gilt panel to covers

framing a foliate roll in blind, single line edge-roll, marbled endpapers, double fillet to turn-ins, edges sprinkled brown. Folding engraved map, 12 engraved plates (one, of the Tibetan language, folding; the remainder views engraved by Basire after Lieut. Davis, two of them improved by Turner, together with an uncoloured aquatint of Stubbs’s painting of the yak). Book label of Maria Elizabeth Finch, daughter of the third earl of Aylesford, and later armorial bookplate of her descendant Charles Arthur Wynne-Finch to front pastedown. Slightly sunned on the spine and with slight mottling, a little rubbed, upper joint just starting at the head, light browning, some offsetting from the plates, but overall a very good copy in excellent, unrestored contemporary condition.

First edition of “the first eye-witness report on Tibet and Bhutan to be published in English”, which remained the only account of those countries available to English readers until the 1876 publication of Bogle and Manning’s journals (ODNB). French, German and Italian editions followed, with the result that the book had a considerable impact on the European imagination. Turner was a soldier of the HEIC’s army, receiving his cadetship in 1780, rising to regimental captain in 1799. He saw active service at the siege of Seringapatam in 1792, and later acted as envoy to Tipu Sultan “with whom he concluded successful negotiations.” The purpose of Turner’s 1783 mission, like that of Bogle’s before him, was to help in furthering Warren Hastings’s ambitions to extend trade across the Himalayas. He seems to have been ideally suited to the task: the biography of the Panchen Lama reveals that “Turner’s sensitivity, tolerance, and good manners were warmly welcomed” at the court. Practical results from the embassy were limited, but Turner’s “sober account of carefully observed conditions in Tibet and Bhutan, their forms of government, religious customs, trade, and topography, has stood the test of time and remained a source of great value.”

The plates, which provide a superb visual record of the region, also include a portrait of the Yak of Tartary, the surviving bull of a breeding pair sent back to Hastings in Britain by Turner, which was painted by George Stubbs at Hastings’s estate at Daylesford in Gloucestershire. In the plate as published here, the English landscape is replaced by a view of the summer palace in Bhutan.

Cox I, 346; Lust 208; Riddick 62; Yakushi T140.

£3,250

[75479]



159.

**TURNER, William.** *Journal of a Tour in the Levant.* London: John Murray, 1820

3 volumes, octavo. Original buff paper-covered boards, printed paper labels to spines. Housed in a black cloth flat back solander box. 22 plates (6 hand-coloured, of which 5 are aquatints, including 2 folding panoramas—Zante and Smyrna—and one a double-sided facsimile), 2 folding maps, illustrations to the text. All half-titles present. Slightly rubbed, some minor chips at the heads and tails of the spines, spines mildly creased, upper joint of volume III starting, two leaves in volume I badly opened with slight marginal loss, and a few others leaves with minor splits, but overall an exceptional set.

First and only edition; described in Atabey as “this important work” and in Blackmer as a “very interesting work”, and decidedly uncommon, exceedingly so in boards. Turner’s father was a friend of George Canning, to whom this book is dedicated, who obtained a clerkship in the Foreign Office for William in 1809. In 1811 he was attached to the embassy of Robert Liston and accompanied him to Constantinople. Turner “remained in the East for five years, and during that time visited most parts of the Ottoman empire, as well as the islands and mainland of Greece. While in Asia Minor he endeavoured to emulate Leander and Lord Byron by swimming the Hellespont, and, failing in the attempt, palliated his ill success by pointing out

that he had tried to swim from Asia to Europe, a far more difficult feat than Byron’s passage from Europe to Asia” (ODNB). Byron responded in a letter to John Murray, and Turner, “in a counter-rejoinder, overwhelmed his adversary with quotations from ancient and modern topographers.” In 1824 he returned to Constantinople as secretary to the British embassy, and for 18 months during Stratford Canning’s absence was minister-plenipotentiary. In 1829 he was appointed envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to Colombia, a post from which he retired from the service after nine years. He died in 1867. Turner’s “chatty” account includes observations on local manners and customs; an account of a meeting and conversation with Ali Pasha; and lengthy descriptions of two visits to Cyprus. A full and fascinating record of the Levant in the early nineteenth century, and highly desirable thus.

Abbey, *Travel* 375; Atabey 1251; Blackmer 1687; Hilmy II, p. 297.

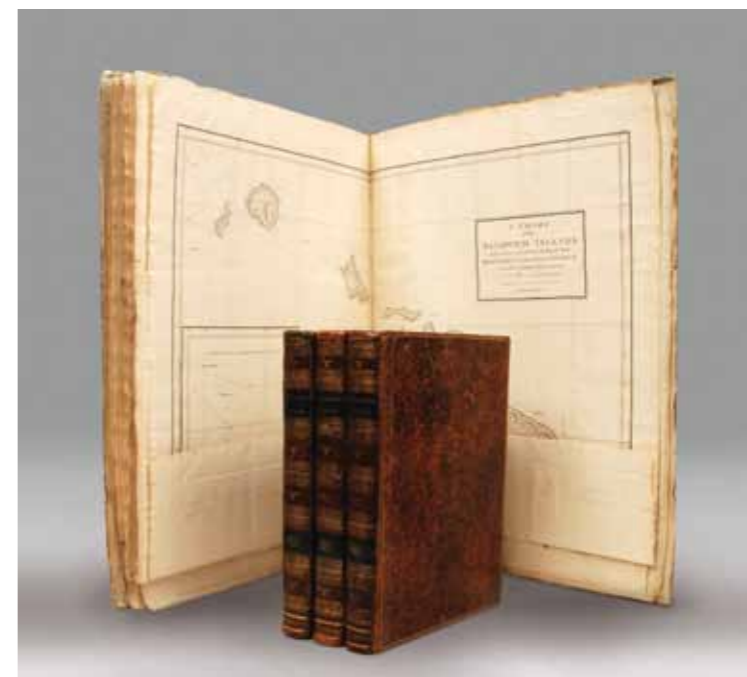
£7,500

[72785]

160.

**VANCOUVER, George.** *A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and Round the World; in which the Coast of North-West America has been carefully examined and accurately surveyed. Undertaken by His Majesty’s Command, principally with a View to ascertain the Existence of any Navigable Communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans; and performed in the Years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795, in which the Discovery Sloop of London: G. G. & J. Robinson, and J. Edwards, 1798*

3 quarto text volumes (285 × 234 mm) and folio atlas (575 × 455 mm). Text volumes in contemporary sprinkled calf, double black morocco lettering-pieces to the flat spines with compartments formed by Greek key and star rolls, small foliate tools within, single gilt Greek key rolled panel to covers, small beaded edge-roll, edges stained yellow, marbled endpapers; the atlas in original white parchment paper backed blue-grey boards. The atlas volume housed in a plain blue cloth drop-back box with matching morocco spine label. 18 engraved plates to the text volumes; atlas with 16 engraved maps, charts and coastal profiles, 10 of them folding, folding maps and charts mounted on guards, all half-titles present. Contemporary crested bookplate of the Earl of North-



ampton to front pastedown of vol. III. All text volumes neatly rebacked with the original spines laid down, corners restored, a little rubbed overall, but remains highly attractive; the atlas volume with some minor restoration at the spine. The contents of the text volumes with light tan-burn browning of the endpapers, the usual light toning, occasional offsetting, and scatter of foxing; the atlas very tall, larger than the copy recorded by Lada-Mocarski, unwashed but with minor toning and spots only, overall a very handsome, complete set.

First edition. “Vancouver, who had served on Captain Cook’s second and third voyages, was made commander of a grand-scale expedition ... This voyage became one of the most important ever made in the interests of geographical knowledge. Vancouver sailed by way of the Cape of Good Hope to Australia, where he discovered King George’s Sound and Cape Hood, then to New Zealand, Hawaii, and the northwest coast of America. In three seasons’ work Vancouver surveyed the coast of California; visited San Francisco and San Diego and other Spanish settlements in Alta California ... investigated the Strait of Juan de Fuca, discovered the Strait of Georgia; circumnavigated Vancouver Island; and disproved the existence of any passage between the Pacific and Hudson Bay” (Hill).

In view of the difficulties that he was confronting, Vancouver’s survey was remarkably accurate and “for the greater part of the nineteenth century his

atlas was the only reliable authority for navigating the remoter parts of British Columbia and Alaska ... Of all the men who served under Cook, Vancouver was the only one whose work as a hydrographic surveyor placed him in the same class as his mentor” (ODNB). He died before he could finish his account, which was completed by his brother John.

During the voyage Vancouver, whose excellent treatment of his crew was another legacy of his time with Cook, attracted the jealous enmity of some of his well-connected subordinates. Sir Joseph Banks intervened on behalf of the expedition’s botanist, Archibald Menzies, whose difficult behaviour had led Vancouver to threaten him with court-martial. Thomas Pitt, the heir to Lord Camelford and one of the Discovery’s midshipmen, proved himself “unbalanced and disruptive” and Vancouver was forced to send him home. “On the expedition’s return Pitt challenged Vancouver to a duel and meeting him by chance in Conduit Street attempted to assault him, giving rise to a notorious cartoon by James Gillray entitled ‘The Caneing in Conduit Street.’” As a result of these controversies, Vancouver’s successes did not receive their full due at the time.

Ferguson 281; Hill 1753; Lada-Mocarski 55; Sabin 98443.

£47,500

[71082]

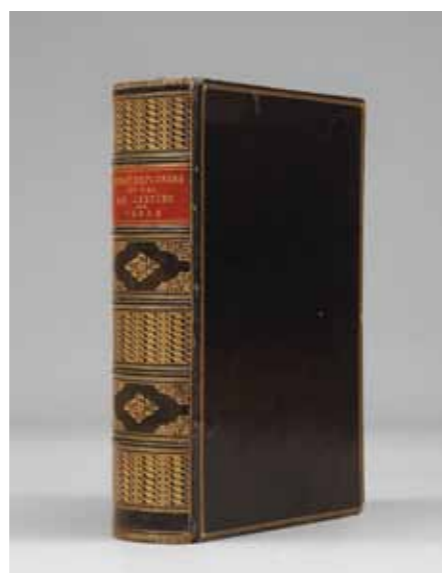


161.

**VENNING, Mary Anne.** *A Geographical Present; being Descriptions of the Principal Countries of the World; with Representations of the Various Inhabitants in their Respective Costumes, beautifully Coloured.* London: Darton, Harvey and Darton, 1817

Duodecimo (147 × 88 mm). Modern red morocco, spine lettered in gilt, raised bands, floral devices within single fillet panels to the compartments, gilt panels with floral corner pieces to covers, chequered edge-rolls, all edges gilt, double gilt rules to the turn-ins. 60 hand-coloured, engraved plates. Attractive recent binding, two plates have small pieces torn from the upper corners, no loss of image, one has a minor repair at the gutter, some spotting, light toning, but overall a very good copy.

Uncommon first edition of this highly attractive juvenile geography. "Like her early-nineteenth-century contemporary Priscilla Wakefield, Venning seems to have been a woman who channelled her interest in science into a socially acceptable career of writing for the young. While reconstructing Venning's feelings about her work is difficult, given the few, bare historical facts known about her, her work can be framed as subject to social constraints that would have blocked a scientific career but would have presented no such obstacles to scientific pursuits directed toward a pedagogical purpose" (Meghan A. Norcia, *X Marks the Spot: Women Writers Map the Empire for British Children, 1790–1895*). The present



work was her most successful, "skilfully blend[ing] quantitative statistics about manufactures and major rivers with qualitative judgements about national greatness. This combination propelled the text into two more editions in 1818 and 1820, and it was later published in America". Her subsequent publications included a *Botanical Catechism* (1825), and *Rudiments of conchology* (1826) and *mineralogy* (1830). The section on the Americas has nine splendid plates, including images of the Iroquois of Canada, natives of Virginia, inhabitants of California, Mexicans, and Peruvians.

£575

[69290]

162.

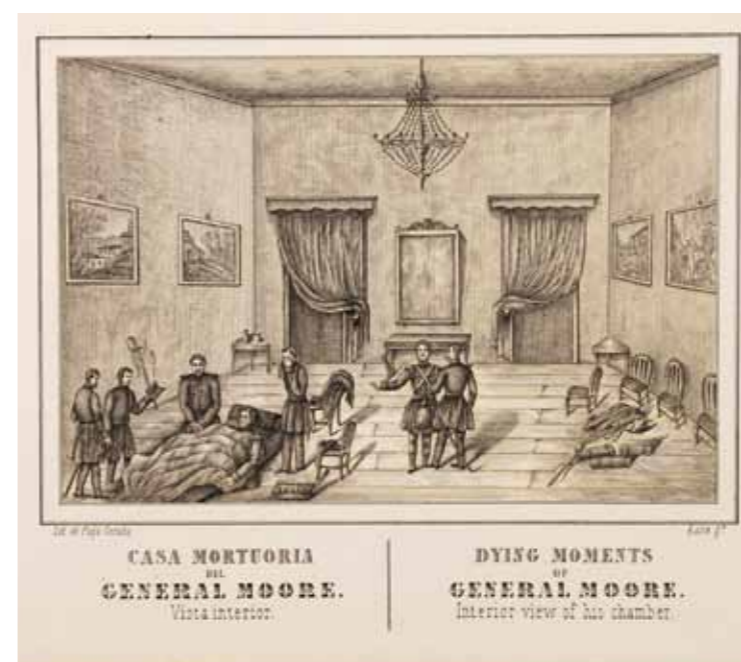
**VERNE, Jules.** *The Great Explorers of the Nineteenth Century.* Translated by D'Anvers. With 51 original Drawings by Léon Benett, and 57 Fac-similes from Early MSS. and Maps by Matthis and Morieu. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington, 1881

Octavo (214 × 135 mm). Contemporary deep purple calf, spine elaborately gilt in compartments, red morocco label, marbled endpapers and edges. Engraved maps and illustrations throughout. Binding a little scuffed, top edge of front cover slightly faded, occasional spotting to the contents, which are toned. An excellent copy.

First English language edition, first impression, and a beautifully bound copy.

£675

[72567]



163.

**VINCENTI, J. P.** *Monographia. El Sepulcro de Moore. Monography. The Tomb of Moore.* Translated from the Spanish by Anthony Garcia Fuertes, Professor of English in the Commercial Institute of Corunna. Corunna: Domingo Puga, 1857

Landscape octavo. Original green cloth, blind panelling to both boards, gilt device of Moore's tomb to front cover, marbled endpapers. 5 single-tint lithographs, and a folding lithographic map of the battle of Coruña. Cloth a little mottled, single worm track in the prelims., light spotting, a very good copy.

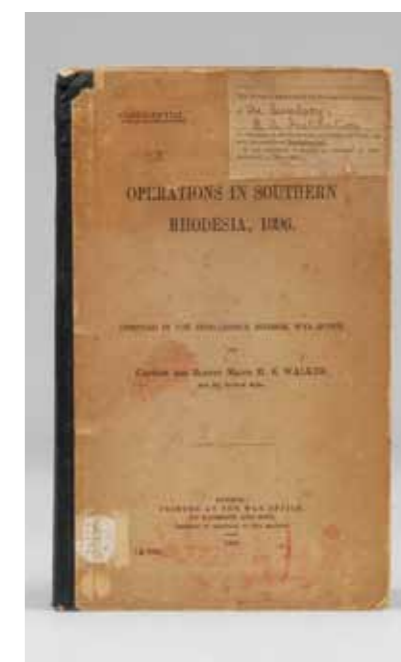
First edition, uncommon, just two copies—BL and Biblioteca Nacional de España—on OCLC and an 1890 reprint at BNE. An attractive souvenir with dual language text, a portrait, plates of the house where Moore died, his dying moments and tomb, and a view of the city and harbour.

£1,500

[70197]

164.

**WALKER, H. S.** *Operations in Southern Rhodesia, 1896.* Compiled in the Intelligence Division, War Office ... London: Printed at the War Office by Harrison and Sons, 1898

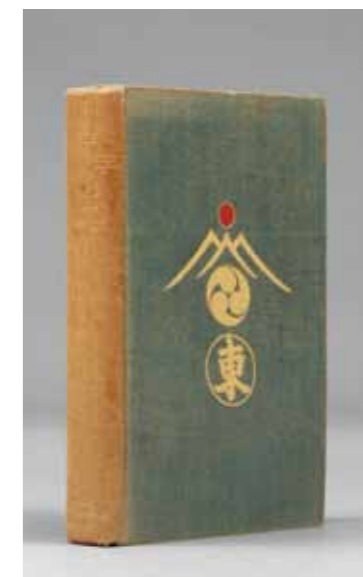
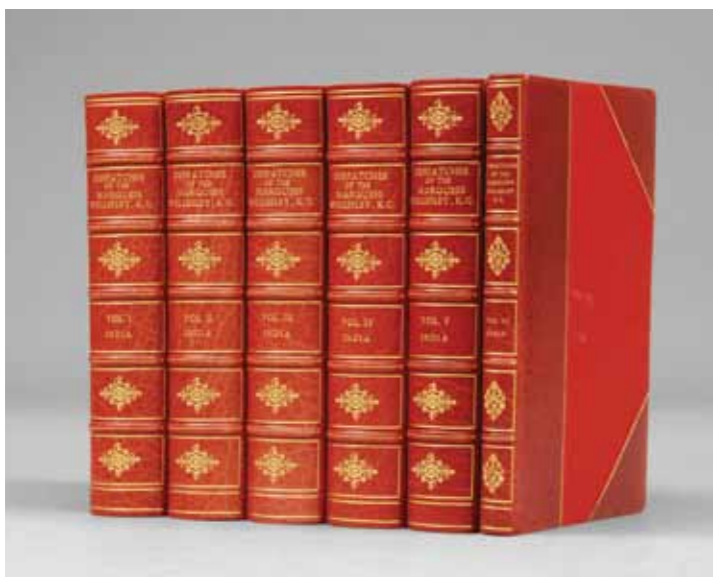


Octavo. Original dark blue cloth-backed printed boards. 116pp. 7 maps and battle-plans, 4 of them folding. Externally slightly rubbed and soiled, endpapers a touch browned and spotted, mildly shaken, but overall a very good copy,

First and only edition. Extremely uncommon: no other copy traced; the BL holds only a set of the maps. This copy has a small paper label completed by hand showing that it was "transmitted for the personal information of the Secretary of the Royal Artillery Institution by direction of the Secretary of State for War, and is to be considered Confidential". If not required it was to be returned to the War Office. This highly detailed narrative was "compiled mainly from official sources" but with "much valuable assistance and information" from Sykes's *With Plumer in Matabeleland*, Selous's *Sunshine and Storm*, Baden-Powell's *The Matabele Campaign*, and Plumer's own *An Irregular Corps in Matabeleland*. Three of the maps are based on sketches by Baden-Powell. The compiler, Herbert Sutherland Walker, served for ten years in India in the Scottish Rifles before active service in West Africa, Benin, and Northern Territories Gold Coast. Appointed to the intelligence department in 1897, he was in the secret service department during the Boer War. In 1903 he was appointed chief constable of Worcestershire.

£1,500

[70765]



**THE PAPERS OF A "SULTANIZED ENGLISHMAN"**

165.

**(WELLESLEY, Richard Colley, Marquess) MARTIN, Montgomery (ed.)** *The Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence of the Marquess Wellesley, during his Administration of India, [&] during His Lordship's Mission to Spain as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Spanish Junta in 1809.* London: John Murray, 1836-8

6 volumes, octavo (218 × 139 mm). Later dark red half morocco, matching linen sides, for Hatchards, raised bands, titles gilt in second and fourth compartments, the others with gilt lozenge, gilt rules to spine and corner edges, top edges gilt, the others uncut. Engraved portrait frontispiece with facsimile signature, 4 folding maps in total, all but one with colour. Light sunning to some spines, otherwise a very good, clean set.

First editions. "The most brilliant part of Wellesley's career was unquestionably his government of India. He must be regarded as one of the three men who consolidated the empire of which Clive laid the foundation. In many respects he resembled Dalhousie more than Hastings; but the difficulties which he was called upon to encounter were greater than those which confronted Dalhousie. His services in Spain as ambassador to the Spanish junta, and his subsequent action as foreign secretary in London, must be regarded as having largely con-

duced to the success of the Peninsular war in the indefatigable support which he gave to his illustrious brother ... As a member of a constitutional government such as that of Great Britain he was somewhat out of place owing to his autocratic habits and the contempt which he felt, and did not attempt to conceal, for the failings of his less able colleagues. Mackintosh called him 'a sultanized Englishman'" (DNB). A very handsome set indeed of this important collection of Wellesley's papers.

£2,500

[61653]

166.

**WELLSTED, James Raymond.** *Travels in Arabia; in Two Volumes. Vol. I. Oman and Nakab El Hajar: Vol. II. Sinai; Survey of the Gulf of Akabah; Coasts of Arabia and Nubia, &c. &c.* London: John Murray, 1838

2 volumes, octavo (207 × 127 mm). Modern dark green half morocco, title gilt direct to spines, black cloth sides, marbled endpapers, top edge gilt. Lithographic frontispieces and 5 similar plates, most lithographed by Louis Haghe from Wellsted's own drawings, 5 maps (2 folding), tables to the text. Spines a little sunned, a few pencil marks to the title page of volume I, text and plates variably, but largely lightly, browned, one plate ("Inscriptions at Hasan Ghorab") just a touch cropped, recent collector's plate to front pastedowns, but overall a very good set.

First edition. James Raymond Wellsted (1805-1842) was an East India Company naval officer who made

detailed surveys of the Gulf of 'Aqabah and the northern part of the Red Sea, and the southern coast of Arabia in the early 1830s on board the *Palinurus*. He later travelled in Oman, reaching areas which no European had previously seen and which were not visited again by Europeans for another hundred years. His preliminary papers read before the RGS led to his election a Fellow of the Royal Society on 6 April 1837. "Wellsted was an acute observer and not blinded by prejudice or ignorance in his description of the local people. His accounts of the geography of Oman, particularly the irrigation systems and the way of life in remote mountain tracts, continue to be important as a unique description of the country at an early date" (ODNB). His health was severely damaged by disease, and by the wounds suffered in a fever-induced suicide attempt at Muscat in 1837. "He retired from the service in 1839, 'and dragged on a few years in shattered health and with impaired mental powers, chiefly residing in France'. He died on 25 October 1842 at his father's house in Molineux Street, London, aged thirty-seven." A sound, and decently-presented set of a desirable title.

Howgego, II, W20.

£3,250

[75876]

167.

**WESTON, William.** *Mountaineering and Exploration in the Japanese Alps.* London: John Murray, 1896

Octavo. Original blue-green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, device of the Tomoe-ko (the Japanese Pilgrim Mountaineers) in colours to front cover. 27 plates, illustrations to the text, 2 coloured maps at the rear. A little rubbed, and somewhat sunned at the spine and onto rear cover, foxing to endpapers and fore-edge, contemporary gift inscription verso of the front free endpaper, else very good.

First edition. A founding text of Alpinism in Japan. Weston had already climbed extensively in the Alps when he began to work for the Church Missionary Society at Kumamoto, Japan in 1888; he subsequently served as British chaplain in Kobe from 1889 to 1895. "Weston climbed Fuji in 1890 and soon travelled and climbed throughout Japan" (ODNB), experiences that are described in the present work. "By the end of his life some British climbers referred to him as 'the father of mountaineering in Japan'. While such rhetoric is clearly hyperbole, Weston was widely respected in Japan. He helped found the Japanese Alpine Club in 1906, and was elected its first honorary member. The Japanese emperor conferred on Weston the order of the Sacred Treasure (fourth class) in 1937, the same year that the Japanese Alpine Club erected a bronze tablet in his honour in the Japanese Alps."

Neate W45.

£1,250

[76164]



168.

**WHITE, Thomas Evanson (transl.)** *Memoir of the Campaigns of General Bonaparte in Egypt and Syria; and the Operations of General Desaix, in Upper Egypt; by Berthier.* London: J. S. Barr, and Jordan and Maxwell, 1805

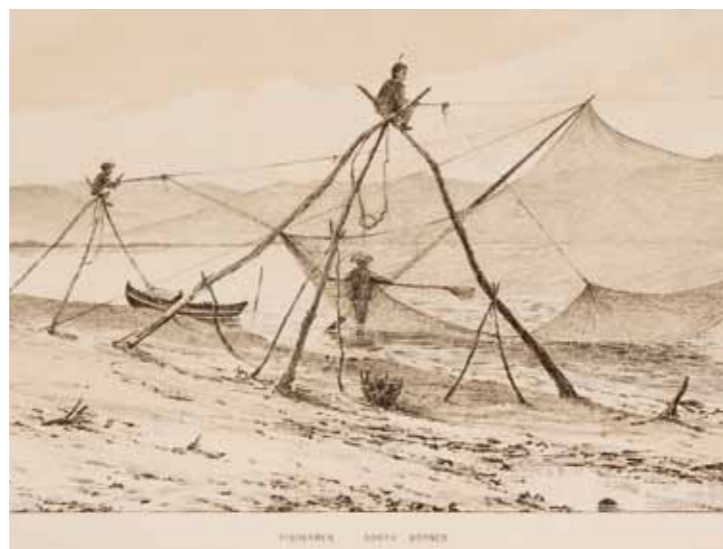
Octavo (209 × 128 mm). Contemporary half calf, marbled sides, edges sprinkled blue. Half title bound in. Slightly rubbed, spine skilfully restored, lightly browned, occasional foxing, a very good copy.

First edition in English, following the Paris edition of 1800. This account of Napoleon's campaign in Egypt down to the battle of Aboukir was written by his chief of staff. Uncommon: COPAC lists just NLS, Cambridge, TCD, and Durham; not in BL. This copy with the contemporary ownership inscription of Alexander Gordon, lieutenant 15th Light Dragoons to the half title, and his armorial bookplate to front pastedown superimposed over an earlier plate. Gordon was the illegitimate son of George Gordon, 3rd Earl of Aberdeen; he purchased a commission in 1803 and served in the Peninsular War until 1811 when he sold out. His memoirs of the Corunna campaign were edited by H. C. Wyllie and published in 1909.

Sandler 320 for the French first.

£895

[72086]



169.

**WHITEHEAD, John.** *Exploration of Mount Kina Balu, North Borneo.* London: Gurney and Jackson, 1893

Folio. Original sage green pictorial cloth, title in gilt and black to spine and front cover, top edge gilt, brown endpapers. Hand-coloured lithographic frontispiece of Whitehead's Broadbill and 10 similar natural history plates, 20 single-tint lithographs of landscapes, indigenes and implements, illustrations to the text. A little rubbed, corners bumped, near repair to the upper joint towards the tail, hinges professionally reinforced with linen, light browning throughout, a very good copy.

First edition. Whitehead was educated at Elstree, and at "the Edinburgh Institution under Dr. Ferguson, who greatly fostered his taste for natural history. Exposing himself too recklessly in the pursuit of his favourite science, he developed a weakness of the lungs, and was compelled to winter in the Engadine in 1881–2, and in Corsica in 1882 and 1883, when he began collecting, and discovered a bird new to science. On his return to England he prepared for a collecting trip to Mount Kina Balu, North Borneo, which lasted from October 1884 to August 1888. He brought back examples of many new animals, including forty-five new species of birds" (ODNB). Alongside his ornithological and entomological endeavours, Whitehead compiled a similarly painstaking, well-illustrated and important record of the indigenous peoples of the region.

£2,750

[71062]



### THE LAST IMPORTANT BRITISH VOYAGE TO THE PACIFIC DURING THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

170.

**(WILSON, James.)** *The Life and Dreadful Sufferings of Captain James Wilson, In various Parts of the Globe, including a Faithful Narrative of Every Circumstance during the Voyage, to the South Sea Islands, In the Missionary Ship Duff, for the Propagation of the Gospel; with an Authentic and Interesting Account of the Sufferings and Calamities of the Missionaries; from the Year 1797, to the Present Period.* Portsea: Printed for, and published by G.A. Stephens, 1810

Octavo (202 × 126 mm). Attractively bound to style in half calf, red morocco label, gilt roundels to triple ruled compartments, marbled sides. Attractive folding engraved frontispiece of "The Duff going out on her first Missionary Voyage" under a near full press of sail. Frontispiece torn, without loss, now professionally repaired and laid down, near contemporary ownership, and subsequent gift inscription to the title page, title page slightly browned and with offsetting from the frontispiece, light toning to the text, . 2 pages with spatter of ink-splashes, spill-burn to a couple of leaves, but overall a very good copy.

First edition. "Although there are several account of James Wilson's life, sufferings and missionary voyage, this was the earliest biography of him to appear. Written anonymously, this lively telling follows Wilson's life from his birth in 1769 and early

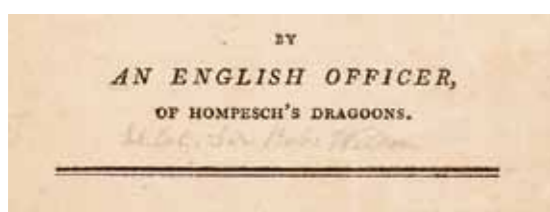
employment with the East India Company. The account relates the popular tale of his imprisonment by the French in India, his escape, and his subsequent recapture by soldiers of the maharajah of Mysore, then a bitter enemy of England. After his release, he quickly acquired considerable wealth and retired from trade in 1792, while still a young man. Wilson settled in Portsea, Hampshire, married, and in 1795 converted to an evangelical Christianity. He took notice of the London Missionary Society and offered his services to captain its ship, the Duff, on a voyage to deliver missionaries to South Pacific Islands. Four short chapters at the end of this volume deal with the progress of the various missions on Tahiti, Tongatabu, Port Jackson, and the Marquesas" (Hill). Sir Peter H. Buck (Te Rangi Hiroa) describes the expedition as the "last important British voyage to the Pacific during the eighteenth century," remarking on the "great changes in the native culture of the Polynesians" that the success of the mission wrought (*Explorers of the Pacific*, p. 47); results that did not attend earlier Spanish efforts "because the Spanish authorities had failed to provide the missionaries with an armed guard to enable them to deliver their message of peace in safety." Uncommon: COPAC records only the SOAS copy; OCLC locates 12 other copies world-wide, five of them in Australia and New Zealand and five in the USA, two of these in Hawaii. None of the four copies listed at auction in the last 40 years has had the frontispiece.

Ferguson 508; Hill, 1024; Howgego, I, W42 for the voyage, this biography not listed.

£4,500

[70373]





171.

**(WILSON, Sir Robert.)** Campaign between the French Army of the East and the British and Turkish Forces in Egypt. By General Reynier. Translated from the French. to which are added, Observations and Corrections, by an English Officer of Hompesch's Dragoons. London: J. Ridgway, 1802

Octavo (209 × 128 mm). Contemporary streaked calf, rebaked, red morocco label, compartments formed by triple rules, small foliate tools within, milled rolled panels to covers. A little rubbed, particularly at the board edges, light browning, a very good copy.

First and only edition. Following service in the campaigns in Flanders with the 15th King's Light Dragoons, Wilson purchased a majority in Hompesch's Mounted Riflemen, "then serving under Sir Ralph Abercromby in the Mediterranean ... He landed at

Abu Qir Bay on 7 March 1801, and took part in the action of the 13th and in the battle of Alexandria on the 21st. Upon Abercromby's death Major-General (later Lord) Hutchinson succeeded him and employed Wilson on several missions. In July Wilson entered Cairo with Hutchinson, and was at the siege of Alexandria in August and its capitulation on the 25th. He left Egypt on 11 September and returned to England via Malta and Toulon, arriving at the end of December. For his services in Egypt he was made a knight of the order of the Crescent of Turkey" (ODNB).

This copy with the ownership inscription of Colonel Tomkyns Hilgrove Turner, the man who claimed to have personally extracted the Rosetta Stone from General Menou's baggage and wheeled it away on a gun carriage; he certainly was chosen to accompany it back to Britain on HMS *Egyptienne*. Tipped onto the rear endpaper is a small pencil sketch of the fort at Aboukir flying the tricolor, annotated "this was drawn previous to our landing 8 March 1801 on board H.M.S. Trusty at anchor opposite the Fort". Turner has also added Wilson's name to the title page and pencil note to the text. Turner was elected to the Royal Society in 1804 for his efforts, he was lieutenant governor of Jersey, 1814–16, and governor of Bermuda, 1826–32. A desirable book with an extremely appealing provenance. Uncommon: COPAC has just BL, Cambridge and Birmingham; OCLC adds four copies in the US and one at the American University in Cairo.

Not in Sandler.

£1,750

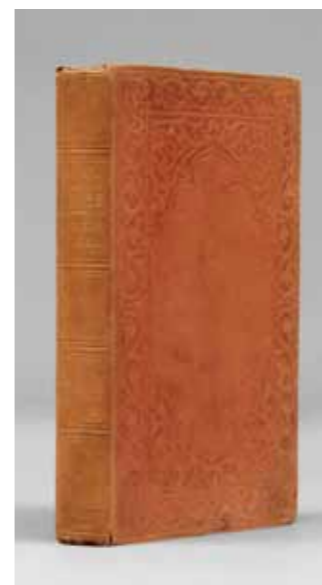
[72059]

172.

**WOLFF, Henry Drummond.** The Island Empire; or, the Scenes of the First Exile of the Emperor Napoleon I. Together With a Narrative of His Residence on the Island of Elba. Taken from Local Information, the Papers of the British Resident, and other Authentic Sources. London: T. Bosworth, 1855

Octavo. Original rose, blind-stamped sand-grain cloth, spine lettered in gilt, yellow endpapers. Hand-coloured lithographic portrait frontispiece, a tinted lithographic plate, engraved map. A little rubbed and sunned, hinges mildly cracked, light toning, a very good copy.

Second edition, the same year as the first. Dedi-



cated to Lord Holland ("a name already united by a bond of friendship with that of the Emperor Napoleon"), Wolff's account was written while he was on Elba "in search of health", and is based on "the reminiscences of the inhabitants ... the papers of Sir Neil Campbell ... together with many memoirs and diaries of the time, public and private" (Preface) Uncommon and attractive thus.

Not listed in Sandler, but a copy in his sale.

£625

[75472]

## PURSUING THE GREEK DEBT

173.

**WYSE, Sir Thomas.** An Excursion in the Peloponnesus in the Year 1858. Edited by his Niece, Winifrede M. Wyse. London: Day & Son, Limited, 1865

2 volumes, octavo (252 × 156 mm). Original purple blind-stamped pebble-grain cloth, spine lettered in gilt, pale cream endpapers. Etched frontispieces, 22 similar plates in total (including 2 folding panoramas of Sparta and Kalamata), folding map, woodcut illustrations to the text. A little rubbed, corners bumped, neat repairs on the joints and at headcaps, light toning, a scatter of foxing, but overall a very good set.

First edition. Wyse was appointed minister-pleni-potentiary to Greece in 1849. At the time of his arrival in Athens, Greek politics "were complicated and divisive. Each of the three protecting powers

that had guaranteed Greek independence—Britain, France, and Russia—wishing to advance its interests in the region, became entangled in factional politics" (ODNB). His primary tasks were to "to encourage the government to honour its debts to the protecting powers, and to preserve the territorial integrity of the Ottoman empire from both Greek irredentism and Russian expansion". In 1857 he suggested that a commission be formed "to investigate the financial resources of Greece, since a loan by England, France, and Russia remained outstanding from the time of independence. This entailed much travelling for Wyse and he made numerous reports on the economic and social conditions that he saw. His niece who accompanied him, edited these to form this ... important work" (Blackmer). Wyse's habit of offering the Greeks unsolicited advice, and his insistence that his niece be received at court in contravention of protocol, "limited his effectiveness in influencing policy ... He chaired a commission of the protecting powers that made valuable recommendations about the reformation of Greek finances. He gave the Greek government memoranda on museums, the prison system, the legal system, education, the tax structure, the Orthodox church, and the provision of government buildings. The Greeks ignored all these suggestions."

Blackmer 1847; Contominas 819; Weber I, 646.

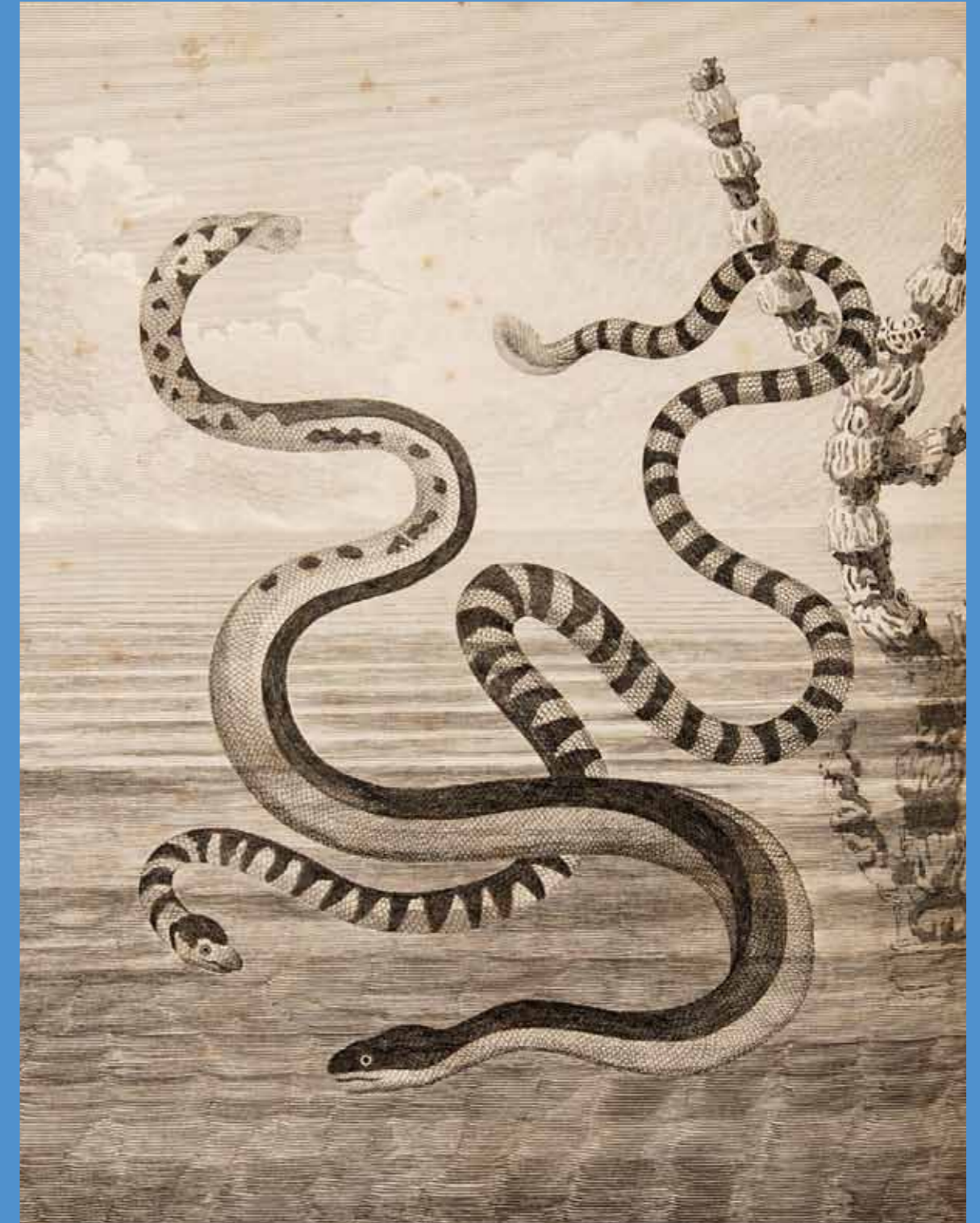
£1,750

[71507]

## Subject index

- Afghanistan 2, 23, 65, 80, 84, 129  
Africa 19, 21, 32, 62, 91, 92, 115, 138, 143, 164 (see also South Africa)  
Albania 3  
Americana 13, 25, 34, 36, 54, 76, 90, 99, 118, 126, 145, 153  
Antarctic 4, 130–136  
Arabia 120, 121, 155, 166  
Archaeology 81  
Asia Minor 20  
Australia 28, 110, 113  
Bangkok 68, 88  
big game hunting 49, 51, 62, 98, 122  
Borneo 16, 169  
Bosnia 15  
Brazil 117  
buccaneers 125  
Burma 18, 29, 152  
California 40, 93  
Canada 66  
Caucasus 12  
Central Asia 64, 97  
Ceylon 128  
Chin hills 105  
China 60, 101, 114, 126, 144  
circumnavigation 37, 61, 82, 125, 126, 139, 160  
comedy 10, 112, 131  
Constantinople 109  
Crimean War 47  
Croatia 15  
cryptography 33  
Cyprus 78  
Dalmatia 15  
Dapper, Olfert 107, 148  
Egypt 5, 15, 121, 128, 168, 171  
England & Wales 46, 95, 146  
Ethiopia 19, 62, 128  
First World War 18, 52  
France 53, 119, 127, 146  
Germany 127  
Greece 15, 22, 44, 173  
health 57, 59  
Hong Kong 50, 60, 68, 93, 101  
hostages 111, 156  
Hungary 15  
imaginary voyages 110  
India 7, 8, 10, 18, 51, 69–74, 79, 83, 105, 107, 110, 116, 122, 123, 128, 165  
Ionian Islands 6  
Iraq 120  
Italy 150  
Japan 50, 101, 157, 167  
Jericho 81  
juveniles 161  
Kuwait 120  
Lear, Edward 6  
Levant 15, 121, 159  
Low Countries 53  
Macau 50  
Macedonia 15  
marine dictionary 75, 140  
maritime disaster 24  
maritime law 55  
medicine 66 (see also health)  
Mediterranean 5, 124  
Melanesia 40  
military campaigns 7, 12, 14, 18, 29, 30, 31, 33, 45, 65, 66, 69–74, 80, 83, 94, 100, 105, 123, 129, 141, 142, 145, 157, 164, 168, 171  
Mongolia 114  
Morocco 111, 156  
mountaineering 167  
Muscat 126, 148  
Napoleon 66, 168, 172  
natural history 56, 115, 121  
naval architecture 9  
naval campaigns 5, 14, 42, 77, 78, 89, 106  
naval 1, 17, 37, 38, 52, 57, 75  
navigation 153 (see also pilots)  
Nazism 127  
Nelson 147  
Pacific Ocean 37, 40, 61, 82, 93, 99, 160, 170  
Patagonia 27  
Persia 11, 23, 41, 107, 137, 148, 149, 151, 154  
Philippines 99, 100  
photography 29, 58, 65, 98, 123, 127, 157  
pilots 43, 117, 146  
Poland 98  
Rangoon 68  
Rhodes 15  
Russia 12, 47, 96, 98, 108, 148, 157  
Saar 127  
Saudi Arabia 120 (see also Arabia)  
Siam see Thailand  
Sicily 150  
South Africa 24, 30, 35, 45, 48, 58, 91, 92, 94, 106, 142  
Southern Rhodesia 164  
Spain 66, 165  
sport see big game hunting  
St Helena 128  
Sudan 26, 31  
Sumatra 16  
Syria 121, 168  
Thailand (Siam) 68, 88, 126, 148  
Tibet 49, 56, 63, 158  
Turkey 15, 20, 149, 154  
USA see Americana  
Venice 15, 39  
Vietnam 126  
Virginia 76  
War of the Spanish Succession 53  
whaling 40  
Zululand 35, 48, 58, 94

Illustration from Thomas Pennant's *Outlines of the globe*; item 110 in this catalogue.





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