

‘DISCOVERING THE UNEXPECTED’

HISTORIC TRAVEL NARRATIVES
FROM JOSEPH BANKS TO THE PRESENT DAY

BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, PHOTOGRAPHS & PRINTS

TYPE & FORME ABA PBFA

RARE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS

BY MARK JAMES & ANKE TIMMERMANN



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE PACIFIC REGIONS & AUSTRALIA

- 1-10 Botanical prints from Joseph Banks' Florilegium.
- 11 Watkin Tench. *Relation d'une expedition*, 1789.
- 12 William Bligh. *A Narrative of the Mutiny, on Board His Majesty's Ship Bounty*, 1790.
- 13 Barron Field (ed.). *Geographical Memoirs on New South Wales*, 1825.

ASIA

- 14 George Annesley, Viscount Valentia. Autograph letter signed to Dawson Turner, 1807.
- 15 John Grant Birch. *Travels in North and Central China*, 1902.
- 16 T.L. Pennell. *Things Seen in Northern India*, 1912.
- 17 Government of India, Army Department. *Memo-randum on the Subject of Social and Official Intercourse Between British Officers and Indians*, 1919.
- 18 William Dalrymple. *In Xanadu*, 1989.

THE MIDDLE EAST

- 19 Harriet Egerton, Countess of Ellesmere. *Journal of a Tour in the Holy Land*, 1841.
- 20 Gertrude Bell. *Persian Pictures*, 1928.

- 21 *Mesopotamia. Handbooks Prepared under the Direction of the Historical Section of the Foreign Office*, 1919.
- 22 T.E. Lawrence. *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, 1935.
- 23 T.E. Lawrence. *Revolt in the Desert*, 1927.
- 24 T.E. Lawrence. *The Mint*, 1955.
- 25 T.E. Lawrence et al. *The Home Letters of T.E. Lawrence and his Brothers*, 1954.
- 26 T.E. Lawrence. *Letters to E.T. Leeds*, 1988.
- 27 Freya Stark, 'Some Pre-Islamic Inscriptions on the Frankincense Route in Southern Arabia', 1939.
- 28 Wilfred Thesiger. *Arabian Sands*, 1959.
- 29 Wilfred Thesiger. *Desert Marsh and Mountain*, 1979.
- 30 Wilfred Thesiger. *The Life of My Choice*, 1987.
- 31 Wilfred Thesiger. *The Danakil Diary*, 1996.
- 32 Wilfred Thesiger. *Among the Mountains*, 1998.

AFRICA

- 33 James Backhouse and George Washington Walker – John Woolman. *A Journal of the Life... of... John Woolman*, 1824.
- 34 Richard Lander. *Records of Captain Clapperton's Last Expedition to Africa*, 1830.
- 35 Harvey Goodwin. *Memoirs of Bishop Mackenzie*, 1864.

- 33 Henry Morton Stanley. *In Darkest Africa*, 1890.
- 34 F.W.Kolbe. 'On the Bearing of the Study of the Bantu Languages of South Africa on the Aryan Family of Languages', 1885.

THE AMERICAS

- 38 Abel Briquet *et. al.* (photographers). A late-19th-century album of photographs of Mexico, *ca.* 1897.
- 39 George Park Fisher. *The Colonial Era in America*, 1892.
- 40 John Greenleaf Whittier. *The Complete Writings*, 1892-1894.
- 41 John and Sebastian Cabot – James A. Williamson. *The Voyages of the Cabots and the English Discovery of North America*, 1929.
- 42 Charles William Beebe. *The Arcturus Adventure*, 1926.
- 43 J.C. Meggitt. *South America, "Robinson Crusoe" Island, West Indies*, 1938.

EUROPE

- 44 Thomas Jefferys and Thomas Kitchin. *The Small English Atlas*, *ca.* 1775.
- 45 John Scott. *A Visit to Paris in 1814*, 1816.
- 46 Fratelli Alinari *et al.* (photographers). A late-19th-century album of photographs of Italy, *ca.* 1881-1892.

POLAR EXPLORATION

- 47 James Clark Ross. *A Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions*, 1847.
- 48 Robert Falcon Scott – *National Antarctic Expedition, 1901-1904. Natural History I: Geology*, 1907.
- 49 Roland Huntford. *Shackleton*, 1985.
- 50 William Speirs Bruce – *Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of S.Y. 'Scotia'*, 1907.
- 51 Ernest Shackleton. Typed letter signed to Charles Edward Price MP, 1914.
- 52 Roald Amundsen. *My Life as an Explorer*, 1927.
- 53 David Walton (ed.). *Antarctic Science*, 1987.
- 54 William Scoresby the younger. *The Arctic Whaling Journals*, 2003-2009.
- 55 Arthur Conan Doyle. 'Dangerous Work', 2012.

MOUNTAINEERING

- 56 John Hunt. *The Ascent of Everest*, 1953.
- 57 Edmund Hillary. *High Adventure*, 1955.
- 58 Edmund Hillary. *Nothing Venture, Nothing Win*, 1975.
- 59 Edmund Hillary. *View from the Summit*, 1999.
- 60 Tenzing Norgay. *After Everest*, 1977.

THE PACIFIC REGIONS
& AUSTRALIA



JOSEPH BANKS' FLORILEGIUM

INTRODUCTION TO ITEMS 1-10

SIR JOSEPH BANKS BT (1743-1820) was educated at Harrow School, Eton College, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he committed himself to the study of the sciences, and especially botany. Following his father's death in 1761, Joseph Banks inherited Revesby Abbey, Lincolnshire and the financial means to pursue his scientific interests in London, where he undertook researches into the collections of the Chelsea Physic Garden and the British Museum. At the latter he met Daniel Solander, one of Linnaeus' students and an early proselytiser for his system of classification in British scientific circles. In 1766 the young Banks 'served his apprenticeship as a scientifically trained Linnaean naturalist – as opposed to an indiscriminating virtuoso gentleman collector – by accompanying his old Etonian friend, the naval officer and future MP and lord of the Admiralty, Constantine Phipps, on an expedition [...] to Labrador and Newfoundland. Though Banks was the sole naturalist on board, Solander assisted him in his choice of equipment and reference works, and later helped put his specimens from this voyage (now in the Natural History Museum, London) in order. Banks's journal [...] indicates the close attention he paid to the full Linnaean domain of natural history which embraced not only the flora, fauna and minerals of an area but also its human population' (ODNB). On his return to London, Banks met the young Scottish natural history artist Sydney Parkinson, and commissioned him to draw some of the natural history specimens from the expedition on HMS *Niger*.

Banks' 'apprenticeship' with Phipps 'served as a virtual rehearsal for the great *Endeavour* voyage of 1768 to 1771 which lifted Banks from the ranks of gentlemen naturalists to become a figure of international scientific significance [...]. The *Endeavour* expedition made it possible for Banks to explore a whole portion of the globe hitherto largely unexposed to European gaze' (*op. cit.*). Banks had taken both Solander and Parkinson with him on the *Endeavour* as members of his scientific party, as well as Solander's compatriot Herman Spöring, and the topographical artist Alexander Buchan; sadly, Parkinson contracted dysentery and malaria in Batavia, and died at sea shortly afterwards on 26 January 1771. On his return to England Banks planned an account of the expedition's botanical discoveries, which was to be published under the provisional title *Plantarum omnium detectorum Terrarum maris Australis descriptions et figurae*. To this end he employed a team of engravers to produce copper plates of Parkinson's drawings, together with other drawings of botanical subjects made during the voyage, and 743 plates were engraved under Banks's supervision by eighteen engravers over a period of thirteen years, at a cost of more than £7,000. Manuscript descriptions of the specimens were prepared by Daniel Solander, but (apart from some small groups of proof plates), the long-anticipated work remained unpublished at Banks' death in 1820, nearly fifty years after he had returned from the *Endeavour* expedition.

A number of reasons have been given to explain the non-appearance of the projected work, but those given in 1821 by Sir James Edward Smith, Banks' friend, scientific associate, and the founder and first president of the Linnean Society, seem the most informed and credible: '[t]he lasting monument of botanical fame [i.e. the catalogue of Australian plants], of whose judicious and classical plan so interesting a memorial is left us, in the first of Sir Joseph Banks's letters to the younger Linnaeus, has been sacrificed to the duties incumbent, for almost half a century, on the active and truly efficient President of the Royal Society (J.E. Smith (ed.), *A Selection of the Correspondence of Linnaeus and other Naturalists* (London, 1821), II, p. 578). Smith also identifies the death of Banks' collaborator Solander in 1782 as an important factor, commenting that, '[t]he intended work made no progress after his death. The fears of Linnaeus respecting the fruits of [the *Endeavour's*] celebrated voyage [...] have proved almost prophetic; not indeed from the undertaking of another expedition, as was once proposed, but from the interruption caused by other avocations, the dissipation of London society, to which so agreeable a companion [as Solander] was always acceptable, and the indolence induced by a sedentary and luxurious life, suddenly terminated by a stroke of apoplexy [...] at the age of 46' (*op. cit.*, II, p. 2).

On Banks' death, the engraved copper plates were bequeathed to the British Museum, where they remained in storage until the first publication of a substantial selection of the plates was undertaken in 1900-1905, when monochrome lithographic plates of the Australian flora were made after the original plates, and published by the British Museum as *Illustrations of Australian Plants*, reproducing 320 of the 743 images. This was followed in 1973 by *Captain Cook's Florilegium*, edited by Wilfrid Blunt and W.T. Stearn (London, 1973), which contained a small number of engravings printed from the original copper plates in black ink, and was published in a limited edition of 100 copies.

In 1979, following successful trial printings of the plates in colour, it was agreed that Alecto Historical Editions and The British Museum (Natural History) would jointly publish the full set of 738 plates (five of the original 743 had been stolen), printed in colour *à la poupée* (i.e. by applying the colour to the plate with a cotton ball, and then adding further colour if necessary with a brush). The first volume was issued in 1980, with the final *Catalogue* volume appearing in 1990. The completion of the enterprise was described thus in the *The Book Collector*: '[i]t is now just over ten years since the great scheme to print the Florilegium began: ten years later, and 100 sets of 738 plates, each print individually coloured, have come into existence. It is a triumph on many scores: a triumph of imagination, to conceive such an enterprise; a triumph of aesthetic sensibility, to realize that plates originally intended to be printed in black could be rendered in colour with such magical beauty, yet true to nature; a triumph of technical skill, to restore the tarnished plates and print them with unerring precision, maintaining the same high standard from first to last [...]; a triumph, above all of tenacity to bring such a colossal enterprise [...] to a final successful conclusion' ('Banks's Florilegium' in *The Book Collector*, vol. XXXVIII (1989), p. 9).

Only 100 sets of *Banks' Florilegium* were printed for sale (of which all were subscribed), together with sixteen further sets, comprising three printers' proof sets (of which number 1 is at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew); three sets printed for exhibition purposes; and ten *hors commerce* sets (120 plates from set no. VII were sold by Sotheby's, London in 1988 to benefit the Banks Alecto Endeavour Fellowship, and sets IX and X went to The British Museum, Natural History). The ten engravings from *Banks' Florilegium* offered in this catalogue are all drawn from the three sets printed for exhibition purposes and set VII of the ten *hors de commerce* sets, which were all retained by Alecto Historical Editions.

The engravings are all of a very similar size, with platemarks of *circa* 457 x 305mm, and are printed on acid-free Somerset mould-made 300gsm paper manufactured by the Inveresk Paper Company. Each sheet is watermarked 'AHE', measures 724 x 556mm, and bears blind embossed stamps incorporating the publishers' and printer's chops, the copyright symbol, and date of publication, while the initials of the individual printer, the plate number, and the edition number are recorded in pencil. The engravings are protected by a bifolium of acid-free Somerset mould-made 300gsm paper, cut to form a window mount on which is recorded the modern and Banksian names of the plant, the location and date of its collection and the name(s) of the artist and engraver.



1. PARKINSON Sydney and Frederick Polydore NODDER (artists). 'Mucuna Gigantea (Leguminosae). Australia. Plate 76'. Engraving by Gerald Sibelius printed à la poupée by Alecto Historical Editions.

Limited to 116 impressions, this no. 2 of 3 for exhibition and numbered 'EP 2/3'. Joseph Banks and his party saw this species at Endeavour River, Australia (17 June - 4 August 1770). £630



2. **PARKINSON** Sydney and
Frederick Polydore NODDER
(artists). 'Eucalyptus Alba
(Myrtaceae). Australia. Plate
120'. Engraving by Robert
Blyth printed *à la poupée* by
Alecto Historical Editions.

Limited to 116 impressions,
this no. 3 of 3 for exhibition
and numbered 'EP 3/3'.
Joseph Banks and his party
saw this species at Thirsty
Sound, Australia (29 May - 31
May 1770). £510



3. PARKINSON Sydney and Frederick Polydore NODDER (artists). 'Stylidium Rotundifolium (Stylidiaceae). Australia. Plate 173'. Engraving by Daniel MacKenzie MacKenzie printed *à la poupée* by Alecto Historical Editions.

Limited to 116 impressions, this no. 2 of 3 for exhibition and numbered 'EP 2/3'. Joseph Banks and his party saw this species at Endeavour River, Australia (17 June - 4 August 1770). **£115**





4. PARKINSON Sydney (artist). 'Oxypetalum Banksii (Asclepiadaceae). Brazil. Plate 350'. Engraving by Van Drazowa printed *à la poupée* by Alecto Historical Editions.

Limited to 116 impressions, this no. 1 of 3 for exhibition and numbered 'EP 1/3'. Joseph Banks and his party saw this species at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (1768).
£330



5. PARKINSON Sydney and Frederick Polydore NODDER (artists). 'Calophyllum Soulattri (Guttiferae). Java. Plate 362'. Engraving by Gerald Sibelius printed *à la poupée* by Alecto Historical Editions.

Limited to 116 impressions, this no. VII of 10 *hors de commerce* and numbered 'HC VII/X'. Joseph Banks and his party saw this species at Java (11 October 1770 - 15 January 1771). £510

6. PARKINSON Sydney and Frederick Polydore NODDER (artists). 'Olearia Paniculata (Compositae). New Zealand. Plate 479'. Engraving by Gerald Sibelius printed *à la poupée* by Alecto Historical Editions.

Limited to 116 impressions, this no. 2 of 3 for exhibition and numbered 'EP 2/3'. Joseph Banks and his party saw this species at Opoorage, New Zealand (5 November - 15 November 1769) Motuaro Island, New Zealand (29 November and 2 December 1769). £510



7. PARKINSON Sydney (artist). 'Earina Mucronata (Orchidaceae). New Zealand. Plate 551'. Engraving by Gerald Sibelius printed *à la poupée* by Alecto Historical Editions.

Limited to 116 impressions, this no. VII of 10 *hors de commerce* and numbered 'HC VII/X'. Joseph Banks and his party saw this species at Opoorage, New Zealand (5 November - 15 November 1769). £330





8. **PARKINSON** Sydney (artist).
'Pavona Papilionacea (Malvaceae).
Society Islands. Plate 590'. Engraving
by Gerald Sibelius printed *à la poupée*
by Alecto Historical Editions.

Limited to 116 impressions, this no.
2 of 3 for exhibition and numbered
'EP 2/3'. Joseph Banks and his party
saw this species at Society Islands (13
April - 9 August 1769) This attractive
yellow-flowered shrub is probably
extinct as it has not been collected
since the 1850s. **£510**

9. **PARKINSON** Sydney (artist). 'Cordyline Fruticosa (Agaraleae). Society Islands. Plate 671'. Engraving by Gerald Sibelius printed *à la poupée* by Alecto Historical Editions.

Limited to 116 impressions, this no. 2 of 3 for exhibition and numbered 'EP 2/3'. Joseph Banks and his party saw this species at Otaheite, Society Islands (13 April-1 June and 4 June-13 July 1769).
£630





10. PARKINSON Sydney (artist).
 'Acaena Pumila (Rosaceae). Tierra del
 Fuego. Plate 684'. Engraving by Gabriel
 Gabriel Smith printed *à la poupée* by
 Alecto Historical Editions.

Limited to 116 impressions, this no.
 VII of 10 *hors de commerce* and
 numbered 'HC VII/X'. Joseph Banks
 and his party saw this species at Tierra
 del Fuego (1768). **£115**

ONE OF THE FIRST FRENCH EDITIONS OF TENCH'S
NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION TO BOTANY BAY

THE FIRST 'FIRST FLEET' NARRATIVE TRANSLATED INTO
FRENCH

11. TENCH, Watkin. *Relation d'une expédition à la Baye Botanique, située dans la Nouvelle Hollande, sur la côte méridionale, nommée par le Capitaine Cook, Nouvelle Méridionale. Avec des observations sur les habitants de cette contrée, & la liste de l'état civil & militaire, au Port Jackson, traduit de l'anglais... par C[harles]. [de] P[ougens].* Paris: Knapen fils, 1789. £650

R É L A T I O N
D'UNE EXPÉDITION
A LA BAYE BOTANIQUE,

*SITUÉE dans la Nouvelle Hollande, sur la côte Méridionale,
nommée par le Capitaine Cook, NOUVELLE GALLES
MÉRIDIONALE.*

Avec des Observations sur les Habitants de cette Contrée ;
& la liste de l'Etat Civil & Militaire, au Port Jackson,
traduit de l'Anglais, du Capitaine WATKIN TENCH,
PAR C**. P**.

A P A R I S,

Chez KNAPEN Fils, Libraire-Imprimeur, au
bas du Pont Saint Michel.

1789.

Octavo (212 x 140mm), pp. [16 (half-title, verso blank, title, translator's introduction, author's introduction, contents, publisher's advertisement)], 136. (Occasional very light marking, some margins a little dusty and creased.) Original pink wrappers, lined with contemporary printer's waste (*Rapport des commissaires chargés par le roi, de l'examen du magnétisme animal* (Paris: Moutard, 1784), ll. E2-3), remnants of early paper label wrapped around head of spine, uncut. (Wrappers partially faded, slightly creased at edges, short splits on spine.) A very crisp, uncut copy in the original wrappers and retaining the half-title.

First edition of Pougen's translation, and the first or second French edition. Tench (c. 1758-1833) was commissioned into the marines as a second lieutenant in 1776, becoming lieutenant in 1778, and captain in 1782. Following service in the American War of Independence from 1777 to 1783 (during which he was captured by the French and imprisoned for three months), he appears to have lived in the West Indies during the 1780s. In late 1786 Tench volunteered for a three-year term of service at the planned penal colony at Botany Bay, and embarked on the transport *Charlotte* on 13 May 1787 as one of the two captain-lieutenants of the marine detachment under Major Robert Ross. He arrived in Botany Bay in January 1788, and had established himself as a resident there by the 20th of that month. 'After the transfer to Port Jackson and the formal establishment of the settlement Tench was occupied with his military duties and with routine tasks. In March 1788, with four other officers, he was placed under arrest by Ross for refusing to alter the sentence of a court martial of which he was president, but they were soon released. Apart from this, he seems to have maintained good relations with everyone in the little community, being especially intimate with Lieutenant William Dawes, whose observatory provided a quiet refuge and whose interest in the Aborigines Tench shared. Tench was a keen explorer and much of his leisure was spent as a member or as leader of expeditions to the west and south-west of the settlement, discovering the Nepean

River and tracing it to the Hawkesbury, and penetrating as far as the Razorback. It is clear that he felt the fascination of the bush, of its strange solitude and of its informal camp-fire nights, but he had also a keen practical interest, noting the absence of water and taking samples of the soil wherever he went. Apart from this his main relaxations seem to have been observing the life about him for description in his journal, for which he seems to have arranged publication before leaving England, studying the Aborigines and watching the first struggling attempts at agriculture' (ADB). In late December 1791, Tench sailed for England on the *Gorgon*, and was promoted to brevet-major on his return, serving with distinction in the French Revolutionary and the Napoleonic Wars, before retiring on half-pay with the rank of major-general on 1 January 1816; however, three years later he returned to the active list as commandant of the Plymouth Division, before finally retiring as lieutenant-general in 1821.

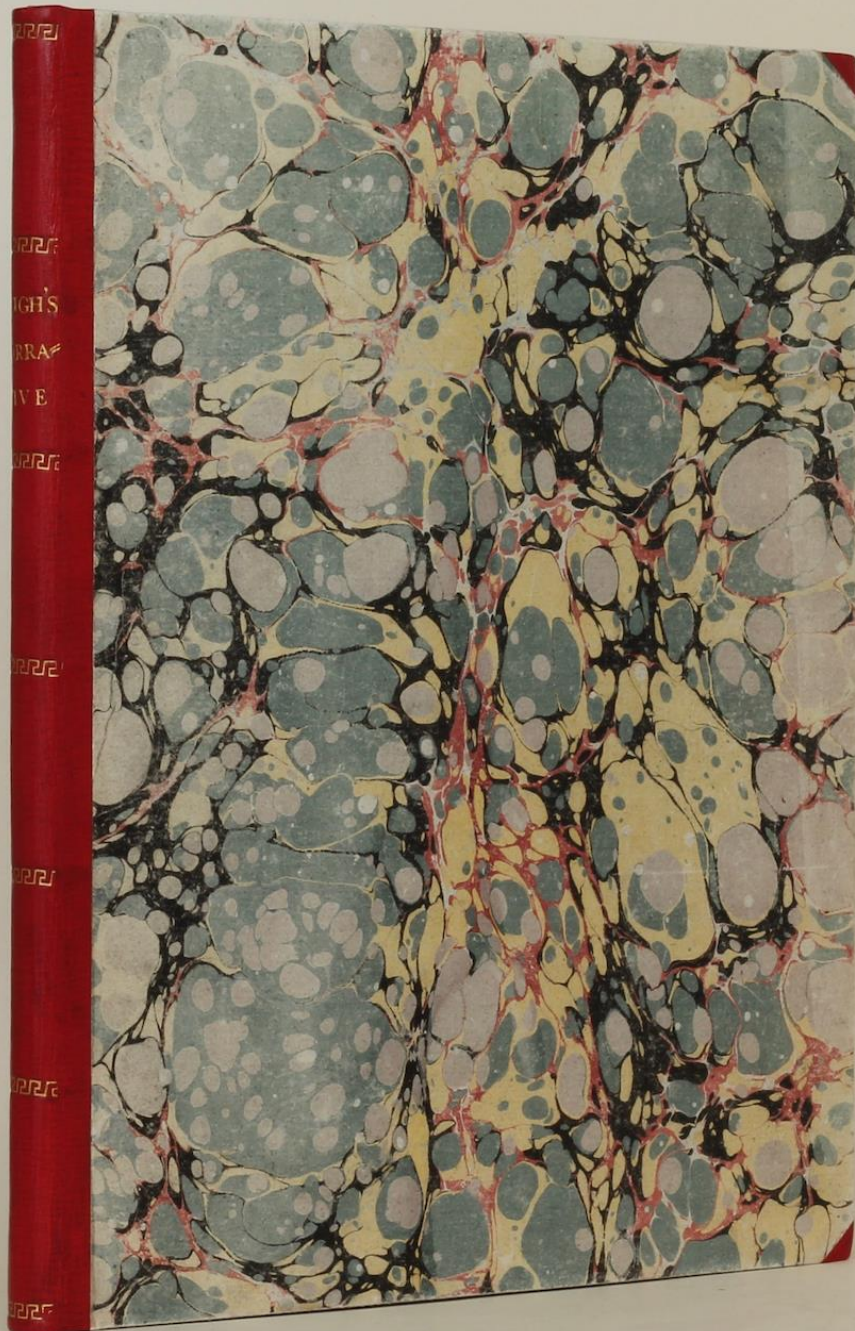
Tench was the author of two of the most important books relating to the First Fleet's arrival in Australia and the settlement at Botany Bay: *A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay: with an Account of New South Wales, its Productions, Inhabitants &c.* (London, 1789), which was the first book on the new colony to appear, and *A Complete Account of the Settlement at Port Jackson* (London, 1793). As the ADB states, 'Tench's claim to remembrance rests on the two books in which he described the voyage to and the early years of the settle-

ment in New South Wales, at once the most perceptive and the most literary of the contemporary accounts. Less detailed than David Collins, less matter of fact than Arthur Phillip or John White, Watkin Tench was the first to mould Australian experience into a work of conscious art. To a sound eighteenth-century style – he had read Voltaire and Gibbon – he added an interest in the novel, the picturesque and the primitive which foreshadows romanticism. His eye ranged over the convicts and the Aborigines with a mixture of shrewd commonsense and sympathetic tolerance, and his reaction to the country itself shows the same qualities. His notes, made while the events were fresh, were no doubt polished at leisure and were then selected and arranged to bring out the main themes, and his writing combines the freshness of immediately recorded experience with more elaborate set pieces and reflections’.

An adherent of Enlightenment values and advocate of limited monarchy, who later wrote ‘had I been a Frenchman I should have struggled as hard for the Revolution of 1789, as I should have resisted with all my might that of 1792’ (*Letters Written in France, to a Friend in London* (London, 1796), p. 166), Tench would doubtless have been pleased to see his *Narrative* translated into French. In fact, two French translations were published in Paris in 1789: the present edition, published by Knapen fils, and another, longer text issued by Latellier. Both translations follow the structure of the English edition, and both include the author’s preface and the eighteen chapters of the text proper, but the Knapen edition also contains a translator’s preface (the Latellier edition has only Tench’s preface before the text), and the Latellier edition concludes with a ‘Récit historique de la découverte de la Nouvelle Hollande et du Nouveau Pays de Galles Méridional’ (pp. 177–262) and also includes a

map, neither of which are present in this edition. The Knapen edition is particularly interesting for the preface by the author, translator, printer, and bookseller de Pougens (1755–1833), which places Tench’s work in the context of the contemporary revolutionary debates about crime and punishment, at a time when ‘la Nation assemblée va s’occuper de porter la réforme dans toutes les parties de l’administration’ (p. [4]). Dismissing lengthy incarceration as simply an encouragement to increased criminality, and forced labour for the public good in the society against which the criminals have offended as problematic, the author proposes that the French should adopt the British model of Botany Bay. Although Pougens admits that the concept of a self-sufficient colony is not new, the location of Botany Bay, the care with which its inhabitants were chosen, and the attention to the well-being both of the individuals and the society are important innovations, and, ‘[n]ous osons donc espérer qu’un si bel exemple sera suivi par les Français, qui ne le cèdent à aucun peuple en sensibilité et en humanité’ (p. [7]).

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



**BLIGH'S OWN ACCOUNT OF THE MUTINY
ON THE *BOUNTY* AND HIS VOYAGE TO
SAFETY IN AN OPEN BOAT**

12. BLIGH, William. *A Narrative of the Mutiny, on Board His Majesty's Ship Bounty; and the Subsequent Voyage of Part of the Crew, in the Ship's Boat, from Tofua, One of the Friendly Islands, to Timor, a Dutch Settlement in the East Indies.* London: George Nicol, 1790. **£6,950**

Quarto (266 x 210mm), pp. iv, 88. 3 folding engraved charts by W. Harrison and J. Walker after Bligh, and one engraved folding plate of the plan of *The Bounty's* launch. (Lightly washed, one chart slightly creased and with old marginal repairs.) Late 20th-century half red morocco over marbled boards in a period style, spine divided into compartments with gilt Greek-key rolls, gilt lettered directly in one. A very good copy.

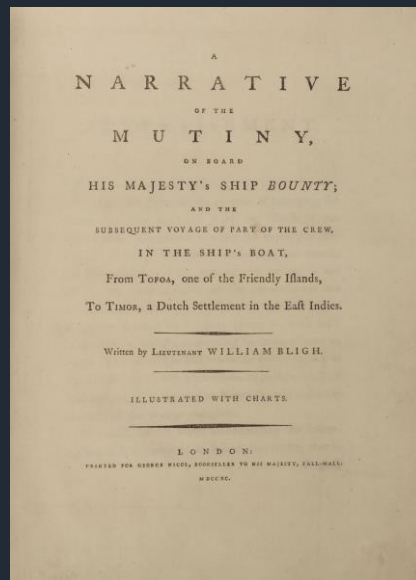
First edition. William Bligh (1754–1817), descended from an army and navy family at Tinten in Cornwall and an ‘able seaman’ even at the young age of 8, ‘gained his lieutenant’s passing certificate on 1 May 1776. Bligh must have shown distinct ability in these postings, for in March 1776, preparing for his third voyage of exploration to the Pacific Ocean, Captain James Cook chose the still quite junior officer as master of the *Resolution*. For three years Bligh oversaw the working of the ship, and assisted in the navigation and charting of this immense voyage (1776–80), which explored the islands and coastlines of the northern Pacific Ocean, and which saw Cook killed at Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii, in February 1779’ (ODNB).

After a promotion to lieutenant, service on several line-of-battle ships in the North Sea and the Mediterranean, and trading voyages to the West Indies, ‘[i]n mid-1787, as a consequence of Sir Joseph Banks’s patronage [who would in 1805 procure a governorship of the New South Wales colony for him], Bligh received the command of the *Bounty*, then being fitted to transport breadfruit and other plants from the islands of the central Pacific Ocean and from south-east Asia to the West Indies. This proposed plant transfer was part of an elaborate scheme to increase British trade with Asia: the mechanization of the spinning and weaving industry then beginning was creating the capacity for greatly expanded production; cotton goods might be manufactured in England, and exported to India and, especially, China; the growth of this trade would both give East India Company ships outward cargoes, and lessen the need for the British to find silver with which to purchase Chinese goods; for greater production of cotton goods, more raw supplies were needed; if plantation owners might feed slaves more cheaply, then large-scale cotton cultivation might become feasible

in the West Indies; the breadfruit and other fruits and vegetables which grew in great abundance in the eastern tropics might become cheap staples for the slaves’ (*loc. cit.*).

The *Bounty* set off in December of 1787, reached Tahiti in October of the following year, loaded 1,000 young breadfruit plants and set sail again when the famous mutiny took place. Bligh was set adrift by the mutineers in the ship’s 23-foot-long launch, and undertook one of the most remarkable open-boat voyages, which also produced important cartographical and survey data: ‘[e]veryone knows that the *Bounty*’s crew, led by Fletcher Christian, mutinied and set Bligh and eighteen loyal crewmen adrift in a 23-foot launch shortly after the ship had left Tahiti in April 1789. In their small boat Bligh and his companions made a remarkable journey of more than three and a half thousand miles from Tofoa to Timor in six weeks over largely uncharted waters. What is not so well known is that in the course of this hazardous journey Bligh took the opportunity to chart and name parts of the unknown north-east coast of New Holland as he passed along it – an extraordinary feat of seamanship’ (Wantrup, p. 128).

A Narrative of the Mutiny is Bligh’s own account of the mutiny on the *Bounty*, written and published within months of his return to England. Bligh was anxious to ensure that his version of events was widely publicised and the *Narrative* ‘gives Bligh’s first, and lasting, opinion of what caused the mutiny. This issue was of great importance to Bligh, for on it turned his career and public image. As he was manifestly not the harsh disciplinarian flogger of the kind usually regarded as the main cause of a mutiny (such as Captain [Hugh] Pigot of HMS *Hermione*), and as Bligh never accepted that



his personal manner – as a foul-mouthed nagger – could provoke anybody to mutiny, he was left with little option but to find an explanation in the character and conduct of the mutineers. He found such an explanation in the charms of Tahitian women: he, Bligh, did not cause the men to mutiny; they mutinied for their own evil and pathetic ends' (Gavin Kennedy, *Captain Bligh: The Man and his Mutinies* (London, 1989), p. 183).

In the *Narrative*, Bligh explains it thus: '[t]he women at Otaheite are handsome, mild and chearful in their manners and conversation, possessed of great sensibility, and have sufficient delicacy to make them admired and beloved. The chiefs were so much attached to our people, that they rather encouraged their stay among them than otherwise, and even made them promises of large possessions.

Under these, and many other attendant circumstances, equally desirable, it is now perhaps not so much to be wondered at, though scarcely possible to have been foreseen, that a set of sailors most of them void of connections, should be led away; especially when, in addition to such powerful inducements, they imagined it in their power to fix themselves in the midst of plenty, on the finest island in the world, where they need not labour and where the allurements of dissipation are beyond anything that can be conceived' (pp. 9-10).

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

To John Oxley, Esq.
From the Editor.

GEOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS

ON

NEW SOUTH WALES;

A HIGHLY IMPORTANT PRESENTATION COPY INSCRIBED TO JOHN OXLEY,

THE AUTHOR OF THE REPORT ON 'THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY' IN THE WORK

13. FIELD, Barron (editor). *Geographical Memoirs on New South Wales; by Various Hands: Containing an Account of the Surveyor General's Late Expedition to the Two New Ports; the Discovery of Moreton Bay River, with the Adventures for Seven Months there of Two Shipwrecked Men; a Route from Bathurst to Liverpool Plains; together with Other Papers on the Aborigines, the Geology, the Botany, the Timber, the Astronomy, and the Meteorology of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.* London: Thomas Davison for John Murray, 1825.

£1,950

Octavo (212 x 130mm), pp. xvi, 504. Aquatint frontispiece after J.W. Lewin, 2 engraved plates, and 4 folding engraved maps by J. Walker after John Oxley, Allan Cunningham, and Mark John Currie. Letterpress tables and music in the text. (Some light marking, spotting, and offsetting, 2 maps slightly creased, frontispiece and plates damp-marked, frontispiece and following 3 ll. torn at lower margin with small losses, plates trimmed.) Modern speckled calf-backed marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, 19th-century gilt morocco lettering-piece, apparently retained from earlier binding, in one. (Extremities minimally rubbed, light offsetting on endpapers.) *Provenance*: **John Joseph William Molesworth Oxley** (1783-1828, presentation inscription on title from Field, 'To John Oxley, Esqr. From the Editor'; presumably included in the posthumous *Catalogue of the Sale of Books, being the Library of the late John Oxley Esq.*, Sydney, 27-29 August 1828) – Anthony Chandor, Bath.

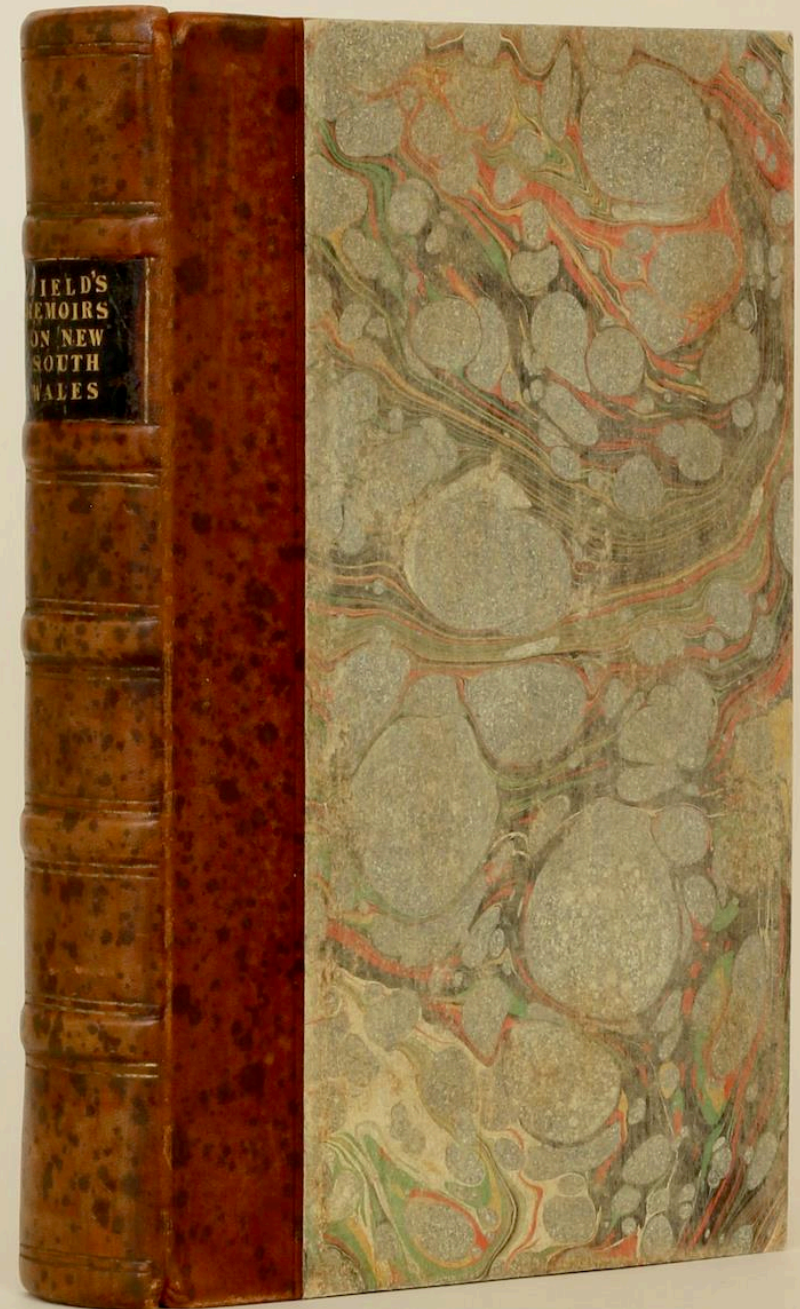
First edition, issue with uncoloured plates. *Geographical Memoirs on New South Wales* is a compilation of works by the lawyer and writer Barron Field (1786-1846), 'a pioneer of literature and science in Australia' (ODNB), who was born in London and worked as a legal and parliamentary reporter – as well as its theatrical critic – for *The Times*. After qualifying as an attorney and a solicitor, Field was admitted at the Inner Temple in 1809 and called to the bar in 1814. friend of J.H. Leigh Hunt, Charles Lamb, H.C. Robinson, and William Wordsworth, Field wrote for Hunt's *Examiner* and *Reflector*, and Hunt wrote a farewell epistle in verse for Field, when he accepted a judgeship of the Supreme Court of Civil Judicature in New South Wales in 1816. After setting off from Gravesend on 28 August 1816 on the convict ship *Lord Melville*, Field and his wife Jane arrived at Sydney on 24 February 1817 in what was essentially still a penal colony, although this was changing under the governorship of Macquarie. Field initially enjoyed a good relationship with the governor, which deteriorated over time, and, although Field 'had a firm grip of legal principles' and '[i]n several instances [...] clarified important issues and gave wise counsel' (*Australian Dictionary of Biography*), his tenure was marked by rancorous disputes with other colonial officials and a number of incorrect or questionable decisions and actions.

Field's time in New South Wales is remarkable for the part he played in its intellectual, cultural, and philanthropic life: '[h]e was an active member of the Philosophical Society of Australasia, the forerunner of the Royal Society of New South Wales. Its most tangible and enduring memorial is the plaque, still in situ at Inscription Point, Kurnell, commemorating James Cook and Sir Joseph Banks. Field, who was very closely associated with this matter, marked the fixation of the tablet in March 1822 by writing an appropriate sonnet. [...] He was one of the founders of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge among the Aborigines. He was also a generous supporter of the Benevolent Society, a member of the committee for the establishment of public schools, the founder and first president of the New South Wales Savings Bank, and one of the few who formed the Sydney Institution in whose reading room newspapers and periodicals were made available for general perusal' (*loc. cit.*). Field undertook the study of Australian flora and employed the talented natural historian John William Lewin – Australia's first professional artist – to draw the plants of Botany Bay (indeed, the frontispiece of this volume is by Lewin), and he also wrote *First Fruits of Australian Poetry* (Sydney, 1819), the first volume of poetry to be published in Australia, which comprised the two poems 'Botany Bay Flowers' and 'The Kangaroo'. Although the reception of this slender

work was mixed, Charles Lamb reported in a letter to Field of 16 August 1820, that 'both Coleridge and Wordsworth [...] were hugely taken with your Kangaroo' (E.V. Lucas (ed.), *The Letters of Charles Lamb, to which are Added those of his Sister Mary Lamb* (New Haven, 1935), II, p. 282).

Following a reorganisation of New South Wales' judicial institutions in 1823, the Earl of Bathurst, the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, ended Field's appointment in August of that year, and Field and his wife sailed for England on 4 February 1824, arriving at Portsmouth on 18 June 1824. In England Field continued his legal career, practising in Liverpool and on the Oxford circuit, but also pursued his literary and scientific interests, preparing the present work, which was published in 1825, the year in which he was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society. *Geographical Memoirs on New South Wales* (which was dedicated to Bathurst) is a compilation of works by Field and his associates in New South Wales, and includes a reprint of the second edition of Fields' *First Fruits of Australian Poetry* (pp. 485-500), Fields' 'Glossary of the Natural History of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land' (pp. 501-504, which was compiled 'with the assistance of the museum and my friends of the Linnaean Society'), and 'accounts of several important expeditions and discoveries in Eastern Australia' (Ferguson).

Perhaps the most important of these are the accounts of the expedition to the Queensland coast undertaken in 1823 by Surveyor General John Oxley, to whom Field inscribed this volume. A former naval officer, Oxley had previously undertaken important expeditions in 1817 (to explore the Lachlan River) and 1818, during which he explored the Macquarie River, naming a river 'Field's River'



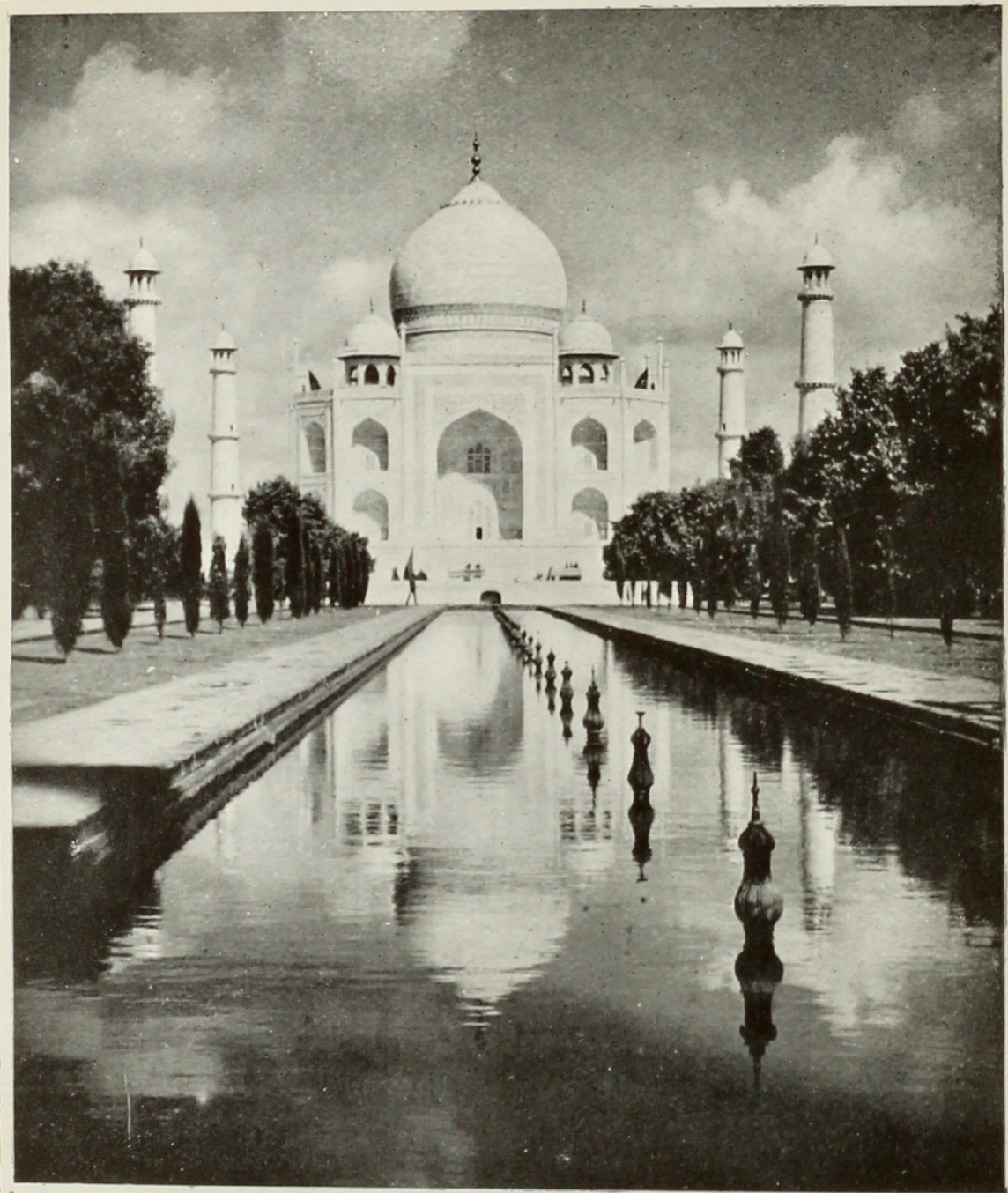
for Barron Field (now the Mooki River). 'Governor Brisbane sent Oxley aboard the *Mermaid* to survey Port Bowen, Port Curtis and Moreton Bay on the Queensland coast to determine the best site for a new convict settlement. While on that expedition Oxley discovered the Brisbane River which he explored, choosing the site of the future city of Brisbane. There is no separately published account of this important expedition but Oxley's report of the survey of Port Curtis and Moreton Bay and a narrative of the expedition by one of the participants, John Uniacke, is found in [...] *Geographical Memoirs on New South Wales*' (Wantrup, p. 183). Oxley's 'Report of an Expedition to Survey Port Curtis, Moreton Bay, Bay, and Port Bowen, with a View to Form Convict Penal Establishments there, in Pursuance of the Recommendation of the Commissioner of Inquiry into the Colony of New South Wales' is the first piece in this volume, and Field wrote in his preface that '[t]he most important discovery, which the following pages record, is certainly that of the navigable river in Moreton Bay, four hundred miles to the northward of Port Jackson, since this is the direction in which it is desirable to extend the colony of New South Wales' (indeed, more than a quarter of the volume is dedicated to Oxley's report and other papers relating to his expedition).

Other notable pieces in the volume, which 'is of high exploration interest' (Wantrup, p. 183), include Captain Phillip Parker King's 'On the Maritime Geography of Australia' (pp. 269-296) and 'A Specimen of the Indigenous Botany of the Mountainous Country, between the Colony Sound Port Jackson and the Settlement of Bathurst; being a Portion of the Result of Observations Made in the Months of October, November and December, 1822. Disposed

According to the *Natural Orders*' by Allan Cunningham, His Majesty's Botanical Collector for Kew Gardens (pp. 323-365), which includes the first description of a new species of *Bignoniaceæ* Cunningham named 'Fieldia australis' in honour of Field (the plant is also illustrated in the first plate).

Geographical Memoirs on New South Wales was published in two states: with uncoloured plates (as here), which Wantrup describes as 'scarce' (p. 184) and with the plates coloured, an issue Ferguson judges 'very rare'. According to a letter from Field to John Murray of 29 April 1825, two presentation copies bound in full morocco were sent to Bathurst, the first Bathurst's dedication copy and the second to be given to George IV (now in the Royal Library, RCIN 1077486). A third inscribed presentation copy in a modern binding was inscribed by Field to the Linnean Society and remains in their collections. We have not been able to trace any other presentation copy of this work in Anglo-American auction records or in commerce during the past thirty years and, apart from Field's own copy and possibly the dedication copy, this is probably the most important presentation or association copy of the work that remains in private hands.

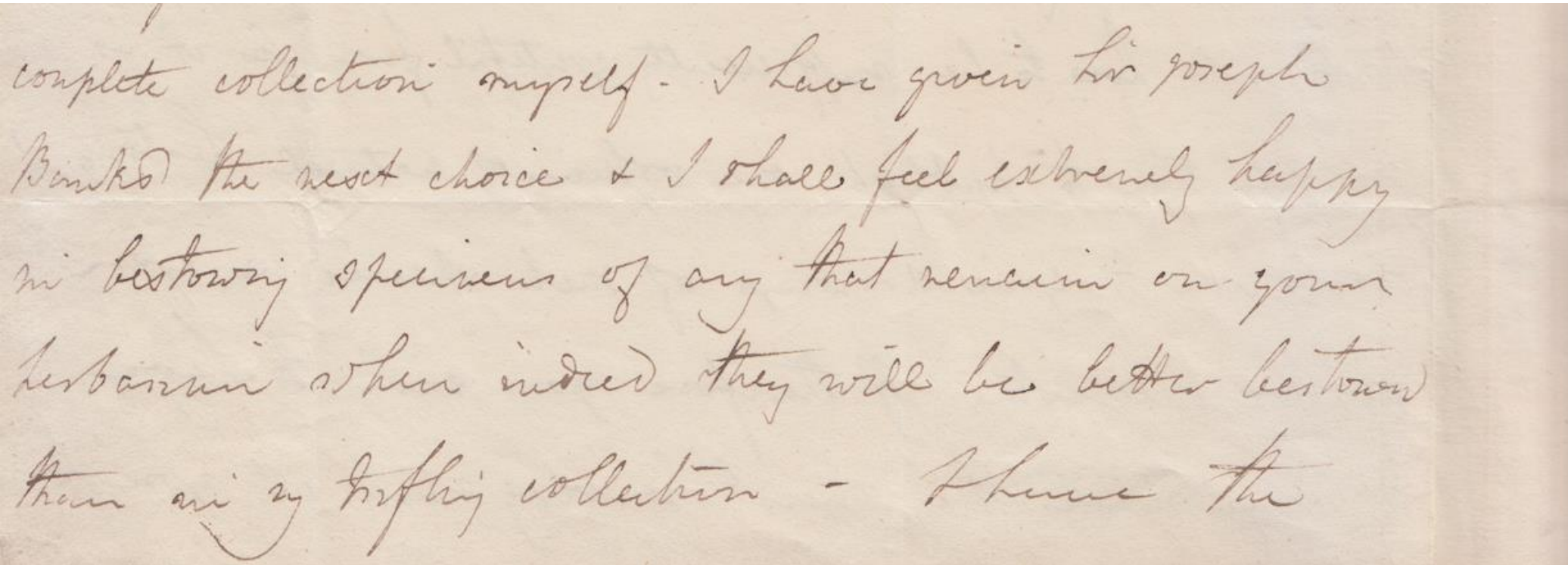
Abbey, *Travel*, 571; BM(NH) II, p. 571; Ferguson 1009; Lowndes, p. 796 ('curious and interesting work'); Perry and Prescott, *A Guide to Maps of Australia in Books Published 1780-1830*, 1825.02-1825.05 (maps only); Wantrup 108; cf. Miller-Macartney, pp. 174-175 (note).



ASIA

AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM VALENTIA TO TURNER, DISCUSSING TURNER'S WORK ON FUCI AND
VALENTIA'S PLANS TO OFFER BANKS AND TURNER DUPLICATES FROM HIS HERBARIUM

14. **ANNESLEY, George, Viscount VALENTIA and Earl of MOUNTMORRIS.** Autograph letter signed ('Valentia') to Dawson Turner ('Sir'). 36 Gloucester Place London, 13 April 1807. **£750**



complete collection myself - I have given Mr Joseph Banks the next choice & I shall feel extremely happy in bestowing specimens of any that remain on your herbarium when indeed they will be better bestowed than in my trifling collection - I have the

3pp. on one bifolium with integral address panel, quarto (221 x 190mm), watermarked 'J. Whatman 1806' and with all edges gilt. Folded for dispatch, address, seal impression and postal ink stamp on l. 2v, early paper guard on outer fold for mounting into an album, presumably by Turner. (A few light marks, pinhole on one cross-fold, short split on fold.) Overall very good. *Provenance*: Dawson Turner (1775-1858, recipient; apparently bound by Turner into one of his series of albums of autograph letters and manuscripts, as was his custom).

This letter from the traveller George Annesley, Viscount Valentia (1770-1844) to the botanist, antiquary, and banker Dawson Turner FRS, FLS, forms an important part of the correspondence between the two men on fuci, and casts an interesting light on the collection and exchange of natural history specimens in Georgian Britain, as well as on Sir Joseph Banks' ubiquitous presence in science and natural history. In 1807, when this letter was written, Turner was preparing the first volume of his seminal, four-volume publication on fuci (a seaweed of a large genus of brown algae, from the Greek *phukos* for 'seaweed'): *Fuci, or, Colored Figures and Descriptions of the Plants Referred by Botanists to the Genus Fucus* (London, 1808-1819), a remarkable work which was the first systematic and comprehensive study of the subject and confirmed Turner's place as one of Europe's leading botanists. In this letter Valentia, who appears to have lent his specimens to Turner, thanks the latter for his offer to classify them: '[i]t gives me very great pleasure that my Fuci have proved so interesting to you whom I cannot but consider as the best judge on the subject – the offer you so kindly make me of describing & arranging the species is a favour I know not how to be sufficiently grateful for'. Valentia then announces his 'intention to publish one volume of natural history' illustrated with 'drawings of such species as you [i.e. Turner] consider interesting', and based on copies of Turner's drawings 'instead of new ones made under my own eye, for in the former case I know they will be perfect'; and he proposes that he 'receive the specimen when you arrive in town'.

No publication by Valentia on fuci is known, but the exchange of specimens extended beyond these intentions: most interesting is

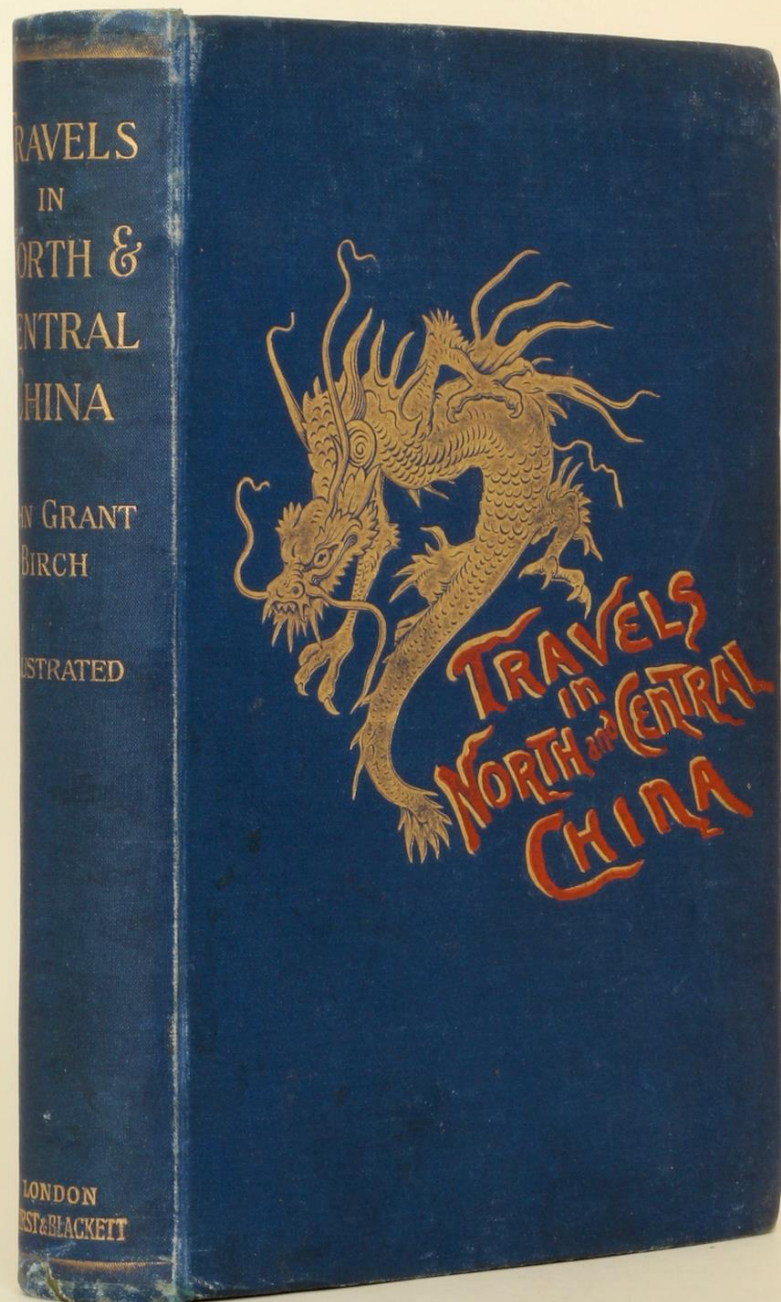
Valentia's division of his specimens and their multiples into three parts. Firstly, he says, 'I wish to preserve a complete collection myself'; secondly, 'I have given Sir Joseph Banks the next choice' from the remainder, and once that has been done, 'I shall feel extremely happy in bestowing specimens of any that remain on your herbarium'. It is the original loan of specimens and the part of the collection, that was absorbed into Turner's herbarium, that provided a main source for his *Fuci*, together with other important source herbaria, such as those of the traveller, natural historian, and artist Henry Salt (1780-1827), who was employed in the capacity of secretary and draughtsman by Valentia, and Turner's friend and scientific associate Sir Joseph Banks, to whom Turner dedicated *Fuci* as 'The Patron of Science' and after whom the first specimen listed in volume I, the *Fucus Banksii*, is named (Anne Secord notes that '[w]ith perhaps more insight into character than he realised, Turner proclaimed "*F. Banksii* is altogether a plant *sui generis*, and differs from every other species yet known. Its substance is so extraordinarily tough that it almost resembles a piece of leather"' ('Nature's Treasures: Dawson Turner's Botanical Collections' in N. Goodman (ed.), *Dawson Turner: A Norfolk Antiquary and his Remarkable Family* (Chichester, 2007), p. 58).

In *Fuci* Turner makes his indebtedness to Valentia and his herbarium explicit in various ways and throughout all four volumes. The earliest such instance is in volume I when, identifying a potential subspecies of the '*Fucus cristatus*' as '*β Valentiae*', he explains: '[t]his is a most beautiful and elegant plant, and, should it hereafter prove a distinct species, I should wish it to bear the name of Lord Valentia, who

gathered it in the Red Sea, together with a rich harvest of other marine Algae, and to whom botany in general, and this work in particular, lies under many obligations' (p. 48). Wistfully commenting on the fact that he would rather be overly inclusive in his final volume than hinder future insights into what may be a misclassification on his part, Turner says 'I never met with any specimens at all intermediate between those which I have figured. Most probably also I never shall; for the number of the naturalists who visit the Red Sea is so exceedingly small, and even in this number there are so very few who bestow any attention upon the vegetable productions of the Ocean, that a century or more may roll away before another Lord Valentia or Mr. Salt again explore those remote coasts' (IV, p. 82).

Turner did not, however, use Valentia's herbarium uncritically: for the 'Fucus telephifolius' he notes: '[t]his plant, like *F. dentifolius* and *F. latifolius*, I have seen only in the collection of Lord Valentia, but, from the number of specimens that he has preserved of it, I should apprehend that it is not uncommon in the Red Sea, though there is no description in Forskal's *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica* which can be considered as designed for it. [...] Upon the color, though remarkable, I should be unwilling to place too great a confidence, as the plants gathered by Lord Valentia are far from being in a good state, and it is well known that long exposure to repeated changes of sun-shine and moisture will produce [...] such an alteration from an olive-green to a brownish-red as may mislead a hasty observer' (II, p. 62).

Interestingly, Valentia mentions Turner in the entry for 7 February 1806 of his *Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, Abyssinia, and Egypt, in the Years 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806* (London, 1809, 3 vols), explaining why seaweed is, indeed, extant at the Red Sea, contrary to some contemporary opinions: '[m]y friend, Mr Dawson Turner, in his beautiful work on the Fuci, has given drawings of many of the specimens which I brought home' (vol. 1, p. 345). This reference is likely not to Turner's *A Synopsis of the British Fuci* (1802), *Muscologiae Hibernicæ spicilegium* (1804), or his various papers in the *Transactions of the Linnean Society* and the *Annals of Botany*, which precede the date of the journal entry, but rather to the first volume of *Fuci*, which was published in the year prior to Valentia's *Voyages*, and appears to have made its way into the 1806 diary entry by way of retrospective elucidation. This passage, and the friendship between Valentia and Turner it refers to, is a consequence of the 1807 correspondence of which this letter forms a part.



**BIRCH'S JOURNEYS THROUGH CHINA DURING THE BOXER REBELLION,
TRAVERSING AREAS PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN TO WESTERN TRAVELLERS**

15. BIRCH, John Grant. *Travels in North and Central China.*
London: Kelly's Directories Limited for Hurst and Blackett,
Limited, 1902. **£225**

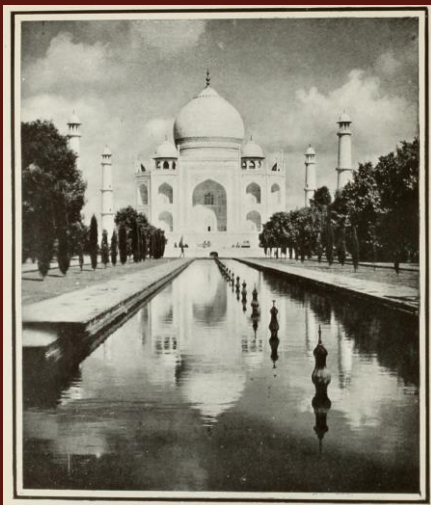
Octavo (215 x 136mm), pp. xvi, 379, [1 (blank)], [4 (publisher's advertisements)]. Half-tone portrait frontispiece retaining tissue guard, 18 half-tone plates included in the pagination, and half-tone illustrations in the text, plates and illustrations after Birch. (A few ll. with light marks.) Original pictorial blue cloth, upper board blocked in gilt with dragon design and lettered in gilt and red, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, later grey endpapers. (A few light marks on boards, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, skilfully recased.) A very good copy.

First edition. The engineer John Birch (1847-1900) was born in the West Indies, where his father, an army officer, was stationed. Birch came to Britain as a young man, working as an engineer in Birkenhead and then establishing his own business in Liverpool. The business flourished (in part due to overseas projects and contracts), and moved to London in 1890, where it developed specialisms in railway and marine engineering. In March 1899 Birch sailed to China and made two expeditions through the country, before returning to England in the late summer of that year. In September 1899 he set off for China once more, in order to survey the Upper Yangtse region with a view to undertaking railway projects in the area. During this second expedition, which coincided with the outbreak of the Boxer Rebellion, Birch set off from Lanzhou with Captain W.A. Watts Jones RE, to travel down the Huang He river by raft, but the raft was overturned with the loss of Birch's life on 24 June 1900. (Although Watts Jones survived, a few weeks later he was caught up in the military upheaval of the Boxer Rebellion, captured, and, according to the concluding paragraph on p. 379, 'barbarously murdered at Kwei-hwa-cheng [modern Hothot] by the Deputy Prefect'.)

As the note on p. [v] explains, *Travels in North and Central China* 'presents the narrative of travel contained in Mr. Birch's diary somewhat compressed and simplified in form' and the final entry is followed by an extract from a letter written by Birch on 22 June 1900 (two days before his death), describing the final stages of his journey across the Tibetan plateau to Lanzhou, and the plan to proceed by raft. The work is notable for its careful and precise descriptions of places visited and observed, and was well-received by contemporary readers as a useful and informative account.

Typical of its reception was the review in the *Geographic Journal*: '[Birch's] first two journeys led from Peking to Kalgan and Mukden respectively, including a visit to the Ming tombs on the return from the first, and to the mausoleum of the Manchu kings, a little to the north of Mukden, on the second. On his return from England Mr. Birch undertook a more extensive journey in western China, ascending the Yang-tse to Wan-hsien above the gorges, and then starting overland through Suchwan by a route somewhat north of Mrs. Bishop's [described in her book *The Yangtze Valley and Beyond* (London, 1899)]. The province was traversed in various directions, both north and south of the capital, which was twice visited; but the most interesting journey was that from Cheng-tu north, across the highlands which separate the basins of the Yang-tse and Hwang-ho, which have still been traversed by but a few Europeans. [...] The route followed was in part entirely new, and led through country really belonging to Tibet, though marked as part of China in most maps. [...] Some magnificent scenery was traversed, two passes nearly 14,000 feet above sea-level being crossed, while the party was twice overtaken by snow. The alpine and other flowers, including many English kinds, were very beautiful at these high altitudes. At one of the passes Mr. Birch considers that he must have been very near the headwaters of the Ta-tung, but exploration to the west is necessary before the hydrographical system can be fully elucidated, as some of the water flowing north from the passes turns back on the plateau itself. The position of Ta-chau on the map is said to be incorrect. It is deeply to be regretted that Mr. Birch did not survive to give a full narrative of this important journey' (vol. XXI (1903), pp. 64-65).

Cordier, *Sinica*, col. 2167.



A RICHLY ILLUSTRATED ACCOUNT OF NORTHERN INDIA, BY A PHYSICIAN AND MISSIONARY
WHO SPENT SOME TWENTY YEARS PRACTISING ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

16. PENNELL, Theodore Leighton. *Things Seen in Northern India*.
London: Billing and Sons, Ltd for Seeley, Service & Co., Limited, 1912.

£30

Octavo (147 x 104mm), pp. [i]-xv, [16], 17-[253], [1 (blank)], 1-16 (publisher's catalogue printed on coated stock, half-tone illustrations in the text). Half-tone frontispiece after W.H. White Co., 47 half-tone plates after W.H. White Co. and Underwood & Underwood, included in the pagination, and 2 full-page illustrations in the text. (Some light spotting.) Original blue cloth, upper board blocked in gilt with vignette in black-ruled border and lettered in gilt, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, top edges gilt, marbled endpapers. (Spine slightly faded, a few light marks, extremities slightly rubbed and bumped, 2 small pinholes on front free endpaper.) A very good copy in the original cloth. *Provenance*: University of London (early-20th-century armorial bookplate by Gurney on upper pastedown, later small inkstamp on upper pastedown, partially offset onto front free endpaper).

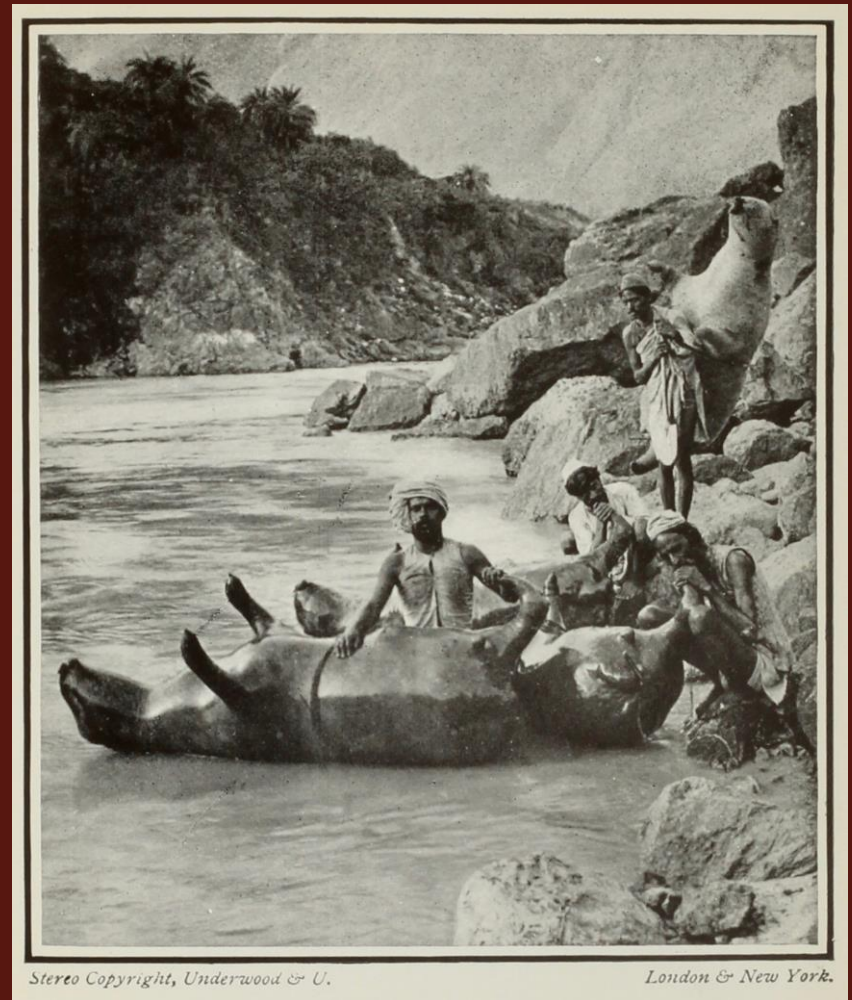
First edition. *Things Seen in Northern India* describes the experiences of the physician, missionary, and linguist T.L. Pennell FRCS (1867-1912), including fifty notable illustrations of Indian scenery, architecture, archaeology, and life.

Pennell had been educated at University College and Hospital London, graduating MB in 1890 and MD in 1892, and '[i]n 1892 he went out to India under the Church Missionary Society to the Medical Mission at Dera Ismail Khan. In 1893 he was transferred to the North-West Frontier at Bannu to open out a new medical

mission. [...] From very small beginnings he became known as the best friend of the tribesmen throughout a wide circle. He developed a hospital with ninety beds; in 1910 the in-patients numbered 1309, the out-patients 67,294. He did a number of operations, 300 cataract operations in one year. The wounded from both sides after a tribal conflict found themselves occupants of the same ward. Pennell went on visits among the tribes and was welcomed where few others would have dared to venture. The Government of India recognized his worth by awarding him in 1903 the Kaisar-i-Hind

Medal of the 2nd class, and in 1910 that of the 1st class. [...] In the summer of 1908 he took a short leave, which gave occasion for an address from both Hindoos and Mohammedans at Bannu, in which they referred to his selfless devotion as a medical man, his attendance at any hour to a call whether from rich or poor, the excellent arrangements for in-patients and out-patients treated alike with sympathy and kindness. In the costume of an Afghan he had joined in their social gatherings as one of themselves, and his efforts to bridge the gulf between Europeans and Indians were highly admired. He had made a home in their hearts, and whilst praying for a happy voyage, they looked forward to welcoming him back. [...] On his return to India he married a Parsee lady, Miss Alice M. Sorabji, BS Bombay, MB, BS Lond., who especially shared in the Zenana part of his work' (*Plarr's Lives of the Fellows Online*).

Seeley had previously published Pennell's *Among the Wild Tribes of the Afghan Frontier: A Record of Sixteen Years Close Intercourse with Natives of the Indian Marches... With an Introduction by Field-Marshal Earl Roberts* (1909). *Things Seen in Northern India* was published in 1912, the year of Pennell's death in Bannu of septicaemia, contracted while operating upon a colleague. Further editions followed in 1913 and 1928.



Stereo Copyright, Underwood & U.

London & New York.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM.

IN a country where the maintenance of good relations between British officers and Indian officers and men depends so much upon a sympathetic understanding of social habits and observances, it is essential that junior officers should make every endeavour to acquire a knowledge of Indian customs by which means alone they will be able to avoid making mistakes that may prove serious. Nothing but experience and good feeling can teach an officer the necessary formalities for holding intercourse with Indian gentlemen; but it is believed that an intelligent perusal of this pamphlet originally written for the guidance of junior *Civil* officers, but equally applicable in the case of junior *Military* officers will be of great assistance to those who are not well acquainted with Indian conditions.

It has therefore been decided that every British officer of the Army in India shall be supplied with a copy and it is hoped that Officers Commanding, more especially Commandants of Officers' Training Schools, will draw the attention of junior officers to the importance of the subjects dealt with herein.

For the assistance of officers with no knowledge of the language a glossary of the vernacular terms that occur in the pamphlet has been added.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 15th October, 1918.

A VERY RARE, CONFIDENTIAL HANDBOOK INTENDED TO
TEACH BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS IN INDIA A 'SYMPATHETIC
UNDERSTANDING OF SOCIAL HABITS AND OBSERVANCES'

17. INDIA, GOVERNMENT OF, ARMY DEPARTMENT –
*Memorandum on the Subject of Social and Official Intercourse
Between British Officers and Indians.* Kolkata: Superintendent
Government Printing, India, 1919. £195

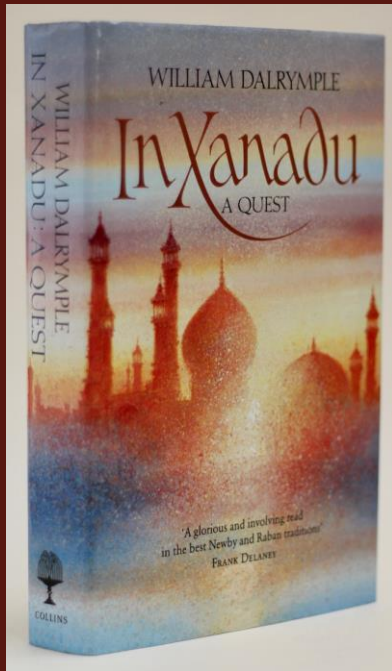
Octavo (160 x 103mm), pp. iv (preface, blank, glossary), 48. (Some light spotting and marking.) Stapled into original printed grey wrappers, as issued. (Wrappers slightly creased at edges, slightly spotted, damp-marked, small hole on spine.) A very good copy. *Provenance:* 'Andrew Melrose, Paternoster Row, [--]' (20th-century manuscript note on lower wrapper).

First edition. The *Memorandum on the Subject of Social and Official Intercourse Between British Officers and Indians* was published by the Government of India Army Department, to be issued to the officers of the British army stationed in the subcontinent. As the introductory memorandum from Major-General A.H. Bingley, Secretary to the Government of India, explains: '[i]n a country where the maintenance of good relations between British officers and Indian officers and men depends so much on a sympathetic understanding of social habits and observances, it is essential that junior officers should make every endeavour to acquire a knowledge of Indian customs by which means alone they will be able to avoid making mistakes that may prove serious. Nothing but experience and good feeling can teach an officer the necessary formalities for holding intercourse with Indian gentlemen; but it is believed that an intelligent perusal of this pamphlet originally written for the guidance of junior *Civil* officers, but equally applicable in the case of junior *Military* officers will be of great assistance to those who are not well acquainted with Indian conditions' (p. [i]).

Following a brief introduction, the text then sets out in a series of numbered paragraphs the aspects of life and culture in India which young officers needed to be familiar with, under the headings 'Necessity of a thorough knowledge of the vernaculars and of the customs of the people and also of the sympathetic treatment of Indians'; 'Treatment of Ruling Chiefs'; 'Treatment of the educated classes'; 'Treatment of Indian soldiers'; 'Avoidance of loss of temper'; 'Mode of address in conversation'; 'Necessity of an officer being accessible to all classes and of the patient hearing of applications and complaints'; 'Inadvisability of publicly rebuking

persons of position'; 'Arrangements for receiving visits'; 'Reception of visitors'; 'Steps necessary to prevent chaprassis offending visitors'; 'Reception of offerings'; 'Correspondence with Indian gentlemen in English'; 'Accessibility to subordinates'; 'Necessity of firmness with subordinates'; 'No subordinate should be allowed to acquire, or be reputed to have acquired, undue influence with an officer'; 'Inadvisability of giving certificates'; and 'The treatment a European officer may expect from Indians'. This is followed by two appendices: the first reprints Sir John Malcolm's instructions regarding intercourse between European officials and Indians, which was written in 1821 – the 'Introduction' judges that 'all the principles and much of the advice set forth in it, are applicable to the Punjab of the present day' (p. [1]) – and the second reprints a memorandum of 1907 from Major-General A.R. Martin to officers commanding all units of the Indian Army, which covers very similar topics. The work is prefaced by a brief glossary of the vernacular terms used in the text.

Apart from the two earlier texts reproduced in the appendices, the precursor of this work was the pre-war *Memorandum on the Subject of Social and Official Intercourse between European Officers and Indian Gentlemen* (Ranchi, 1913), which also reprinted Malcolm's instructions of 1821, and informed the text of this *Memorandum*. The present, 1919 memorandum is marked 'Confidential. Not to be shown in Annual Returns' on the upper wrappers, and it is very rare in either institutional collections or commerce; COPAC only locates one copy in UK institutional collections (IWM), to which, according to D. French, can be added a copy in the Royal Norfolk Regimental Museum (cf. *Military Identities: The Regimental System, the British Army, and the British People* (Oxford, 2005), p. 105, n. 38).



DALRYMPLE'S PRIZE-WINNING FIRST BOOK, *IN XANADU*

18. DALRYMPLE, William. *In Xanadu. A Quest.*
London: Mackays of Chatham plc for Collins, 1989.
£60

Octavo (233 x 150mm), pp. [6 (half-title, verso blank, title, colophon, illustrations, acknowledgements)], 314. 8 half-tone plates with photographic illustrations after Dalrymple printed recto-and-verso, 8 full-page maps after Ken Lewis. (A few light marginal marks, light spotting on edges of book block.) Original grey boards, spine lettered in gilt and with publisher's device in gilt, map endpapers after Ken Lewis, dustwrapper, retaining price. (Spine slightly leant, dustwrapper slightly creased at edges.) A very good copy, in a very good dustwrapper.

First edition. Dalrymple's first book, written at the age of twenty-two, recounts his remarkable journey from Jerusalem through the Middle East and across Asia to Xanadu, where he, and his travelling companions Laura and Louisa, became the first Westerners to see the ruins of Khubla Khan's palace for more than one hundred years. *In Xanadu* won the Scottish Arts Council Book Award and the

Yorkshire Post Book Award for Best First Work, and was shortlisted for the John Llewellyn-Rhys Memorial Prize; its enthusiastic reception and subsequent success established Dalrymple as one of the leading travel writers of his generation. The first edition has become increasingly scarce in recent years.

THE MIDDLE EAST

LOWER MESOPOTAMIA BETWEEN BAGHDAD AND THE PERSIAN GULF

HANDBOOKS PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
HISTORICAL SECTION OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE, No. 22

MESOPOTAMIA

February
1919

THE PRIVATELY PUBLISHED NARRATIVE OF AN ARISTOCRATIC ENGLISHWOMAN'S TRAVELS THROUGH THE MIDDLE EAST,
ILLUSTRATED WITH HER HUSBAND'S DRAWINGS



19. EGERTON, Harriet Catherine, Countess of ELLESMERE. *Journal of a Tour in the Holy Land, in May and June, 1840 ... With Lithographic Views, from Original Drawings, by Lord Francis Egerton*. London: Harrison and Co. 'for private circulation only; for the benefit of the Ladies' Hibernian Female School Society', 1841.

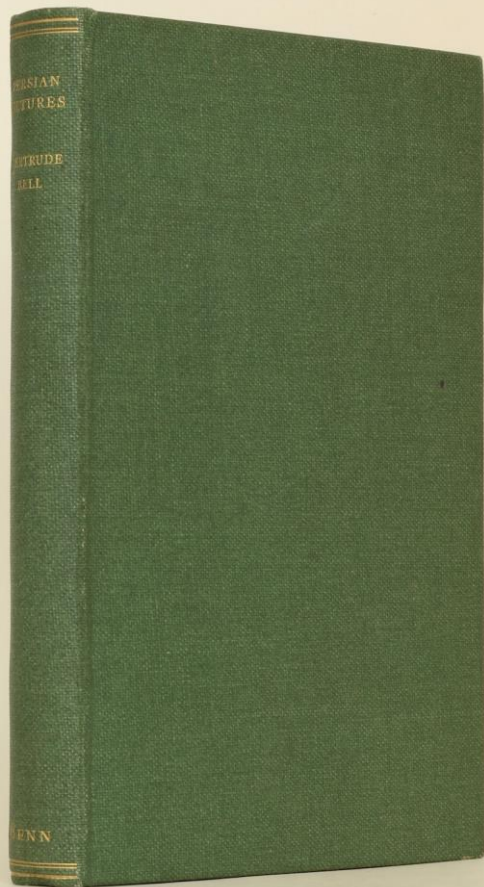
£275

Octavo (222 x 140mm), pp. [8 (half- title, title, preface and notice, versos blank)], 141, [1 (blank)], [2 (imprint, verso blank)]. Tinted lithographic frontispiece and 3 tinted lithographic plates by T. Allom after Francis Egerton, printed by C. Hullmandel, and wood-engraved illustrations in the text. (A few light spots, very light offsetting onto title (as often), very light marginal damp-mark on frontispiece.) Original green cloth by Edmonds and Remnants, London with their ticket on the lower pastedown, boards blocked in blind with central cartouche enclosed by borders of rules and dots, spine lettered in gilt and ruled in blind, lemon-yellow endpapers, uncut. (Spine slightly faded, light marking and slight lifting of cloth on boards, extremities a little rubbed and bumped, short superficial splits at spine-ends.) A very good copy in the original cloth.

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

The preface explains that, '[t]he profits arising from the sale of this work are for the benefit of the "Ladies' Hibernian Female School Society," which was formed in 1823, having, as its sole object, temporal and eternal interests of the *female* population of Ireland, by uniting a Scriptural education with those necessary arts of domestic and humble life of which they were, at that time, almost universally ignorant [...]. The Society has 232 schools, containing 13,696 scholars; a great proportion of whom are the children of Roman Catholics, who thankfully avail themselves of the instruction afforded them in these Protestant schools. The number of schools would be double, had the Committee funds commensurate with the demands upon them; and the fact that this is the *only Society* labouring in Ireland for the *exclusive* benefit of the *female* children of that country, affords a powerful plea for assistance from British Christians, and particularly from British ladies' ([A]4r).

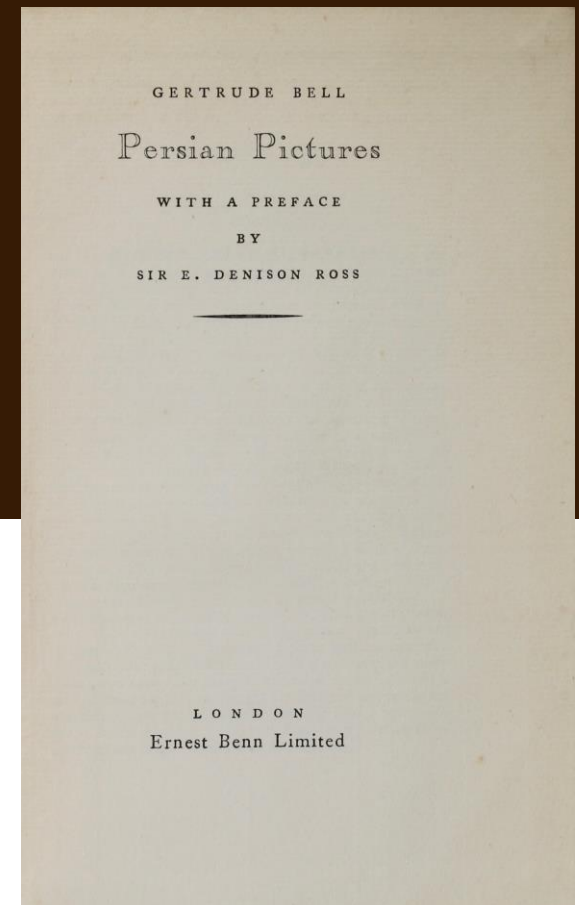
Abbey, *Travel* 384; Blackmer 536; Robinson, *Wayward Women*, pp. 112-113; Röhrich 1921; Theakstone, p. 90.



GERTRUDE BELL'S FIRST BOOK, AN ACCOUNT OF TRAVELS IN PERSIA IN THE LATE
NINETEENTH CENTURY, FROM THE LIBRARY OF JEREMY WILSON

20. BELL, Gertrude Margaret Lowthian.
*Persian Pictures. With a Preface by Sir E.
Denison Ross.* London: Hazell, Watson &
Viney Ld for Ernest Benn Limited, 1928.

£80



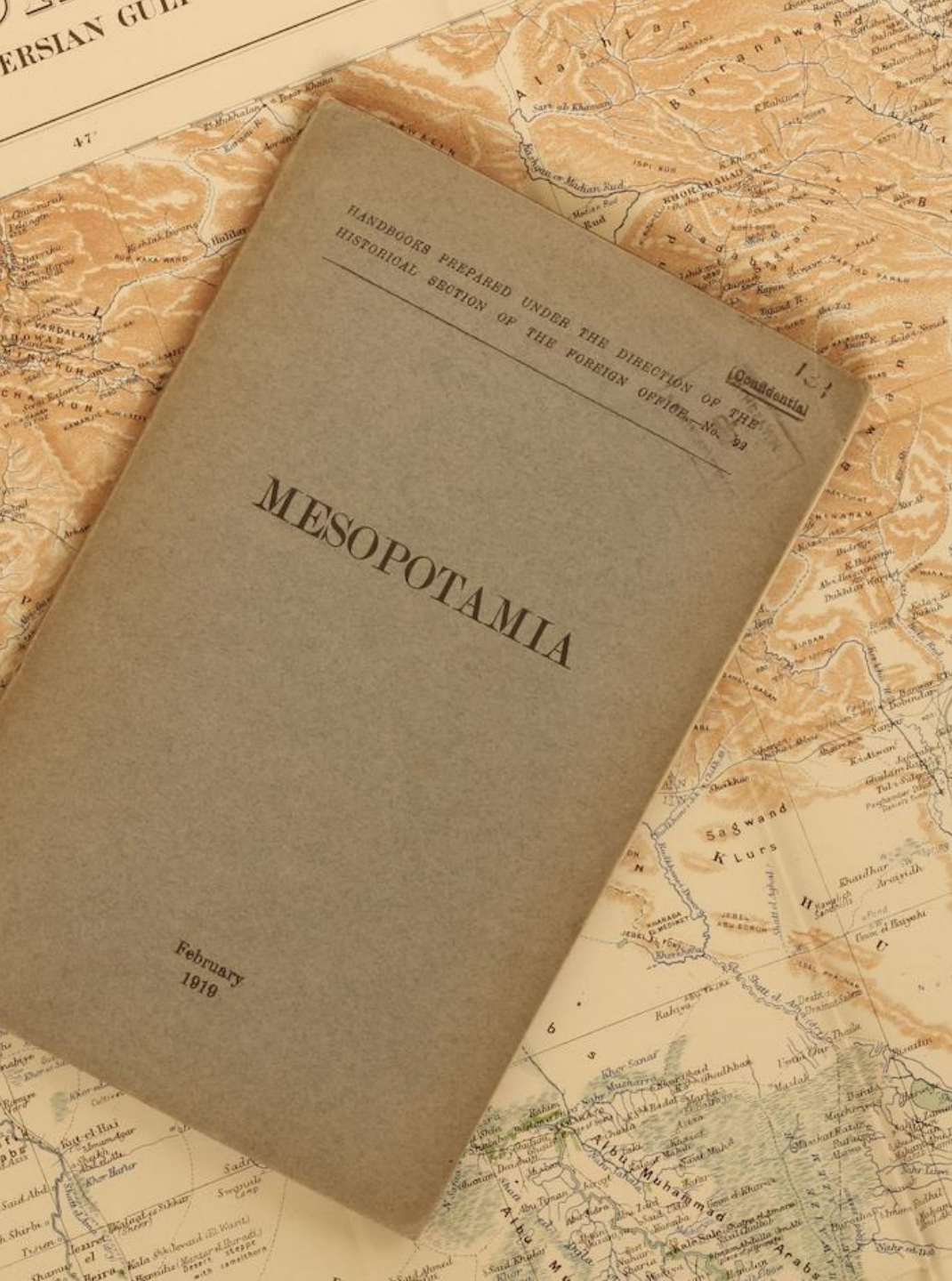
Octavo (218 x 142mm), pp. 198, [2 (blank, imprint)]. (A few light spots or marks.) Original green buckram, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, top edges gilt. (Light offsetting onto free endpapers, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped.) A very good copy. *Provenance*: Times Book Club, London (bookseller's ticket on lower pastedown) – Berry, Little Manor, Cortington, Nr Warminster (bookplate with partially legible manuscript insertion on upper pastedown and manuscript address on front free endpaper) – **Jeremy Michael Wilson** (1944-2017, *vide infra*).

Second edition, and the first published under the author's name. The traveller, archaeologist, and diplomat Gertrude Bell (1868-1926), was brought up in a wealthy and enlightened family, and grew up to be '[b]rilliant, opinionated, and quick at light repartee' (ODNB). She was educated at Queen's College, Harley Street, London and in April 1886 (aged seventeen), she entered Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, where her contemporaries 'were impressed by her athletic accomplishments – she could swim, fence, row, play tennis and hockey – as well as her breadth of reading and considerable self-confidence. Through solid study, seven hours per day, and after only two years, she gained a first in modern history in 1888' (*op. cit.*). In 1888-1889 Bell travelled through Europe, staying with her stepmother's brother-in-law, Sir Frank Lascelles, in Bucharest, where he was the British minister, and then travelling to Constantinople. In 1892, after three years in Britain, Bell travelled to Persia, where Lascelles had become the British minister, a visit which 'led to a formative romantic experience and also to the earliest manifestation of her outstanding literary and linguistic skills. Her stay was abruptly curtailed when her parents refused permission for her intended engagement to the embassy's first secretary, Henry George Gerald Cadogan (1859-1893), grandson of the third Earl Cadogan. [...] On her return to England she was persuaded to publish, anonymously, a series of her travel sketches adapted from her letters, *Safar Nameh: Persian Pictures* (1894), notable for their "vision of Persia as a land with a heroic past" and her depictions of the Persians as "kindly, hospitable, gifted people"' (*loc. cit.*).

Following Bell's death in 1926, *Safar Nameh* was reissued under the title *Persian Pictures* in the present edition, with a preface by the orientalist and linguist Sir Edward Denison Ross, the first director of London University's School of Oriental and African Studies.

Although not marked as such, this copy was previously in the collection of the distinguished Lawrence scholar Jeremy Wilson, the editor of T.E. Lawrence's *Minorities* (London, 1971), the author of the National Portrait Gallery catalogue *T.E. Lawrence: Lawrence of Arabia* (London, 1988) and of the authoritative biography *Lawrence of Arabia: The Authorised Biography of T.E. Lawrence* (London, 1989), and the co-founder, with his wife Nicole, of the Castle Hill Press, which has published scholarly editions of works by Lawrence and the definitive series of Lawrence's letters. Lawrence and Bell first met at Carchemish, and she wrote to her stepmother that she had met 'a young man called Lawrence (he is going to make a traveller)' (G. Bell, *The Letters* (London, 1927), I, pp. 305-306). Bell and Lawrence later worked together in the Arab Bureau during World War I. After hearing the news of her death, Lawrence wrote to her father, Sir Hugh Bell, 'I don't think I ever met anyone more entirely civilised, in the sense of her width of intellectual sympathy. And she was exciting too, for you never knew how far she would leap out in any direction, under the stimulus of some powerful expert who had engaged her mind in his direction' (letter of 4 November 1927).

Cf. *Wayward Women* p. 4 (first ed.).



**A RARE, CONFIDENTIAL ACCOUNT OF MESOPOTAMIA,
PREPARED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE FOR
DELEGATES TO THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE**

FROM THE LIBRARY OF JEREMY WILSON

21. FOREIGN OFFICE, HISTORICAL SECTION (publisher). *Mesopotamia. Handbooks Prepared under the Direction of the Historical Section of the Foreign Office. – No. 92.* [London: Historical Section of the Foreign Office], February 1919. **£495**

Octavo (216 x 136mm), pp. vi, 138. 2 large folding, colour-printed lithographic maps, loose (as issued) in pocket on lower pastedown. (Some very light marginal browning and creasing, maps with some clean tears on folds.) Original printed grey wrappers. (Slightly browned, rubbed and bumped at edges, spine ends chipped.) *Provenance:* '133' (manuscript [?]) accession number on upper wrapper, with partially illegible withdrawal inkstamp below) – **Jeremy Michael Wilson** (1944-2017, *vide infra*).

First edition. *Mesopotamia* is one of a series of handbooks prepared by the Foreign Office to assist the British delegates to the Paris Peace Conference, which commenced on 18 January 1919 and concluded on 16 January 1920 with the inauguration of the League of Nations. Dated 'February 1919', the handbook for Mesopotamia bears the classification 'Confidential' on the upper wrapper, as did the other handbooks in the series, but the complete series of 167 handbooks was made available to the public (with some excisions and revisions) when they were reissued in 1920 by His Majesty's Stationery Office, as the conference drew to a close.

G.W. Prothero, the General Editor of the series provided the context in which the handbooks were prepared in his introduction to the HMSO re-issue of the first volume in the series, *Austro-Hungary*: '[i]n the spring of 1917 the Foreign Office, in connection with the preparation which they were making for the work of the Peace Conference, established a special section whose duty it should be to provide the British Delegates to the Peace Conference with information in the most convenient form – geographical, economic, historical, social, religious and political – respecting the different countries, districts, islands, &c., with which they might have to deal. In addition, volumes were prepared on certain general subjects, mostly of an historical nature, concerning which it appeared that a special study would be useful. The historical information was compiled by trained writers on historical subjects, who (in most cases) gave their services without any remuneration. For the geographical sections valuable assistance was given by the Intelligence Division (Naval Staff) of the Admiralty; and for the economic sections, by the War Trade Intelligence Department,

which had been established by the Foreign Office. Of the maps accompanying the series, some were prepared by the above-mentioned department of the Admiralty, but the bulk of them were the work of the Geographical Section of the General Staff (Military Intelligence Division) of the War Office' (p. [3]).

Although not marked as such, this copy was previously in the collection of the distinguished Lawrence scholar Jeremy Wilson, the editor of T.E. Lawrence's *Minorities* (London, 1971), the author of the National Portrait Gallery catalogue *T.E. Lawrence: Lawrence of Arabia* (London, 1988) and the authoritative biography *Lawrence of Arabia: The Authorised Biography of T.E. Lawrence* (London, 1989), and the co-founder, with his wife Nicole, of the Castle Hill Press, which has published scholarly editions of works by Lawrence and the definitive series of Lawrence's letters. The Peace Conference's decisions on the fate of post-war Mesopotamia were strongly contested by Lawrence, and he wrote a scathing 'Report on Mesopotamia', which was published in the *Sunday Times* on 22 August 1922, which was highly critical of British policy and administration in the region.

Although this confidential report is represented in UK institutional collections, presumably due to its official distribution, it is very scarce in commerce, especially in its original binding.

SEVEN
PILLARS
OF
WISDOM

T. E.
LAWRENCE

complete and
unabridged

JONATHAN CAPE

THE FIRST TRADE EDITION OF *SEVEN PILLARS OF WISDOM*
WITH THE SCARCE DUSTWRAPPER,
FROM THE LIBRARY OF JEREMY WILSON

22. **LAWRENCE, Thomas Edward.** *Seven Pillars of Wisdom. A Triumph.* [Edited by A.W. Lawrence.] London: The Alden Press for Jonathan Cape, 1935.

£750

Quarto (251 x 190mm), pp. 672. Frontispiece and 47 photogravure plates by John Swain & Son after Augustus John, Eric Kennington, Lawrence, and others, 4 folding maps printed by The Chiswick Press, Ltd in red and black and bound to throw clear, and 7 illustrations in the text, 3 full-page. Original brown buckram gilt by A.W. Bain & Co., Ltd, upper board blocked in gilt with text and crossed sword design, spine lettered in gilt, top edges brown, others uncut, entirely unopened except where top edges cut or plates inserted (as issued), original beige dustwrapper printed in black, not price-clipped. (Extremities minimally rubbed, dustwrapper with a few light marks, some creasing and tears causing some losses, reinforced on the verso with adhesive tape.) A very good, unopened copy with the scarce dustwrapper. *Provenance:* Ireland & Allan, Ltd., Vancouver (bookseller's ticket on lower pastedown) – **Jeremy Michael Wilson** (1944-2017, *vide infra*).

Third English and first published edition, first impression with the illustrations on pp. 304 and 305 incorrectly located in 'Illustrations'. Lawrence began making notes on his role in the Arab Revolt towards the end of World War I, and much of the first draft of his celebrated account of his experiences was written during the Paris Peace Conference in early 1919. Much to Lawrence's dismay, this draft was lost at Reading railway station in November 1919, and a second draft, based on his recollection of the lost manuscript, was completed in 1920, and then, following corrections and revisions, a third draft was prepared, which was printed in 1922 on the presses of the *Oxford Times* in an edition of eight copies intended for Lawrence's use (the 'Oxford Edition'), of which only six copies survive intact (four in institutional collections). On the basis of criticism from literary friends and comments from former comrades, Lawrence edited the text heavily, and in 1926 he published the 'Subscribers' or 'Cranwell' edition, a private edition of *circa* 211 copies, which was, as Lawrence wrote to the bookseller Henry Sotheran Ltd on 24 April 1925, 'being given only to my friends and their friends. No copies are for sale'. After Lawrence's death in May 1935 the text was finally published in a trade edition by Jonathan Cape in July 1935 in tandem with a limited edition of 750 copies. Such was the book's popularity that the first impression was quickly exhausted and second, third and fourth impressions were printed in the following month (August 1935). Although the print run of the trade edition was large, relatively few copies survive with the original dustwrapper, and fewer still in such fine condition as this copy, with all the quires unopened.

This copy is not marked as such, but was previously in the collection of the distinguished Lawrence scholar Jeremy Wilson, the editor of T.E. Lawrence's *Minorities* (London, 1971), and the author of the National Portrait Gallery catalogue *T.E. Lawrence: Lawrence of Arabia* (London, 1988) and the authoritative biography *Lawrence of Arabia: The Authorised Biography of T.E. Lawrence* (London, 1989). Jeremy Wilson was also the co-founder, with his wife Nicole, of the Castle Hill Press, which has published scholarly editions of works by Lawrence and the definitive series of Lawrence's letters. The Castle Hill Press' first publication was *Seven Pillars of Wisdom. A Triumph. The Complete 1922 Text. Edited by Jeremy Wilson* (Fordingbridge, 1997), which was the first publication of the text of the 'Oxford Edition', and this was followed by further editions of the 1922 text as well as a parallel text edition of the 1922 and 1926 texts.

O'Brien A042.



T. E. LAWRENCE *from a portrait by* AUGUSTUS JOHN

**FIRST EDITION, TRADE ISSUE OF *REVOLT IN THE DESERT*,
FROM THE COLLECTION OF JEREMY WILSON**

Octavo (233 x 160mm), pp. [2 (half-title, verso blank)], 446. Title printed in red and black. Frontispiece after Augustus John, 15 plates after Eric Kennington, Augustus John, William Roberts, *et al.*, and one folding map bound to throw clear and printed in red and black, map and one plate retaining tissue guards. Advertisement for Cape's 'new and cheaper edition' of Doughty's *Travels in Arabia Deserta* tipped in between pp. 434 and 435. (Light spotting on deckle edges.) Original light brown buckram, spine lettered in gilt, publisher's device in blind on lower board, top edges brown, others uncut, dustwrapper, not price-clipped. (Extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped, spine-ends slightly faded, light rubbing on lower board, offsetting on endpapers, dustwrapper marked, creased and torn at edges, faded and torn with loss on spine.) A very good copy. *Provenance*: P.P. Wessel, 1927 (ownership inscription on upper pastedown) – **Jeremy Michael Wilson** (*vide infra*).

First edition, trade issue. *Revolt in the Desert* was an abridgement of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, and was written by Lawrence to defray some of the significant expenses incurred by the lavish and painstaking production of the 'Subscriber's' or 'Cranwell' edition of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, which had grown from an initial estimate of £3,000 to some £13,000. The abridgement 'was undertaken in 1926 by Lawrence himself with the help of some of his fellow servicemen, the earlier attempt by Edward Garnett having been set aside. Taking a set of proofs of the Cranwell edition and using a brush and purple ink, Lawrence marked out sections of the text. Whole chapters and large portions of others were dropped. [...] [O]f 652 pages 211 were omitted entirely' (O'Brien). *Revolt in the Desert* was first published in March 1927 in limited and trade issues, and enjoyed great success in both Britain and America – by May 1927 more than 90,000 copies had been sold, which enabled Lawrence to pay off the costs of *Seven Pillars* and to exercise his contractual right to forbid Cape to print any further impressions of the work. This copy retains the tipped-in publisher's flyer for Cape's 'new and cheaper edition' of Doughty's *Travels in Arabia Deserta* with an introduction by Lawrence, which is frequently missing.

This copy is not marked as such, but was previously in the collection of the distinguished Lawrence scholar Jeremy Wilson, the editor of T.E. Lawrence's *Minorities* (London, 1971), and the author of the National Portrait Gallery catalogue *T.E. Lawrence: Lawrence of Arabia* (London, 1988) and the authoritative biography *Lawrence of Arabia: The Authorised Biography of T.E. Lawrence* (London, 1989). Jeremy Wilson was also the co-founder, with his wife Nicole, of the Castle Hill Press, which has published scholarly editions of works by Lawrence and the definitive series of Lawrence's letters. One of the later publications of the Castle Hill Press was *War in the Desert* (Salisbury, 2016), which was the first publication of the abridgement of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* begun by Lawrence and Edward Garnett in 1922, which was abandoned and then supplanted by *Revolt in the Desert*.

O'Brien A102.

T. E. LAWRENCE
THE MINT

A day-book of the R.A.F. Depot between
August and December 1922
with later notes

by
352087 A/c ROSS

PRINTED PAPER RATE

To

JONATHAN CAPE LTD.
30 BEDFORD SQUARE
LONDON W.C.1

Please write in BLOCK CAPITALS
I would like to see a
copy of Now & Then
NAME AND ADDRESS

SQUARE

FROM THE LIBRARY OF JEREMY WILSON

24. LAWRENCE, T.E. *The Mint. A Day-Book of the R.A.F. Depot between August and December 1922 with Later Notes, by 352087 A/c Ross. Edited by A.W. Lawrence.* London: The Alden Press for Jonathan Cape, 1955.

£295

Quarto in 8s (246 x 185mm), pp. [2 (half-title)], 206. Title printed in red and black. (A few light marginal marks.) Original RAF-blue buckram boards by A.W. Bain & Co. Ltd., spine lettered and decorated in gilt, upper board blocked in blind with RAF eagle device, top edges blue, dustwrapper, unclipped and retaining prices on both flaps. (Extremities very lightly rubbed, dustwrapper slightly marked, as often, edges slightly creased, some small chips and tears.). A very good, clean copy in the dustwrapper. *Provenance:* **Jeremy Wilson** (ownership signature on front free endpaper and booklabel on upper pastedown).

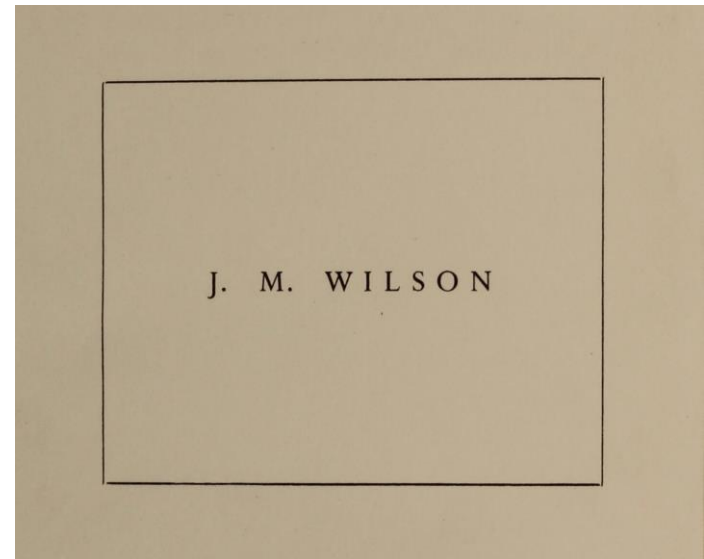
First British edition, the trade issue. 'One of Lawrence's avowed purposes in joining the RAF, though not the only one, was to write of the ranks from the inside. He began immediately making notes when he enlisted in 1922. With his dismissal in January 1923, because of unfavourable publicity, the project was set aside, not to be taken up again until he was posted to India in 1927. [...] While in India he edited the text of his earlier notes and began revisions. In March 1928 he sent a clean copy of the revised text to Edward Garnett. Garnett had copies typed which were circulated to a small circle, among them Air Marshal Trenchard. [...] Trenchard's concerned response led Lawrence to guarantee that it would not be published at least until 1950. Later revisions were made by Lawrence in the last months of his life with a possible view to publication in a private edition on a handpress' (O'Brien, pp. 119-120).

An American edition was printed in 1936 to forestall a possible piracy, but the present edition was printed from a later, revised version of the text. The type was set up by Cape in 1948, but publication was delayed until 1955, when an officer described unfavourably by Lawrence died. The British edition appeared in two issues: the limited issue and the present trade issue 'which had all objectionable words lifted out of the text, leaving blank spaces' (*loc. cit.*).

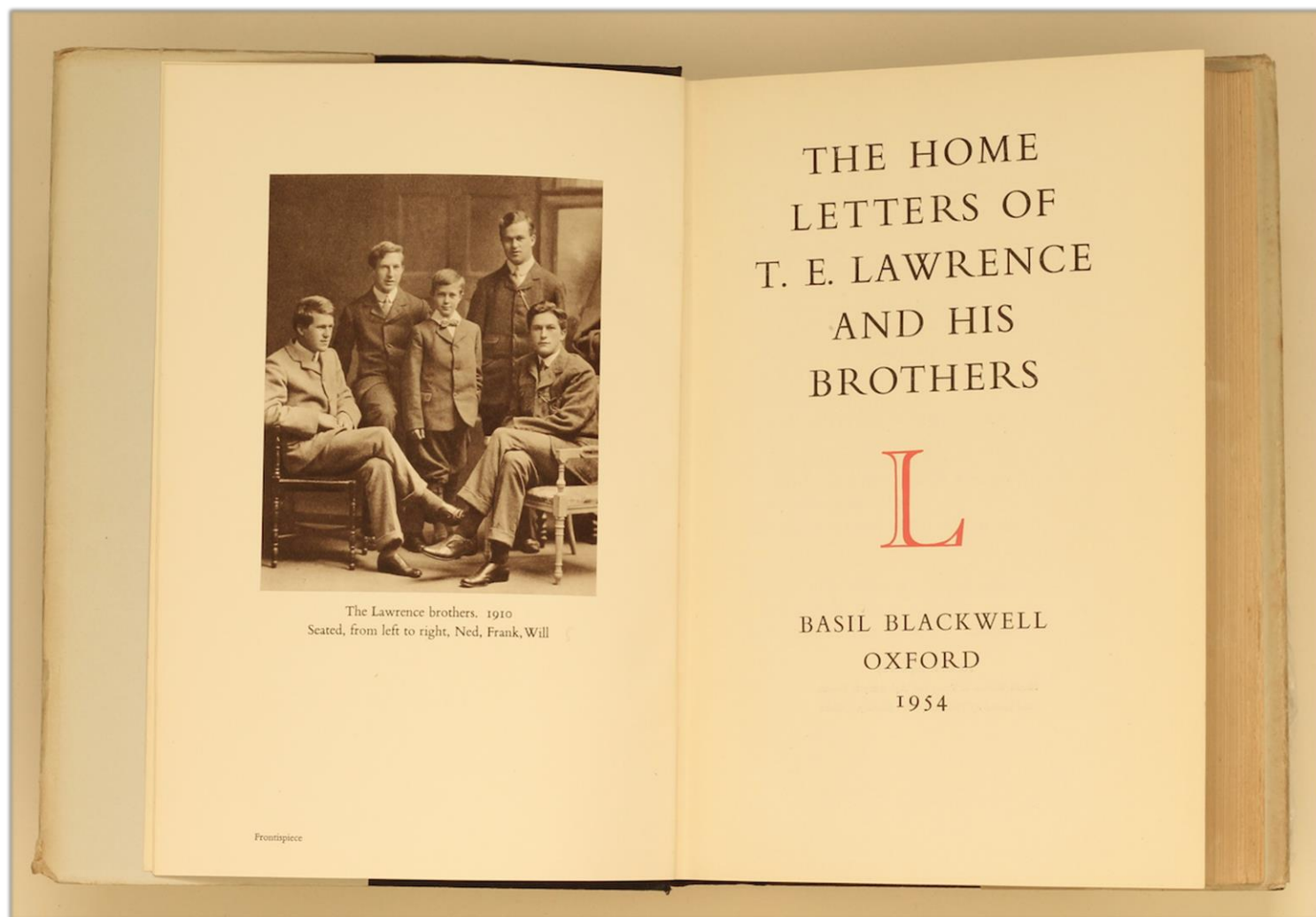
This copy was formerly in the library of the distinguished Lawrence scholar Jeremy Wilson, the editor of T.E. Lawrence's *Minorities* (London, 1971), and the author of the National Portrait Gallery catalogue *T.E. Lawrence: Lawrence of Arabia* (London, 1988) and the authoritative biography *Lawrence of Arabia: The Authorised*

Biography of T.E. Lawrence (London, 1989). Jeremy Wilson was also the co-founder, with his wife Nicole, of the Castle Hill Press, which has published scholarly editions of works by Lawrence – including *'The Mint' and Later Writings about Service Life* (2009) – and the definitive series of Lawrence's letters. Loosely inserted is a postcard soliciting subscriptions to Cape's periodical *Now & Then*.

O'Brien A173.



AN IMPORTANT ASSOCIATION COPY FROM THE LIBRARY OF LAWRENCE'S OFFICIAL BIOGRAPHER,
BEQUEATHED TO HIM BY THE LAWRENCE SCHOLAR LILITH FRIEDMAN



25. LAWRENCE, T.E., William George LAWRENCE, and Frank Helier LAWRENCE. *The Home Letters of T.E. Lawrence and his*
Edited by Montagu Robert Lawrence. Oxford: Hazell Watson & Viney Ltd for Basil Blackwell, 1954. £295

Octavo (229 x 153mm), pp. xvi, 731, [1 (blank)]. Title printed in red and black, text printed in Roman and Greek characters. Half-tone frontispiece and 19 half-tone plates, all but one with illustrations after T.E. Lawrence, B.H. Liddell Hart, *et al.* recto-and-verso. Illustrations and plans in the text, 4 full-page, and one full-page facsimile of a letter by Churchill. (A few light marks.) Original dark blue cloth by The Kemp Hall Bindery, spine lettered in gilt, black-and-red printed dustwrapper, not price-clipped. (Extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped, dustwrapper slightly darkened and creased on spine, marked on lower panel, creased and darkened on spine, edges slightly creased and chipped.) A very good copy. *Provenance*: **Dr Lilith Friedman** (initials 'L.F.' on front free endpaper, occasional check-marks, apparently by Friedman, on T.E. Lawrence's letters; bequeathed to:) – **Jeremy Michael Wilson** (1944-2017).

First edition. 'This collection of letters, edited by [T.E. Lawrence's] brother M.R. Lawrence, supplements the David Garnett collection of 1938. The letters included here for the most part cover his early years; fully two thirds of those included are from before the war. The two collections provide a remarkable picture of the range and scope of Lawrence's letter-writing from his youth to the end of his life. The letters of his brothers Frank and Will, both of whom died in the First World War, are also included. The whole reflects what was a truly remarkable family. This collection is a primary source for the pre-war correspondence of Lawrence' (O'Brien, pp. 167-168).

This copy was previously in the library of the Lawrence scholar Lilith Friedman, who worked with John Mack on his biography *A Prince of our Disorder* (Boston, 1976) and with Lawrence's authorised biographer Jeremy Wilson for some twenty years on numerous projects, including *Lawrence of Arabia*, where her assistance is acknowledged with the words, '[t]his book would not have been completed, even now, without the years of work contributed by Dr Lilith Friedman. She has patiently and painstakingly followed up thousands of queries and has remained cheerful even when the search proved fruitless' (p. 1157). After her death it was bequeathed, with many of her books on Lawrence, to Jeremy Wilson.

T.E. Lawrence's letters are prefaced by Winston Churchill's 'Allocution', given at Oxford High School at the unveiling of the Memorial to Lawrence in 1936, together with a facsimile of Churchill's 1954 letter 'readily' consenting to allow the allocution to

be reprinted here. Wilson discovered the background to and the true origin of this letter in 'about 1969', when he met the publisher Sir Basil Blackwell, as he explained in 'Defending Lawrence' in *Finest Hour* (vol. 169 (2015), p. 50). Apparently the inclusion of Churchill's 1936 'Allocution' was proposed by Sarah and M.R. Lawrence, and Blackwell wrote to the prime minister requesting his permission to reprint the allocution, and also to write a prefatory note for the volume, which was intended (unbeknownst to Churchill) to counter the attacks on Lawrence in Richard Aldington's forthcoming *Lawrence of Arabia: A Biographical Enquiry*: 'Blackwell felt that if Churchill added a note introducing his 1936 speech in which he stated that his view of Lawrence was unchanged, it would help preserve his friend's reputation'.

Churchill's secretary, Jane Portal, replied to Blackwell's request with the words, '"[w]ith regard to the paragraph you suggest 'introducing' the tribute; it would be most helpful if you could send a draft of what you would think suitable, with what Sir Winston said on that occasion and he can then alter it if necessary and also sign it." Blackwell was surprised, but did his best in a brief note to mimic Churchill's oratory style' and his draft was returned 'almost exactly' the same, apart from the omission of an adapted Shakespeare quote, 'typed out on Downing Street notepaper and signed by the Prime Minister. [...] Blackwell printed the letter in facsimile, leaving readers (except Blackwell!) in no doubt about its authenticity'.

Cohen, *Churchill*, B145.1; O'Brien A246.

THE FINELY-PRINTED FIRST EDITION OF A 'MAJOR COLLECTION OF LETTERS BY LAWRENCE'



26. LAWRENCE, T.E. and Richard KENNEDY (artist). *Letters to Leeds, with a Commentary by E.T. Leeds. Edited and with an Introduction by J.M. Wilson with a Memoir of E.T. Leeds by D.B. Harden.* Andoversford: The Whittington Press, 1988. £275

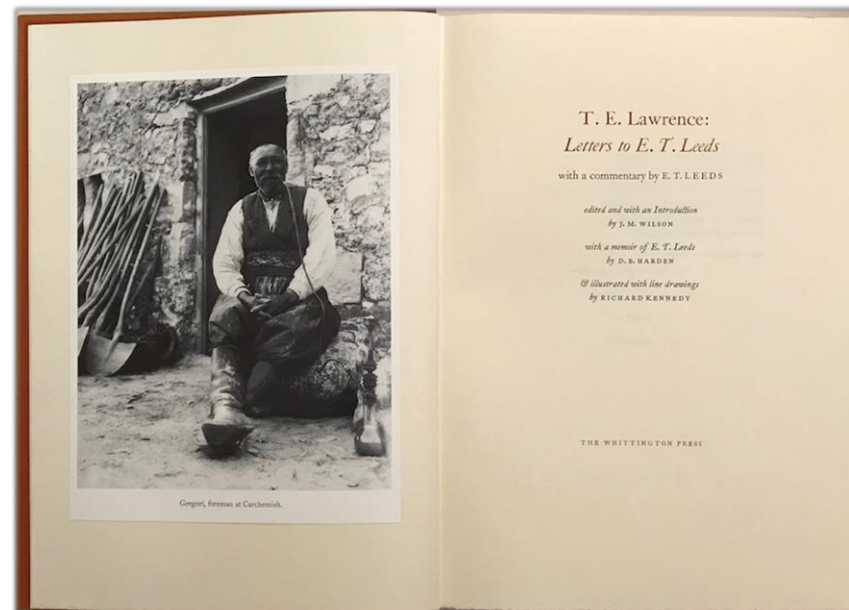
Quarto (282 x 200mm), pp. xxii, [2 (editorial note, verso blank)], 140, [4 (colophon and 3 blank pp.)]. Title printed in brown and black. Mounted photographic frontispiece, 10 illustrations after Richard Kennedy printed in ochre, 9 full-page, other illustrations in the text, 6 plates bearing illustrations recto-and-verso, some after Lawrence. Original cloth-backed boards by The Fine Bindery, spine lettered in gilt, upper board with design after Kennedy, original slipcase. (Slipcase minimally rubbed at extremities.) **A fine copy.** *Provenance:* Henry Sotheran Ltd, London (bookseller's ticket on upper and pencilled stock and price codes on front flyleaf).

First edition, limited to 750 copies, this no. 386 of 650 bound in quarter buckram. A 'major collection of letters by Lawrence [... which] are especially revealing of the Carchemish period' (O'Brien), comprising fifty-three letters from Lawrence to Leeds (the Assistant to the Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford), dating from 1909 to 1935, and relating principally to archaeological matters (some thirty-six were written from Carchemish): '[t]his new information is interesting enough in itself – but it is also extremely important in other ways. First, because it sheds new light on the early relationship between Lawrence and D.G. Hogarth, and,

second, because it makes nonsense of the reasons suggested by some biographers for Lawrence's appointment to the British Museum's Carchemish excavations. The evidence is therefore immensely important' (J.M. Wilson, quoted in the prospectus for the work).

This copy does not contain the loosely-inserted errata slip by J.M. Wilson dated 1990, which is found in some copies but not noted by either Butcher or O'Brien.

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



THE RARE OFFPRINT OF AN EARLY PAPER BY FREYA STARK

ON PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIAN INSCRIPTIONS

27. STARK, Freya Madeline. 'Some Pre-Islamic Inscriptions on the Frankincense Route in Southern Arabia', offprint from: *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, July 1939, pp. 479-498. [London:] Royal Asiatic Society, 1939. £15

Octavo (213 x 140mm), pp. 479-498. Frontispiece 'Sketch Map of the Hadhramahaut' numbered II and 8 half-tone photographic plates numbered III-X, each bearing 2 photographs. Original buff printed wrappers. (Very slightly dusty.) A fine copy in very good wrappers.

First separately published edition. This paper, which was given by Stark at the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society on 12 January 1939, was based on her researches undertaken while travelling in Arabia. Stark had first gone to the Hadhramaut of Southern Arabia in 1935, in search of an ancient trade route. After falling ill, Stark was evacuated by air by the RAF to hospital in Aden, where she convalesced before returning to Britain. In 1936 she published *The Southern Gates of Arabia*, which won the Royal Geographical Society's Mungo Park Medal and 'is often considered a classic of travel writing' (ODNB). In 1937-1938 Stark returned to Arabia, with the archaeologist Gertrude Caton-Thompson, to undertake a dig sponsored by the RGS and Lord Wakefield, but returned on her own – travelling by camel through the desert – after disputes arose between the two travellers.

In this paper Stark discusses the work that she undertook during the Wakefield expedition and on her return journey, collecting and recording details of the inscriptions discovered. She introduces the work with the thoughts that, '[t]he importance of such inscriptions can be gauged when we consider that practically all we know of early South Arabian history is based upon them. They have given us our dates and our king-lists and the succession of the four great

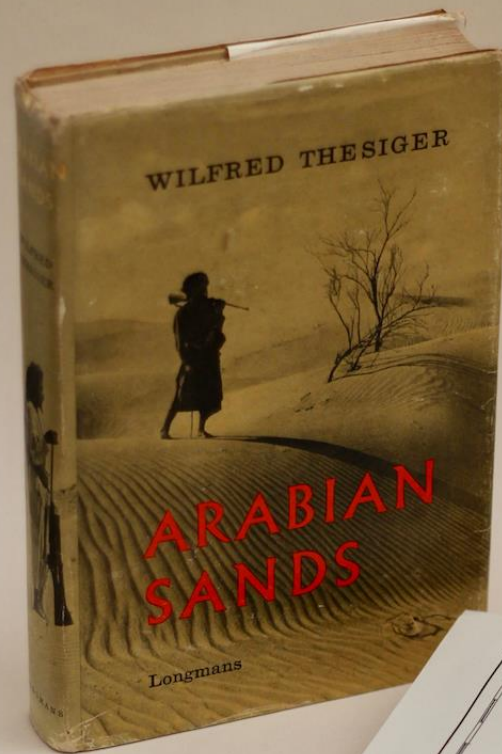
empires of the land, for which otherwise we had no authority other than vague references in classical writers. One of the great events of pre-Islamic history, the breaking of the dam at Mārib and the dispersal of the tribes, would not have been recognized by us as historical at all, and would certainly not have been dated if it were not for the great Mārib inscription. The early travellers, Arnaud, Glaser, and Hálévy, risked their lives to collect these things. Theirs must ever be the honoured names in the study of all South Arabian history' (p. 480). Stark then explains that, '[n]o one has ever yet followed in its entire length the line of this great trade route, from where it begins at Cana to where it ends at Petra, and the frankincense from Zufar and the varied merchandise from India arrived together' – only some sections of the route had been explored and inscriptions recorded (*loc. cit.*).

The paper concludes with remarks by the diplomat, author, and Arabist Stewart Perowne (1901-1989), whom Stark had assisted. Stark and Perowne would marry in 1947 (she seems not to have been aware of his homosexuality) and separated in 1952.

This offprint is rare, and COPAC only records one copy in UK collections, at the Royal Asiatic Society.

'NO MAN CAN LIVE THIS LIFE AND EMERGE UNCHANGED. HE
WILL CARRY, HOWEVER FAINT, THE IMPRINT OF THE
DESERT, THE BRAND WHICH MARKS THE NOMAD'

28. THESIGER, Sir Wilfred Patrick. *Arabian Sands*.
London: Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co Ltd for
Longmans, Green and Co Ltd, 1959. £195



Octavo (220 x 148mm), pp. xvi, 326, [2 (blank)]; photographic frontispiece and 23 plates bearing 68 photographic illustrations recto-and-verso after Thesiger, 8 maps in the text after K.C. Jordan, 5 full-page, and one colour-printed folding map 'The Empty Quarter from Traverses by W. Thesiger by The Royal Geographical Society 1945-50' after K.C. Jordan, loose as issued in pocket on lower pastedown. (A few light spots, soft creasing on upper corners of some quires, splitting on block between quires 8-9 and 15-16.) Original cream boards, spine lettered in gilt and black, dustwrapper illustrated with photographs by Thesiger, retaining price. (Extremities lightly bumped, a few light spots on endpapers, dustwrapper slightly spotted, rubbed and chipped at edges, neat adhesive tape reinforcements on verso.) A very good copy.

First edition. *Arabian Sands* was Thesiger's first book – and, in his opinion, 'his finest' (ODNB) – and recounts his travels with the Bedu through the Empty Quarter between 1945 and 1950. 'The empty quarter or Rub' al-Khali had been crossed by Bertram Thomas in 1931 and by Harry St John Philby in 1932. Understandably Thomas had followed the easiest route. Philby's journey, on the other hand, involved a trek of 400 miles between wells, which Thesiger as an epic of desert exploration. Despite such important journeys, vast areas of the empty quarter still remained unexplored. Thesiger first crossed the empty quarter in 1946-7, a journey of 2000 miles that began and ended at Salala, on Arabia's south coast. In February 1947 he met Salim bin Kabina, a sixteen-year-old Bedu of the Rashid tribe, who, together with Salim bin Ghabaisha, also of the Rashid, became Thesiger's inseparable companion during his years in Arabia. Bin Kabina and bin Ghabaisha accompanied his second crossing of the empty quarter, in 1947-8, and his later journeys, in 1949 and 1950, in Oman' (*op. cit.*).

Due to strikes by the printers and binders, *Arabian Sands* was not published until October 1959, but, once available, it was 'immediately successful, acclaimed enthusiastically by readers and reviewers alike' (A. Maitland *Wilfred Thesiger. The Life of the Great Explorer* (London: 2006), p. 379). Particularly noteworthy were the

reactions of Sir John Glubb and Philby: the former 'praised Thesiger in *The Times* as "perhaps the last, and certainly one of the greatest, of the British travellers among the Arabs", while [...] Philby asserted that "The crowning touches have been placed on this exploratory activity in Arabia by Wilfred Thesiger, who is probably the greatest of all the explorers"' (*loc. cit.*). Sales did, however, slow after the initial enthusiasm, and in July 1964 a fire at one of Longmans warehouses destroyed the remaining stock of *Arabian Sands*, and the first edition has become increasingly scarce in commerce (*cf. op. cit.* p. 401).

P.N. Grover, 'Bibliography of Works by Sir Wilfred Thesiger', p. 271.



'A PERSONAL FAVOURITE'

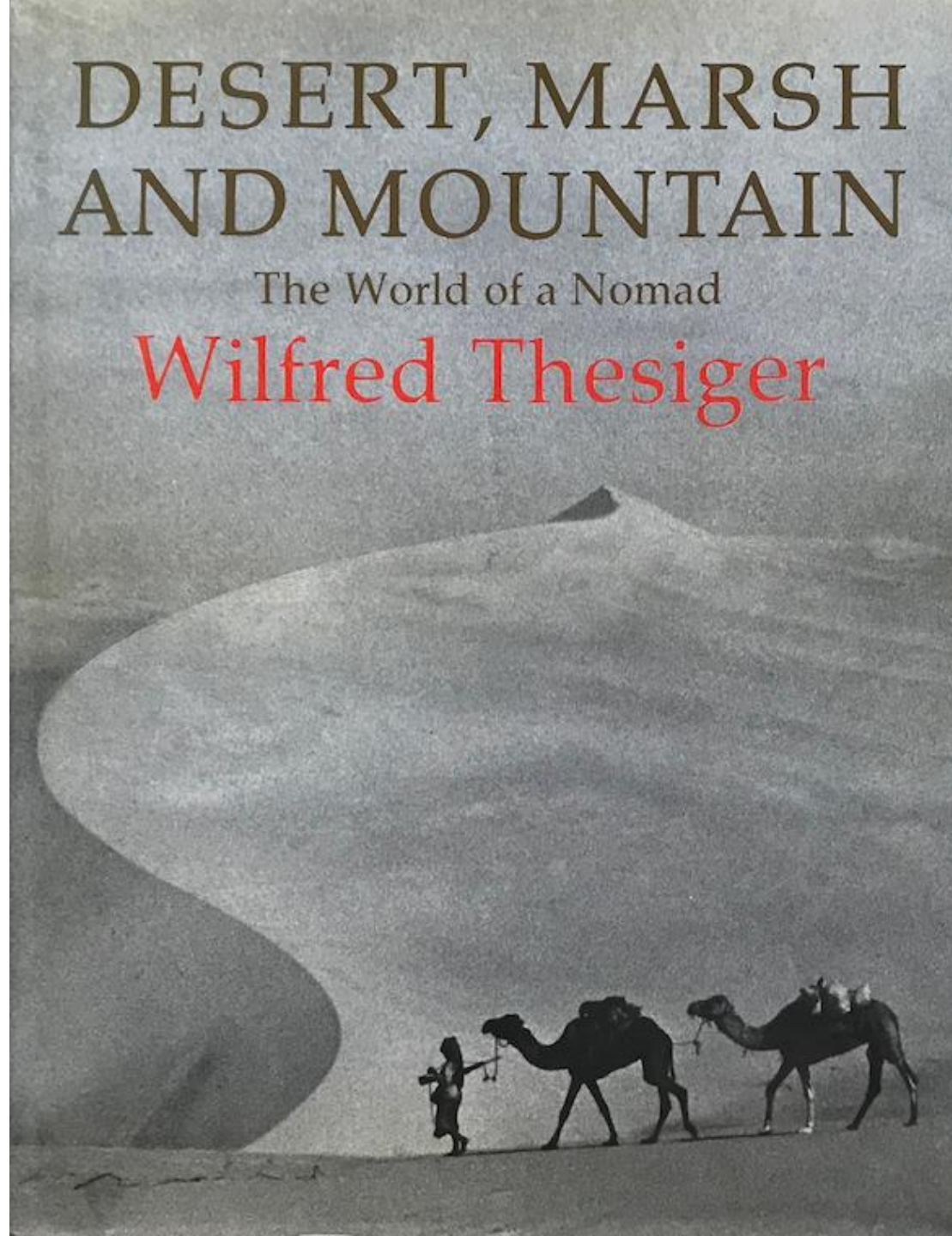
29. **THESIGER, Sir Wilfred Patrick.** *Desert Marsh and Mountain. The World of a Nomad.* London: W. & J. Mackay Limited for William Collins Sons and Co Ltd, 1979. **£150**

Quarto (269 x 207mm), pp. 3-304, [2 (blank)]. Numerous photographic illustrations after Thesiger, *et al.*, maps after Tom Stalker-Miller, some full- or double-page. (Small mark on p. 143.) Original brown boards, spine titled in gilt, photographically-illustrated dustwrapper after Thesiger, retaining price. (Dustwrapper slightly creased at edges, short tear at top corner of lower flap.). Overall a very good copy. *Provenance*: **Gritta Weil** (1924-2009).

First edition. A superbly illustrated record of Thesiger's travels in Abyssinia, Yemen, Persia, Iraq, Afghanistan and Chitral, dating from 1910 (the year of his birth) to 1978, which is prefaced by a 'Biographical Summary and List of Principal Travels, 1910-78' and a short-title list of 'Other Books and Articles by Wilfred Thesiger'. In the foreword to the revised 1993 edition published by Motivate, Thesiger commented that '[t]his book has always been a personal favourite, capturing as it does the wide scope of my journeys and my affinity with the nomadic way of life. Journeying at walking pace under conditions of some hardship, I was happiest when I had no communication with the outside world, and was utterly dependent on my tribal companions'.

This copy was previously in the library of Gritta Weil, friend and literary associate of the travel writer Gavin Young, who dedicated *An Eye on the World* (1998) to Gritta, 'my wonderful sea anchor'. Young had travelled with Thesiger in the marshes of Iraq, and Weil has marked a number of pages with slips of paper, including p. 174, where Thesiger notes that Young 'had an instinctive understanding and affection for the Madan'.

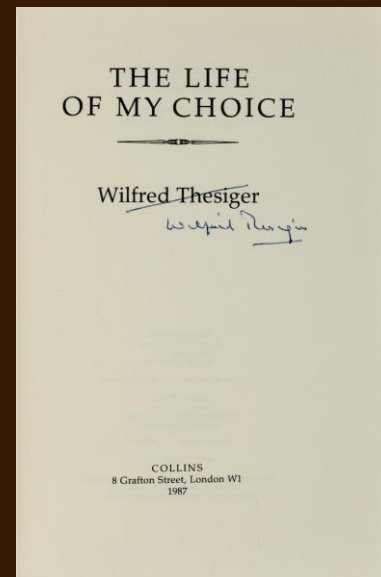
P.N. Grover, 'Bibliography of Works by Sir Wilfred Thesiger', p. 271.



THESIGER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY, WHICH HE JUDGED ONE OF 'THE BOOKS THAT HAVE REALLY
MATTERED TO ME', SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR

30. THESIGER, Sir Wilfred Patrick. *The Life of My Choice*. London: Redwood Burn Limited for William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd, 1987. £95

Octavo (229 x 154mm), pp. 459, [5 (blank)]. 16 plates with black-and-white photographic illustrations after Thesiger and others. Maps in the text, 7 double-page and 4 full-page. Original publisher's black boards titled in gilt on the spine, dustwrapper, upper panel with portrait of Thesiger after Anthony Devas, not price-clipped. (A little rubbed and bumped at edges, small mark at foot of spine, a few small marks on edges of book block, dustwrapper faded on spine, rubbed and creased at edges.) A very good, internally clean copy.

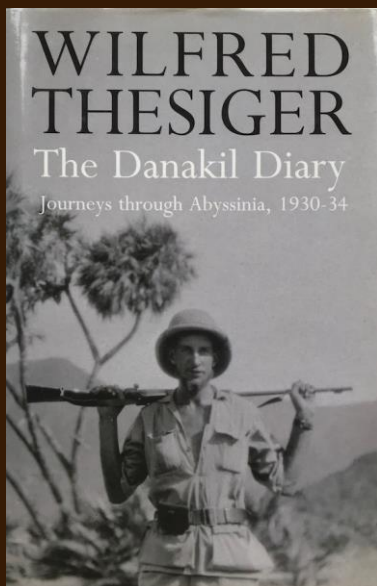


First edition, third issue ('Second Reprint'). **Signed on the title 'Wilfred Thesiger'** in ballpoint pen, below the author's struck-through name. *The Life of My Choice*, Thesiger's autobiography, describes his childhood in Abyssinia, his military service during World War II in Abyssinia under Wingate and in the Western Desert with the SAS under David Stirling, and his later expeditions throughout Africa and the Middle East. 'Whether he is describing the daily events of travel or documenting his wartime experiences in Abyssinia and the Western Desert, Thesiger builds a systematic portrait of their backgrounds, context, historical implications, personalities and atmosphere with superbly unobtrusive craftsmanship and care. The labour involved in drawing these threads together, weaving a pattern of experiences, any one of which by itself would have represented a lifetime highlight for the ordinary individual, has been immense and ultimately fulfilling. *The Life of My Choice* began as an autobiographical "fragment" and

grew into what can only be described as a literary masterpiece, which, it has been argued, surpasses in scale and achievement even the greatest examples of Thesiger's earlier writing' (*Geographical Journal* vol. 154 (1988), pp. 259-260).

The first edition of *The Life of My Choice* was published in May 1987, and two further printings appeared in 1987. The critical and commercial approval was matched by Thesiger's own, as Alexander Maitland records: '[a]t the age of ninety he stated without a moment's hesitation: "The books that have really mattered to me have been *Arabian Sands*, *The Marsh Arabs* and *The Life of My Choice*' (*Wilfred Thesiger. The Life of the Great Explorer* (London, 2006), p. 400).

Cf. P.N. Grover, 'Bibliography of Works by Sir Wilfred Thesiger', p. 271 (first ed.).



THESIGER'S ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST EUROPEAN EXPEDITION

'THROUGH THE FABLED SULTANATE OF AUSSA'

31. THESIGER, Sir Wilfred Patrick. *The Danakil Diary. Journeys through Abyssinia, 1930-34.* London: Caledonian International Book Manufacturing Ltd for HarperCollins, 1996. **£50**

Octavo (234 x 151mm), pp. [2 (blank l.)], [i]-xvii, [1 (blank)], [2 (fly-title, facsimile on verso)], 1-207, [1 (blank)], [2 (part-title to index, verso blank)], 209-214, [2 (blank l.)]. 2 colour-printed maps after Thesiger, 12 leaves of monochrome illustrations after photographs by Thesiger, one full-page facsimile and illustrations in the text. (Some light browning, as often, due to the paper stock, and a few light spots on fore-edges.) Original publisher's maroon boards, spine titled in gilt, dustwrapper. (Dustwrapper slightly creased at edges and price-clipped.) A very good copy.

First edition. 'In 1930 Wilfred Thesiger attended the coronation of HIM Haile Selassie in Addis Ababa [as honorary attaché to the Duke of Gloucester], at the Emperor's personal invitation [on the basis of his own and his late father's friendships with the Emperor]. Afterwards he spent a month hunting alone in the hostile Danakil desert of Abyssinia (now Ethiopia), a thrilling experience which led three years later to his successful exploration of the Awash River. Today he still regards this expedition as the most dangerous he ever undertook. Aged only 23, Thesiger became the first European to travel through the fabled Sultanate of Aussa, a forbidding land where two Italian expeditions and an Egyptian army had previously been wiped out by Danakil tribesman. Thesiger's remarkable journey solved one of Africa's last remaining geographical mysteries [...] A vivid, compelling narrative, *The Danakil Diary* records how the young Thesiger surmounted overwhelming

obstacles and survived the constant threat of death and mutilation by the Danakil, warriors whose tribal status depended on the number of men they had killed and castrated' (dustwrapper blurb).

In the course of this expedition, Thesiger collected and preserved some 872 birds from the Danakil region (including 192 species and three new subspecies), publishing his findings with M. Meynell as 'On a Collection of Birds from Danakil, Abyssinia' in *The Ibis* series 13, vol. V, no. 4. The photographs that illustrated the book were, as Thesiger notes in the preface, some of the first that he ever took.

P.N. Grover, 'Bibliography of Works by Sir Wilfred Thesiger', p. 272.



AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

INSCRIBED FROM THESIGER TO THE ACTOR DAVID ENDERS,
HIS FRIEND AND CHELSEA NEIGHBOUR,
AND FURTHER SIGNED ON THE TITLE-PAGE

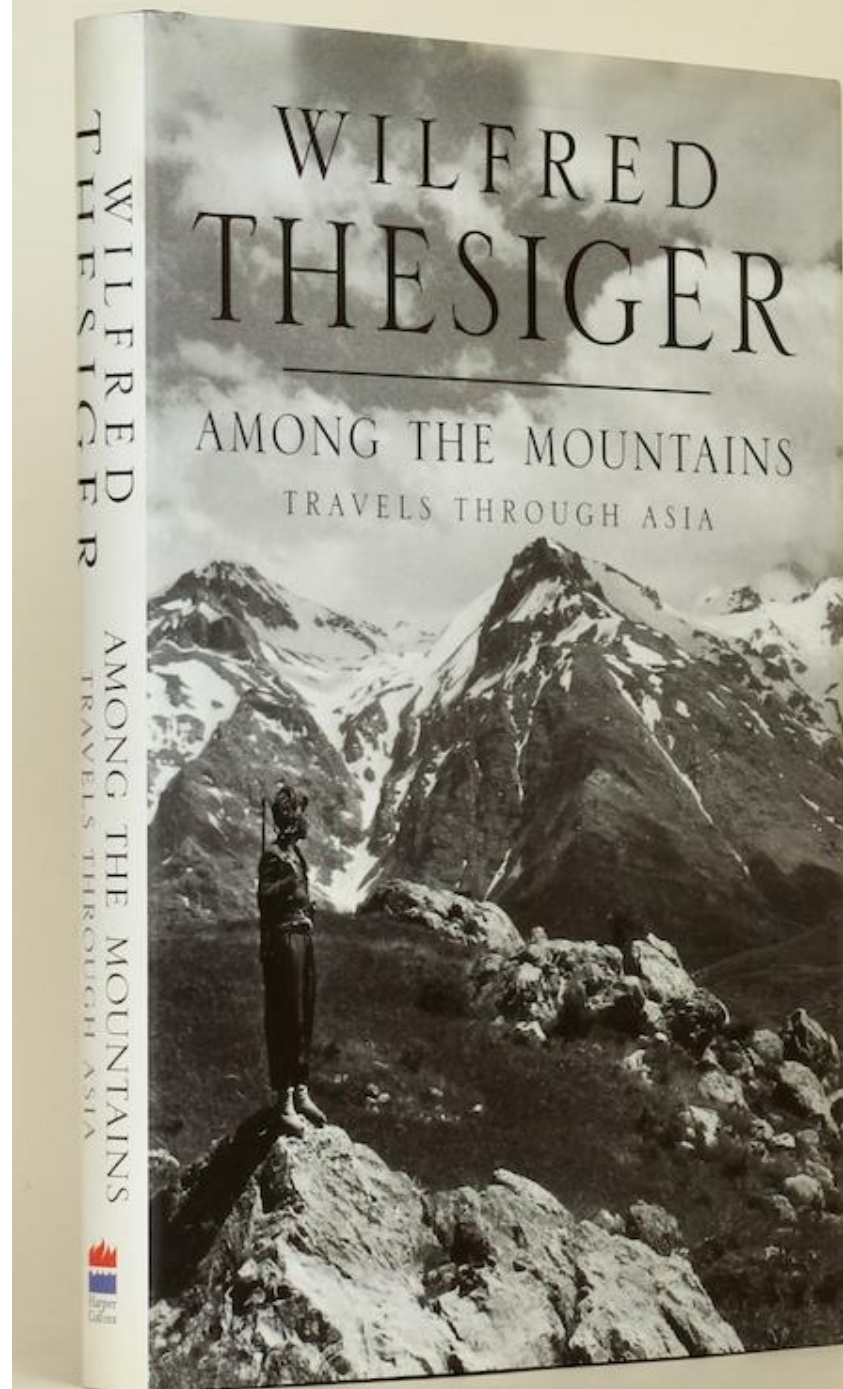
32. **THESIGER, Sir Wilfred Patrick.** *Among the Mountains. Travels Through Asia.* London: Caledonian International Book Manufacturing Ltd for HarperCollinsPublishers, 1998. **£295**

Quarto (246 x 169mm), pp. [2 (blank l.)], xvi, 250, [4 (blank ll.)]. Photographic illustrations after Thesiger, 36 full-page and 10 double-page, 6 full- and one double-page maps. (Extremely light marginal toning, title very slightly creased.) Original black boards, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, chocolate-brown endpapers, dustwrapper reproducing photographs by Thesiger, not price-clipped. (A few light marks on lower board-edges, dustwrapper lightly creased at edges and with slight toning on outer areas.) A very good copy. *Provenance:* **David Enders** (1922-2000, autograph presentation inscription 'from Wilfred 7.11.98' (with the words 'For David' added above in another hand), and further signed 'Wilfred Thesiger' on the title page beneath the author's name).

First edition. *Among the Mountains* is an account of Thesiger's travels in the mountains of the Middle East and Asia, which were inspired in part by Eric Shipton: 'I had always dreamt of travelling one day in the Himalayas, the Karakorams or the Hindu Kush and I had been fascinated when, in 1944, I read Eric Shipton's book *Upon that Mountain*. I was captivated by Shipton's personality and empathized strongly with his concept of mountaineering. Though an outstanding mountaineer, Shipton seemed to me essentially an explorer, more eager to discover what lay behind a range of mountains than to climb a still unconquered mountain face' (p. 1). *Among the Mountains* describes expeditions in Iraqi Kurdistan (1950-1951), Chitral (1952), Hunza (1953), Hazarajat (1954), Nuristan (1956 and 1965), and Ladakh (1983), and is based upon the author's diaries and extensively illustrated with his photographs.

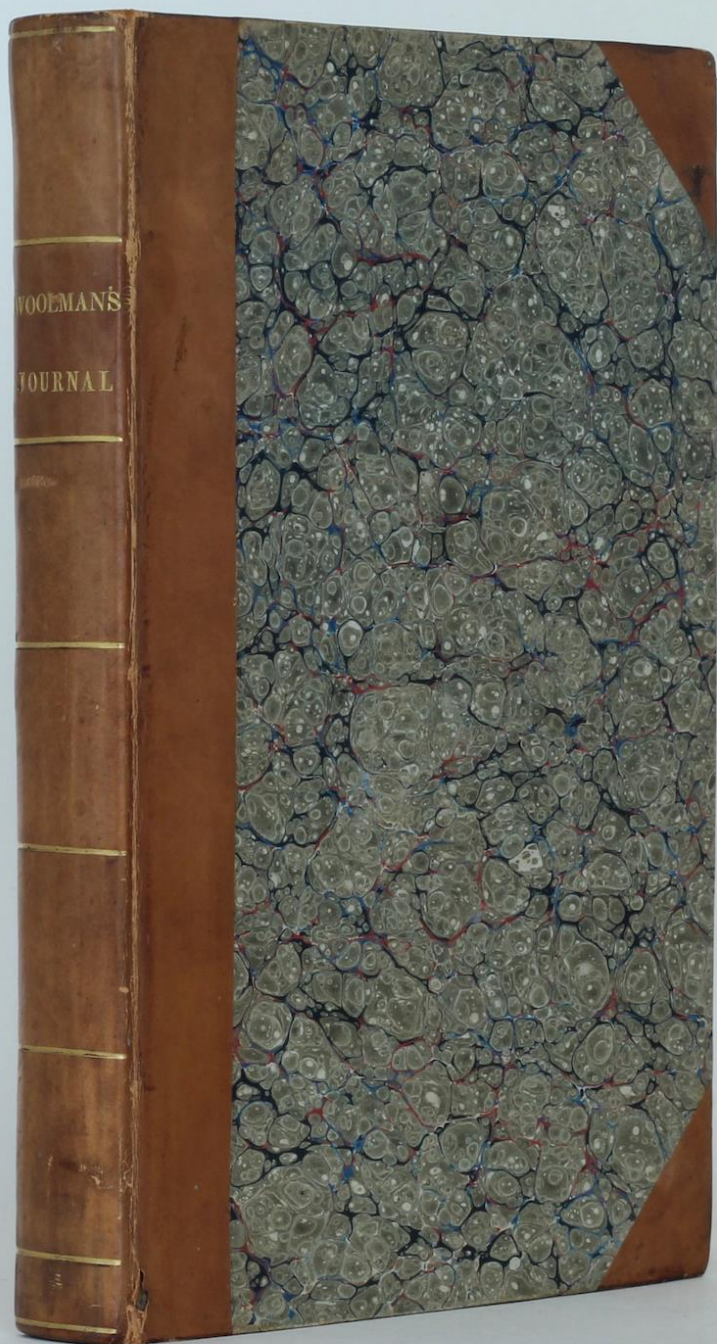
Among the Mountains was published some months after age compelled Thesiger to leave his Chelsea flat for Orford House retirement home in Woodcote Park, near Coulsdon, Surrey on 23 June 1998. Due to this upheaval, it is believed that only one book-signing had been arranged, which was to take place at Stanford's. In the event, however, printed bookplates were sent to Thesiger for signature and then returned to Stanford's and tipped in to copies of *Among the Mountains*. Certainly, signed or inscribed copies of *Among the Mountains* are very rare on the market, and this exemplar is all the more remarkable as it was inscribed by Thesiger to his friend and Chelsea neighbour, the actor and restaurateur David Enders, at or very shortly after the time of publication (according to Alexander Maitland, Thesiger's biographer and literary executor, the author's copy was sent out on 15 October 1998; *The Spectator's* review of *Among the Mountains* was published on 12 December 1998). Like Thesiger, Enders was a passionate admirer of, and collector of works by and about, T.E. Lawrence, and both Thesiger and Enders owned copies of the rare, privately-published 'Subscriber's Edition' of Lawrence's *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* (1926).

P.N. Grover, 'Bibliography of Works by Sir Wilfred Thesiger' in *Wilfred Thesiger in Africa*, p. 272; L.I. Meho and K.L. Maglaughlin, *Kurdish Culture and Society: An Annotated Bibliography*, 153.



The background is a traditional marbled paper pattern, often used in bookbinding. It features a complex, organic design with large, irregular, light greenish-grey shapes that resemble cells or stones. These shapes are separated by a network of thin, branching lines in dark blue, red, and black. The overall effect is a dense, textured, and somewhat abstract pattern.

AFRICA



**A REMARKABLE AND RARE ARTEFACT
OF BACKHOUSE AND WALKER'S BRIEF SOJOURN ON MAURITIUS,
DURING THEIR CELEBRATED MISSION TO THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE**

33. BACKHOUSE, James and George Washington WALKER – John WOOLMAN. *A Journal of the Life, Gospel Labours, and Christian Experiences of that Faithful Minister of Jesus Christ, John Woolman, Late of Mount Holly, in the Province of New Jersey, North America. To which are Added, his Works, Containing his Last Epistle, and Other Writings. A New Edition.* London: William Phillips, 1824. **£295**

Octavo (210 x 132mm), pp. 416. (Some light spotting.) Contemporary British half calf over marbled boards, the flat spine divided into compartments by gilt rules and lettered directly in one, all edges speckled red. (Endpapers a little spotted, extremities slightly rubbed, small hole at foot of upper joint.) A very good, crisp copy. *Provenance:* **James Backhouse and George Washington Walker**, Port Louis, Mauritius, 11 May 1838 (1794-1869 and 1800-1859, respectively; gift to:) – James Blyth (1801-1873, presentation inscription on front flyleaf in Backhouse's hand, 'James Blyth, presented by James Backhouse & Geo. W. Walker. Port Louis. 11/5 Mo. 1838'; Blyth's engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown).

'New Edition'. The American anti-slavery campaigner and minister of the Society of Friends (Quakers) John Woolman (1720-1772), born in New Jersey to a Quaker family, became a firm opponent of slavery as a young man, travelling throughout Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina to speak out against its evils: 'at Philadelphia yearly meeting on 26 August 1758 [...] Woolman made an impassioned appeal for Friends to abolish the practice of holding slaves: "In infinite Love and goodness He hath opened our understanding ... concerning our duty toward this people; and it is not a time for delay [...]"'. On that day the Quakers began the process by which they freed their slaves – the first large body so to do in America. Dean Willard Sperry of Harvard Divinity School says that if he "were asked to date the birth of social conscience in its present-day form" he would place it at the time Woolman spoke at Philadelphia yearly meeting in 1758' (ODNB). In May 1772 Woolman sailed to England, and travelled throughout the country, arriving in York in September 1772, where he contracted the smallpox of which he died on 7 October 1772. His *Journal* was first published in 1775, and was widely recognised as a classic of spiritual autobiography, which attracted the praise of John Stuart Mill and Charles Lamb, and has remained in print since its first publication.

This edition is divided into two parts: the first is composed of the text of the 'Journal' (pp. [15]-246), prefaced by two memoirs of the author: 'The Testimony of Friends in Yorkshire, at their Quarterly-meeting held at York, the 24th and 25th of the third month, 1773, concerning John Woolman' (pp. [3]-7) and 'A Testimony of the Monthly Meeting of Friends held in Burlington, the first day of the

eighth month [...], 1774, concerning our esteemed friend, John Woolman' (pp. [8]-13). The second part of the volume ('The Works of John Woolman', pp. [247]-416) collects five pieces by Woolman: 'Some Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes'; 'Considerations on Pure Wisdom, and Human Policy; on Labour; on Schools; and on the Right Use of the Lord's Outward Gifts'; 'Considerations on the True Harmony of Mankind, and How it is to be Maintained'; 'Remarks on Sundry Subjects'; and 'An Epistle to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends'.

This copy was previously in the library of James Blyth, and was given to him by the distinguished Quaker missionaries James Backhouse and George Washington Walker. Backhouse was born into a family of natural historians and horticulturists based in Darlington, and was educated in Leeds, before returning to Darlington. In 1815 James and his brother Thomas purchased a nursery in York, and in 1824 began missionary work in York. Walker was born in London, but brought up in Newcastle upon Tyne as a Unitarian and educated at a Wesleyan school in Barnard Castle. In 1814 Walker was apprenticed to a Quaker linen draper in Newcastle and began to attend meetings of the Society of Friends, and, partly due to his friendship with Backhouse, he joined the Society in 1827. 'In 1831, in obedience to a "call", Walker accompanied Backhouse on what turned out to be a twenty-seven-year mission to the southern hemisphere. They landed at Hobart Town on 8 February 1832, after a five months' voyage.

Encouraged by the governor of Van Diemen's Land, Sir George Arthur, they visited convicts, and reported on the living conditions of convicts and Aborigines (there and on Flinders Island). In

Launceston they gathered a body of Quakers, who held their first yearly meeting in 1834. [...] After three years in Van Diemen's Land, Walker and Backhouse went to Sydney and made the acquaintance of Samuel Marsden, the senior chaplain there. When they returned to Hobart, at the request of the new governor, Sir John Franklin, they assisted Alexander Maconochie in the writing of his controversial report on penal conditions. In 1838 they travelled to Cape Town, visiting Mauritius on the way' (ODNB, s.v. Walker). In 1840 the two missionaries parted ways; Walker travelled to Hobart Town, where he settled, and Backhouse returned to York, where he wrote *A Narrative of a Visit to the Australian Colonies* (London and York, 1843) and *A Narrative of a Visit to the Mauritius and South Africa* (London and York, 1844).

In the latter work, Backhouse recorded that the two missionaries arrived at Port Louis, Mauritius on 7 March 1838, describing the town as 'beautifully situated on the west side of the Mauritius, in a cove formed by a series of basaltic hills, portions of which are woody: they vary in height from 1,058 to 2,639 feet. [...] The population of Port Louis in 1836, was 27,645, of whom 6,679 males and 6,664 females were free, and 8,247 males and 6,055 females were apprentices. Most of the latter and some of the former were persons of colour' (pp. 3-4). They only stayed for some twelve weeks, before departing for Cape Town on 27 May, but during this time they made themselves familiar with the island and its inhabitants, and Backhouse wrote 'A Letter to Thomas Fowell Buxton, on the State of the Population of the Mauritius', with an emphasis on slavery.

On the 27th of April Backhouse and Walker met their friend John Lane, the commander of Stratford, a vessel at Mauritius, and then called upon his employers, Blyth Brothers & Company, the leading shipping company on the island, who Backhouse described as 'merchants of highly honourable character, who are said to act upon the high principle, "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them," a principle rarely to be found in operation among mercantile men' (*Extracts from the Letters of James Backhouse, whilst Engaged in a Religious Visit to Van Diemen's Land, New South Wales, and South Africa. Accompanied by George Washington Walker* (London, 1842), II, p. 39), and it seems likely that they met James Blyth, to whom this volume was inscribed, on that occasion.

Blyth was an influential figure, who had settled in Mauritius in 1830, had been instrumental in founding the Mauritius Commercial Bank, and was a member of the island's Legislative Council from 1833 until he returned to England in 1839. He appears to have met the missionaries on a number of occasions in May 1838 before their departure; this volume was inscribed to Blyth on 11 May, and Backhouse and Walker stayed with Blyth from 17 May to 18 May at his residence four miles from Port Louis, where 'Philip Blyth joined us, and we spent a little time very pleasantly, and had much conversation on the state of the colony, the improvement of which appears to be much retarded by the retention of old French law, and by the influence of persons of principles far from Christian in the administration of it' (*op. cit.*, II, p. 47).

Lowndes, p. 2990.

RECORDS
OF
CAPTAIN CLAPPERTON'S
LAST EXPEDITION
TO
AFRICA:

BY RICHARD LANDER,
HIS FAITHFUL ATTENDANT, AND THE ONLY SURVIVING
MEMBER OF THE EXPEDITION:

WITH THE
SUBSEQUENT ADVENTURES OF THE AUTHOR.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
HENRY COLBURN AND RICHARD BENTLEY,
NEW BURLINGTON STREET.
1830.

LANDER'S DEFINITIVE ACCOUNT
OF CLAPPERTON'S LAST EXPEDITION TO AFRICA

34. LANDER, Richard Lemon. *Records of Captain Clapperton's Last Expedition to Africa: by Richard Lander, his Faithful Attendant, and the Only Surviving Member of the Expedition: With the Subsequent Adventures of the Author.* London: J.B. Nichols and Son for Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1830.

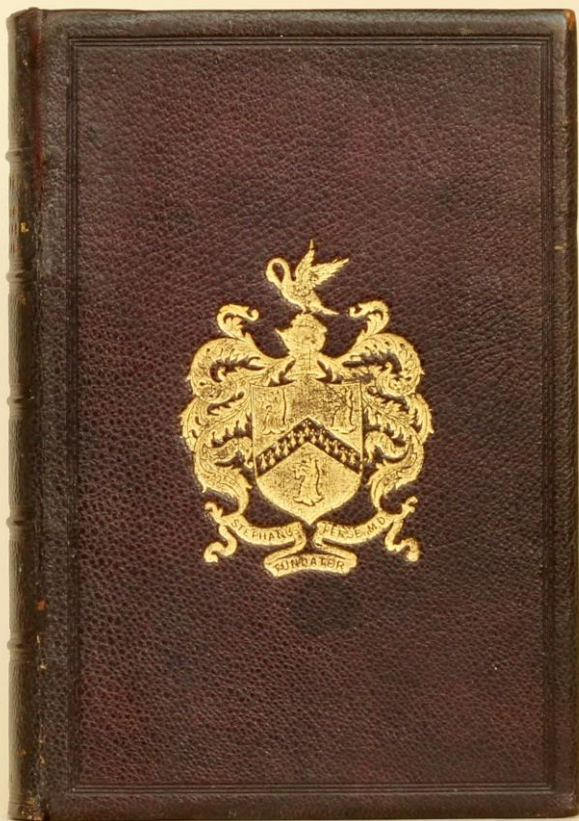
£395

2 volumes, duodecimo (186 x 112mm), pp. I: [iii]-xxiii, [1 (illustrations and errata)], 310; II: vi, 293, [1 (blank)]. Engraved portrait frontispiece by T.A. Dean after W. Bagg and wood-engraved illustrations in the text. (Some light marking and occasional light marginal damp-marking, light offsetting from portrait onto vol. I title, bound without half-titles and final advertisement I. I, O12 and final [?blank or advertisement] I. II, O4.) Late 19th-/early 20th-century French half maroon crushed morocco gilt over patterned boards, neatly rebacked with crushed red morocco spines divided into compartments, gilt leather lettering-pieces in 2, [?later] marbled endpapers, all edges with earlier marbling. (Some darkening of morocco, extremities somewhat rubbed, scuffed and bumped causing minor surface losses.) A very good set. *Provenance*: Flammarion, Paris (bookseller's inkstamp on front free endpapers).

First edition. In the early nineteenth century British interest in West Africa – specifically Timbuktu and the river Niger – resulted in several expeditions to the region. In 1822 Hugh Clapperton (1788-1827) joined Dixon Denham and Walter Oudney in an attempt to explore the Niger with a view to commercial possibilities, and Clapperton's success in reaching Kano and Sokoto in modern Nigeria led to a second expedition in 1825, during which he was accompanied by Richard Lander as his attendant and three other Europeans. The expedition disembarked at Badagri on the Nigerian coast and travelled inland, but only Clapperton and Lander survived the journey to Sokoto, where Sultan Belloo forbade them to proceed to the Niger; however, Clapperton, who had previously contracted dysentery, died before any further progress could be made. Lander returned to the coast, and thence to England with the expedition journals, which he edited for publication while unwell. The narrative was published as *Journal of a Second Expedition into the Interior of Africa, from the Bight of Benin to Soccatoo* (London, 1829), but haste and ill health meant that the book was, in the author's own words, 'incomplete, and in many instances carelessly express' (I, p. x), an opinion shared by an obituarist, who judged it 'rough and unfinished' (*The Annual Biography and Obituary 1835* (London, 1835), p. 152).

In the following year Lander prepared a new edition of the journals with the assistance of his brother John Lander, a writer and printer, which was published as *Records of Captain Clapperton's Last Expedition to Africa* and provided a more personal view of the expedition, augmented with details of Lander's own life and of his experiences on the return journey from Sokoto to Badagri. As the author states in a note dated December 1829, which is inserted after his introduction, the Government decided to fund a new expedition by Richard and John Lander to trace the route of the Niger; the Landers departed in January 1830 and during this expedition they successfully followed the river's course to the Atlantic – a discovery 'hailed by contemporaries as an event of cardinal importance since it opened up the whole of central Africa to commerce and ultimately to settlement' (ODNB). On their return to Britain in 1831 the brothers (especially Richard) were feted, and Richard Lander was awarded the Royal Geographical Society's first Gold Medal.

BM(NH) III, p. 1053; Hess and Coger 7089; Lowndes p. 1305.



MATHEMATICS AND CAMBRIDGE MISSIONARIES

A HANDSOME PERSE SCHOOL PRIZE, SIGNED BY THE BIBLICAL SCHOLARS

CLAYTON AND SWETE, AND THE LOGICIAN JOHN VENN

35. **GOODWIN, Harvey.** *Memoir of Bishop Mackenzie*. Cambridge and London: C.J. Clay at the University Press for Deighton, Bell, and Co. and Bell and Daldy, 1864. **£395**

Octavo (185 x 124mm), pp. xii, 439. Tinted lithographic portrait frontispiece by F. Schenck, 2 tinted lithographic plates and one folding tinted lithographic plate by Schenck after C. Meller, 2 folding lithographic maps by Stanford's Geographical Establishment, one lithographic map by Spottiswoode & Co, and wood-engraved illustrations and diagrams in the text. (Very occasional light spotting, some very light marginal damp-marking, printing flaw on p. 80, folding plate reinforced on fold and with short marginal tears, one folding map creased on fold and chipped at fore-edge.) **Contemporary full purple crushed morocco gilt prize binding by J.B. Hawes, Cambridge for the Perse School**, upper board with gilt arms of the Perse School, boards with borders of triple blind-ruled frames, spine gilt in 6 compartments between raised bands, directly lettered in gilt in one and with date at foot of spine, bands enclosed by triple blind rules, board-edges roll-tooled in blind, turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, all edges gilt, cream endpapers. (Extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, very skilful old repair at head of spine.) A very good copy in a handsome prize binding. *Provenance*: **Perse School, Cambridge** (prize awarded to:) – W.J. Batchelor, 1865 (1846-1917, presentation inscription 'Perse School, Mids[umme]r 1865 Writing Prize W.J. Batchelor', signed by Charles Clayton (who wrote the last two lines of the inscription) as 'Master', and Henry Barclay Swete (who wrote the first two lines of the inscription) and **John Venn** (these last two identified in Swete's hand as 'Examiners'.)

First edition. The Perse Free School was founded in 1615 by the will of Stephen Perse MD, a Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, and was originally situated in what is now the Whipple Museum on Free School Lane, Cambridge. After falling into decline in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the school was put back on a proper footing in 1837, and suitable staff hired for the first time for many decades. Among them was Charles Clayton (1813-1883), who was temporarily appointed Master of the Perse School for just one year in 1836, after having been elected junior fellow of Gonville and Caius. Clayton, who had won various Classical prizes and taught Hebrew and Greek, was '[w]ell known in Cambridge by his genial character, as a preacher at [Holy] Trinity church, and as the most prominent "evangelical" in the University' (John Venn, *Biographical History of Gonville and Caius College 1349-1897* (Cambridge: 1898), II, p. 218), and he remained a member of the governing body of the school. The presentation inscription in the volume was signed by Clayton and two examiners: the classical and biblical scholar Henry Barclay Swete (1835-1917), a scholar and later fellow and dean at Gonville and Caius, and Regius Professor of divinity from 1890 onwards (*cf.* Venn II, p. 316), and the philosopher and logician John Venn (1834-1923).

John Venn graduated in mathematics from Gonville and Caius College, became a fellow of the College, was ordained deacon at Ely in 1858 and and priest in the following year, but returned to Cambridge in 1862 (he eventually resigned from the clergy in 1883), where he taught moral sciences, and expanded his research and teaching in logic and probability studies. In 1880 Venn published *On the Diagrammatic and Mechanical Representation of Propositions and Reasonings*, the work which created his international reputation and describes the eponymous diagrams, used to provide 'a simple, but highly versatile and functional, visual representation of logical relations using circles in various overlapping and intersecting positions. They are still used to

test the validity of a syllogism' (ODNB). In tandem with his works on logic, Venn was the author of a number of works on the history of Cambridge, its university and colleges, and collegiate life, including his *Biographical History of Gonville and Caius College 1349-1897* cited above and, with his wife, *The Perse School, Cambridge: Notes from 1619 to 1864 1864 from the Admission Registers of Gonville and Caius College and other Sources* (Cambridge: 1890).

In this context, this biography of Charles Frederick Mackenzie (1825-1862), the bishop of Africa, was a particularly suitable prize, since it was written by Harvey Goodwin (1818-1891), the churchman and erstwhile lecturer in mathematics at Gonville and Caius College. Goodwin 'was much concerned with the relationship between science and religion' (ODNB), and had served at several Cambridge churches before being appointed to the deanery of Ely in November 1858 (the month that Venn was ordained deacon at the cathedral), where he wrote the *Memoir of Bishop Mackenzie*, which was based on Mackenzie's letters and other materials subsequently entrusted to him by Mackenzie's family. Like his biographer, Mackenzie enjoyed a talent for mathematics and was a graduate of Gonville and Caius College, whence he graduated BA from the mathematical tripos in 1848, MA in 1851, and he was a fellow of the college from 1848 until the end of his life. He held various offices in and around Cambridge, including those of examiner for mathematical honours and secretary to the Cambridge board of education, before embarking upon his career as a missionary to Africa in 1855, when he was appointed archdeacon to John William Colenso, the bishop of Natal. After ministering to the English settlers, soldiers and a small congregation of Africans in the Durban area, aided by his sister Alice, Mackenzie returned to England in the summer of 1859 due to illness.

In November of the same year, however, following plans begun after David Livingstone's speeches at Oxford and Cambridge in late 1857,

Mackenzie became the head of the new Universities' Mission to Central Africa. He returned to Africa, was consecrated bishop of central Africa in Cape Town Cathedral on 1 January 1861, and shortly after met Livingstone, with whom he travelled up the Zambezi, and liberated a group of 84 slaves in the Zambezi valley. Further rescues followed, causing Mackenzie and his party to join the wars in the area – a move that was not uncontroversial: '[t]he bishop interpreted the wars as "tribal" and understood his own actions as giving support to the secular authority of his diocese. In practice, the whole region had passed under the control of warlords [...]. In December, when three of his party were exploring a shorter route to the Shire, they were attacked under the impression that they were slavers at the village of Mangasanja and two men and some goods seized. Mackenzie engaged the help of the Makololo people, and set out on 23 October 1861 to punish those he believed to be the aggressors, burnt Mangasanja, and recovered the missing men. He then had to hasten to the confluence of the Ruo and the Shire, where Livingstone had arranged to meet him with stores on 1 January 1862' (ODNB). Problems on the journey caused delays and Mackenzie arrived too late to meet Livingstone, dying at Malo Island of a fever on 31 January 1862, as Livingstone first reported in a letter. Goodwin's final chapter considers Mackenzie, his deeds and controversial behaviour from a measured point of view, emphasising the importance of continuing the mission; the verso of the title states that, '[t]he profits of the sale of this Work are given to the Funds of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa'.

This prize volume was awarded to W.J. Batchelor, who 'was a foundation scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and gained a first class in the Classical Tripos and the position of second Senior Optime in Mathematics. From 1870 to 1882 he was mathematical master and head of the Modern Side at Leamington College, [...] from there was appointed to the rectory of Horsleydown, S.E.', and subsequently he was vicar of Brompton Regis and Winsford, and rector of Whitstone, Exeter, as well as, for ten years, Rural Dean of Dunster (obituary, *The Times*, 22 Nov 1917, p. 9).

Mendelssohn I, p. 947; Work, *A Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America*, p. 211.

Prize School -

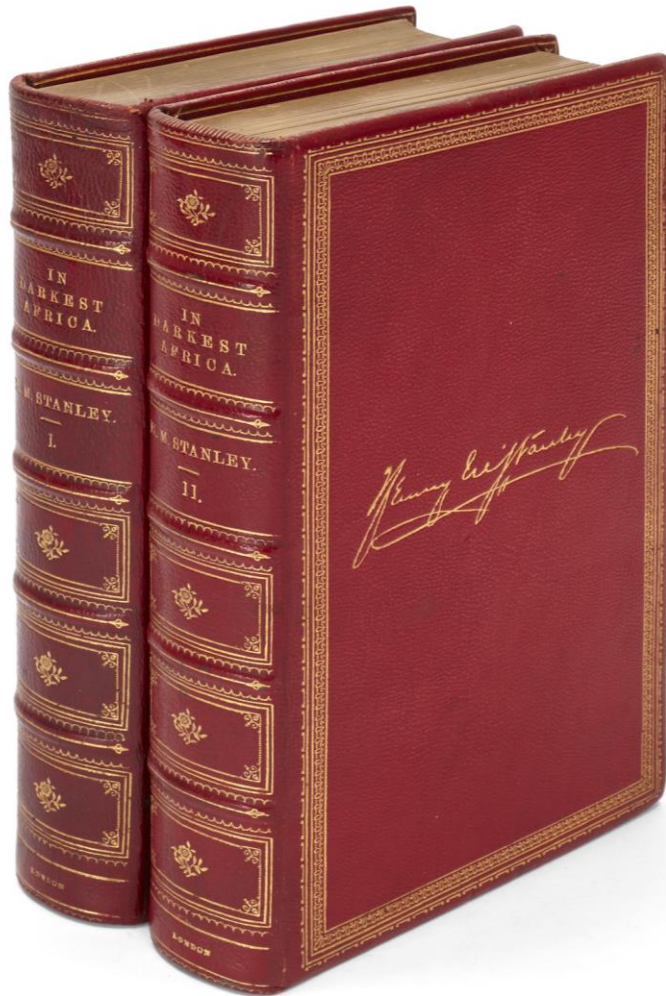
Mid. = 1865.

Uniting Prize

W. J. Batchelor

C. Clayton .. Master

John Venn } Examiners.
H. B. Swete }



ONE OF A HANDFUL OF SPECIALLY BOUND SETS
PRESENTED TO THE PATRON OF A.J. MOUNTENAY JEPHSON

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

£1,750

2 volumes, octavo (220 x 140mm), pp. I: xv, [1 (blank)], 529, [1 (imprint)]; II: xv, [1 (blank)], 472. Wood-engraved frontispiece in vol. I and photographic portrait frontispiece by Waterlow & Sons after Walery in vol. II, both retaining paper guards, 36 wood-engraved plates by Barbant, Chiriat, Cooper, Davey, Meaule, *et al.* after Riou, Schonberg, Forestier, Montbard, *et al.*, 3 folding colour-printed lithographic maps by Stanford's Geographical Establishment, 2 loosely inserted in pockets on lower boards, as issued, one colour-printed lithographic geological profile by Stanford's, and one wood-engraved map by Stanford's after W.G. Stairs. One folding letterpress table. Numerous wood-engraved illustrations and plans, and letterpress tables, in the text, some full-page. (Some variable spotting, occasional light marking, skilfully repaired short tears on 2 folding maps, the other map lightly browned, as often.) Original crimson morocco gilt by Mansell (signed 'Mansell, successor to Hayday' on front free endpaper of vol. I), boards with borders of gilt rules and rolls, upper boards blocked with Stanley's signature in gilt, spines gilt in compartments, lettered directly in 2 and with imprint at the foot of the spine, other compartments panelled in gilt and decorated with central flower tools, board-edges roll-tooled in gilt, turn-ins gilt with rules, rolls, and floral cornerpieces, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt. (A few light marks or scuffs, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped.) A very good set in a handsome presentation binding. *Provenance*: **The Emin Pasha Relief Fund** (gilt morocco presentation label on upper pastedown of vol. I 'Presented to the Countess de Noailles A Subscriber to the Fund by The Emin Pasha Relief Committee' with names of the Committee beneath, recording gift to:) – **comtesse Hélène de Noailles** (pencilled markings and occasional annotations, apparently in her hand, throughout the text).

First edition, specially bound issue, for presentation to subscribers to the Emin Pasha Relief Fund. *In Darkest Africa* is the celebrated account of Stanley's 1887-1889 expedition to Lake Albert, to relieve the German physician and scientist Eduard Schnitzer (known as Emin Pasha). Following the Mahdist uprising, which had led to the death of Gordon in 1885, Emin Pasha (the governor of Equatorial Sudan), had fled Sudan for Wadelai, close to Lake Albert, where he was trapped by the Mahdist forces. He was, however, able to send letters back to Europe to alert friends to his plight, and these letters had provoked great concern for his safety. An expedition was proposed by Sir William Mackinnon Bt, the Chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and Stanley was asked to lead it. In 1887 he arrived at Zanzibar and then travelled around the Cape to the mouth of the Congo, from whence he made his way to Leopoldville and thence along the Congo into the centre of the continent, to the river's confluence with the Aruwimi River.

From there Stanley journeyed to the village of Yambuya, which he reached on 15 June 1887. Leaving a rearguard party at Yambuya, Stanley and an advance party of some 400 embarked upon a 450-mile, five-month-long journey through the Ituri rain forest to Lake Albert. 'Stanley's descriptions of the tortuous passage through the dense forest rank among the most celebrated of all his writings. Ravaged by the effects of disease, hunger, and warfare, his party reached Lake Albert in December 1887. Failing to find Emin (who was at Wadelai), they retreated to Ibwiri, where a camp (known as Fort Bodo) was constructed. On 29 April 1888 Stanley himself finally met Emin Pasha, drinking champagne with him on the shores of Lake Albert, as he had with Livingstone at Ujiji in 1871. Unable to persuade Emin to leave immediately, he decided to return to find his rear column, leaving Jephson with Emin' (ODNB). Eventually, Emin was persuaded to leave Equatoria, the party reached the coast on 4 December 1889, and Stanley travelled via Zanzibar to Cairo, where he wrote *In Darkest Africa* in fifty days.

On his return to London in April 1890, Stanley was fêted by society and academia; a reception held for him by the Royal Geographical Society at the Albert Hall on 5 May 1890 attracted 10,000 people, including the Prince of Wales.

In Darkest Africa was issued in six forms in London by Sampson Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington Limited in 1890: the standard trade first edition, published in two octavo-format volumes, bound in red pictorial cloth blocked in black and gilt; a limited edition of 250 sets signed by the author and with six additional etchings, published in two quarto-format volumes bound in half morocco over vellum; a very small issue of the limited edition, marked 'Author's Special Copy' and intended for presentation by the author, with a signed edition statement printed in red on the verso of the half-title of volume I in place of the limitation statement, bound in half morocco over vellum; an edition published for subscribers only in twenty-two parts, forming two large-octavo-format volumes, by Sampson Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington Limited, bound in printed wrappers; a variant of this edition published for subscribers only in six divisions, forming two large-octavo-format volumes, by Sampson Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington Limited, bound in red pictorial cloth blocked in black and gilt; and the present form, which used the sheets of the trade first edition, handsomely bound in two, octavo-format volumes in full crimson morocco gilt, with the author's signature in gilt on the upper boards, and presented to the subscribers to the Emin Pasha Relief Fund, with a gilt morocco, *ad personam* presentation label on the upper pastedown. Apart from the 'Author's Special Copy', which may have been printed in a smaller run, this is the rarest of the six forms of the book.

The list of subscribers to the Relief Fund on p. 35 identifies fifteen individuals (including the comtesse de Noailles) and three organisations (the Royal Geographical Society, the Egyptian Government, and Messrs. Gray, Dawes & Co. of London), of which only Sir William Mackinnon, Bt and the Egyptian Government subscribed sums larger than de Noailles' generous sum of £1,000; on the basis of this list, it seems likely that there were only about eighteen sets of this issue for subscribers to the Relief Fund. There were also at least two sets sent out by the Relief Fund with letters dated 29 August 1890 presenting them to senior civil servants, but these sets did not have the morocco presentation labels found in sets given to subscribers. Apart from the present example, we have only been able to identify five further sets, of which three have the gilt morocco presentation labels and were presented to Sir George Sutherland Mackenzie (sold by Quaritch in 2000), James M. Hall (Dominic Winter, 6 November 2013, lot 27), and Lord Kinnaid (Dominic Winter, 18 June 2014, lot 25), all of whom appear in the list of subscribers. The other two were presented with letters to Sir Percy Anderson, Senior Clerk in the Consular and African Department (with Libreria Antiquaria Perini, Verona) and Sir Philip Currie, Permanent Under-Secretary of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Christie's South Kensington, 18 November 2003, lot 223).

This important association set was presented to comtesse Hélène de Noailles, who had gifted the Relief Fund £1,000 in order that A.J. Mountenay Jephson could join the expedition. Despite his lack of experience of tropical travel, Mountenay Jephson played an important role in the expedition's success – he was the first officer to

meet Emin – and he wrote *Emin Pasha and the Rebellion at the Equator* (London, 1890), a bestselling account of his experiences during the expedition, on his return. Although his relationship with de Noailles is unclear – F. Hird's *H.M. Stanley* (London, 1935) calls her his cousin (p. 230), while J. Bierman's *Dark Safari* (London, 1991) states that she was his aunt (p. 265) – they were close to one another, and he lived with her at Eastbourne and Hyères as a young man. In his diary of the expedition Mountenay Jephson recalls her

saying '[i]f I had a son I would send him on this expedition'(D. Middleton (ed.), *The Diary of A.J. Mountenay Jephson Emin Pasha Relief Expedition 1887-1889* (Cambridge, 1969), p. 250).

This specially bound issue for subscribers to the Emin Pasha Relief Fund is not recorded by the standard bibliographies; for the trade edition, cf. Hess and Coger 155; Hosken, p. 189; Liniger-Goumaz and Hellinga, *Henry Morton Stanley* 168.

ON THE BEARING OF THE STUDY OF THE
BANTU LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AFRICA
ON THE
ARYAN FAMILY OF LANGUAGES.

BY
THE REV. F. W. KOLBE,
Late Missionary of the German Society of Barmen in Damara-Land, South Africa.
Author of the *English-Herero Dictionary*.
Prepared at the request of R. N. Cust, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

[From the JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
IRELAND, Vol. XVII. Part 1.]

A RARE OFFPRINT ON COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY
BY THE AUTHOR OF THE FIRST HERERO-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

37. KOLBE, Friedrich Wilhelm. 'On the Bearing of the Study of the Bantu Languages of South Africa on the Aryan Family of Languages', offprint from *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*, XVII (1885), pp. 38-56. [London: Royal Asiatic Society, 1885]. **£30**

Octavo (221 x 143mm), pp. 1-19, [1 (blank)]. Original yellow printed wrappers paginated [1]-4, inside of upper wrapper and lower wrapper with advertisements for Trübner's Oriental Series, uncut and entirely unopened. (Wrappers slightly dusty at edges, a few small marks, small bump at lower edge of upper wrapper, minimally affecting lower margins of text.) A very good, entirely unopened copy in the original wrappers.

First separate edition. Kolbe (1821-1899) originally trained as a printer in his native Westphalia, before becoming a minister and travelling to Namibia with the Rheinische Missionsgesellschaft (RMG) in 1848. In Namibia he worked at Otjikango, Okahandja, and Otjimbingwe, before leaving the RMG in 1852 to join the Congregational Church in the Cape Colony, and from 1853 until 1856 he was a missionary with the London Missionary Society, before becoming a missionary of the Zionskerk in 1857. The work of proselytization and the desire to communicate in the vernacular forced Kolbe, like his fellow missionaries in Namibia, to learn Herero – a language unknown in Europe and therefore not taught to missionaries – through the languages he did know, leading to an empirical study of comparative philology, as he sought to trace connexions between Herero and other language groups.

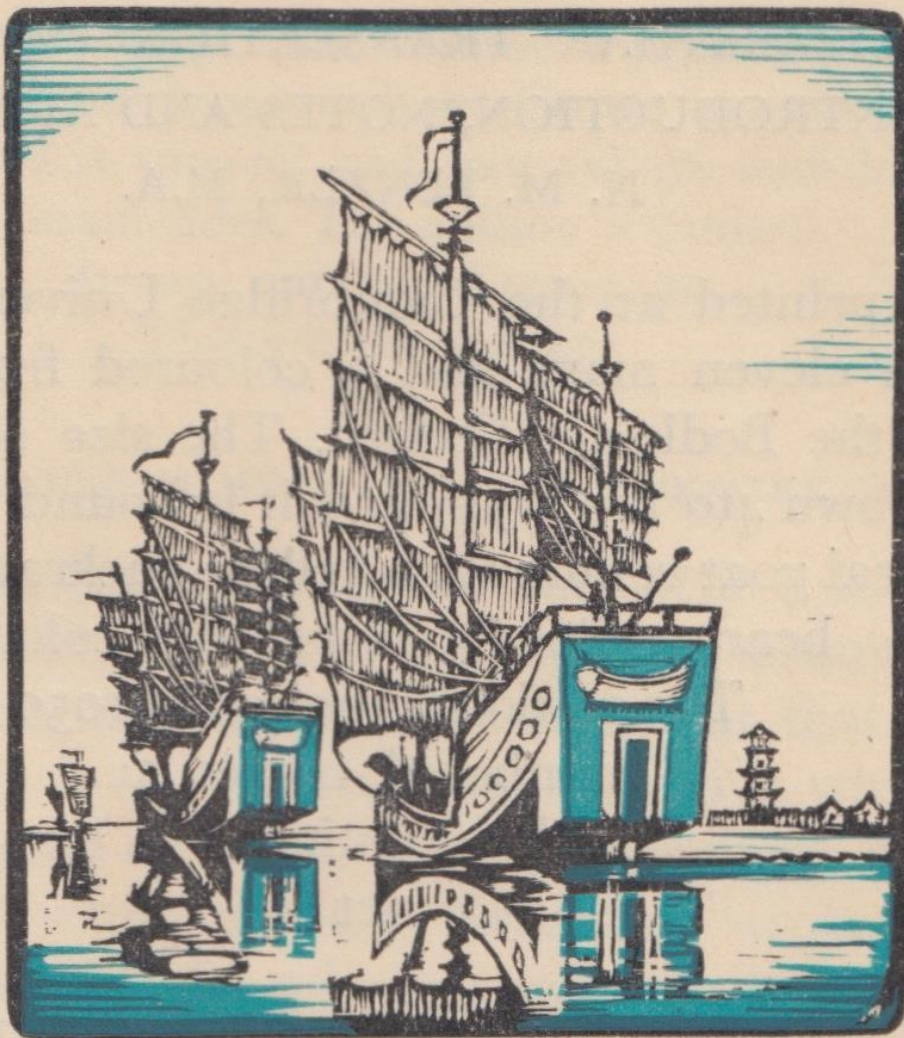
In 1877 Kolbe retired from missionary work due to ill health and moved to Wynberg, near Cape Town, where he pursued his linguistic interests more fully. He had previously published *A Brief Statement of the Discovery of the Laws of the Vowels in Herero, a Dialect of South-West Africa, Bearing upon the Origin and Unity of Language* (Cape Town, 1868) which was enlarged and republished the following year as *The Vowels: Their Primal Laws and Bearing upon the Formation of Roots in Herero, a Dialect of South-West Africa* (Cape Town, 1869). Some years after his retirement Kolbe published his monumental *An English-Herero Dictionary with an Introduction to the Study of Herero and Bantu in General* (Cape Town, 1883) – the first Herero-English dictionary.

In his introductory note to 'On the Bearing of the Study of the Bantu Languages of South Africa on the Aryan Family of Languages', R.N. Cust, the Honorary Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, explains that the article was prepared at his request and provides the context to it:

'[I]n the Preface to his Dictionary [Kolbe] sets forth the principles, upon which the genius and laws of that language are based, the result of thirty years' reflection. He addressed me on the subject, and stated his conviction, that these laws apply as well to the origin of Aryan Languages, and indeed of Universal Language, and that, when that fact was acknowledged, Hereró would obtain its proper place in Philology. Not a single group of root-words in the Aryan family could, according to him, be properly understood without a knowledge of Bántu, especially of Hereró' (p. 1). Kolbe wished to publish a monograph on the origin, laws, and forms of Herero, and had asked whether Cust could help him to find a patron for the work; Cust doubted whether he could aid Kolbe, but 'encouraged him to prepare for the Journal of this Society an outline of his views on this important subject, which would at least bring them to the notice of the Scholars of Europe' (*loc. cit.*). Cust's strategy appears to have succeeded, and some three years later Trübner & Co published Kolbe's *A Language-Study Based on Bantu or an Inquiry into the Laws of Root-Formation: The Original Plural, the Sexual Dual, and the Principles of Word-Comparison; with Tables Illustrating the Primitive Pronominal System Restored in the African Bantu Family of Speech* (London, 1888).

The text of the journal issue has been reset and repaginated for this offprint, which is very rare in institutional collections: COPAC records only one institution in the UK holding the offprint (British Library, 2 copies), to which WorldCat adds two further examples in France and South Africa (Bibliothèque interuniversitaire de la Sorbonne and Stellenbosch University Library).

Cf. J.H. Maho, *Sub-Saharan Languages and Peoples: A Bibliographical Survey of pre-1920 Works*, p. 199 (journal issue).



THE AMERICAS



38. MEXICO – Abel BRIQUET, *et al.* (photographers). A late-nineteenth-century album of photographs of Mexico. [?Mexico], [circa 1897].

£595

THE MODERNISATION OF MEXICO DURING THE PORFIRIATO
DEPICTED IN PHOTOGRAPHS BY ABEL BRIQUET AND OTHERS



Oblong folio (227 x 295mm). 23 large (*circa* 200 x 130mm) and 53 small (*circa* 135 x 85mm) black-and-white photographic prints produced by various techniques mounted on the 30 guarded-in green card leaves of the album, some with captions in Spanish and/or English and order number in the negative or on white border below. (Slight marginal fading of some photographs, occasional superficial abrasions, corners of 2 small photographs trimmed.) Original dark green structured cloth over bevelled boards. (Extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, some damp- and ink-marking, especially at top of boards and spine.) Very good condition overall. *Provenance*: [?]album manufacturer's small black inkstamp on rear pastedown, followed by further inkstamp with [?]letter and number.

An album of photographs of Mexico's landscape, coastal life, architecture and monuments, transport infrastructure, towns, and people, which documents Mexico during the second decade of the Porfiriato (the period of some thirty-five years during which José de la Cruz Porfirio Díaz Mori (1830-1915) and his associates held power in the country, an era which saw industrialisation and modernisation, allied with the harsh suppression of dissent). Although photography had been introduced to Mexico very shortly after the invention of the daguerreotype it developed slowly, but by 1870 there were seventy-four studios operating in Mexico City. Initially the emphasis had been on archaeological, ethnographic, and topographical subjects, but this changed after Porfirio Díaz became president in 1876: '[f]ocusing their lenses on the future rather than the past, photographers such as William Henry Jackson, Charles B. Waite,

Abel Briquet, and Guillermo Kahlo (father of Frida Kahlo), photographed progress. Their images of landscapes in transition showed a Mexico being changed by engineering projects such as telephone lines, tunnels, railroads, bridges, and dams. The work of these chroniclers of the modernization of Mexico often appeared in the guise of tourist views, since tourists were seen as potential investors. Their work also memorialized the achievements of the ambitious Porfirian government [...], and highlighted the natural resources that could attract foreign investors' (J. Hannavy (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Nineteenth-Century Photography* (New York and London, 2008), p. 923).

This album includes a group of eleven photographs by the French photographer Alfred Saint Ange ('Abel') Briquet (1833-1926), one of the earliest commercial photographers in Mexico, who was active from the 1870s onwards.



Briquet was commissioned to photograph the Mexican National Railway between Veracruz and Mexico City in 1876, and in 1883 to photograph Mexican ports, and he opened his own studio in 1885. The photographs here date from 1896-1897, and show, among other things, the statue of Quahutemoc (built in 1887), the chapel of Pocito at Guadalupe, a railway viaduct and railway bridge over ravines, and other sights from Mexico City, Veracruz and Cordoba. They bear the following captions: 'No. 166 es-propriedad, depositada 6 febrero 1896. A. Briquet, fot. La Catedral. Mexico. The Cathedral.', 'No 60 A. Briquet, fot. Anniversario de la Independencia del 16 de septiembre de 1810. Mexico. Anniversary of Independence the 16 september 1810', 'No 88 es-propriedad, depositada 1 diciembre 1897. Colec. A. Briquet, fot. Castillo de Chapultepec. Alrededores de Mexico Castle of Chapultepec', 'No 163 es-propriedad, depositada 6 febrero 1896. Colec. A. Briquet, fot. Estatua de Quahutemoc Mexico Estatue of Quahutemoc', 'No 225 es-propriedad, depositada 6 febrero 1896 Colec. A. Briquet, fot. Guadalupe, el Posito. Alrededores de Mexico The litt[l]e Well

Guadalupe', 'No. 179 es-propriedad, depositada 6 febrero 1896. Colec. A. Briquet, fot. El Popocatepetl. Alrededores de Mexico The Popocatepetl', 'No. 167 es-propriedad, depositada 6 febrero 1896. Colec. A. Briquet, fot. Viaducto en la Barranca de Metlac F.C.M. Estado de Vera-Cruz. Viaduct on the Ravine of Metlac M.R.R.', 'No. 171 es-propriedad, depositada 6 febrero 1896. Colec. A. Briquet, fot. Puente en la Barranca Infiernillo F.C.M. Estado de Vera-Cruz. Bridge on the Ravine of Little Hell, M.R.R.', 'No. 191 es-propriedad, depositada 6 febrero 1896. A. Briquet fot. Ohosa, Alrededores de Cordoba. Estado de Vera-Cruz. Hut, Environs of Cordoba', 'No. 69 es-propriedad, depositada 6 febrero 1896. A. Briquet, fot. Jalapa, Una Calle. Estado de Vera-Cruz Jalapa, A Street', 'No. 151 es-propriedad, depositada 1 diciembre 1897 A. Briquet, fot. Alameda Vera-Cruz. Park', and 'No. 26. es-propriedad, depositada 6 febrero 1896 Colec. A. Briquet, fot. Salto de Juanacatlan Alrededores de Gudalajara Falls of Juanacatlan'.

Other photographs from studios such as 'Mumm Foto' concentrate on southern Mexico, from the people and national

dance (in national costume) at Tehuantepec, via the wharves at Salina Cruz, to the agave plantations in the Chiapas province and Tehuana. Uncaptioned, smaller photographs show further scenes in the coastal villages of Mexico, with boats and ships, huts and palm trees, people and markets, houses and fountains. Particularly interesting are two photographs of a train arriving at a station, and of passengers boarding the train. These uncaptioned photographs fall into some six series, one of which shows gatherings, presumably for a holiday or festival, apparently involving a display or procession of people in costumes. Two photographs towards the end show the dock of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and a further group shows a group of tourists or travellers in Mexico, probably British or American, smartly dressed in suits and hats, posing in groups for the camera – it seems likely that one of these travellers was the original owner of this fascinating album depicting Mexico at the very end of the nineteenth century.



THE COLONIAL ERA IN AMERICA

BY
GEORGE PARK FISHER, D.D., LL.D.
PROFESSOR IN YALE UNIVERSITY

WITH MAPS

London
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & COMPANY
LIMITED
St. Dunstan's House
FETTER LANE, FLEET STREET, E.C.
1892.

Octavo (190 x 125mm), pp. xviii (half-title, blank, title, imprint, dedication, blank, preface, blank, contents), 348. 3 folding colour-printed maps of the United States by Struthers & Co, New York. (A few very light marks, offsetting from endpapers onto first and last ll.) Original green buckram, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, coated black endpapers, uncut, some quires partially or completely unopened. (A few light marks on upper board, extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped.) A very good copy in the original cloth. *Provenance*: early, neat pencil underlining on some pages.

FIRST BRITISH EDITION OF FISHER'S ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA

DOWN TO THE FIRST YEARS OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

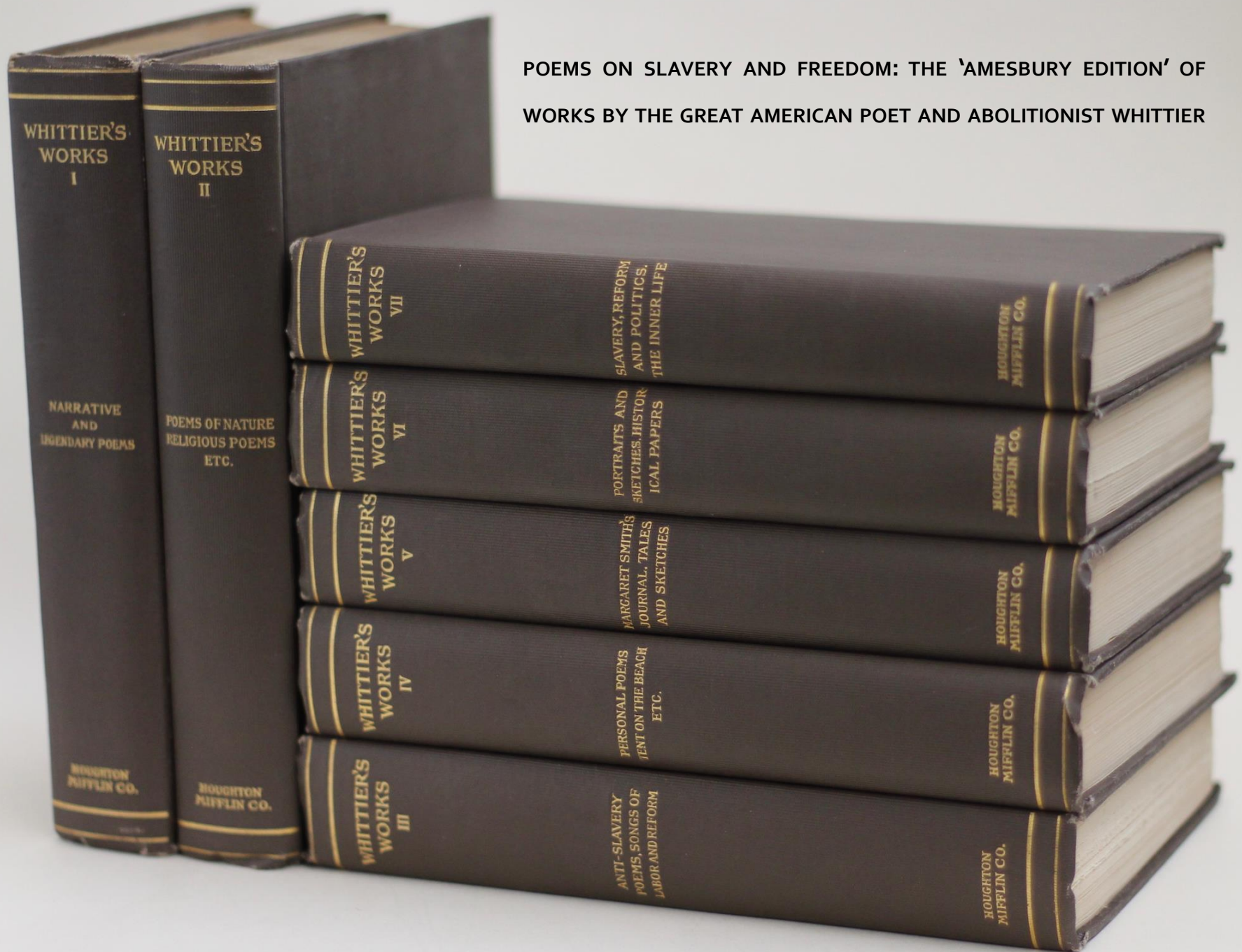
First British edition. The American theologian and historian Fisher (1827-1909) was born in Wrentham, MA and educated at Brown University, Yale Divinity School, Auburn Theological Seminary, and Andover Seminary. In 1852 he travelled to Germany, where he studied until 1854, 'imbibing the historical method, with its attention to detail and the literary and critical analysis of historical texts, that was sweeping German intellectual circles [...]. In keeping with the German academic approach to historical scholarship, he saw his task as laying bare the facts and drawing presumably objective conclusions from them. His insistence on this understanding of historical method remains one of his most important contributions to American intellectual life' (ANB).

On his return to the United States in 1854 Fisher was appointed Livingston Professor of Divinity at Yale University and also ordained as a Congregationalist minister, beginning a lifelong association with Yale, where he became professor of ecclesiastical history in 1861, holding the chair until his retirement in 1901. Fisher published a number of works on theology, church history, and secular history, and 'was active in promoting the more general academic study of history. He served as president of both the American Historical Association and the American Society of Church History. In addition, through his editorship of *New Englander* and its

successor *New Englander and Yale Review*, he was able to reach a larger, nonacademic audience' (*op. cit.*). Fisher's historical works included *The Reformation* (New York, 1873), which 'became the standard textbook for a generation of students', *Outlines of Universal History* (New York, 1885), *Brief History of the Nations* (New York, 1896), 1896), and *The Colonial Era in America*, in which he 'explored his New England roots in a study of early American history' (*op. cit.*).

The first part of *The Colonial Era in America* comprises eleven chapters covering the history of America from the arrival of European settlers to the Glorious Revolution of 1688, discussing in detail the early British colonies of Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The second part spans the period from 1688 to the first years of the French and Indian War and the beginning of the Seven Years' War in 1756 (which subsumed the American conflicts), and is divided into ten chapters; the first of these considers the effect of the Glorious Revolution on the American colonies, the following eight are dedicated to the histories of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, and the concluding chapter is dedicated to 'Literature in the Colonies'. *The Colonial Era in America* was first published in New York by Charles Scribner's Sons in 1892, and in London in this edition in the same year.

POEMS ON SLAVERY AND FREEDOM: THE 'AMESBURY EDITION' OF
WORKS BY THE GREAT AMERICAN POET AND ABOLITIONIST WHITTIER



40. WHITTIER, John Greenleaf. *The Complete Writings ... With Portraits, Illustrations, and Facsimiles.* Boston and New York: The Riverside for Houghton Mifflin Company, 1892 (I-III, V-VII) and 1894 (IV). £175

7 volumes, octavo (189 x 126mm), pp. I: [1]-10, [2 (illustrations, verso blank)], [11]-435, [3 (blank)]; II: [2 (half-title, verso blank)], [1]-7, [8 (blank)], [2 (illustrations, verso blank)], [9]-347, [1 (blank)]; III: [2 (half-title, verso blank)], [1]-7, [8 (blank)], [2 (illustrations, verso blank)], [9]-376; IV: [2 (half-title, verso blank)], [1]-8, [2 (illustrations, verso blank)], [9]-453, [3 (blank)]; V: [2 (half-title, verso blank)], [1]-436, [2 (blank)]; VI: [3]-8 (half-title, verso blank, title, imprint, contents)], [2 (illustrations, verso blank)], [9]-437, [3 (blank)]; VII: [3]-8 (half-title, verso blank, title, imprint, contents)], [2 (illustrations, verso blank)], [9]-402. Portrait frontispieces retaining tissue guards in all volumes, 44 plates and one facsimile, all retaining tissue guards. (A few light spots or marks, some quires clumsily opened.) Original brown ribbed cloth, spines lettered in gilt and ruled in gilt at heads and tails, top edges gilt, others uncut, some quires partially unopened. (Extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, upper hinge of I cracking.) A very good, partially unopened set in the original cloth. *Provenance:* Clarence Griggs (engraved armorial bookplates on upper pastedowns).

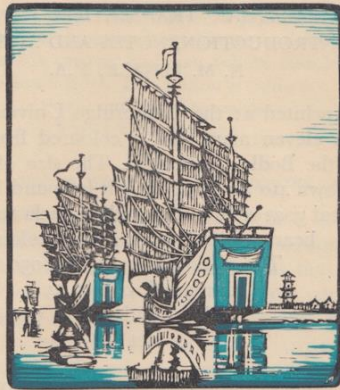
'Amesbury Edition'. The Amesbury Edition of the *Complete Writings* of the great American poet and abolitionist Whittier (1807-1892) is divided into two sections: the first is 'The Poetical Works' (volumes I-IV) and the second is 'The Prose Works' (volumes V-VII). The text has a new introduction, but is essentially based upon the Riverside Edition of 1888, which was prepared with Whittier's assistance shortly before his death, and was intended to form a definitive edition of his works. The text included a number of pieces which Whittier had not previously reprinted, and which he included with some reservations, as he explains in his introduction:

'Perhaps a word of explanation may be needed in regard to a class of poems written between the years 1832 and 1865. Of their defects from an artistic point of view it is not necessary to speak. They were the earnest and often vehement expression of the writer's thought and feeling at critical periods in the great conflict between Freedom and Slavery. They were written with no expectation that they would survive the occasions which called them forth: they were protests, alarm signals, trumpet-calls to action, words wrung from the writer's heart, forged at white heat, and of course lacking the finish

and careful word-selection which reflection and patient brooding over them might have given. Such as they are, they belong to the history of the Anti-Slavery movement, and may serve as way-marks of its progress. If their language at times seems severe and harsh, the monstrous wrong of Slavery which provoked it must be its excuse, if any is needed. In attacking it, we did not measure our words. "It is," said Garrison, "a waste of politeness to be courteous to the devil." [...] Grateful for the measure of favor which has been accorded to my writings, I leave this edition with the public. It contains all that I care to republish, and some things which, had the matter of choice been left solely to myself, I should have omitted' (I, pp. 14-15).

This set bears the late 19th-/early-20th-century armorial bookplates of one Clarence Griggs, likely the Clarence Griggs (1857-1939), a lawyer in Ottawa, IL, who was also a director of the First National Bank of Ottawa. According to *The National Cyclopædia of American Biography*, Griggs 'was a gifted writer and orator and took a keen interest in literature' (vol. XXVIII, p. 63).

THE ARGONAUT PRESS



MARCO POLO

The Definitive edition, with eleven new maps

THE VOYAGES OF THE CABOTS

An entirely new and original work on the
Discovery of America

1929

AN ENTIRELY UNOPENED COPY OF 'A WORK WHICH MUST
BECOME A STANDARD, BOTH FROM THE STANDPOINT OF
CONTENT AND OF METHOD'

41. CABOT, John and Sebastian – James A. WILLIAMSON.
*The Voyages of the Cabots and the English Discovery of North
America under Henry VII and Henry VIII.* London: The
University Press, Cambridge for The Argonaut Press, 1929.

£125

Quarto in 8s (257 x 192mm), pp. [2 (blank l.)], xiii, [1 (blank)], 290, [2 (colophon, verso blank)]. Woodcut title-vignette by and after William Monk, and 13 maps, one folding. Original vellum-backed blue buckram boards, gilt design after Monk on upper board, spine lettered in gilt, blue silk marker, entirely unopened (except where necessary to insert maps) and uncut. Loosely-inserted 4-page prospectus and order-form for this volume and the *Travels of Marco Polo* printed in blue and black. (Very light spotting and offsetting on endpapers, corners very lightly rubbed, some light marking, marker frayed and faded at end, prospectus slightly browned and creased at edges.) A very good, entirely unopened copy, with the prospectus.

First edition, no. 369 of 1,050 copies on japon vellum. An excellent and comprehensive survey of the Cabots' voyages, including chapters on knowledge of the Atlantic Ocean in the fifteenth century, details of the lives and voyages of the Cabots, a history of the English expeditions to North America under Henry VII and Henry VIII. Williamson explains in his preface that, '[t]he present volume differs in form from the others of the [Argonaut Press] series [...]. There is no major narrative of the English discovery of North America comparable to Drake's *World Encompassed* or Raleigh's *Guiana*. The story lies in a heterogeneous collection of short pieces, administrative documents, contemporary letters, and extracts from histories and commentaries written in the sixteenth century. It has therefore seemed undesirable to present a general introduction and afterwards allow the material to tell its own tale. The introduction would be largely unintelligible without a prior reading of the evidence, and the evidence itself is a maze through which a century of scholarship has cumulatively outlined a path. The plan adopted is to print first the whole of the available material, sub-divided under headings which describe the successive transactions, and afterwards to attempt a systematic analysis and synthesis of the facts under corresponding chapter-titles. The reader is asked, before considering the treatment of any given voyage, to work over the evidence that bears upon it' (p. vi).

Reviewing the work in *The Geographical Journal*, the distinguished geographer and historian of science E.G.R. Taylor judged Williamson's unusual structure very successful: '[t]he reader is thus given a glimpse behind the scenes, he sees the historian actually at work upon his raw material, and if he is a student (or a layman addicted to detective fiction) he will obtain a maximum of profit and pleasure from this book by resolutely refusing to read Part II (the Elucidation) until he has himself drawn his conclusions from Part I (the Evidence)' (vol. 75 (1930), pp. 193-195, at p. 194). She concludes, '[n]o review of a volume from the Argonaut Press would be complete without a tribute to the exquisite care that has been lavished upon its production, ensuring that it shall be a delight alike to eye and hand. Yet such luxury is costly, and it is to be hoped that the publishers will see their way to issue presently a modest students' edition of a work which must become a standard, both from the standpoint of content and of method' (p. 195). This was the seventh Argonaut Press publication.

Cox II, p. 195; NMM I, 250.

THE ARCTURUS ADVENTURE

By
WILLIAM BEEBE

DEEP-SEA OCEANOGRAPHY IN THE GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS

AND SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS

BY THE CO-INVENTOR OF THE BATHYSPHERE

42. BEEBE, (Charles) William. *The Arcturus Adventure. An Account of the New York Zoological Society's First Oceanographic Expedition.* New York and London: The Knickerbocker Press for G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1926. £50

Octavo (235 x 158mm), pp. xix, [1 (blank)], 439, [1 (blank)]. Title printed in red and black. Colour-printed frontispiece with printed tissue guard, 7 colour-printed plates with printed tissue guards after Isabel Cooper, Don Dickerman, Dwight Franklin, and Helen Tee-Van, and 25 monochrome plates with illustrations, diagrams, maps, etc. after Franklin, Dickerman, Charles Livingston Bull, John Tee-Van, Ernest Schoedsack, *et al.*, all but one printed recto-and-verso. (Some very light marginal browning, a few light marks.) Original green cloth, upper board lettered in gilt and with blind-ruled border, spine lettered in gilt, top edges gilt, others uncut, colour-printed endpapers after Cooper. (Spine a little faded, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, slight cracking on upper hinge.) A very good copy. *Provenance*: erased pencil presentation inscription 'from Dad' dated Christmas 1926 on front flyleaf – **John Leonard Cloudsley-Thompson**, Pembroke College, Cambridge, 9 March 1945 (1921-2013, ownership inscription and inkstamp on front flyleaf, further ownership signature and typed paper booklabel on upper pastedown, and notes of catalogue prices from 1973 to 1991 on front flyleaf and upper pastedown).

First edition, fourth printing (published in the same year as the first). The American natural historian, oceanographer, traveller and writer Beebe (1877-1962) was born in Brooklyn, grew up in New York and New Jersey, and then studied natural history at Columbia University between 1896 and 1899, leaving without a degree. Following posts as Assistant Curator and then Curator at the New York Zoological Society's Zoological Park, Beebe undertook a series of travels for research, publishing the results in numerous articles and books, often intended for a popular audience: 'Beebe's work and his many publications unquestionably exemplified the work of the Zoological Society for many Americans, particularly young people, from the 1920s to the early 1940s' (*American National Biography*). One of Beebe's greatest contributions was to the area of deep-sea oceanography, particularly using a weighted copper helmet in the Galapagos Islands in 1925, which is described in chapters III, VII, XI, XI, and XII of the present work and depicted in a number of the illustrations. These researches led the development of the bathysphere by Beebe and the American engineer Otis Barton (also an alumnus of Columbia) in 1930, and their 1934 dive to 3,028 feet off Nonsuch Island, Bermuda established a record that would stand until 1949, when Barton himself broke it.

The *Arcturus* Oceanographic Expedition (the ninth New York Zoological Society expedition, but the first oceanographic one) left Brooklyn on 11 February 1925 and returned to New York on 30 July of that year, having covered some 13,600 miles and visited Norfolk, Bermuda, Panama, Cocos Island and the Galapagos Islands. According to Beebe's preface, '[t]he avowed objects of the *Arcturus* Expedition were the investigation of the Sargasso Sea and the Humboldt Current. Owing to continual storms the former was in such a disintegrated condition that I soon decided to postpone detailed study until a more favorable time. In the Pacific, to our surprise, we found that there was

absolutely no trace of the Humboldt Current about the Galapagos. The inexplicable absence of this great, cold, Antarctic current was more than made up for by the presence of equally unexpected natural conditions. Among the totally unexpected and inestimably valuable phenomena – the high lights of the expedition – were the great volcanic eruption on Albemarle [...]; the albatross rookery on Hood [...]; the remarkable results of hundreds of dives in a copper helmet and bathing suit [...]; the temporary current rip in mid-ocean [...]; and the deep sea work in the submerged Hudson Gorge, only one hundred miles from New York City [...]. Finally, the accomplishment which, scientifically, proved the most valuable of all, was the result of my decision to make a ten-day stay in one spot in mid-ocean [...], where continual dredging yielded very remarkable collections of fish and Crustacea, equivalent to any two months of the less intensive work' (pp. ix-x).

This copy is from the scientific library of the distinguished zoologist and traveller Professor John Cloudsley-Thompson FRES, FLS, FZS, etc., whose undergraduate studies at Cambridge were interrupted by World War II, during which he served as a tank commander in North Africa and Europe. On his return to Cambridge in 1945 (when he acquired this volume), Cloudsley-Thompson completed his degree and then a doctorate, which was followed by the positions of lecturer in zoology at King's College, London (1950-1960), professor of zoology at the University of Khartoum (1960-1971), and, finally, professor of zoology at Birkbeck College, London (1972-1986), becoming emeritus professor upon his retirement. He was the recipient of numerous prizes and honours, and also the author, co-author, or editor of some fifty books.

Troelstra, *Bibliography of Natural History Travel Narratives*, p. 60.



By courtesy of The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Liverpool.

AN INSCRIBED PRESENTATION COPY OF A VERY RARE ACCOUNT
OF TRAVELS THROUGH SOUTH AMERICA,
THE FALKLAND ISLANDS, AND THE WEST INDIES

43. MEGGITT, John Claxton. *South America, "Robinson Crusoe" Island, West Indies. Impressions of a Tour.* Cardiff: Western Mail & Echo Ltd., 1938. £195

Octavo (246 x 150mm), pp. [2 (title, colour-printed frontispiece illustration)], 56, [4 (blank ll.)]. Full-page colour-printed map of South America and half-tone photographic illustrations after Meggitt in the text. Original textured paper covered boards, upper board lettered in type. (Spine and extremities slightly faded, a few light marks.) *Provenance*: 'With J.C. Meggitt's Compliments. & with my Best Wishes. J.C.M. "Seacroft," Barry, Glamorgan' (printed presentation booklabel on the upper pastedown, with the words '& with my Best Wishes. J.C.M.' inserted in manuscript).

First and only edition in book form, inscribed presentation copy from the author. J.C. Meggitt (1858-1950) went to Barry as a young man in 1884, just as the construction of the docks was about to begin, and established a timber business, which became one of the leading firms in the country, growing with the docks and industries of Barry. When the population of the town had reached 10,000 in 1888 due to its exponential growth, a Local Government Board was elected and Meggitt was chosen as chairman. A few years later he was elected chairman of the new urban council and also a County Alderman. In 1895 he was appointed Justice of the Peace, and eventually became Chairman of the Bench and in 1940 Deputy Charter Mayor.

Meggitt was also an intrepid traveller, and in 1935 (at the age of 77) he published *Japan across Siberia, Russia and Germany: Impressions of a Tour*, which was followed by *Egypt and Palestine: Impressions of a Tour* (1936), the present work in 1938, and *South America, South Africa and the West Coast of Africa: Impressions of a Tour* (1939) shortly before World War II broke out. *South America, "Robinson Crusoe" Island, West Indies* is formed of fourteen articles written on board the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's *Reina del Pacifico*, which left Liverpool on 12 January 1938 'amid typical British winter weather, including mist, fog, and some small rain' (p. 9) for a round voyage of some 20,000 miles across the Atlantic, around South America, and then home via the

Panama Canal, the West Indies, Bermuda, and the Azores. The book opens with two general pieces considering the economic and trade opportunities that South America offers, titled 'South America: Development Possibilities Enormous' and 'Britain's Stake in South America', noting the level of British trade with the continent, the political risks attendant on doing business with South American countries, and 'the coffee crisis' caused by the collapse of a boom, which led to the destruction of coffee stocks. After crossing the Atlantic via Madeira, the *Reina del Pacifico* made landfall at Bahia, and the third article discusses the changes in Brazil since the author's previous visit four years earlier, noting the prosperity of some parts of Bahia and the poverty found in others, the ethnic diversity of the population due to the geopolitical upheavals of the 1930s – '[a]lthough a considerable number of German Jews, persecuted in their own country, and a still larger number of Italians have found their way into these parts there is room for more' (p. 11) – and the country's economy.

Article 4 considers the military weakness of South America compared to the rapidly expanding forces of the United States and Japan, and judges that '[a]ny part of South America would easily become victim to a strong, ambitious dictator' (p. 13). The following piece, 'Two Great Capital Cities', describes the ship's visits to Monte Video and Buenos Aires, and the narrative continues in the Falkland Islands, describing their history, the Battle of the Falkland Islands in 1914, and a visit to a penguin rookery near Port Stanley. The seventh article is dedicated to 'Present Day Life on "Robinson Crusoe" Island' (i.e. the Juan Fernández Islands), where Alexander Selkirk, the model for Defoe's fictional castaway, lived in complete solitude for four years. The ship then travelled through the Strait of Magellan to Chile (the subject of Articles 8-10), which fascinated Meggitt by its natural beauty – '[c]an I ever

forget the noble range of snow-capped mountains of the Andes? Only in the Himalayas are there such magnificent peaks' (p. 35) – and also its great wealth allied with extreme poverty and very poor social conditions, especially for agricultural workers. Articles 9 and 10 portray Lima, 'the centre of one of the most delightful countries of this varied continent' (p. 42), its history, culture, and architecture, and Peru, whose natural history, especially its ornithology, fascinated Meggitt.

'Panama Canal Efficiency: An American Miracle' (Article 13), describes the canal and then recounts the journey to Jamaica, Cuba, and Bermuda: 'I need hardly say that my visit to this far removed and very beautiful holiday resort was in every way charming and enjoyable. The scenery, the colourings of the sea, the extensive foliage, the excellent shops, and the quietude yet busy aspect of the town were in every way most delightful' (p. 52). The concluding article narrates the *Reina del Pacifico's* voyage back across the Atlantic via the Azores, which Meggitt admits he had 'looked upon [...] as somewhat rocky oases in the Atlantic. I had never realised that they were full of beauty and interest to the stranger' (p. 53), and describes the cultivation of and trade in pineapples, which was the islands' chief industry.

Although *South America, "Robinson Crusoe" Island, West Indies* bears the imprint of the *Western Mail & Echo*, where the articles comprising the book were first published, it seems likely that the book was printed by the presses of the *Western Mail & Echo* for Meggitt.

It is very rare on the market and in institutional collections: COPAC and WorldCat only record one copy at the National Museum of Wales. Certainly, the style of production, the presentation booklabel, and the rarity of this title all suggest that it was privately published for the author.

EUROPE



1353. Di Campanile e Duomo di Pisa



L O N D O N :

Printed for Robert Sayer and John Bennett, N^o 53 in Fleet Street.

John Bowles, N^o 13 in Cornhill, and Carrington Bowles, N^o 69 in St Pauls Church Yard.

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

44. JEFFERYS, Thomas and Thomas KITCHIN. KITCHIN. *The Small English Atlas being A New and Accurate Sett of Maps of all the Counties in England and Wales*. London: Robert Sayer and John Bennett, John Bowles, and Carrington Bowles, [circa 1775]. £2,500

Quarto (238 x 186mm), engraved title, engraved preface l., and 50 engraved maps numbered 3-52. (Some very light spotting or marking, title slightly marked and with very light marginal damp-marking.) Contemporary British half blind-tooled calf over marbled boards, the spine divided into compartments by gilt rules, all edges speckled. (Extremities a little rubbed and bumped, small marks on spine, small wormhole on upper joint.) A very crisp and fresh copy in a contemporary binding.

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

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

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



A
VISIT TO PARIS

IN 1814;

BEING A REVIEW OF THE
MORAL, POLITICAL, INTELLECTUAL, AND
SOCIAL CONDITION

OF
THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

By JOHN SCOTT,

EDITOR OF THE CHAMPION, A WEEKLY POLITICAL
AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

— “now I would pray our Monsieurs,
To think an English Courtier may be wise,
And never see the Louvre.”

KING HENRY VIII.

FOURTH EDITION,

CORRECTED, AND WITH A NEW PREFACE
REFERRING TO LATE EVENTS.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,
PATERNOSTER-ROW:

1816.

AN ACCOUNT BY 'ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN COMMENTATORS ON
ON POST NAPOLEONIC PARIS', IN REGENCY BINDING BY 'THE
INMATES OF THE MALE REFUGE HOXTON'

45. SCOTT, John. *A Visit to Paris in 1814; Being a Review of the Moral, Political, Intellectual, and Social Condition of the French Capital ... Fourth Edition, Corrected, and with a New Preface Referring to Late Events.* London: A. Strahan for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1816. £495

Octavo (211 x 130mm), pp. lxxv, [1 (blank)], 343, [1 (blank)]. (Occasional spotting.) Contemporary British green calf by 'The Inmates of the Male Refuge Hoxton' with their ticket on the upper pastedown, boards with borders of blind rules enclosing frame of rolls terminating in palmette cornerpieces, spine gilt in compartments divided by raised flat bands roll-tooled in gilt, latter gilt black morocco lettering-pieces in 2, others decorated in blind, board-edges roll-tooled in gilt, turn-ins roll-tooled in blind, all edges speckled red, drab-brown endpapers. (Short tear on rear flyleaf, spine and outer edges of boards faded, lightly rubbed at extremities, corners bumped.) A very good copy in a handsome Regency binding.

Fourth edition, incorporating the additional material of the enlarged, second edition. The author and journalist Scott (1784-1821) was a friend or associate of many writers of his period, including Byron (his schoolfriend), Leigh Hunt, Hazlitt, and Wordsworth, and edited a number of radical and liberal journals, including *The Statesman*, *The Censor*, and *Drakard's Stamford News*, and was also the owner of *Drakard's Paper* (later renamed *The Champion*). In January 1820 Scott published the first issue of the *London Magazine*, a literary magazine with a liberal bias, which was edited by Scott and intended to serve as 'an antidote to the rabid toryism of *Blackwood's Magazine*' (ODNB). Scott contributed about a third of the journal's articles and pieces himself under a series of pseudonyms, and he was an enthusiastic supporter of Keats, Leigh Hunt, and the 'Cockney School' of poetry. Scott's attacks on articles by Lockhart and others in *Blackwood's Magazine* denigrating the 'Cockney School' led to a duel between Scott and Jonathan Henry Christie, Lockhart's agent in London, on 16 February 1821, during which Scott was shot in the abdomen – a mortal wound, which led to his death some days later on 27 February. Nonetheless, despite his fame as an important figure in the history of British Romanticism, as Colbert writes, 'Scott is one of the period's best and most lively travel writers and reviewers, and deserves far more attention as a major figure in his own right' ('The European Tour, 1814–1818 (Excluding Britain and Ireland)', p. 16).

'In October 1814 [Scott] visited Paris for the first time and afterwards recorded his impressions in *A Visit to Paris in 1814* (1815). He sent a copy of this work to Wordsworth and while visiting B.R. Haydon in his studio in April 1815 met the poet, who was sitting for his cast. The two men became close friends. After Waterloo, Scott took the opportunity of revisiting the French capital via the battlefield and Brussels' (ODNB). The events of 1815 caused the work to be revised, and the second edition recorded the 'change of the political situation of France [...] caused by the return of Buonaparte from Elba, and the expulsion of the Bourbons from the nation [...]. The three months that have

carried off the First Edition of the "VISIT," have both commenced and concluded the second reign of "the Emperor"' (p. iii). Consequently, the author expanded his preface with further observations on the most recent events, and 'an amusing Journal, kept by a friend of mine, who was in Paris during the whole of the duration of Buonaparte's second reign' (p. xvii). The journal reports, among other things, Napoleon's abdication, and how, on 8th July, 'I saw Buonaparte make his last entry, – and the contrast between the cry of a small but fierce faction composed of mere mob and military, and the shout of a redeemed and rejoicing people, has made an impression on my mind never to be effaced' (p. lxiv; the journal covers pp. xliii–lxviii).

A third edition appeared in 1815, followed by this fourth edition in 1816, the year in which Scott published a sequel, *Paris Revisited*, which reached a third edition in the same year; together, these various editions of the two works meant that Scott was 'one of the best known commentators on post-Napoleonic Paris' (Colbert, p. 15). Interestingly, l. A8r has a dagger beside the press-figure at the foot, presumably to indicate that it is a *cancellans*, and the text on the verso of the leaf varies slightly from that of the third edition, ending the penultimate sentence on p. xvi 'since flattering appearances and generous professions were with him the usual harbingers of oppression and ruin', rather than 'since flattering appearances and generous professions were with him the usual harbingers of ruin and oppression' (the reading found in the third edition).

This copy was bound by the 'Inmates of the Hoxton Male Refuge', run by the Refuge for the Destitute, which was established in 1805, 'for the moral and religious reformation of criminal youth of both sexes' (*The Metropolitan Charities* (London: 1844), p. 47). Ramsden's *London Book Binders 1780-1840* proposes 1815 as a possible earliest date of working, and it seems likely, based on the style of the binding, that this binding was executed at or shortly after the date of publication.

Colbert, 'The European Tour, 1814-1818 (Excluding Britain and Ireland)', Ireland)', 15/34; Lowndes p. 2220.



46. ITALY – FRATELLI ALINARI, Georgio SOMMER, Carlo NAYA, Roberto RIVE, Pietro POPPI, *et al.* (photographers). A late-nineteenth-century album of photographs of Italy, titled 'Italia' on the upper board. [?Rome], [circa 1881-1892].

£750

Oblong folio (250 x 350mm). 58 large (*circa* 200 x 255mm) and 8 small (*circa* 155 x 100mm) black-and-white photographic prints produced by various techniques mounted on the 30 guarded-in card leaves of the album and the front and rear flyleaves, one print circular, the remainder rectangular, many with a caption and order number in the negative or on white border below, 5 trimmed photograph captions and 2 manuscript slips with captions loosely inserted. (Occasional light browning and marking of mounts, some variable, mainly marginal fading of prints, short splits on a few guards, one loosely inserted caption torn in half.) Original late-19th-century Italian full vellum gilt by Olivieri (signed in gilt 'Olivieri Leg.' at the foot of the spine), boards with gilt roll-tooled borders within red rules, enclosing red-ruled panels with gilt floral cornerpieces, upper board titled in gilt, spine gilt in 5 compartments between multiple gilt rules enclosing ornamental central tools, endleaves of patterned green-and-yellow-printed woven silk, maroon fabric hinges, all edges red. (Light offsetting on free endleaves and flyleaves, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, boards a little marked and slightly rubbed, small chip on spine.) Very good condition overall. *Provenance*: late 19th-/early 20th-century [?retailer's] note of contents and price pencilled onto verso of front free endpaper ('30 fogl. L22') – two loosely inserted slips with manuscript captions in English in a late 19th-/early 20th-century hand.

A handsomely bound collection of photographs of the architecture, art, and archaeological sites of Italy, prefaced by the portraits of King Umberto I of Italy (1844-1900, *reg.* 1878-1900) and his wife, Margherita of Savoy (1851-1926), and ending with two portraits of Italian women in regional costume (these four portraits mounted on the flyleaves). The cities and areas depicted are Naples, Bologna, Verona, Florence, Venice, Pompei, Rome, Pisa, Ercolano, Lugano, the Lago Maggiore, Pisa, and Genova, and the museums and artworks include the Uffizi, the Galleria Pitti in Florence, and Michelangelo's Last Supper from the Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan.

Late nineteenth-century English travel guides to Italy offered travellers advice on buying photographs of the scenes represented in this album, and these images were so popular that some Italian photographers sold prints internationally. This album, however, contains photographs from at least six different studios, so that it seems likely that the photographs were purchased from various studios or retailers by a tourist travelling through Italy, and then inserted into this album, which was acquired in Rome, most probably between 1881 (the date of the later Alinari photographs) and the death of Umberto I in 1900 (and likely before 1892, when

Alinari began renumbering their library of images). The selection is discerning, and the majority of the images came from highly-regarded and well-known studios, suggesting that the album was compiled for a wealthy traveller with an informed and educated interest in the architecture, arts, and archaeology of Italy.

Sixteen of the photographs – nearly a quarter – are from the renowned studio Fratelli Alinari, which was established in Florence in 1854 by the brothers Leopoldo, Giuseppe, and Romualdo Alinari, and continues to the present day. The studio quickly acquired a reputation for its views of historic monuments and panoramas of cities, and its reproductions of works of art, winning second prize at the Exposition universelle in Paris in 1855 and a gold medal at the Brussels Exposition universelle de photographie of 1856, and enjoying the patronage of the Italian royal family. Their reputation grew in Britain after John Ruskin praised their work and Prince Albert commissioned photographs of Raphael's drawings from the studio, and by the end of the nineteenth century Fratelli Alinari were selling their photographs to 'a vast public, from the most eminent scholars, especially those of art history, to wealthy foreign tourists' (J. Hannavy (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Nineteenth-Century Photography* (New York and London, 2008), p. 26).



Alinari periodically published catalogues of their photographs, which enable the photographs in this album to be dated: the latest examples appeared in the 1881 catalogue and none of them use the new numbering system introduced in 1892, indicating that the album was compiled before that date. The album contains eight photographs listed in Alinari's 1873 catalogue, comprising: 'No 1958 Firenze, Piazza della Signoria Loggia dei Priori detta de Lanzi (Orcagna)', 'No 1949 Firenze, Palazzo Vecchio (Arnolfo di Lapo)', 'No 1822 Firenze, La Cattedrale (Vista dal P. Pretorio)', 'No 1862 Firenze, Chiesa di S Croce, Piazza e Monumento a D Alighieri', 'No 1892 Firenze, Chiesa di S Marco il Chiostro, Ora Museo', 'No 2593 Firenze, Galleria Uffizi La Visitazione (Mariotto Albertinelli)', 'No 2999 Firenze, Galleria Pitti, Madonna della Seggiola (Raffaello)', 'No

Firenze, Galleria Pitti Ritratto di Leonardo da Vinci', 'No 6502 Roma, Castello e Ponte S. Angelo (con Veduta del Vaticano[]) e S. Pietro', 'No 6470 Roma, Basilica di San Pietro (Bramante, Michelangelo ed Altro Maestri)', 'No 6482 Roma, Campidoglio (Michelangelo)', 'No 6528 Roma, Foro Romano, Visto dal Campidoglio', and 'No 6533 Roma, Foro Traiano'; six photographs listed in the 1876 supplementary catalogue, comprising: 'No 6502 Roma, Castello e Ponte S. Angelo (con Veduta del Vaticano[]) e S. Pietro', 'No 6470 Roma, Basilica di San Pietro (Bramante, Michelangelo ed Altro Maestri)', 'No 6482 Roma, Campidoglio (Michelangelo)', 'No 6528 Roma, Foro Romano, Visto dal Campidoglio', 'No 6533 Roma, Foro Traiano', and 'No 6447 Roma, Anfiteatro Flavio o Colosseo'; and two photographs from the supplementary catalogue of 1881: 'No 9632 Bologna Le Torri Garisenda e Asinelli (del XII. Secolo)' and 'No 6328 Firenze, Panorama della Citta visto da S Miniato al Monte'.

The album also contains six images from the studio of the celebrated photographer Giorgio Sommer (1834-1914), who had been born in Frankfurt and established his own business in 1853. In 1857 he emigrated to Italy and set up studios in Naples and Rome, and the high standard of his work led to his appointment as official photographer to Victor Emmanuel II, the king of Italy. Sommer was mainly resident in Naples, and established a very beneficial relationship with Giuseppe Fiorelli, the director of excavations at Pompeii, which enabled him to create a celebrated series of images of the archaeological excavations in the area, two of which are present in this album. The images of Pompeii and the landscapes which he also produced ensured the popularity of Sommer's photographs amongst tourists, and his 'studio became something of a tourist attraction in its own right' (V.C. Gardner Coates, K.D.S. Lapatin, and J.L. Seydl, *The Last Days of Pompeii* (Los Angeles,



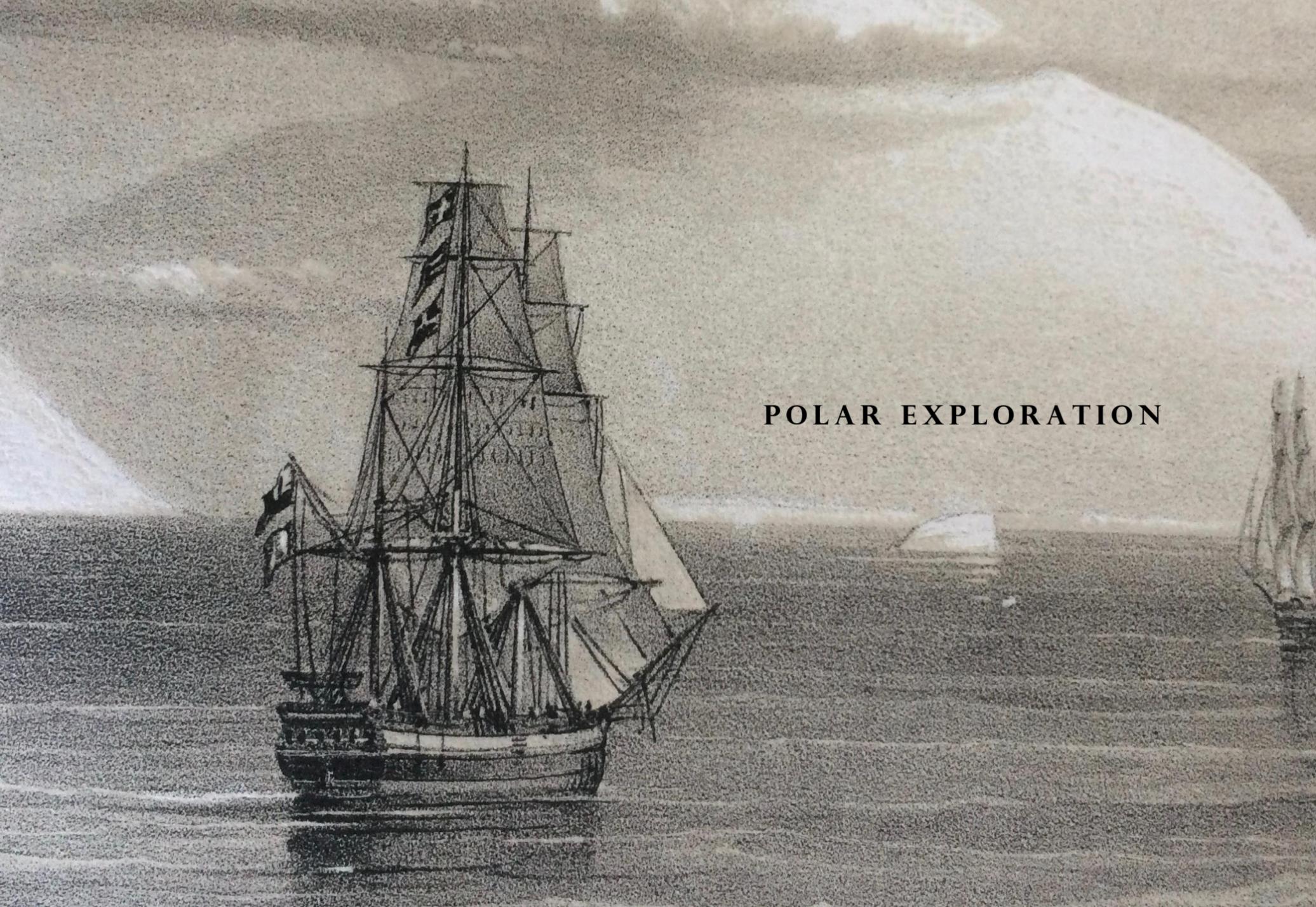
2012), p. 221). The photographs by Sommer are titled '7075 Lago Maggiore. Panorama da sopra Stresa', '7050 Lugano, Panorama da Monte S. Salvatore', '7031 Lago di Como, Cernobbio Panorama', '7021 Lago di Como, Bellagio dalla Villa [?]Giuseppe', 'No 1290 Panorama di Ercolano', and 'No 1293 Ercolano Casa d'Argo'.

Venice is depicted in six photographs by the studio of the renowned Italian photographer Carlo Naya (1816-1882), who studied law at the University of Pisa, before travelling extensively for some years. In 1857 he established his studio in Venice, which was particularly noted for its views of the city's monuments and works of art, and his achievements were recognised by the Great Medal at the

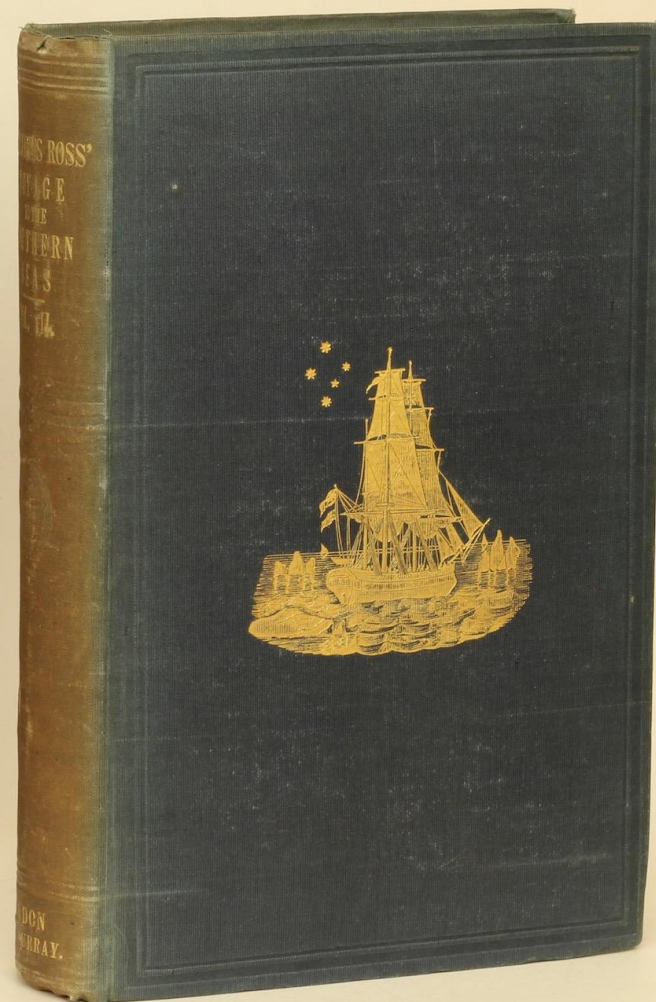
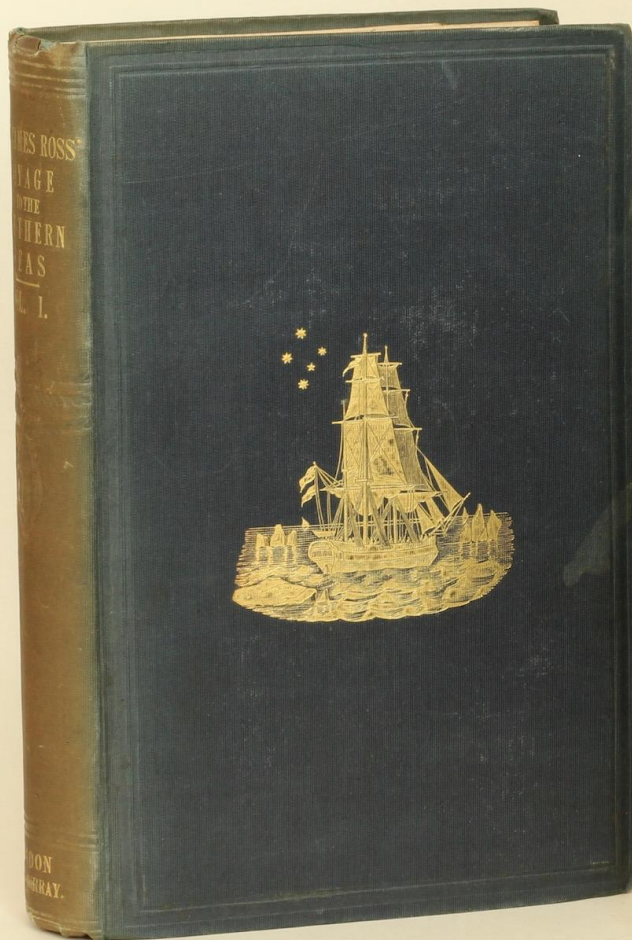
Universal Exhibition of London (1862), and gold medals at the exhibitions of Groningen (1869) and Dublin (1872). The six images are: '11 Venezia Canal Grande', '283. A. Venezia Canal Grande', '12. Venezia Ponte Rialto', '36. Venezia Canale di Canonica', '48. Venezia Piazza S Marco', and '6. A. Venezia Scala dei Giganti'.

Roberto Rive of Naples (*fl. circa 1860-1890*) is represented by eight photographs: 'Pozzuoli, Porto, Ponte Caligola e Capo Miseno No 103', 'Napoli, Pozzuoli, Tempio di Serapide, No 105', 'No 407, Veduta del Foro civile di Pompei', 'No 460, Casa di Diomede di Pompei', 'No A 414, La Basilica di Pompei', '1553 Il Campanile e Duomo di Pisa', 'No 2050 Genova, Scala dell' Università', and 'Genova veduta dalla Chiesa di S Maria di Carignano No 2017'. Of the other studios represented in the album, two views of Bologna ('No 268 Via Ugo Bassi' and 'No 295 Campo Santo, Sala Colombari') come from 'Fotografia dell'Emilia', the famous Bolgnese studio of Pietro Poppi (1833-1914), and another is from the Amodio studio in Naples ('Naples de Capodimonte').

The album itself was made by Oliveri in Rome, a bindery famous for its decorated bindings in vellum and other materials, which were awarded a prize at the International Exhibition of 1862 in London and a bronze medal at the Exposition universelle in Paris in 1867. The contemporary *Handbook of Rome and its Environs* (10th edition, London: John Murray, 1871) offers this advice on bookbinders: 'Rome was formerly celebrated for its bindings in white vellum, but which has fallen off since the cessation of the manufacture of that article in the Abruzzi: the best are Olivieri, Piazza di Spagna, at the corner of Via Frattina, especially for ornamental bindings; Moschetti [...]; Volpari [...] and Bencini' (p. xxii).

A sepia-toned illustration of a three-masted sailing ship, likely a clipper, navigating through a choppy sea. The ship is viewed from a side-on perspective, showing its complex rigging and multiple sails. In the background, a large, white, rounded iceberg looms on the horizon under a cloudy sky. The overall style is that of a historical engraving or a vintage book illustration.

POLAR EXPLORATION



'A CORNERSTONE OF ANTARCTIC LITERATURE'

47. ROSS, Sir James Clark. *A Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions, during the Years 1839-1843*. London: Spottiswoode and Shaw for John Murray, 1847. £5,000

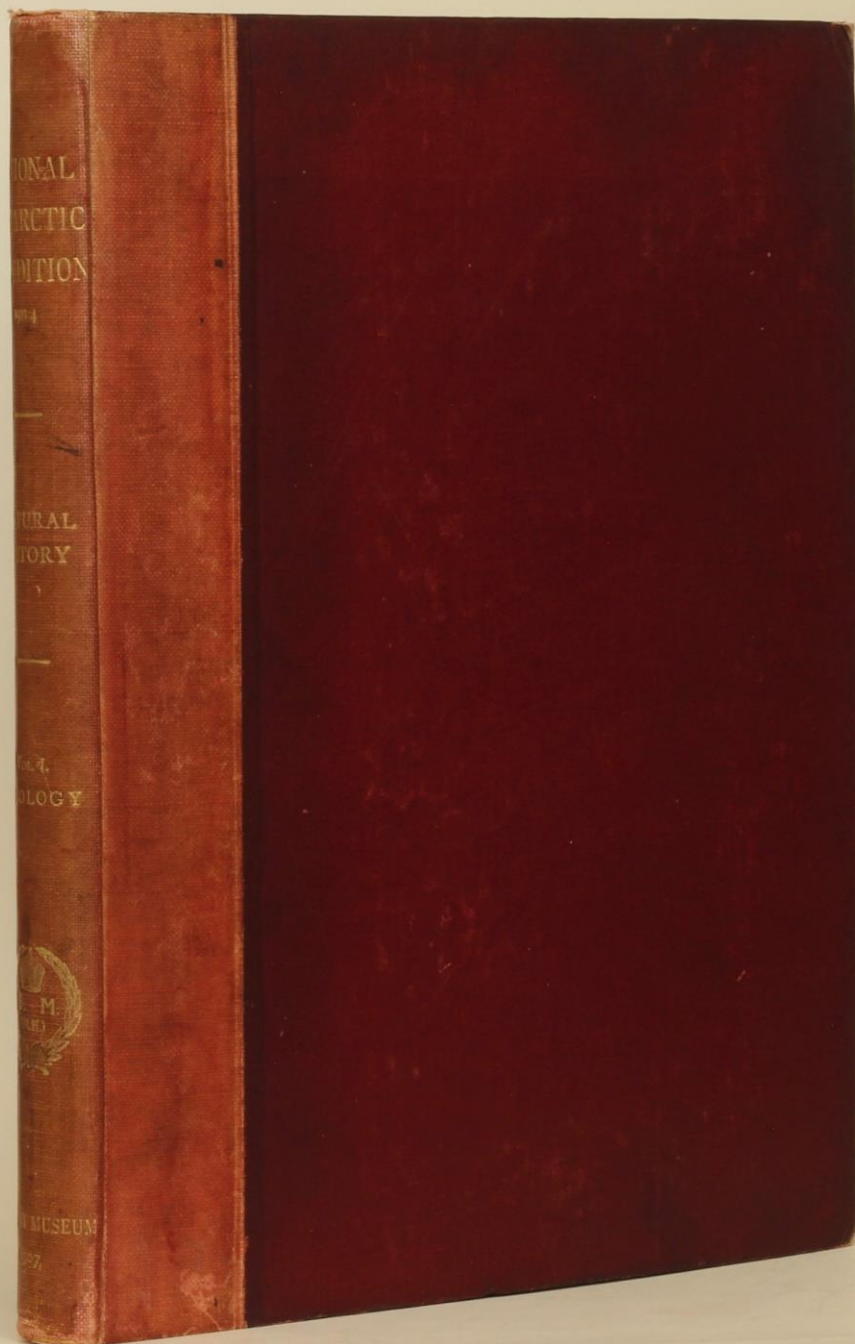
2 volumes, octavo (222 x 137mm), pp. I: [i]-lii, [2 (plates and maps, blank)], [2 (chapter contents, verso blank)], [1]-366; II: [v]-x, [2 (plates and maps, blank)], [2 (chapter contents, verso blank)], [1]-447, [1 (imprint)], [1]-16 (publisher's catalogue, dated January 1847). 20 inserted, unpaginated II. with letterpress text of contents preceding each chapter, 17 of these with wood-engraved illustrations after Dayman, Davis, and Joseph Dalton Hooker, II. I, 18 and II, B3-4 *cancellantia*. Tinted lithographic frontispieces and 6 tinted lithographic plates by P. Carrick and T. Picken after Joseph Dayman and John E. Davis, printed by Day & Haghe, one plate double-page and folding, all retaining tissue guards (one guard torn), 8 engraved maps and plans by J. & C. Walker after Dayman, Davis, and Ross, 2 folding and another double-page and folding, and wood-engraved illustrations and letterpress tables in the text. (Some variable, generally light spotting, some light offsetting from plates and maps onto text, one folding map with short tear.) Original dark-blue cloth by Remnant & Edmonds, London with their ticket on the lower pastedown of vol. I, boards with blind-ruled borders, upper boards with central vignettes blocked in gilt, lower boards with central vignettes blocked in blind, spines lettered in gilt, and decorated and ruled in blind, lemon-yellow endpapers, uncut. (Some offsetting on endpapers, spines faded (as often) and slightly chipped at heads, extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped, some slight cracking on joints.) A very good, uncut set in the original cloth. *Provenance*: James Frampton, Moreton House, Dorset (1769-1855, engraved armorial bookplate [Franks 11177] on upper pastedowns).

First edition, with the first state of the publisher's catalogue dated January 1847. Described by Rosove as 'a cornerstone of Antarctic literature and a monument to one of mankind's greatest expeditions of geographical and scientific exploration', *A Voyage of Discovery and Research* was an account of Ross' expedition on HMS *Erebus* and HMS *Terror*, which was undertaken for Antarctic discovery and magnetic surveys. In the course of the expedition, Ross circumnavigated the Antarctic continent, discovered and named the Ross Sea, Ross Island, the Ross Shelf Ice, Victoria Land, Erebus and Terror Gulf, and Mount Erebus, and attempted to penetrate the Weddell Sea. The expedition also visited the Crozet Islands, Kerguelen Island, Tasmania, Australia, New Zealand, Campbell Island, and the Falkland Islands.

Apart from the general account of the expedition, 'the text includes a portion of the log of the *Eliza Scott* under [John] Balleny (vol. I, pp. 270-72), commentary and letters concerning [Charles] Wilkes's claims (vol. I, pp. 285- 99, 346-59), monthly meteorological extracts, [Robert] McCormick's geology and zoology, [Joseph Dalton]

Hooker's botany (including work not published elsewhere), and beautifully executed plates and vignettes' (Rosove). The first edition comprised 1,500 sets, which were apparently issued over a period of some years, possibly selling slowly because of the diminishing public interest in an expedition which had returned four years before the account was published. This set has the advertisements at the end of volume II in their earliest state, dated January 1847, but sets are known with advertisements dated 1851, suggesting that the work remained in print for four or more years after its first appearance. It was previously in the library of James Frampton, an alumnus of Winchester College and St John's College, Cambridge, who was High Sheriff of Dorset from 1793 until 1794, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Dorset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

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



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

48. SCOTT, Robert Falcon – Hartley Travers FERRAR and George Thurland PRIOR. *National Antarctic Expedition, 1901-1904. Natural History. Vol. I. Geology (Field-Geology: Petrography).* London: 'Printed [by William Clowes and Sons, Limited] by Order of the Trustees of the British Museum ... Sold by Longmans and Co. ... Bernard Quaritch ... Dulau and Co. ... and at The British Museum (Natural History)', 1907. **£95**

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

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

The present volume was the first in the series of scientific reports, and the first part of it is formed by Ferrar's 'Report on the Field-Geology of the Region Explored during the "Discovery" Antarctic Expedition, 1901-4' (pp. 1-100), which covers South Victoria Island (mainland and small islands) and the Ross Archipelago, describing the gneissic rocks and crystalline limestone, granites, the Beacon

sandstone formation (with an appendix on 'plant remains' by palaeobotanical expert and Cambridge professor E.A. Newell Arber), dolerites, and sea-, shore- and land-ice. It concludes with 'Notes Relative to Macquarie and Auckland Islands, Outside the Antarctic Circle' and acknowledgements to, among others, Scott and the officers of the *Discovery*: 'all assisted me in collecting, and the photographs taken by Engineer-Lieutenant R.W. Skelton, R.N. are invaluable; the arrangements made for me by Captain Scott were all that I could have wished' (pp. 99-100).

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

Denucé 300; Rosove 288-1.A1; Spence 837.



49. SHACKLETON, Sir Ernest Henry – Roland HUNTFORD. *Shackleton*. London: St. Edmondsbury Press for Hodder and Stoughton, 1985. £75

Octavo (233 x 154mm), pp. xx, 774, [6 (blank)]. 12 plates with photographic illustrations recto-and-verso, maps in the text, 6 full-page. (Lower edge of book-block slightly marked.) Original blue boards, spine lettered in gilt, map endpapers, dustwrapper, not price-clipped. (Dustwrapper slightly faded on spine and creased at edges.) A very good copy.

'A BRILLIANT PIECE OF RESEARCH BY HUNTFORD'

First edition. The winner of the Nelson, Hurst & Marsh Biography Award in 1989, Huntford's *Shackleton* is generally considered to be the best modern biography of the explorer; Rosove describes it as, 'a brilliant piece of research by Huntford, drawing on numerous unpublished sources including important diaries of Shackleton associates that became available for review after Margery and James Fisher's biography of 1959. This book and the biographies by Hugh Robert Mill and the Fishers are the principal Shackleton reference works'.

Huntford was also the author or editor of a number of other works on polar exploration, including *Scott and Amundsen* (London: 1979), *Nansen: the Explorer as Hero* (London: 2000), and *The Race for the South Pole: the Expedition Diaries of Scott and Amundsen* (London: 2010). The first edition of *Shackleton* – which is described by Rosove as 'uncommon' – is scarce on the market.

Rosove 176.

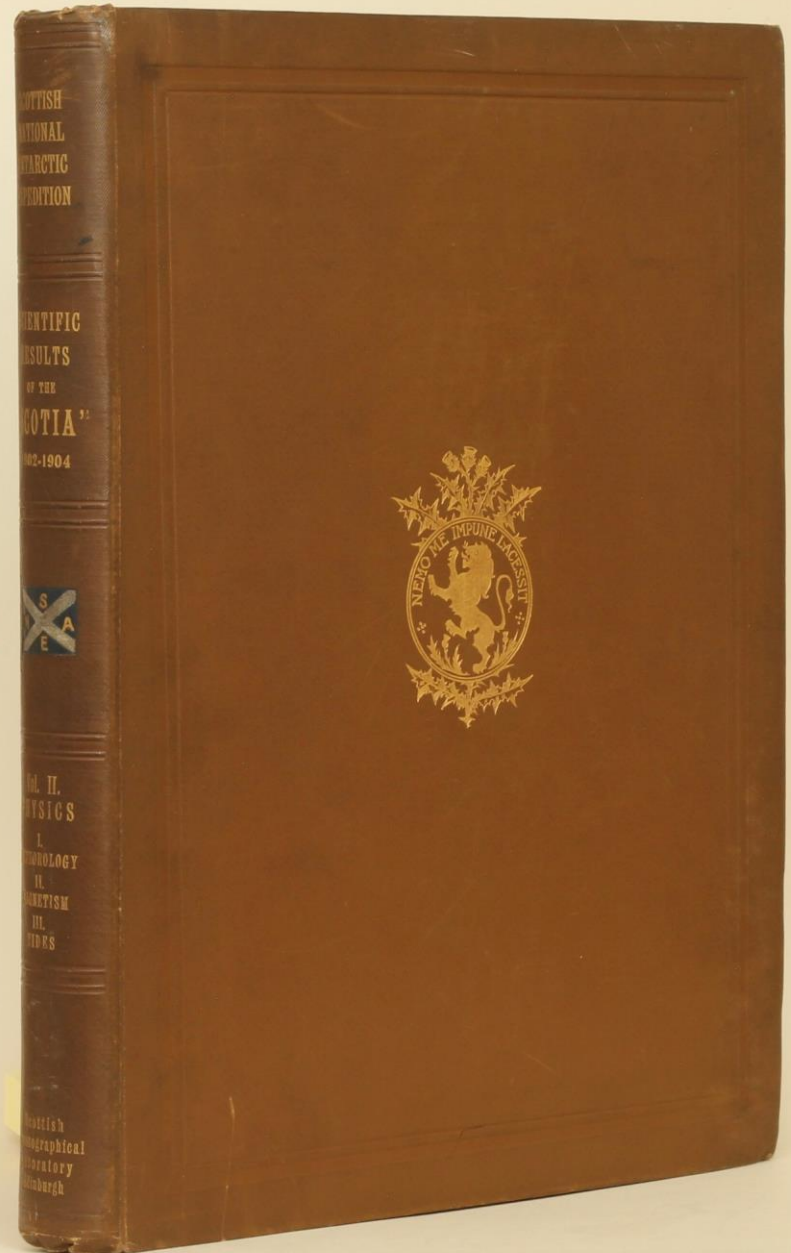
SCOTTISH NATIONAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION'S
METEOROLOGICAL FINDINGS

INCLUDING A PAPER ON TIDES

BY CHARLES DARWIN'S SON

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

£295



3 parts in one volume, quarto (308 x 234mm), pp. [12 (half-title, blank, title, blank, editorial note, contents, blank, illustrations, part-title, blank)], v, [1 (blank)], 324. 2 erratum slips bound in after pp. 304 and 306. Half-tone frontispiece and 6 half-tone plates (numbered I-IV and I-III), 5 colour-printed lithographic weather charts after Mossman, printed by A. Ritchie & Son, 4 folding (numbered I-V), and 2 folding lithographic maps after the Edinburgh Geographical Institute, printed by J.G. Bartholomew, one printed in colours. Diagrams and letterpress tables in the text. (One chart with short, skilfully-repaired marginal tear.) Original brown cloth gilt, boards with borders of double blind rules, upper board with central arms of Scotland in gilt, spine divided into compartments by blind rules, one with the St Andrew's Cross banner of the SNAE in blue, white, and gilt, others lettered in gilt. (Very light offsetting onto free endpapers, spine slightly darkened, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, small loss on lower hinge.) A very good copy in the original cloth.

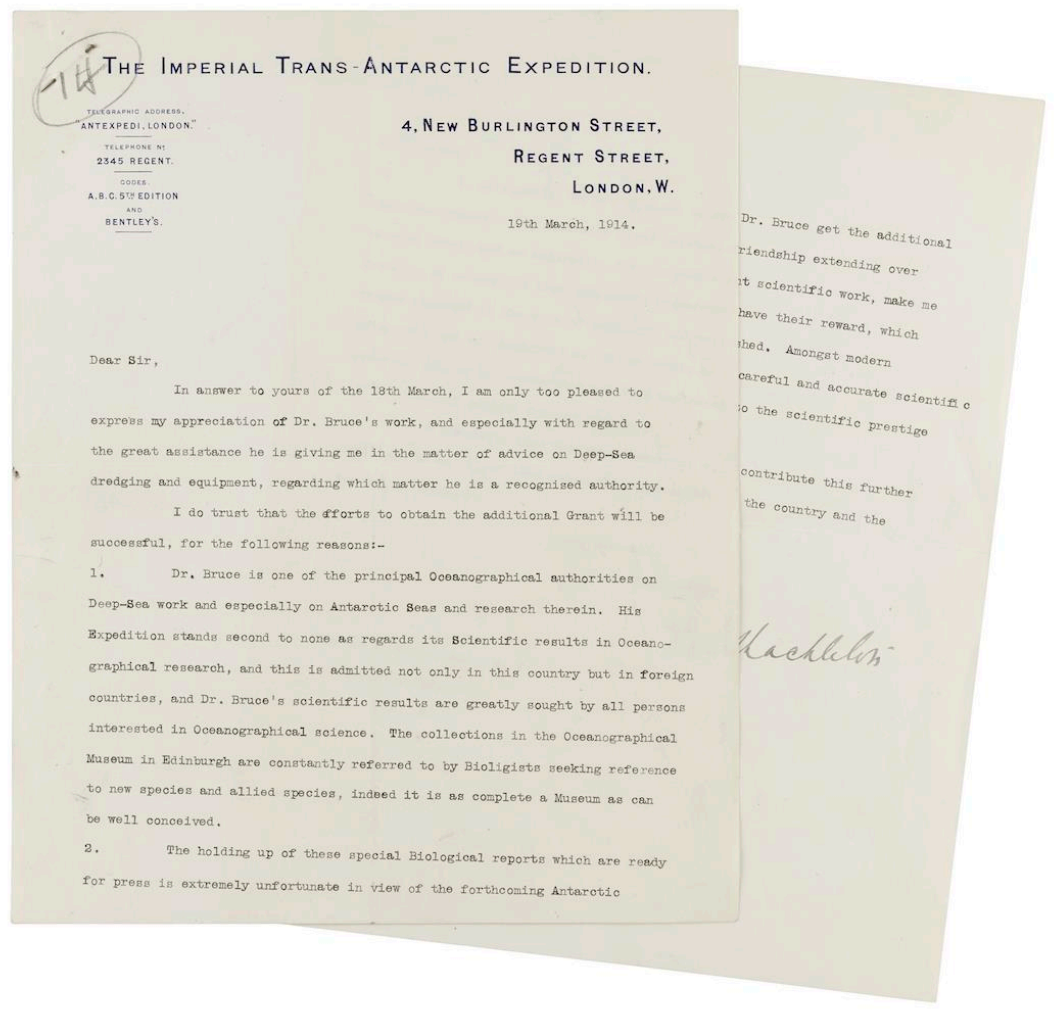
First edition, clothbound issue. The polar scientist William Speirs Bruce (1867-1921), was the driving force behind the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition: as a student he had volunteered in the *Challenger* laboratories, became the first assistant co-directing the high-level meteorological observatory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

Argentinian Meteorological Office, to whom the station had been handed over.

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

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

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



SHACKLETON SEEKING FUNDING FOR THE PUBLICATION
OF THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION'S
SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

51. SHACKLETON, Sir Ernest Henry. Typed letter signed ('E H Shackleton') to Charles Edward Price MP ('Dear Sir'). The Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, New Burlington Street, Regent Street, London W., 19 March 1914. £3,750

2 pp. on 2 ll., quarto (253 x 203mm), on paper with printed Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition letterhead watermarked 'legal vellum'. Historical pin and pencil docketing mark in top left corner, folded for posting. (Extremely light marking on first l. and around pin holes.) In very good condition.

An important letter from Shackleton to Price about the publication of W.S. Bruce's scientific reports of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, especially the 'Biological reports', which were already 'ready for press' (presumably volume IV, *Zoology, Parts II-XX, Vertebrates*, which would be published in 1915). The polar scientist William Speirs Bruce (1867-1921) had been prevented from joining Scott's *Discovery* expedition due to Sir Clement Markham's fears that Bruce, who was considered one of 'the best-equipped and most experienced of all polar scientists in Britain' (ODNB), would be a rival to Scott. Nonetheless, Bruce gained the support of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society and raised funds for the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition of 1902-1904, which he headed. Bruce's Antarctic expedition was highly successful, but his efforts to find funding for a second Scottish National Antarctic Expedition in 1910 and 1911 were unsuccessful, and he also struggled to fund the publication of the first expedition's scientific papers, some of which were published in journals. The series of the reports started with the 'Physics' volume of 1907 (for *Physics. Part I. Meteorology, by R.C. Mossman ... II. Magnetism, by Charles Chree ... and R.C. Mossman ... III. Tides, by Sir George H. Darwin*, see the previous catalogue item), but their impact suffered from the long intervals between the publication of subsequent volumes in 1908, 1909, 1912, 1915 and 1920 (Bruce's own narrative log, which was intended to form part I in the series, would not be published until 1992).

Sir Ernest Shackleton (1874-1922) was certainly familiar with the difficulties of securing funding for both polar exploration and the publication of expedition literature, and he had enjoyed a longstanding friendship with Bruce (which he comments upon in the letter). Shackleton had been appointed Secretary of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society in January 1904 as Bruce had returned from the Antarctic, and Shackleton shared the Scot's experience of science, if not his enthusiasm for it: '[u]nlike Scott, Shackleton had little interest in science, but he realized its value when drawing up proposals for an expedition. He chose good scientists in short, unique interviews, so that the scientific results of his expeditions were considerable' (ODNB). By comparison, Bruce was a scientist by education, experience, and vocation, who had founded the Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory in Edinburgh in 1907. The recipient of Shackleton's letter, Charles Edward Price MP, JP, FRSE (1857-1934), had been a partner in the firm of M'Vitie & Price of Edinburgh and London, and retired in 1901, before entering upon a political career and winning the seat of Central Edinburgh for the Liberals, which he held from 1906 to 1918. On his retirement at the General Election, the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Councillors of Edinburgh conferred upon him the Freedom of the City in recognition of his Parliamentary services. Bruce had written to Price on several occasions – the correspondence includes complaints about the lack of awards for Antarctic explorers after the death of Clement Markham, whom Bruce still held responsible for impeding the progression of research – and Price had also aided Bruce in securing funding

from the Treasury for other volumes in the series of scientific reports. In gratitude for this support and assistance, Bruce had named 'Pricepynten' ('Point Price') on Svalbard after him.

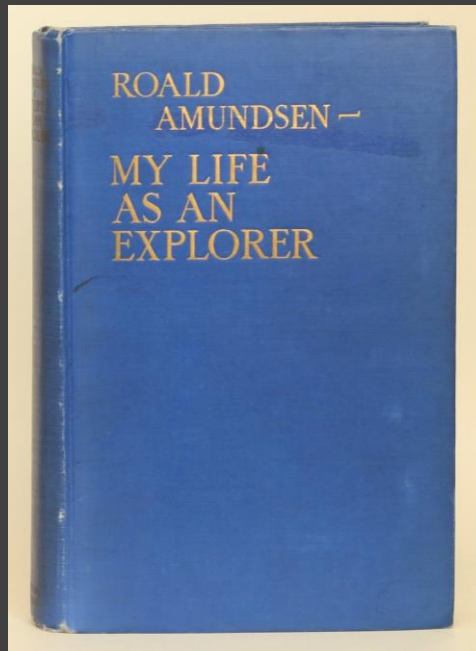
In this letter, Shackleton responds to Price's of 18 March 1914: 'I am only too pleased to express my appreciation of Dr. Bruce's work, and especially with regard to the great assistance he is giving me in the matter of advice on Deep-Sea dredging and equipment, regarding which matter he is a recognised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

This letter appears to have formed part of larger fund-raising campaign orchestrated by Bruce, since Douglas Mawson, the

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

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

THE MEMOIRS OF THE GREAT POLAR EXPLORER



52. AMUNDSEN, Roald Engelbregt Gravning. *My Life as an Explorer*. Garden City, New York: Country Life Press for Doubleday, Page & Company, 1927. £90

Octavo (229 x 152mm), pp. [8 (half-title, books by Amundsen, title, imprint, contents, blank, fly-title, blank)], 282. Title printed in red and black. Half-tone frontispiece, two maps and one plate (included in pagination), facsimiles in the text, 4 full-page. (A few very light marks.) Original blue cloth, upper board and spine lettered in gilt, top edges stained yellow. (Spine slightly darkened, a few light marks on boards, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped.) A very good copy. *Provenance*: Brentano's, New York (bookseller's ticket on lower pastedown) – [?]'Harold – ' (scored-through ownership signature on front free endpaper).

First English edition. *My Life as an Explorer*, the autobiography of the polar explorer Amundsen (1872-1928), was originally published in Norwegian as *Mitt Liv som Polarforsker* in 1927, a year before the author's death. Amundsen's reminiscences 'include[d] the Norwegian explorer's *Belgica* experiences (1897-99). Amundsen had high regard for Frederick Cook, blamed Adrien de Gerlache and his second in command Georges Lecoq for lingering south late in the season, and criticized Gerlache for forbidding the consumption of fresh meat, which had antiscorbutic properties. The book also contains Amundsen's recollections of the Northwest Passage on the *Gjøa* (1903-6), the conquest of the South Pole (1910-12), the Arctic voyage of the *Maud* (1918-23), the Arctic flight with Lincoln Ellsworth (1925), and the flight of the *Norge* with Umberto Nobile over the North Pole (1926). With comment on Arctic explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson and others, the "business of exploration", "the problems of food and equipment", and refutation (by the *Norge* second in command, Hj. Riiser-Larsen) of points Nobile made in lectures given in America' (Rosove 10.A1).

The English translation was first published in this edition, which was issued in the same year as the first edition, and the first British edition (composed of the American sheets with a *cancellans* title) also appeared in 1927.

Arctic Bibliography 398; Conrad 84 and 156; Rosove 11.A1a ('Uncommon'); Spence 25.

AN IMPORTANT OVERVIEW OF ANTARCTIC SCIENCE

FROM THE LIBRARY OF RICHARD LAWS, A CONTRIBUTOR AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY



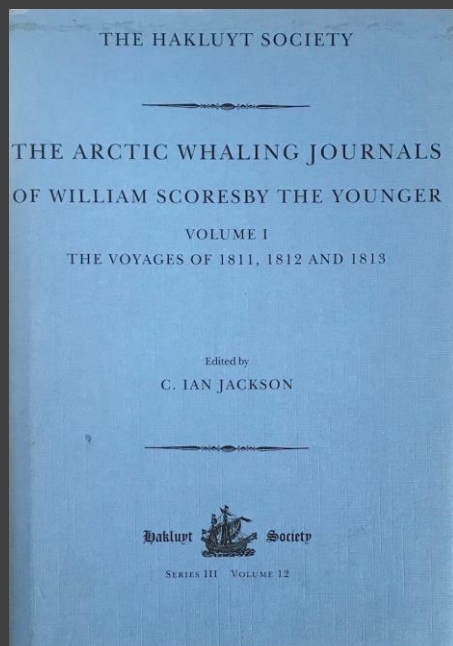
53. **WALTON, David Winston Harris (editor).** *Antarctic Science*. Edited by D.H.W. Walton with Contributions by C.S.M. Doake, J.R. Dudenay, I. Everson, R.M. Laws FRS and D.H.W. Walton, British Antarctic Survey ... with an Introduction by Sir Vivian Fuchs. Cambridge: W.S. Cowell Ltd for Cambridge University Press, 1987. **£50**

Quarto (275 x 215mm), pp. viii, 280. Numerous colour and black-and-white photographic illustrations, maps, and diagrams in the text, some double- or full-page. Original black boards gilt, upper board with outline of Antarctica blocked in gilt, spine lettered in gilt, dustwrapper. (Extremities lightly rubbed, head and foot of spine very lightly bumped, dustwrapper very lightly marked, slightly creased at edges). A very good, bright copy in the dustwrapper. *Provenance: Richard Maitland Laws*, Coton, Cambridgeshire (1926-2014, printed address label on upper pastedown, occasional pencil markings in the text, presumably by Laws).

First edition. Providing an overview of the history of Antarctic exploration, beginning with the earliest forays into Antarctic territory, the expeditions of the 'Heroic Age', and the foundation of the British Antarctic Survey (BAS) in 1944, *Antarctic Science* highlights the international developments in Antarctic exploration and science from the groundbreaking International Geophysical Year (IGY) in 1957/1958, through the Cold War, and up to 1987. At the centre of late twentieth-century Antarctic science was the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 which resulted from the IGY (the text of the Treaty is reprinted as Appendix 1 on pp. 266-269). As Sir Vivian Fuchs explains in his introduction, the purpose of *Antarctic Science* is to demonstrate 'that Antarctic science is no longer a backwater but an important area of research', and that Antarctica 'has become a continent for science and also plays a significant role in international relations' (p. 3).

The book is divided into five parts written by BAS experts: the first section on 'Geology, Politics and Science' was written by the editor, the ecologist Professor David Walton, who worked as a scientist at the BAS from 1967 onwards, represented the scientific community at the annual Antarctic Treaty meetings, and would, in 2006, receive the Scientific Community of Antarctic Research Medal for International Scientific Coordination. The second part, 'Life in a Cold Environment' was written by the fish ecologist Dr Inigo Everson, and focuses, among other things, on Antarctic food webs and the exploitation of Antarctic fisheries. The third section on 'Antarctic Ice and Rocks', including the 'Glacial and Climactic History' and a very interesting pre-history of Antarctica as the 'keystone' to the original supercontinent Gondwana, was written by Dr Christopher S.M. Doake. The fourth, on 'The Antarctic Atmosphere', presents not only detailed discussions of the Antarctic climate, but also forays into 'Space Research from Antarctica', and was written by the ionospheric physicist Dr John R. Dudeney, who received an OBE for his services to science in 2005.

The final part, 'Cooperation or Confrontation?', with a focus on 'Science, the [Antarctic] Treaty, and the future', was written by the former owner of this copy, the distinguished Antarctic scientist Dr Richard Laws CBE, FRS, who, having served as biologist at the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey from 1947 to 1953, devoted most of his life to the study of marine and polar environments. In 1969 he was appointed head of the BAS's Life Sciences Division and in 1973 he was appointed Director of the BAS, holding the position until 1987. Laws succeeded Sir Vivian Fuchs, 'who had led the Survey through its pioneer days and gained government support for a central headquarters in Cambridge, as well as for an effective field organisation with five research stations, two support ships and supporting aircraft. Laws aimed to consolidate BAS's reputation as a leading multidisciplinary research institute' (obituary of Laws, *The Daily Telegraph*, 27 October 2014). Despite budget cuts and the consequent diminution of resources, the Argentinian invasion of the Falkland Islands in 1982, the capture of King Edward Point (where the brand new BAS facility had only been occupied for a few days), and the deportation of the British team to Argentina determined the future of the BAS once South Georgia and the Falklands had been recovered by Britain: 'Margaret Thatcher decided it was in Britain's interest to remain remain a major presence in the South Atlantic and Antarctica and that one of the routes to achieving this should be in science. She directed that the BAS's operating budget be doubled and a major programme of capital investment be carried out. As a result, by the early 1990s BAS had been transformed into a highly professional organisation, leading the world in Antarctic science. A key result of all this activity was the discovery, in 1984, by the BAS team of atmospheric scientists at the Halley Bay base, of the depletion of the ozone layer over the South Pole Pole – a discovery which jolted the world into a new awareness of man's man's potential to wreck the planet' (*loc. cit.*).



54. **SCORESBY, William, the younger.** *The Arctic Whaling Journals of William Scoresby the Younger. Volume I. The Voyages of 1811, 1812 and 1813. Edited by C. Ian Jackson* [--Volume II. *The Voyages of 1814, 1815 and 1816. Edited by C. Ian Jackson with an Appendix by George Huxtable*; --Volume III. *The Voyages of 1817, 1818 and 1820. Edited by C. Ian Jackson with an Appendix by Fred. M. Walker*]. London: The University Press, Cambridge for The Hakluyt Society (I); The University Press, Cambridge for Ashgate for The Society (II); MPG Books Group for Ashgate for The Hakluyt Society (III), 2003-2009. **£95**

Octavo (246 x 174mm), 3 volumes, pp. I: lxi, [1 (blank)], 242; II: xxxvii, [1 (blank)], 308, [6 (blank II.)]; III: xli, [1 (illustration)], 245, [1 (blank)]. Frontispieces, illustrations, diagrams, plans and maps in the text, some full-page. Original dark-blue cloth, upper boards with the Society's device in gilt, spines lettered in gilt and ruled in blind, dustwrappers. (Dustwrappers minimally creased at edges, upper panel of I lightly marked.) A fine set in very good dustwrappers. *Provenance*: Anthony P. Payne (ownership inscriptions on front free endpapers dated 12 January 2004, 23 January 2009, and 24 November 2009).

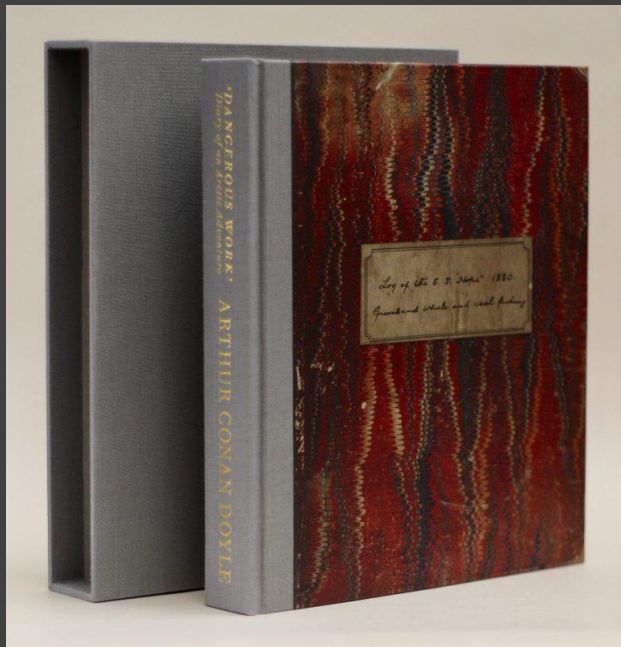
A FINE SET OF THE HAKLUYT SOCIETY'S IMPORTANT EDITION

OF WILLIAM SCORESBY'S ARCTIC JOURNALS

First complete edition. Third series, nos 12 and 20-21. A monumental and scholarly edition of the Arctic journals of William Scoresby junior (1789-1857), prepared from the transcripts of his journals held by the Whitby Literary and Philosophical Society, of which Scoresby was a co-founder. These journals cover the period from 1811 to 1820, and include Scoresby's journeys on the *Resolution* (the command of which passed to Scoresby from his father, when the younger William reached the age of 21), and those on the *Esk*, during which he made 'many of his most important discoveries in Arctic geography, meteorology, and oceanography' (ODNB). The work concludes in 1820, the year in which Scoresby's *Account of the Arctic Regions* was published, which 'attracted the

notice of scientists throughout Europe, while also gaining a wide readership, including Mrs Gaskell, who used material from it in *Sylvia's Lovers* (1863)' (*loc. cit.*).

This set was previously in the library of the historian of travel and antiquarian book specialist Anthony Payne, the author of *Richard Hakluyt: A Guide to his Books and to those Associated with him, 1580-1625* (2008), *Hakluyt & Oxford: Essays and Exhibitions Marking the Quatercentenary of the Death of Richard Hakluyt in 1616* (2017), and other works, who was elected to the Council of the Hakluyt Society in 1999 and re-elected in 2005.



55. DOYLE, Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan. '*Dangerous Work*'. *Diary of an Arctic Adventure*. Edited Jon Lellenberg and Daniel Stashower. London: Great Wall Printing Co. Ltd for The British Library, 2012. **£150**

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

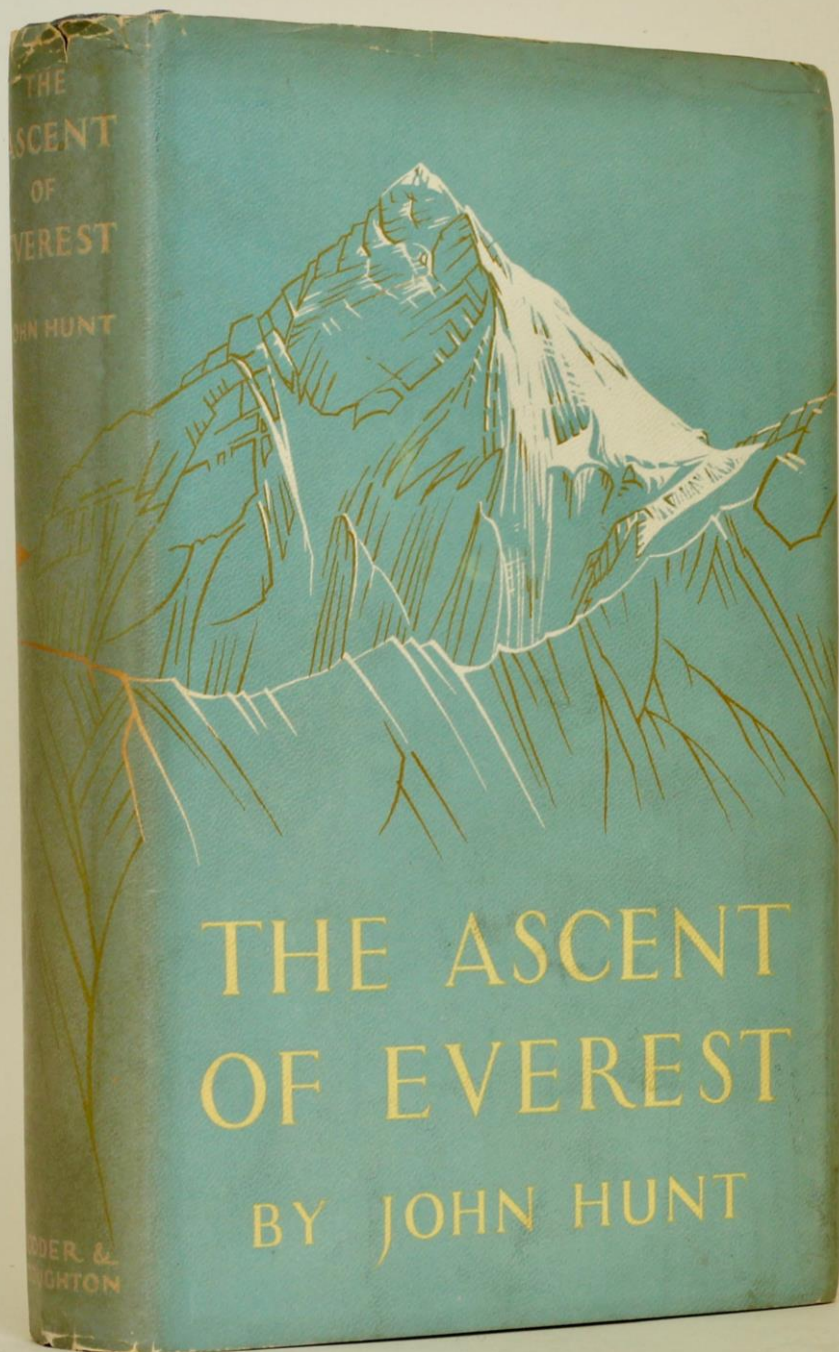
**A FINELY-PRODUCED, LIMITED EDITION FACSIMILE OF
SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S ARCTIC WHALING DIARY**

First edition, limited issue, no 57 of 150 copies. '*Dangerous Work*' was the young Conan Doyle's log, recording his experiences as a ship's surgeon aboard the Arctic whaler *SS Hope* on its voyage of 28 February to 11 August 1880. When Arthur Conan Doyle was a twenty-year old medical student at Edinburgh University, one of his fellow-students called Currie enlisted to serve as the surgeon on a whaling cruise to the Arctic. However, a last-minute change forced Currie to withdraw and find a replacement – and Doyle took up his position. The *Hope* sailed from Peterhead and quickly found itself in the Arctic, where Doyle assisted with the whaling as well as undertaking the surgeon's duties, although his lack of experience on the ice led to a number of accidents, during which he fell through thin sheets into the freezing sea – these mishaps earned him the nickname 'The Great Northern Diver'. The experiences of the cruise remained with Doyle to the end of his life – indeed, the harsh life of the whalers provides a backdrop to some of the Sherlock Holmes stories, such as 'Black Peter' – and he would later recollect in his *Memories and Adventures* that, 'I went on board the whaler a big, straggling youth, I came off it a powerful, well-grown man' (Ware, Hertfordshire: 2007, p. 37).

Doyle's two-volume manuscript log of the voyage remained in his family's possession until 2004, when it was sold at auction by Christie's London ('The Conan Doyle Collection', 19 May 2004, lot 5), and it is reproduced here in a finely-printed colour facsimile, followed by an annotated transcription, and four pieces by Conan Doyle inspired by his Arctic experiences: 'The Glamour of the Arctic', 'Life on a Greenland Whaler', 'The Captain of the "Pole-Star"' and 'The Adventure of Black Peter'.

MOUNTAINEERING





**'THE ULTIMATE MOUNTAINEERING GOAL,
THE SUMMIT OF THE WORLD, HAD BEEN ACHIEVED'**

THE ASCENT OF EVEREST SIGNED BY HUNT AND HILLARY

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

£450

Octavo (220 x 143mm), pp. xx, 300. Colour-printed photographic frontispiece, 7 colour-printed photographic plates, 5 with printed captions on versos, and 24 half-tone plates with 70 photographic illustrations recto-and-verso. 3 full-page maps, full-page view of the mountain with ascent route, and illustrations and diagrams in the text. (A few light marks.) Original blue publisher's cloth, spine lettered in gilt, top edges blue, dustwrapper with design after W. Heaton Cooper, not price-clipped. (Light offsetting on endpapers, faded on spine, extremities slightly rubbed and bumped, dustwrapper faded on spine, and with light creasing and short tears on edges). A very good, internally clean copy.

First edition. Signed by John Hunt and Edmund Hillary on the title page. 'The story of success after 32 years and 12 expeditions. 1953 was the year of the British. They knew this would be their last chance for the mountain [...]. The British picked as leader Colonel John Hunt, the Himalayan veteran who was a military officer and an expert in logistics. The expedition included some of the finest climbers in Great Britain, as well as George Lowe and Edmund Hillary from New Zealand, and Tenzing Norgay' (*Classics in the Literature of Mountaineering*). Hunt's detailed account of the ascent of Everest includes 'The Summit' (chapter 16) by Edmund Hillary, a narrative of the final assault on the mountain, and the book is richly illustrated with portraits of the team and photos taken *en route*: '[t]he [frontispiece] photograph of Tenzing standing on the summit, the flags streaming from his ice axe, has become famous, and the exploits of Hillary and Tenzing legendary, entering a lore and mythology of mountaineering. The ultimate mountaineering goal, the summit of the world, had been achieved' (*loc. cit.*).

Scientific and medical preparations – especially the open-circuit oxygen equipment – were essential to the expedition's success, and the appendices include T.D. Bourdillon's illustrated essay on the oxygen equipment, Griffith Pugh and Michael Ward's essay on physiology and medicine, and Griffith Pugh and George Band's contribution on the carefully-calculated diet for the mountaineers.

This copy has been signed 'John Hunt' beneath the author's struck-through name on the title page, and below it Hillary has added his signature 'Ed Hillary'.

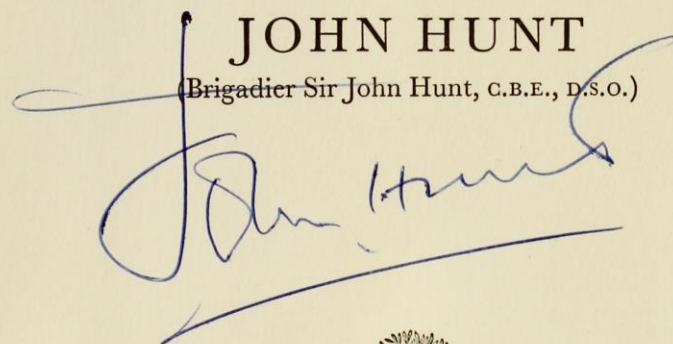
Classics in the Literature of Mountaineering 39; Neate H135; NLS, *Mountaineering*, a703; Perret 2304; Yakushi H470a.

THE ASCENT OF EVEREST

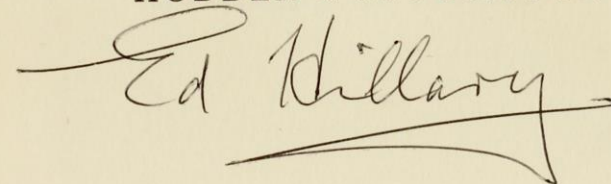
BY

JOHN HUNT

(Brigadier Sir John Hunt, C.B.E., D.S.O.)



HODDER & STOUGHTON





High Adventure

by
Edmund Hillary

A SIGNED COPY OF HILLARY'S FIRST BOOK, WHICH
RECOUNTS HIS CONQUEST OF EVEREST WITH
'A WEALTH OF UNSUSPECTED DETAIL'

57. HILLARY, Sir Edmund Percival. *High Adventure*.
London: Hazell Watson and Viney Ltd for Hodder &
Stoughton, 1955. **£195**

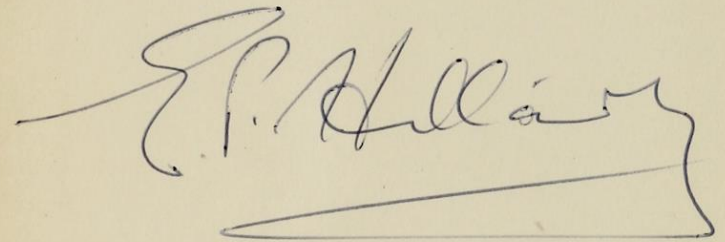
Octavo (203 x 138mm), pp. 224, [2 (photographic credits, verso blank)]. Colour-printed photographic frontispiece and 16 monochrome plates with photographic illustrations recto-and-verso after Hillary, Tenzing Norgay, *et. al.* Illustrations after George Djurkouic and maps after A. Spark in the text, some full-page. (A very few light marks.) Original blue boards, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, dustwrapper, retaining price on lower flap only. (Light offsetting on endpapers, small marks on lower board and upper edge of lower board, dustwrapper slightly faded on spine, edges creased and torn with small losses.) A very good copy. *Provenance*: N.J.D. Gingold, Newell's School, Sussex, 28 July 1955 (presentation bookplate with manuscript insertions on upper pastedown signed by Peter Hope-Lang, further presentation inscription by Hope-Lang and date stamp on front free endpaper).

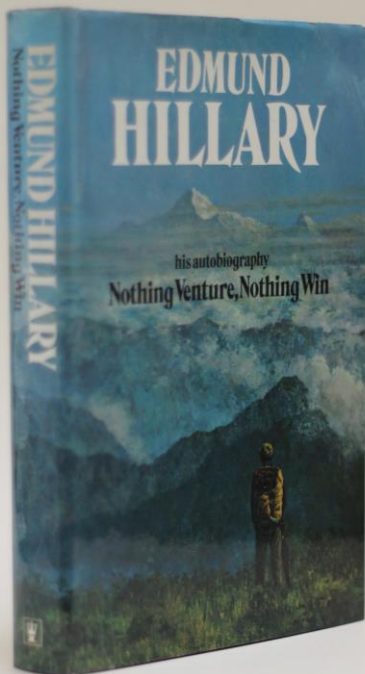
First edition, signed by the author 'E.P. Hillary' on the half-title. The autobiographical *High Adventure*, Hillary's first book, was published shortly after his successful ascent of Everest in 1953. The first chapter is dedicated to the author's early life and first experiences of mountaineering, and the remaining chapters describe his participation in Eric Shipton's 1951 Everest Reconnaissance Expedition and the reconnaissance of Cho Oyu in 1952; the Swiss Everest expedition of 1952; and the successful 1953 expedition (chapters seven to twelve).

The *Geographical Journal*'s reviewer wrote that, 'Hillary goes at a fair speed, almost as fast as his climbing pace, through the first stages of the 1953 journey; lingering, however, at the icefall, which was in a sense a personal triumph. The speed of the narrative has the disadvantage that there is little room for pen-portraits of people or for scenic reflections, but the corresponding advantage, as we go higher, that he is able to give in increasing measure what the reader most wants from this book, the thoughts and actions and sensations of Edmund Hillary on and near the top of that mountain. The story works to its climax, certainly to its most absorbing chapter. I had thought that it would be impossible to improve on his account in "The Ascent [of Everest]"; but there is here a wealth of unsuspected detail, and a tribute to Tenzing, which must make the Great Day sparkle in imagination with new colours' (121 (1955), p. 521).

Neate H81; Perret 2257 ('[u]n excellent ouvrage').

High Adventure

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading 'E.P. Hillary'. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. Below the signature is a long, horizontal, slightly wavy line that extends across the width of the signature.



FIRST EDITION OF HILLARY'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

58. HILLARY, Sir Edmund Percival. *Nothing Venture, Nothing Win*. London: Cox & Wyman Ltd for Hodder and Stoughton, 1975. **£30**

Octavo (234 x 152mm), pp. [i]-xiii, [1 (blank)], 15-319, [1 (blank)]. 4 colour and 12 monochrome plates with illustrations recto-and-verso, and maps and diagrams in the text, 8 full-page. Original dark-blue boards, upper board blocked in gilt with facsimile of the author's signature, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, dustwrapper. (Upper corners slightly bumped, dustwrapper price-clipped and minimally creased and rubbed at edges.) A fine copy in a very good dustwrapper.

First edition. This autobiography of the mountaineer, Antarctic explorer, and philanthropist Sir Edmund Hillary (1919-2008) recounts his childhood and youth in New Zealand, his early climbing expeditions in New Zealand, Europe, and the Himalayas (including the Everest Reconnaissance Expedition of 1951 and the Cho Oyu Expedition of 1952), his ascent of Everest with Tenzing Norgay in 1953, and its aftermath.

Chapters 12, 13, and 14 describe Hillary's command of the New Zealand party which participated in the 1955-1958 British Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition led by Sir Vivian Fuchs, during which Hillary's party reached the South Pole on 4 January 1958, the first to do so since Scott's ill-fated expedition of 1912.

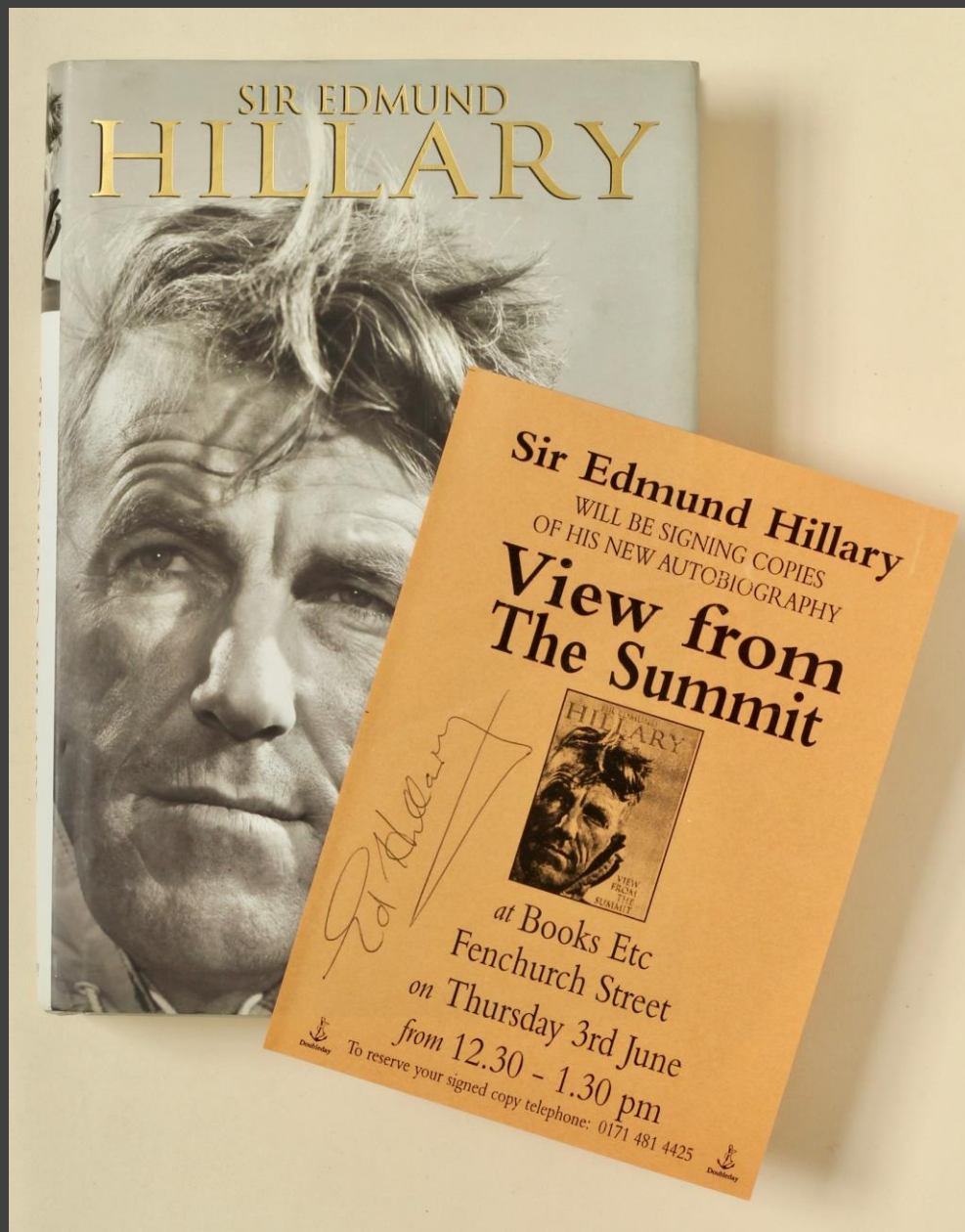
Later chapters focus on the Silver Hut expedition to Nepal (1960-1961) and the first ascent of Mt Herschel in Antarctica in 1967, and also Hillary's philanthropic work and establishment of the Himalayan Trust in 1960. The first project of the Trust was to build Khumjung School, and '[o]ver successive decades, the Himalayan Trust built schools, airfields, bridges, hospitals and clinics in Nepal. It also restored Buddhist monasteries, including the famed Tengboche Monastery after it burnt down in January 1989. All this work was in response to needs expressed directly by the Sherpas, who called Hillary Burra Sahib, meaning "big in heart"' (*Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*).

Neate H84.

A SIGNED COPY OF THE FINAL VOLUME OF HILLARY'S
AUTOBIOGRAPHY, WITH A FLYER SIGNED BY HILLARY

59. HILLARY, Sir Edmund Percival. *View from the Summit*. London: Mackays of Chatham Plc for Doubleday, 1999. £150

Octavo (232 x 155mm), pp. [10 (half-title, other works by the author, title, publication details, acknowledgements, blank, contents, blank, introduction, map)], 310. 12 colour-printed plates and 4 monochrome plates with illustrations recto-and-verso, 5 full-page maps and plans in the text. (Very light marginal browning, as often.) Original light-grey boards, spine lettered in gilt, dustwrapper (retaining price), illustrated with portrait after Karsh of Ottawa on upper panel, map endpapers. (Small mark on upper boards, small bumps on board-edges, dustwrapper very slightly creased at edges, small indentation on upper panel.) *Provenance*: Books Etc., London (loosely-inserted flyer for a book-signing, signed 'Ed Hillary', the book further signed on the title 'Ed Hillary'.)

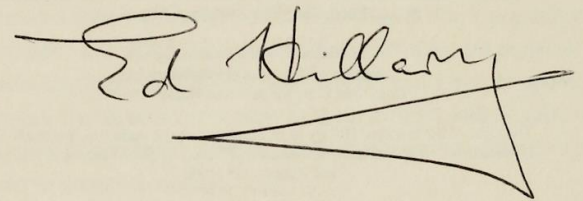


First UK edition, signed by Hillary. *View from the Summit* was Hillary's final volume of autobiography, and recounted his early expeditions with Eric Shipton to reconnoitre Everest and attempt Cho Oyu, his celebrated ascent of Everest, his participation in the British and Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition in 1958 (which was the first group to reach the South Pole using motor vehicles), and his 'Ocean to Sky' expedition, which travelled the length of the Ganges from mouth to source. The work also discusses his charitable work with the Himalayan Trust, which he founded, and his diplomatic role as New Zealand's High Commissioner to India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Bhutan.

This copy has the self-evidently erroneous statement on the verso of the title-page that, '[a]ll of the characters in this book are fictitious, and any resemblance to actual persons, living or dead, is purely coincidental'.

VIEW FROM THE SUMMIT

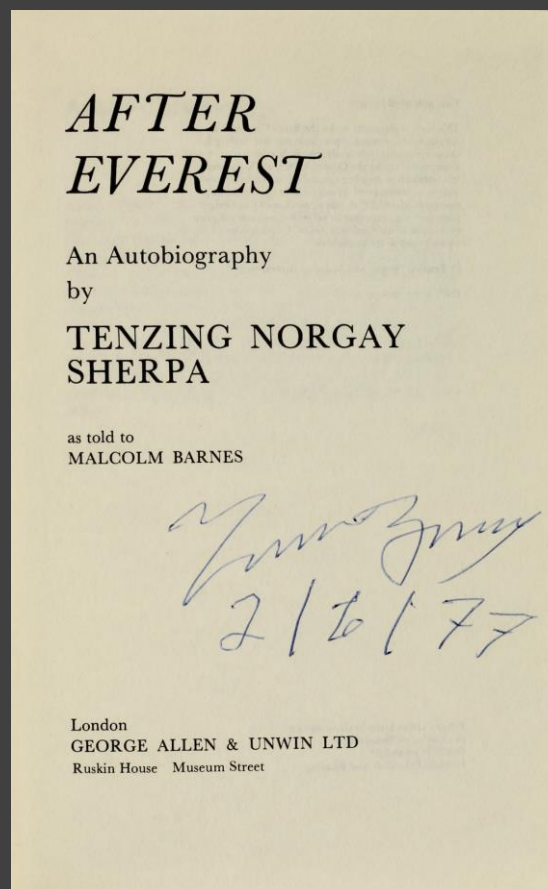
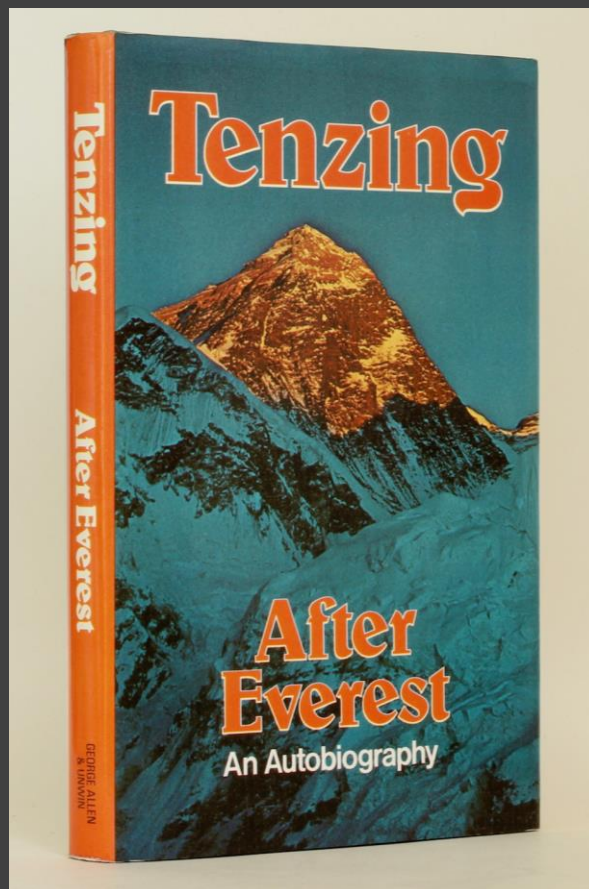
SIR EDMUND HILLARY

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Ed Hillary". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. Below the name, there is a long, horizontal, slightly wavy line that extends to the right, ending in a small hook.

Doubleday

LONDON • NEW YORK • TORONTO • SYDNEY • AUCKLAND

SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR ON THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT
OF HIS SUCCESSFUL ASCENT OF EVEREST WITH EDMUND HILLARY



60. **TENZING NORGAY.** *After Everest: An Autobiography by Tenzing Norgay, Sherpa as Told to Malcolm Barnes.* London: Cox & Wyman Ltd for George Allen and Unwin, 1977. **£450**

Octavo (222 x 143mm), pp. [2 (blank l.)], 184. 4 colour-printed and 8 half-tone monochrome plates with illustrations and map recto-and-verso, full-page map in the text. Original green boards, spine lettered in silver, dustwrapper, not price-clipped. (Dustwrapper minimally rubbed and creased at edges.) A very good, clean copy.

First edition. Signed and dated by the author on the title 'Tenzing 2 / 6 / 77'. Shortly after his successful ascent of Everest on 29 May 1953 with Edmund Hillary, Tenzing Norgay (1914-1986) published *Man of Everest* (London, 1955), his first volume of autobiography, which was co-written with James Ramsey Ullman. *Man of Everest* (also issued in the United States as *Tiger of the Snows*), concentrated on his life up to and including the Everest expedition, and was followed by the present work, which tells the story of his life and travels in the two decades following the Everest ascent, and also of the Field Training Himalayan Mountaineering Institute in Darjeeling, established in 1954, of which Tenzing was the first director, holding the position until he was forced (against his wishes) to retire in 1976.

Reviewing *After Everest*, Robert H. Bates wrote, 'Tenzing's second autobiography is a worthy successor to *Tiger of the Snows* [...]. Though Tenzing can neither read nor write in any language, and has no written records, his phenomenal memory produces details that bring out his character clearly and show that though he has lived vastly different lives before and after Everest, he has remained the same basic person. *After Everest* describes no mountain adventures but delves into the founding in 1952 of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute in Darjeeling with the help of Pandit Nehru, Dr. Roy (chief minister of West Bengal) and various Swiss, including Arnold Glatthard, head of the mountain school at Rosenlaui. Under Tenzing as Director of Field Training for 22 years, 4,600 men and women have been taught to climb at this fine

institution and there have been no fatalities or serious accidents, a proud record. Many of the most distinguished contemporary Sherpa and Indian climbers have had their schooling there. [...] Tenzing's honesty and kindness are evident and also his deep concern for the future of the Sherpa people and the changes that tourism has brought. He complains of pollution and of "dreadful destruction of the forests." "Food wrappings, beer cans, untidy campsites, toilet paper, rubbish ... are becoming more numerous. ... The tourists who come to Nepal to see the wilderness are actually destroying it." He adds, "You bring to people a new way of life ... you give them schools and hospitals, all of which is good, but at the same time you tear them up from their roots ... in Solu Khumbu a special way of life is dying and with it a language and a culture." How to save the special strengths of Sherpa life he doesn't know, and he fears that the same destruction of old values will occur also in wild and beautiful Bhutan' (*American Alpine Journal*, 1979, p. 325).

After Everest was based on many hours of tape-recorded conversations with Tenzing and co-written by Malcolm E. Barnes FRGS (1909-1984), sometime editor of the English edition of *The Mountain World* and the translator of a number of mountaineering books into English. This copy was presumably signed when Tenzing was in London on 2 June 1977, the twenty-fourth anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II's coronation and the announcement of the news of Hillary and Tenzing's successful ascent of Everest, for a book-signing (cf. Tim Radford, 'The Man who Peaked at 40' in *The Guardian*, 2 June 1977, p. 13).

Neate T18.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This catalogue accompanies an exhibition at the Gravity Fields Festival in Grantham, celebrating Isaac Newton's legacy and, specifically, the 250th anniversary of Captain Cook's famous journey to the South Pacific on HMS *Endeavour* with the Lincolnshire botanist Sir Joseph Banks. The festival theme, 'Voyages of Discovery', has informed our selection of items for exhibition.

We would like to thank the festival organiser, Rosemary Richards; Dr Anna-Marie Roos FLS FSA; the staff and volunteers at the Grantham Museum; and Sue Hodgson of Flowers from Holland for their support in the conception and preparation of the exhibition. The exhibition displays have been enhanced with the kind help of Heritage Lottery Funding, for which we are very grateful.

Further thanks are due to Dr David Goldthorpe of Sotheby's, Jonathan Harrison of Quaritch, and Joseph Studholme MBE of Alecto Historical Editions. Dr Isabelle Charmentier of the Linnean Society and Alexander Maitland FRGS have kindly provided information that has been indispensable for our research.

Bankers: Lloyds Bank

Sort Code: 30-93-58

Account No.: 18677660

IBAN: GB41LOYD30935818677660

BIC: LOYDGB21155

Payment by bank transfer, MasterCard or Visa.

Cheques payable to 'Type & Forme'.

All transactions are subject to our Terms & Conditions (see www.typeandforme.com for details).



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