Cover illustration; item 103, Hurley.

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AFRICA

With Appendix IV

1  BURTON (Richard, F.)  First Footsteps in East Africa; or an Exploration of Harar.

First edition, first issue. 2 maps & 4 coloured lithographs, with 7 illustrations in the text. 8vo. Original blind-stamped cloth, recased, gilt. xli, 648pp. London, 1856. £7,500

“Exceedingly rare and practically unobtainable” (Penzer).

The Preface (p.xxvii) in listing the contents of the Appendix gives the fourth as: “A brief description of certain peculiar customs, noticed in Nubia, by Brown and Werne under the name of [in] fibulation.” However, unlike the copy described here, in most known copies the fourth Appendix itself is omitted and in its place a cancel is found: “It has been found necessary to omit this Appendix”.

The publisher apparently did not understand the nature of the “peculiar customs” until the print run had begun and was unable to accept that accounts of female circumcision were a suitable topic for his readers. As Penzer puts it: “Since Burton’s time the great importance of detailed attention on the part of travellers to all kinds of deformations and mutilations among natives has been fully realized” (p62).
Barely a year after returning from his pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah, Burton set out once again in disguise, this time as an Arab merchant, with the intention of travelling to the closed city of Harar. Despite achieving his primary objective, the expedition’s success was overshadowed by the death of Lieut. Stroyan and the loss of stores and personal possessions during an attack by Somalis whilst they were encamped on the Beach at Berberah.

Penzer, p60/61.

East Africa in WWI


Sole edition. Five sketch maps. Oblong 4to. Some light browning, otherwise very good in the original pictorial card covers, spiral bound, a little bumped at the extremities. 124pp. Westward Ho!, The Western Press, 1955. £400

A rare account of naval service in East Africa during World War One, including extensive description of the steps taken to dispose of the Königsberg, the attacks on Tanga and the surrender of Dar-es-Salaam. After the war Charlewood became Assistant Port Officer in the Protectorate of Zanzibar.

A keen and nautically minded observer might count a total of seven ‘C’s upon the attractive two colour block printed cover.

Scarce. OCLC locates two copies only at the Mariners Museum and Oxford.

Published in Freetown

3 DAVIS (Lt. R.P.M.) History of the Sierra Leone Battalion of the Royal West African Frontier Force.

First edition. Folding coloured map. 8vo. Original printed brown buckram, upper board and spine a little soiled, but very good. ix, [1], 147, [1], xvi.pp. Freetown, Government Printer, 1923. £500

The Battalion was formed from the Sierra Leone Frontier Police, and this history commences with their expedition against the Akus in 1832. Subsequent expeditions were led against the Yonnis (1885-7), the Makaï of Largo (1888), and the Sofia (1893). There are chapters devoted to their participation in the Ashanti War, The Kisi War and World War One. The folding map at the rear of the book is titled: Skeleton Map of the Cameroons (1914).

Rare. OCLC locates 4 copies, two at the BL, then Cambridge and Duke.
A superb folio album of thirty-four watercolour and pen and ink drawings of various sizes ranging from 143 by 89mm to 490 by 175mm. The smaller images cut from letters home and mounted, others more highly finished, mostly signed in full or with initials. The Eastern Cape. 1851-3. £8,500

There were a total of nine Xhosa Wars, spanning a century from 1779 through to 1879. They were mostly skirmishes between tribes based in the Eastern Cape in South Africa and European settlers. Fowler’s images illustrate scenes from the eighth war, also called “Mlanjeni’s War”, which occurred in 1850-53. After a string of successful Xhosa attacks against the settlers, British forces staged counter attacks on Forts White and Hare in January 1851, and were subsequently reinforced by local Cape Town troops. The final stage of the conflict was a two-year insurgency led by the great Xhosa military commander, Maqoma. From their base at Mount Misery, this largely involved torching a number of homesteads and pillaging farms.
This collection of bush landscapes, domestic military scenes and portraits were made by a serving lieutenant in the Royal Engineers during the campaign:

Unpublished Manuscript Account of Madagascar
with an Important Map

5  LEWIS (T. Locke).  Voyages to Madagascar, also A History Thereof during the Reign of Radama and notes made on a voyage to the Island of Mombassa in HM Ships Phaeton and Andromache, 1817 and 1825. Part 1st.

Holograph ms. in ink. 2 ALS bound in before title, table transliterating Sorabe script, folding pencil sea chart of Tamatave Harbour, large ms. map measuring 360 by 450mm. 4to. Contemporary red stiff paper boards, rubbed, spine chipped, but very good. 94pp. Variously at Sea, Madagascar and Mauritius, 1817 - 1825.  £12,500

A rare and important survival. This is Lock Lewis's manuscript account of the 1817 mission to Tamatave (modern Toamasina), during which a treaty was signed between the two powers creating a formal alliance.

Evident in the two ALS tipped in, the manuscript was circulated among the highest echelons of the colonial administration. The first is by Governor Robert Farquhar, sponsor of the mission itself. Farquhar writes, “I find it an extremely interesting narrative, and view it as a very favourable specimen of your enterprise and
literary talent.” The second letter, by the Irish botanist Charles Telfair, dated Bois Cheri (Mauritius) May 21, 1821, thanks Lewis for allowing him to make excerpts from the present journal.

British victories over France in the Seychelles (1794) and Reunion and Mauritius (1810), created a power vacuum upon which the British were determined to capitalise. The mission was prosecuted from June 29 - July 29, 1817. The English contingent supported King Radama I’s efforts to unite the island under his rule. It would in turn become a British protectorate, which would satisfy Britain’s primary objective, namely, to prevent the re-establishment of French trading posts on the island and thus curtail their influence in the region. This treaty was a vital step in this project. Lewis’ manuscript provides key insights into the political machinations and colonial agenda of England at this time.

Departing Mauritius, Lewis’ journal records the mission to Tamatave in Eastern Madagascar. It contains some of the earliest first-hand European observations on the Merina people: in addition to describing their physique, there are notes on costumes, social customs, religion as well as their economic and political organization. He also recounts two audiences with Radama, the signing of the treaty on July 9 and the rather gruesome Blood Oath. It’s worth noting further that Lewis also interviews people who had returned from the first European expedition to the Merina capital, Antananarivo. At that time they were the only Europeans to have been there. Furthermore, there are abundant notes on natural history (see the letter from Telfair above) and geography.

This group is significantly enhanced by the inclusion of the manuscript “Sketch” map of Madagascar, which is one of the earliest politico-ethnographic maps of
the island. It also includes geodetic information and calculations allowing Lewis to approximate the size of Madagascar. There is also an ms. survey of Tamatave Harbour, Madagascar’s most important port.


Little is known of Lewis’ early life. He was born in Wales sometime in the 1780s. He was evidently well-educated and had wide-ranging interests. In 1813, he became a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers and was posted to Mauritius shortly thereafter. He became acquainted with Governor Farquhar and other intellectuals on the island where he remained in Mauritius for at least a decade. His scientific interests, notably those on weather patterns and hurricanes can be found in Reid, ‘XV. - On Hurricanes’, Papers on Subjects connected to the Duties of the Corps of Royal Engineers, vol. II (London, 1838), pp. 137-208, esp. pp. 200-5. He also published a description of the geology of Mauritius which appeared in James Holman’s Travels in Madras, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cormoro Islands, Zanzibar, Calcutta, Etc. (London, 1840), pp. 176-185. Lewis appears to have returned to Britain shortly after 1825. He retired from active service on half-pay in 1833.
6 NAPIER (Sir Robert). [Memorandum by His Excellency Sir Robert Napier on the proposed expedition to Abyssinia. Poona, 23rd July 1867.]

First edition. 8vo in fours. Original plain wrappers, soiled and chipped, ink stamps from the War Office Library and Quartermaster General Intelligence Branch, book plate to verso of front wrapper, ms. annotations in pencil and ink, housed in the cloth clamshell box. 212pp. [Poona, 1867.] £3,750

Marked confidential, this collection of memoranda, minutes, letters and telegrams forms a digest of information preparatory to the 1868 Abyssinia Expedition. It was privately printed and intended for just a handful of people, most notably, Sir Stafford Northcote who was instrumental in the expedition being granted. There are eleven ms. corrections to the text, probably in Napier’s hand.

The documents provide much valuable insight into the resources available to, and strategies employed by, the British Army at this time. The minutiae is hinted at in ODNB: “Napier was nominated to command the Abyssinian expedition on 30 August 1867, mounted to compel the release of British captives being held by King Theodore. The campaign required elaborate administrative and logistical planning, given the distance the expedition had to quickly traverse in an inhospitable climate over difficult, trackless mountainous terrain to reach Theodore’s stronghold at Magdala before the rainy season commenced. Napier selected his troops primarily from the Bombay army with a comparatively small British contingent.” An advance guard landed at Annesley Bay on 30 October 1867, and the march proper began on 25 January 1868. Napier’s troops won every battle, stormed Magdala and burned its fortress. The British captives were released and returned to England. The success of the expedition firmly established Napier’s reputation as a military commander.

Much material was produced for this expedition, notably Lieut-Col. Cooke’s *Routes in Abyssinia* as well as the accompanying *Views* ... and there were, of course, government Blue Books. This is much rarer than any of those.

No copies appear on auction records. OCLC locates a single copy at the University of Aberdeen.
The Beautiful Deluxe Edition

7 STANLEY (Henry M.) In Darkest Africa or the Quest, Rescue, and retreat of Emin, Governor of Equatoria.

Edition de luxe, no. 74 of 250 numbered & signed copies. 2 vols. 3 folding maps, 38 plates & 6 etchings (signed by the artist), with numerous illustrations. 4to. Half morocco, vellum boards, gilt, a little rubbed but very good indeed. xv, 529; xv, 472pp. New York, 1890. £6,000

Rare. The best edition of one of the greatest works on Africa, simultaneously published in six languages, and which sold 150,000 copies in English alone.

Stanley ranks alongside Burton and Livingstone as one of the most important of the nineteenth-century African explorers. ODNB states: “[he did] more than any other explorer to solve the mysteries of African geography, and open up the interior of the dark continent to European trade, settlement and administration.”

Following the fall of Khartoum, Stanley was entrusted with leading a rescue mission since the remaining Egyptian force under Emin Pasha was thought to be in
grave danger. He was however saddled with other aims, not least to further British colonial interests in the area from Lake Victoria to the Indian Ocean, and to explore the north-eastern sector of the Congo State. It took the party five months to reach Wadelai only to find that Emin Pasha did not feel the need to be rescued, having made a peace of sorts with the local tribes. To make matters worse, three quarters of Stanley’s rear-guard had perished en route due to lack of provisions.

Despite this failure, Stanley managed to fulfil the additional aims of the journey. He traced the course of the Semliki River, discovered Ruwenzori, provided ethnographic data on the Pygmies and set up the British East African Protectorate.

**An Important Expedition to the African Great Lakes**


£3,000

The first western expedition to reach Lake Nyasa from the north, to journey between Nyasa and Tanganyika, and to visit Lake Leopold, gathering a wealth of information on the East African interior for the Royal Geographical Society.
The expedition’s success was partly due to the efficient organization of Chuma, one of David Livingstone’s compatriots, and equally “[u]nlike other white explorers, whose expeditions had been beset by desertions and mutinies, Thomson lost only one member of his original party - a testimony to his easy-going, laissez-faire style of leadership that appealed so much to his African companions” (Howgego). Howgego IV, T20.

A Lovely Copy


First English edition. 2 vols. 3 maps (2 folding coloured), 34 full-page illustrations, numerous vignettes in text. 8vo. A crisp copy in original brown cloth gilt, Humphrey Winterton bookplate to front pastedowns. xx, 435; xii, 397pp. London & New York, 1894. £1,500

This marvellous account of a two year expedition from Zanzibar north to the hitherto unknown Lake Stefanie also contains most informative accounts of the Masai and Kikuyu tribes through whose lands the party passed. Czech, p78.
EGYPT, NEAR EAST & MIDDLE EAST
An Egyptian Pilgrim Paints the Hajj

10 BOYD (Alexander Stuart). A Record of his Travels: A Mecca Pilgrim’s House at Cairo. Drawn by... From a Photograph by Major John Fortune Nott. Original gouache en grisaille, measuring c. 350 by 265mm, on board. Picture caption tipped to the lower edge. For the Graphic, dated 1 March 1892, verso, but [1902].

The original caption from the Graphic, attached to the back of the painting: “A man who has once made a pilgrimage to Mecca is entitled to wear a green turban for the rest of his days, is given a title descriptive of his holy character, and is allowed to paint scenes on the outside of his house which will recall to his mind events that occurred on his journey to the sacred tomb. In Cairo such houses are frequently seen in the narrow streets of the native quarter. The drawings which suggest the rude chalk sketches made by schoolboys on a wall, are nearly always of the same character - strings of camels and donkeys, the train and a steamer or two, together with dancing girls and palm trees painted in with the brightest of bright colours.”

Boyd was born in Glasgow in 1854 and worked as a landscape and genre painter and also as an illustrator and cartoonist contributing to the Glasgow based Quiz and also such publications as Punch, Graphic, Daily Graphic &c.. He also illustrated a number of books by his wife Mary Stuart Boyd. He emigrated and died in New Zealand in 1930. Nott was born in London, but emigrated to Canada becoming a Major in the Canadian Rifles, he retired in 1891. He published a book of his animal photographs, taken at London Zoo, in 1886, Animals Photographed and Described.

With Descriptions of Kuwait and Ras al-Khaimah in 1816

11 BUCKINGHAM (James Silk). Travels in Assyria, Media, and Persia, including a Journey from Bagdad by Mount Zagros, to Hamadan, the ancient Ecbatana, researches in Isphahan and the Ruins of Persepolis, and Journey from thence by Shiraz and Shapoor to the Sea-Shore. Description of Bussorah, Bushire, Bahrain, Ormuz, and Muscat, Narrative of an Expedition against the Pirates of the Persian Gulf, with illustrations of the Voyage of Nearchus, and Passage by the Arabian Sea to Bombay.

First edition. Folding map & coloured frontispiece, with vignettes to head of each chapter. 4to. Contemporary half calf with marbled paper-covered boards, gilt lettering to spine; extremities slightly worn. Bound without the half-title. xvi, 545, [1]pp. London, Henry Colburn, 1829. £7,500

The fourth and least common of Buckingham’s works, relating his travels in the Middle East made when journeying to and from India. The book was published first
in quarto as above, and subsequently, in 1830, in two volumes octavo. The quarto
edition alone has a beautiful coloured frontispiece showing the author in costume.

The work includes a good account of the pearl fisheries on the Arabian coast
near Bahrain and Qatar, with a discussion on the decidedly imperfect mapping of
that coast. Kuwait (Graine) is described, as is a diplomatic mission to the “pirate
chief” Hassan bin Rahma Al Qasimi, Sheikh of Ras al-Khaimah. This description
and Buckingham’s further comments on the military strength of the Sheikh and his
allies on the Trucial Coast and inland, together with a geographical description of
the area, is probably the first such description to have been printed in any language.
Macro, 608; cf. Wilson, p34 (listing the 2nd ed.); not in Blackmer or Hamilton.
Rare Holy Land Travelogue

12 BURTON (Rev. Nathanael). Narrative of a Voyage from Liverpool to Alexandria, touching at the island of Malta, and from thence to Beirout in Syria; with a Journey to Jerusalem, Voyage from Jaffa to Cyprus and Constantinople, and a Pedestrian Journey from Constantinople, through Turkey, Wallachia, Hungary, and Prussia, to the town of Hamburgh, in the Years 1836-37.

First edition. With a lithograph frontispiece and 3 other lithograph plates. Small 8vo. Publisher’s brown cloth, with original paper label to spine; some wear to head and foot of the spine, cloth over one joint splitting, very good otherwise. viii, 335, [1]pp. Dublin, John Yates, 1838. £650

A nice, unsophisticated copy. Burton set out from Liverpool in October 1836 with the primary aim of reaching Jerusalem. He arrived in late January 1837 and spent a month in the city, before travelling through Turkey and Central Europe en route home.

Narrative of a Voyage… contains a number of passages on the Jewish inhabitants of the Levant, a people with whom Burton felt a closeness during his time in the East. The most interesting relates to a chance meeting with a Rabbi in Alexandria, who helped to arrange his passage to Beirut; providing him with a companion and a berth on an Arab bark. This man was David d’Beth Hillel (d.1846), who wrote one of the most valuable (and certainly the scarcest) 19th century accounts of the Middle East by a Jewish traveller, The Travels of Rabbi David d’Beth Hillel… (Madras, 1832). J. R. Wellsted met him in 1837 and Edward Robinson came across him in Jerusalem in 1838, but Burton’s account of the man is seemingly unrecorded. (It does not appear, in any case, to be mentioned in Walter J. Fischel’s excellent article ‘David d’Beth Hillel: An Unknown Jewish Traveller to the Middle East and India in the Nineteenth Century’, Oriens, Vol.10, No.2 (Dec. 31, 1957), pp. 240-247).

Copac locates 7 copies, some of which note that the four plates are engravings, made by Isaac Robert Cruikshank (the brother of George). Two copies appeared at auction in 1998, both of which match our copy in being illustrated with four lithographs of people and scenes in the Holy Land. These are undoubtedly the intended illustrations for the book, as Burton, in the preface, states that they were based on his sketches and lithographed by his nephew. Cobham & Jeffery p.8. Not in Blackmer or Weber.

The Best 19th Century Study of Lebanon

13 CHURCHILL (Colonel [Charles Henry].) Mount Lebanon. A Ten Years’ Residence from 1842 to 1852 describing the Manners, Customs, and Religion of Its Inhabitants with a Full & Correct Account of the Druse Religion and Containing Historical Records of the Mountain Tribes from personal intercourse with their chiefs and other authentic sources.
First edition. 3 vols. Large folding map, and each volume with an engraved portrait frontispiece and another engraved plate. 8vo. Original light purple blind-stamped cloth, professionally repaired, spines slightly faded (as is always the case with this book). A very good copy. xx, 390; x, 398; x, 399, [4 publisher’s catalogue]pp. London, Saunders and Otley, 1853. £2,000

An uncommon title, and rare in the original cloth. This copy bears the bookplates of Frederic Straker and John Brinton. An original photograph of Churchill’s tomb is attached to the rear end paper of the first volume. Also loosely inserted are two letters from John F. Maggs to John Brinton, dated September 1961, regarding the purchase of these volumes, and also a 9-page typed article on Churchill by John Brinton, written for inclusion in the *Aramco World* magazine. Another work, often referred to as the fourth volume of *Mount Lebanon*, was issued by Bernard Quaritch in 1862. Titled *The Druzes and the Maronites...*, it came in two formats, either to match the preceding *Mount Lebanon* (250 copies), or in smaller post 8vo (1000 copies).

Churchill owned considerable property in Lebanon and whilst this is not an account of his own time there, but rather a compilation of information partly based on a Maronite chronology, it is the fullest nineteenth century study of Lebanon and the Lebanese in any language. *Blackmer 353.*

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**An Excellent Copy with Good Provenance**

14 GROVES (Anthony N.) *Journal of a Residence at Bagdad.*

First edition. 8vo. Publisher’s quarter cloth over boards, original paper label to spine, rear hinge starting but holding fine, ownership inscription to the front free endpaper. Housed in a custom green cloth clamshell box. xv, [1], 306, 2ads.pp. London, James Nisbet, 1832. £5,000

An excellent unsophisticated copy with the half-title.

*ODNB* summarises the author’s eventful, and rather tragic, time in Iraq: “On 12 June 1829 Groves, accompanied by his wife and family, John Kitto, and others, sailed for St Petersburg. He then travelled overland, and on 6 December entered Baghdad, where he took up residence as a teacher of Christianity.
Working with Karl Gottlieb Pfander, the pietist missionary scholar, he helped the poor with his surgical knowledge, established an Arabic school, and made attempts at the conversion of the Jewish residents. In 1831, his second year in Baghdad, the plague appeared; half of the population died within two months, including Mary Groves, who died on 14 May, and their baby daughter. In June, Baghdad was besieged by the pasha of Mosul, and Groves, already ill with typhus fever, was now in danger from the soldiers of losing his life.” Groves moved from there to India where he spent most of the next twenty years.

This copy was owned by Robert Haldane, a Scottish Protestant clergyman, who had a similar evangelical zeal to Groves. Haldane is best known as the founder the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Home.

The last copy to appear on the market was the Brooke-Hitching copy in 2014, which made £10,000.

15 THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ. The Truth about Kuwait (1).

First edition. Map. 8vo. Very good in original printed wrappers, some minor spotting. 28pp. [Baghdad], Ministry of Foreign Affairs, July, 1961. £1,000

A rare pamphlet outlining the Iraqi government’s opposition to the independence of Kuwait.

Kuwait emerged as an independent state in June 1961, after sixty-two years as a British protectorate. With a new constitution, it held its first parliamentary elections in 1963, thereby becoming the first Arab state in the Gulf to establish a parliament. Such political developments, married with growing wealth and modernisations in health, culture and finance, helped to make Kuwait the most prosperous state in the Arabian Peninsula.

The Iraqi government argued that the move toward independence was a continuation of Kuwait’s relationship with Britain, albeit under a new guise. Furthermore, they felt that the historical links between Iraq and Kuwait entitled the former to control over the latter and, one suspects, a share of its growing wealth. This position, partly detailed in the pamphlet, led to a point of crisis, with Iraq threatening invasion. To the relief of Kuwait, the Iraqis were eventually deterred by the Arab League’s promise of military opposition.

“This brochure gives a brief survey revealing the truth concerning the position of Kuwait and its historical connection with Iraq together with a short analysis of the truth of the imperialist relations which have linked and still link Kuwait with Britain” (p.5).

Copac locates one copy in the UK at the British Library (this is catalogued as having two parts - one in English and another in Arabic - hence the “(1)” on the front wrapper of this volume). Worldcat locates another 8 copies in Europe, 5 in North America, 1 in Morocco and 1 in Israel.
GROUND PLAN
OF THE VICE-GREY OF
BAGHDAD
THE CAPITAL OF THE MOSUL EMPIRE
Page 6, 7, 8.
By James R. Young. 1847.
With the Extraordinary Coloured Map of Baghdad

16   JONES (Commander James Felix, I.N.). THOMAS (R. Hughes, Compiler and Editor). Memoirs by Commander James Felix Jones, I.N. Steam-Trip to the North of Baghdad, in April 1846; with notes of various objects of interest en route. Journey for the purpose of determining the tract of the ancient Nahrwan canal undertaken in 1848. Journey to the Frontier of Turkey and Persia, through a part of Kurdistan. Researches in the Vicinity of the Median wall of Xenophon and along the old course of the River Tigris; and the discovery of the site of the Ancient Opis. Memoir on the Province of Baghdad... [etc]. Compiled and Edited by R. Hughes Thomas, Assistant Secretary, Political Department.

First edition. Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government No. XLIII, New Series. Folding table, 5 folding maps (3 of which are loose in the front and back pockets) and 25 lithographed views, plans and plates. Many of the maps and plates are hand-coloured. Large 8vo. Original brown cloth, as issued, neatly repaired, retaining the original paper labels to spine and upper board. Endpapers browned and slightly fragile, interior very good otherwise. xxiii, 500, [1] [folding appendix sheet] pp. Bombay, Printed for the Government at the Bombay Education Society’s Press, 1857. £22,500

A notoriously rare book, complete and in the original binding. The plates were printed on thin paper which is particularly susceptible to damage, but in this copy they are in a remarkably good state of preservation and the colours remain vibrant. In particular, this copy has an almost perfect example of the very large hand-coloured lithographed map of Baghdad. On the plates which accompany the paper on the province of Baghdad, Felix Jones remarks: “The nine views of Baghdad which now follow are kindly furnished me by Dr. Hyslop [Assistant Surgeon]. They are photographs of his own taking, quite true, though somewhat indistinct owing to deterioration of the collodion.”

Felix Jones first saw service in the Palinurus surveying the northern part of the Red Sea, whilst a later commission found him engaged on the Arabian survey under Haines. In 1839 he surveyed the harbour of Graine or Kuwait and this led to an almost continuous period of service in Mesopotamia, and the Gulf, ending in 1862 as Political Agent in the Persian Gulf, in which capacity he planned the British invasion of Persia.

“The most important of his numerous memoirs are included in Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government (1857, new ser., 43). Jones made an important contribution to the development of safe communications between Britain and India—the basis on which the empire developed” (ODNB).
17  HONDIUS (Jodocus, sr.)  *Turcici Imperii Imago.*  
Copper-engraving with original outline colour. Measuring 360 by 490mm. A very good example. [Amsterdam, Hendrik Hondius, 1606 but 1633]. £1,500  
This is the 1633 edition with French text. Detailed map covering the Ottoman territories in Balkans, Anatolia, Levant, Arabia and North Africa published by Henricus Hondius in *Atlas sive Cosmographicae Meditaciones de Fabrica Mundi et Fabricati figura*, in 1606, and it was included in all the following editions. The details derive from Mercator’s map; those of the Arabic peninsula are definitely more correct than those of previous maps. This example has a decorative cartouche with the portrait of Ottoman Sultan Mahomet Turcorum Imperat.  

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A Scarce Pamphlet

18  KROHN (J.).  *Yrjo Aukusti Wallin ja hänen matkansa Arabiska.*  
First edition. Finnish text. With a portrait frontispiece of Wallin. 16mo. Original printed wrappers, spine slightly worn, ink ownership inscription to top of front wrapper, otherwise very good for what is an innately fragile publication. 48pp. Porvoossa [Porvoo], 1880. £350  
A popular account of Georg August Wallin’s life and, in particular, his Arabian travels. It appears to be the first in a series on great Finnish men.  
Wallin (1811-1852) was a Finnish Orientalist who made his first Arabian journey in 1845, having received a commission from the Egyptian Foreign Office to report on the Emirate of Jabal Shammar and the Al Rashid, who were the rulers of that state. Starting from Cairo.
he made his way to Suez, whence he travelled eastward, passing through numerous towns of Jabal Shammar before reaching the main settlement of Ha’il. There he learnt everything he could of ‘Abdullah (the founder and Emir of the Al Rashid) and found him to be a most impressive figure. From Ha’il he travelled to Medina and Mecca with a caravan of Mesopotamian and Persian pilgrims — a journey which he failed to record in any great detail — before returning to Cairo.

He started his second journey from Muweila, once again moving inland to explore Jabal Shammar. He returned to Ha’il, where he stayed for a month, before setting out northward, ending his journey at Najaf in present-day Iraq.

Wallin died just four years later, leaving only a handful of published works, which accounts for why his name is lightly written in the canon of 19th century explorers of Arabia. Despite his muted reputation he is an important figure, who left behind new and lasting information on Nejd and the Al Rashid, a dynasty that played a central role in 19th and early 20th century Arabian history.

OCLC locates a single copy at the National Library of Finland.

**Second Anglo-Afghan War**

19 MAUDE (Lt.-General Sir Frederick). *Autograph Manuscript Accounts of Maude’s operations in the Bazar Valley in 1879 during the Second Afghan War, and related material.*

Over 100pp. of manuscript folio, a photograph of Maude by Bassano of Bond Street (rather faded) and an annotated clipping from the Military Gazette. Condition is generally good to very good and most of the writing fully legible. Various places, 1879-1894. £1,500

A fascinating collection of manuscript material, primarily concerning Maude’s part in the Second Anglo-Afghan War.

Most of the manuscripts were written by Maude in 1893 and 1894, after he had retired from the army. In them, he attempts to revise and correct what others wrote (or did not write) about his actions as Commander of the first and second punitive expeditions against the Zakka Khel Afridis in the Bazar Valley (December 1878 to April 1879). Of particular interest is Maude’s own annotated ms. copy of reports and letters by Major N. Cavagnari and Captain J. W. E. Tucker (covering operations in the Bazar Valley) which he had not seen before receiving them from Colonel H. B. Hanna in 1894.

Other material includes correspondence (and attendant notes/drafts) between Maude and Hanna, in which Maude offers his remarks on Hanna’s paper on Lord Frederick Roberts and his manuscript on the operations of the Kurram Valley Field Force.

*A full list of contents is available on request.*
20 LAWRENCE (T.E.) [MAUDE (Sir Stanley).] The King of Hedjaz and Arab Independence. With a Facsimile of the Proclamation of June 27, 1916. Together with the Proclamation issued at Baghdad by Lieut.-General Sir Stanley Maude, after the occupation of that city by the British Forces.


With a three page introduction outlining the arguments for continued Allied involvement in the Middle-East with the aim of supporting a self-governing Arab Nation. It not only uses Balfour’s despatch of the 16th of January, but also Woodrow Wilson’s speech to the United States Senate on the 23rd of January 1917, as proof that: “the effort of the Arabs of Hedjaz to free themselves from the oppressive rule of the Turks has received the sanction of all the Powers which, in the great world-struggle that is now proceeding, have stood forth as the champions of national and individual liberty.”

This copy includes a facsimile of the original Arabic proclamation of the Sharif of Mecca.

Crossing the Arabian Peninsula

21 PHILBY (Harry St. John Bridger). The Heart of Arabia. A Record of Travel and Exploration.

First edition. 2 volumes. Illustrated with 48 plates and a plan of Riyadh, 2 folding maps in rear of 2nd vol (these being the routes between Riyadh and Wadi Dawasir & the route from the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea). 8vo. Near fine in the original green cloth. xiv, 386; viii, 354pp. London, Constable and Company Ltd, 1922. £2,750

Philby made the second crossing of Arabia, departing Ojair at the Persian Gulf and arriving at the port of Jidda on the Red Sea. He was preceded only by Bertram Thomas, who took an easier route.

This work describes the first part of his journey, “ending with [his] return to the Wahhabi capital after an excursion in the summer of 1918 to the provinces of Southern Najd.” There is also an element of Burton interest in the work. Burton was always suspicious of Palgrave’s account Central and Eastern Arabia and was distinctly cool towards him when they met. Philby proves here “beyond any doubt that Palgrave described what he never saw” (Penzer).
The Third Printed Map of Arabia

22 PTOLEMY (Claudius). BERLINGHIERI (Francesco di Niccolo). Tabula Sexta de Asia.

Double-page engraved map, 305 by 485mm. Minor repairs to the centrefold. [Florence, for Francesco di Nicolo Berlinghieri], [1482]. £25,000

Francesco di Niccolo Berlinghieri completed the Septe Giornate della Geografia in about 1479, as a paraphrase of Ptolemy’s geographical text in Italian verse, in which he combined classical and contemporary texts. He illustrated the text with thirty-one maps, twenty-seven based on Ptolemy, and four modern maps. The volume was printed in 1482, and is regarded as the third printed atlas of the world, after the 1477 Bologna and 1478 Rome editions.

This Ptolemaic map of Arabia is drawn on Marinus’ plane projection; as such it is the only one of the early Ptolemaic maps to be drawn on his original projection, with equidistant meridians and parallels. The map shows the whole of the Arabian Peninsula, along with the Red Sea, the Arabian Gulf and parts of Persia (present-day Iran) and North Africa.

This example appears to be from the third issue of the atlas, circa 1500. The majority of surviving Berlinghieri atlases are third issues; all of which have a distinctive title-page, printed in red. Complete atlases of any issue are scarce and individual maps are decidedly rare: “It is also said that these maps were sometimes sold separately, or in sets without text. I’ve hardly ever come across single examples and only once a set” (Wardington Catalogue). The present map has not appeared at auction for close to a decade.

Campbell, Earliest Printed Maps, 172; Tibbetts, Arabia in Early Maps, 6.
23 ROBERTS (David). The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt, & Nubia. After Lithographs by Louis Haghe from Drawings made on the spot by David Roberts, with Historical Descriptions by the Revd. George Croly. First edition. 3 vols. bound in 2, with a total of 124 sepia lithographic plates, including portrait frontispiece of the artist, two title pages, plus a map. Folio. Contemporary full [publishers?] green morocco, elaborately gilt, with gilt seal of the Kingdom of Jerusalem (1095 A.D.) in gilt on upper and lower boards, extremities professionally repaired, a.e.g., book plate of one of the original 634 subscribers to the work, some sporadic foxing to plates. London, F.G. Moon, 1842-1845. £35,000
A beautiful copy of one of the most sumptuous nineteenth century publications on the Near East. This set comprises the first three volumes of Roberts's great work, which were published in twenty parts between January 1842 and 1845. As here, it was issued with just two title-pages. The map included here, and the title-page to the third volume, weren’t published until 1849. The further three volumes on Egypt and Nubia would be published from 1846-49.

Born just outside of Edinburgh, Roberts began his artistic career as a scene painter for James Bannister’s Circus, initially in the Scottish capital though he soon signed a year long agreement which involved touring England. His duties sometimes extended to acting as well as painting. On return to Edinburgh, Roberts supported himself through house painting, before again finding work as a scene painter for the Theatre Royal. This was in 1820, and just two years later he had three oil paintings accepted at the Fine Arts Institution. A move to London soon followed and in 1823 he became one of the first members of the Society of British Artists. At this time his made his first journeys through Europe, traveling in 1825, 1828 and 1829. As a result of these trips, he began to understand the value of having images reproduced as lithographs, which allowed him to reach a wider audience.

In 1838, Roberts finally embarked on the journey he had wished for since childhood to the near east. He travelled via Paris, Alexandria and Cairo, where he saw the pyramids at Giza. Initially, he sailed north up the Nile to Abu Simbel, and from there to Philae, Karnak, Luxor, and Dendera. In February 1839, he left Egypt for Syria and Palestine. He then visited Petra before making his way to Hebron, Jaffa and Jerusalem. Using Jerusalem as a base, he
was able to visit, Jordan, the Dead Sea, Bethlehem and Baalbek. He returned to England in London 1839.

ODNB rightly lauds Roberts’s achievement: "He was the first independent, professional British artist to travel so extensively in the Near East, and brought back 272 sketches, a panorama of Cairo, and three full sketchbooks, enough material to 'serve me for the rest of my life' (Roberts, eastern journal, 28 Jan 1839) ... Over the next decade Roberts made 'a serries of intire new drawings' for the 247 large coloured lithographs executed by Louis Haghe for The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt & Nubia (1842–9). No publication before this had presented so comprehensive a series of views of the monuments, landscape, and people of the Near East". The quality of the artwork was matched by “Haghe’s skilful and delicate lithography, and his faithful interpretation of Robert’s draughtsmanship and dramatic sense, combine in what are undoubtedly remarkable examples of tinted lithographic work” (Abbey).

"The extreme antiquity of these objects renders them of peculiar interest."

24  SAMS (Joseph).  Ancient Egypt. Objects of Antiquity, forming part of the extensive and rich collection from Ancient Egypt, brought to England by, & now in the possession of, J. Sams.
After a successful early career as a Darlington bookseller, Joseph Sams (1784 - 1860) set out in search of antiquities. Travelling to Egypt and Palestine from 1826 to 1828, he amassed a valuable collection of Egyptian papyri, mummies and sarcophagi. A devout Quaker, he is purported to have visited every identifiable location mentioned in the New Testament.
This profitable expedition enabled him on his return to establish himself as a dealer of antiquities as well as books and manuscripts, and extend his business to include a London premises, at 56 Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn. This clearly paid off, as in 1834 the British Museum received a parliamentary grant to purchase many of the items in his collection for £2,500.

The remains of the collection were exhibited in London, having been augmented with acquisitions made from the collections of Henry Salt, and Charles Bogaert. In 1839 the following fine catalogue of hand coloured lithographic plates was issued to advertise the sale. The British Museum turned down this second collection, and instead it was purchased by Joseph Mayer, who exhibited it along with his other antiquities at Great Colquitt Street, Liverpool. In 1867, Mayer presented his formidable collection to the Liverpool Museum, at which time it was valued at £80,000. Devastatingly, many of these items were destroyed by enemy action in 1941. This publications therefore provides the only record for some of these lost antiquities.

Alongside the 33 titled lithographic plates, there is a letterpress advertisement pasted to the verso of the front flyleaf, stating that the plates were issued over a considerable period of time, accounting for the repetitious titles stating the location of the artefacts. It also states that “The extreme antiquity of these objects renders them of peculiar interest. Many of them go back, undoubtedly, to the time of Moses and the Israelites, and even considerably anterior to that period.”


25 STARK (Freya). Baghdad Sketches.


£750


Stark enjoyed a worldly upbringing in Paris and Italy before returning to England to train as a nurse. She later learned Arabic at the School of Oriental Studies, and would become one of the greatest female travellers of the twentieth century. “In 1929 she moved to Baghdad, where she went slumming in Arab clothing and was an outsider among priggish British expatriates” (ODNB). During this time she made two journeys into the mountains of western Iran. The first took her to Luristan, which lies between Harsin and Khorramabad. Her second trip was to Ilam and the Kabirkuh mountains. The War Office made maps based on the information she brought back and her profile in the expat community rose as a result.

Jane Robinson, in her work Wayward Women, describes Stark thus, “In all her journeys she has been able to distill and communicate a rich philosophy of travel
and to illustrate the art of travelling in time as well as place. She carries the past with her ... always teaching and learning at the same time. She is, quite simply, a classic.” Each chapter of Baghdad Sketches evidences her potential as a travel writer. The last two, pertaining to the Yezidis and Kuwait respectively, are especially gem-like in finish and beauty.

Howgego, S61; Robinson, Wayward Women, pp 28-30; Arcadian Library 15448.

Signed by the Explorer

26  THESIGER (Wilfred). Arabian Sands.
First edition. Large folding map in rear pocket, with further maps within the text and 68 photographic images on 56 plates. 8vo. Original cream cloth, a very fine copy in the original dustwrapper. xvii, 326pp. London, Longmans, 1959.

£1,250

Signed by Thesiger on the title-page. A very good copy of Thesiger’s first and most-important work, illustrated with his own photographs.

A remarkable account of five years (1945-50) spent in and around the Empty Quarter, a vast sand desert in Southern Arabia. Under the aegis of the Anti-Locust Unit, he crossed it twice and records his time at Salala, Manwakh, Liwa Oasis and Abu Dhabi. In his introduction, Thesiger notes that he went there “only just in time”, before the introduction of the car, wireless communication and foreign prospectors. Of the new travellers and researchers he opines that “[t]hey will bring back results far more interesting than mine, but they will never know the spirit of the land nor the greatness of the Arabs.”

With ownership inscription of Leslie Housdon, Aylesbury November 18th 1959 and small date stamp to front free endpaper.
EUROPE, RUSSIA, TURKEY

Death to Fascism, Freedom to the People

A remarkable survival, celebrating the evacuation of residents on the Dalmatian coast, including Split and Šibenik, to Sinai in advance of the Nazi invasion. They first assembled on Vis, just west of Kurcula, then to Bari and Taranto in Allied-occupied Italy. Unable to accommodate so many people - there were nearly 30,000 refugees at this point - they were moved to Egypt, then a British Protectorate. From June 1944 through March 1946 a camp was established at El Shatt, on the Sinai Peninsular.

Conditions were dreadful and supplies were limited. However, those living at the camp were incredibly resourceful and well-organised. Indeed, 300 marriages were performed and 650 children were born.

This report includes much information on how the camp was organised and administered, how supplies were received and distributed, as well as noting the kind of goods manufactured at the camp, such as toilet seats, crutches and canes. We also learn what was regularly served at meal times (rice, peas, cabbage etc) with recipes and lists of ingredients. Of added interest is a note suggesting that the entirety of the camp be photographed, as well as a record stating that 502 documents had been printed on the camp’s mimeograph machine. It concludes with a rallying cry, celebrating the success of this refugee camp and encouraging them to build on it.

Exceedingly rare: Not in OCLC, not in KVK, not in Copac.

28 FITTLER (James). Description of the print of Earl Howe’s Victory over the French Fleet, June the First, 1794, Engraved by Mr. James Fittler, Marine Engraver to His Majesty, from a Picture Painted by P.J, de Loutherbourg, Esq. Oblong folio. Engraved illustration. Text in English and French. Toned with a couple of stains, two small closed tears not affecting text or image. 4pp. [London, V.&R. Green, January 1st, 1799.] £1,750

A rare and informative commemoration of the first major fleet battle of the French Revolutionary War, 1793-1802. There is a lovely engraved illustration duplicating Loutherbourg’s painting complete with a key showing the 15 ships that took part. On the verso beneath the engraved image is an “Index to the Ships Represented in the Print of Earl Howe’s Victory...” All 31 British ships are listed, along with their number of guns, as are the 26 French ships.

There is a roughly 900 word description of the image “taken ... when Earl Howe, Commander-in-Chief, on board the QUEEN CHARLOTTE, having manoeuvred the Fleet so as to bring the enemy to close action, and having borne up for that purpose ... is seen passing between the MONTAGNE the French Admiral, which was to windward and the Sans Pareil to the leeward...” A description of the battle follows, which was initiated by the French who sought to intercept a fleet of ships carrying grain from America.

Not in ESTC, not in OCLC, not in COPAC. We locate a single copy in the Government Art Collection at Whitehall (GAC: 1554A).
Composition de la ration des gens de mer.


Published between the conclusion of the Revolutionary war and the war of the First Coalition, this was nonetheless a busy time for the French Navy, which was also engaged in the early phase of the grands voyages. Indeed, La Perouse set sail on 1 August that very year.

These sixteen regulations specify in some detail the rations to be distributed to sailors at port (“sans distinction de grade”) and sea, to officers and ordinary sailors, distinguishing further between the sick and rations for convicts. At port, everyone receives bread and biscuits, and can choose between 3/4 pint of wine or a full pint of beer or cider. Dinners rotate between 8oz of beef four days a week, and 4oz of cod or 3oz of cheese (Gruyère or Dutch) or vegetables. Four ounces of beans or 2oz or rice was available every day for supper. While at sea, officers were favoured with butter, plums and lamb, which wasn’t markedly different from what is given to the sick: lamb, bouillon tablets, prunes, butter, rice, sugar, and sauerkraut.

These foodstuffs clearly reflect the advances made in combatting scurvy as outlined by James Cook at the conclusion of his first two voyages to the Pacific (1768-71). These were delivered by John Pringle at the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society on 30 November, 1776. The understanding that fresh vegetables, particularly those with green leaves, citrus fruits (cabbage and maltwort in Cook’s original formulation) relieved and prevented scurvy was instrumental in the success of the grands voyages to the Pacific in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Exceedingly rare: OCLC locates a single, incomplete, copy at BnF.
Printed on the Thames

30 [FROST FAIR] Lord’s Prayer. Printed on the THAMES during the Frost.
Orange card token measuring 43mm diameter. with micrographic text. London, W. Snow Publishers, February 5th, 1814. £750

A gorgeous token printed on the last day of the 1814 frost fair, the last to be held on the frozen river Thames.

It wasn’t the only item to have been printed during this time, we’ve seen copies of handbills that were also for sale. The most significant printed item was George Moore’s, Frostiana; or a History of the River Thames in a Frozen State. That book was 124 pages and was printed on a press set up in his tent.

Over a 450 year period the Thames froze at least twenty-three times. The first recorded fair held on the ice was in 1608. Due to rising temperatures, as well structural changes to the embankments and bridges, the Thames now flows too quickly to freeze.

“Dr Latham’s Copy”

31 HARRIS (Moses). The Aurelian, or Natural History of English Insects; namely Moths and Butterflies. Together with the Plants on which they feed; a faithful account of their respective changes; their usual haunts when in winged state; and their standard Names, as given and established by the worthy and ingenious Society of Aurelians.

£7,500

“One of the most outstanding authors of entomological literature during the eighteenth century” (Lisney). Harris’ distinguished work is almost entirely drawn from specimens collected on his field trips. The resultant plates are some of the finest to have been produced. First published in 1766, the work went through many editions with a complicated collation due to so many copies being made up.

A faint pencil inscription, by a bookseller, on the front free endpaper identifies this copy as “An original copy which belonged to Dr. Latham” under the price £3/8/6 in the same hand. This claim is supported by the engraved bookplate showing the Latham family arms. Also there are frequent discreet pen and for the most part pencil notations throughout the text, making taxonomic notes.

Dr. John Latham is described as the grandfather of Australian ornithology. He “was essentially a compiler and his ornithology was not of a high standard even for his day; however, he made the first contribution of any importance to Australian ornithology, and it was not surpassed until John Gould embarked on his comprehensive and systematic study several decades later” (ADNB).

Lisney 232; Nissen ZBI 1835.

Folio. 3, [1], pp. Unbound and untrimmed as issued. [London?, 1794.]

£1,250

Rare and apparently unrecorded. This is a French translation of Howe’s account of his victory over the French, on the occasion of the “Glorious 1st of June.” It was the first and largest fleet action between the English and the French during the French Revolutionary Wars. This curious publication might well have been produced as propaganda for the French Royalists who were active in Northern France. While ESTC locates a single copy of an English language broadside at Oxford titled, Great News from Lord Howe from the Queen Charlotte at sea... 2 June 1794 [London, 1794], we cannot find any trace of this French publication.

33 [MADEIRA] Funchal Directory. Reduced from Major Azevedo’s Survey.

Printed broadside in two parts, the whole measuring approx 400 by 255mm. Hand-coloured map. A few spots, but very good. [Funchal Madiera, c. 1850.]

£500

A rare Madeira imprint listing the owners and addresses of sixty-seven Funchal residences all of which are located on the accompanying map - the listings are divided by west of Sao Joao River, Between Sao Joao and Sta. Luzia Rivers, Between Sta. Luzia and Joao Gomes Rivers, and East of Ribeira de Joao Gomes. Also listed are fifteen boarding houses and two merchants, as well as a table listing currency conversions. The boarding houses can be found in Robert White’s Madeira, its Climate and Scenery (1851).
An Album from the Ainslie Family

34  MAYER (Luigi).  A collection of original watercolour drawings made during his travels with Sir Robert Ainslie.

20 drawings (including 2 watercolours, 10 monochrome ink & wash drawings [2 heightened with white] and 8 pencil drawings). For the most part depicting scenes in Eastern Europe and including three pencil drawings later used in the “Turkey in Europe” section of the published work. Contained within an eighteenth century portfolio, ties missing. Inscribed “Anne Ainslie F.M.C.R. 1863”. Sur-labelled at a later date to “Mrs. A Murton 1 Grineston Gardens Folkestone Angleterre.” 1863.  

£40,000


17. Passaggio di un molto gorfio nelle vicinance del fiume Argos nella Valakia. No. 67. Monochrome wash squared for transfer in red. [Signed] L/Myer delin. 375 by 279mm.


Provenance: (1.) Sir Robert Ainslie, by descent to (2.) his nephew Sir Robert Sharpe Ainslie, thence to (3) Charles Ainslie d. 1863 a gift /legacy ? to (4.) his sister Anne Ainslie who died unmarried in 1880 a note inside the early nineteenth century portfolio reads “Anne Ainslie Frm C.A. 1863”.

Beautifully Printed

35 MOORE (C.T.) A Few Months Trip to South East Russia.

Anastatically printed (relief etched) from Moore’s original manuscript. Folio. Contemporary red morocco, elaborately gilt & blind-stamped, raised bands in six compartments, rebacked with original spine laid down, extremities a little rubbed, silk moire endpapers, a.e.g. 1, [55]ll printed recto only. [England, Privately printed], May 1874.

£5,250

An exceedingly rare, privately printed account of a trip to Orenburg, just north of the border with Kazakhstan in 1872. Moore, who was the secretary of the Russian Copper Company, was to undertake an audit of an English mining company operating several mines.

He left England in late July 1872, travelling to St. Petersburg, Moscow and Nijin before taking a boat down the Volga. They lacked for little en route: “every station we stopped at there was a good refreshment room and plentifully supplied with the tea, coffee, liquors, vodka, beer, cutlets, ham, garlic and other similar delicacies.” And he notes “The guards of the trains are dressed like Cossacks viz: with a long loose Robe hanging almost to the boots, a bell round the waist and a tartar turban...”
Moore disembarked at Samara on August 10, and spent a couple of days there out-fitting for the journey on horseback to Orenburg. He provides a vivid description of the steppes and their infrastructure. “Sometimes the road is very good at others very bad. We never stop at a ditch of say a yard wide, over we go, with a tremendous shake which would have settled 99 in every 100 carriages with springs, but we are safe on the other side and off we go again helter skelter, the Yemschick nearly tearing his throat out with shouting to the horses ... until we come to the Post station where the horses are changed and unless there is a squabble with the Postmaster or the driver, which there generally is, we are off again in the same style and over the same sort of country. Carcasses of dead horses here and there mark the track between the villages.”

Upon reaching Orenburg, he commences a tour of mines in the region. First Kangalinskey (“the Company’s local Manager is an Italian Count”), beyond the steppes to Voskresensky (“the priest ... exceeds even the Russians in general in drunkenness”, indeed he’d recently swapped the names of a boy and girl he was christening), and then Preobrajensky. Moore writes: “to all accounts this was to be our most difficult journey as there are no post roads ... A few hours before we started a special message arrived from the Company’s local manager ... to say the roads were very unsafe. Three - escaped convicts - were roaming about, rolling and even murdering occasionally. One of the mines in that district had to be closed as it was impossible to get money sent there owing to these fellows.”

It’s difficult to image that more than handful of copies would have been printed. Auction records list single copy for sale at Sotheby’s in 1978. Not in OCLC or COPAC.
Reports of the First Air War


8 vols. Manuscript in ink and pencil, in a clear and legible hand. Occasional ms. plans and drawings, copious tipped in typescript & carbon copy signal reports, lists of ratings, printed synoptic and meteorological charts as well as playbills, newspaper clippings, menus and other ephemera. Army issue red cloth bound 16mo notebooks, 60 by 11mm, each with a blue paper label titled in ink. Occasional offsetting and slightly bumped, light wear to labels, otherwise very good condition. [c.1280]pp. R.N.A.S. Rochford, Detling, Manston, Westgate, Berchem Newton, July 1915 - September 1919. £3,500

An extensive and comprehensive record from the heart of Britain’s nascent air service. Kept by an accomplished meteorologist and invaluable coordinator, these meticulous daily logs not only chart William J. S. Lockyer’s personal progression from Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve to Major in the Royal Air Force, but they also give a detailed insight into the development and full lifespan of Royal Navy Air Service before it was consolidated into the Royal Air Force in 1918. Distinctly separated from the Royal Flying Corps (the army air faction) in 1915, the R.N.A.S. focussed predominantly on supporting naval operations in terms of reconnaissance on land and sea, as well as defence particularly against enemy Zeppelin attacks.

Although not a pilot himself, Lockyer begins his service as a key coordinator for the R.N.A.S. camps at Rochford and Detling. His meteorological training is put to good use, and much of the early volumes are concerned with the logging of Zeppelin raids in consolidated reports, many examples of which here tipped in in carbon copy, the information having been gathered from observation and listening posts along the British coastline. These reports show military technology at a fascinating moment of transition - by the outbreak of war in 1914 both sides had sufficiently developed
aeronautic programs to be engaging in aerial warfare, but as radar was still decades away, the means of detection were still entirely reliant upon human sensory observation. These observances were then telegraphed or telephoned from posts to bases, the information was gathered into reports, then used to direct searchlamps and launch aerial counter attacks. Throughout his journals, Lockyer refers to these raids with their naval slang name of “HICKBOO”s - an almost nightly occurrence. (For a brief spell, confusingly, he also has a cat by this name.)

Considerable pride has clearly been taken in the maintenance of these logs, and Lockyer intersperses the early records with neatly drafted plans of his camps and the surrounding areas. He also shows a flair for engineering, frequently bemoaning and repairing the Italia and Lancia automobiles at the camp, as well as devising and detailing with diagrams both inventions for the drying of welly boots, and a means of signalling airborne aircraft from the ground through the use of flares and mirrors. He often makes observational trips with the pilots and in many instances uses these occasions to take aerial photographs with his camera, which he develops himself and remarks upon the quality thereof.

Although very much at the front line of the home front, as it were, Lockyer’s enthusiasm is at times infectious and can play down the gravity and importance of the night-time observations being performed at these bases. Upon a visit to R.N.A.F. Eastchurch on June 15 1916 he remarks “Eastchurch as a station is unrecognisable!! Buildings Galore - [...] Fowler took me over his shops + also to the hangar where the two Hadley Pages + the 225 Short are. They are enormous machines - + made me thing of H.G. Wells’ books. I went in the fuselage of the latest H.P. - I returned to Detling in 40 mins - some time for me.” He also intersperses stories of visiting flying aces performing loop the loops and high jinx of emergency landing in farmers’ fields, with more grave instances that better tell the very real dangers, both physical and mental, risked by these early Naval aviators. For example, Oct 24 1916 “Sad news about Hardstaff’s fatal accident at Eastchurch + also about Sq. Com. Mavic’s serious accident”, and Feb 3 1916 “H. Sub. Lt. Morgan is suffering from nerves after his Zepp fight & Dr Bridges spoke over the phone to me about him. He has got 2 weeks sick leave to recuperate.” In one notable incident on August 22 1917 the bucolic idyll of cricket matches and swimming in the sea is jarringly interrupted by the shooting down of two German Gothas in the immediate vicinity of the camp. The day on which the incident takes place is superscripted with “A Great Day”, but the entry on the following day brings home the reality of the occurrence: “I was sent off by Ross to find out what effects were found in the bodies of the three Germans that came down in the burnt planes. I went to the farm and saw the three bodies. They were a ghastly sight. All three perfectly naked + badly burnt. One had half his skull off + all inside protruding.” It’s interesting to note that Lockyer follows this entry with both the Daily Mirror clipping celebrating the first Gotha shot down over British soil, complete with pictures of the crash site, as well as two much more discreet articles reporting the burials in Margate cemetery of the three German aviators.
During WWI over 5000 bombs were dropped on Britain by German Zeppelins. Although nowhere near as devastating as the coming ‘Blitz’ in WWII, the psychological effects on the civilian population, as well as the not inconsiderable damage done by these often-inaccurate raids meant that the counteroffensive work done by the R.N.A.S. was an invaluable contribution to the war effort. The wealth of information in the formal signal and meteorological reports which Lockyer frequently tips in alongside his entries is supported nicely by expanded personal observations where relevant. A particularly fine example of this accompanies the report for October 1, 1916, where the official carbon copy signals report records at 01:20am “G.O.C. and Home Force’s report. Zepp brought down in flames at Oat meal Farm Potters Bar.” To this Lockyer adds “Saw another Zepp burn in the NW direction, this is the 3rd I have seen. It nose dived just like first and took place at 12 58 G.M.T. We cheered as usual.” In the margin alongside this is the pencil addendum “* L31 Potters Bar”, and there is also a diagram of the burning Zeppelin nosediving towards the ground. This particular incident was significant as it killed the crew including Liet. Heinrich Mathy, who at that point was Germany’s star pilot, holding the record for the most Zeppelin bombings executed over British territory.

Lockyer moves between various R.N.A.S. bases and gives informative accounts of life and operations at each. By the time in 1917 he’s moved to Manstone, he’s officially appointed “No 1” of the base, and therefore his entries reflect this added responsibility. These span from managing an outbreak of Rubella to the manhunt for AWOL PO Wood, who is finally apprehended at Crystal Palace and transported to Chatham for trial. There are several other references to naval courtmartials to which Lockyer is either prithee or required to provide evidence. Lockyer’s appointment at Manstone is short-lived however, as by mid 1917 he’s been transferred to Westgate to take over the role of Intelligence Officer from Bertie Ingram. He is also at this time promoted from Lieutenant to Lieutenant Commander, and the nature of his work takes on a new and interesting slant, encompassing the decoding of cypher messages, and the recovery and reporting upon a German kite, an unmanned offensive device of which “the wires had short circuited several telephone and tram connectors”. His work also seems to be touching upon other intelligence matters including those concerning interned German nationals from the local area.

This archive of diaries offers a rare and detailed home-front perspective on WWI bombings and raids, as well as counteroffensive techniques. These information rich logs are especially valuable considering the high ranking of their author, and the increasing level of intelligence clearance he has access to.
INDIA, CENTRAL ASIA & THE FAR EAST

Handsome Map of Kandahar

37  [ANONYMOUS].  Districts of Kundahar, 1840.

Manuscript map, measuring 660 by 980 mm. Surveyed at eight miles to an inch. Pen and ink, with wash colour. The centrefold professionally repaired, edges slightly fragile with a few small closed tears (not interfering with the image), some minor dust-soiling, very good otherwise. The colour is still nicely bright. [1840].

£2,500

A particularly beautiful large-scale manuscript map of the districts of Kandahar. It shows the city in 1840 and, though we cannot be sure, was almost certainly made in that year, with the British Indian Army present there from 1839 to 1842 during the First Anglo-Afghan War.
A Scarce Account of Life in Pakistan

38 [ANON.] Scenes & Scraps from Sunny Sindh. By a Simple Soul.

£850

“My experience has not been gained in three months, which is the usual time taken to form mature views ... It has been after a short stay of fourteen years.”

This excellent, chatty account of his time in Pakistan takes in all layers of life both highbrow and low. It commences with a general overview before following with chapters on Life in the City, Life in a Village, The Servants, Dogs and Four Feet in General, and lastly Railways and Beggars. The images depict: a bridegroom, beds in the street, a gentle massage, nurses at work, holding a knife with toes, a village woman, camels on their way to the front, fishing on a lake, passengers cooling their feet, and drinking water at a railway station.

Scarce. We locate six copies, two in the US, four in the UK.

Slavery in the East Indies ~ A Calcutta Imprint

39 BLOK (Roelof). History of the Island of Celebes, with an appendix, containing a memoir, drawn up by the same author, and comprehending such remarkable events as occurred in the island, from the beginning of his government to 1808: to which have been added a report, concerning the slave trade of Maccassar, drawn up by a Dutch committee, appointed for that purpose: and the trial and sentence of Colonel Filz, late Dutch commanding officer, at Amboina, who, on the 19th February 1810 surrendered Fort Victory to captain Edward Tucker, commanding His Majesty’s ship of war Dover. The whole translated from the Dutch language and published in four volumes by Captain J. von Stubenvoll.


£7,500

The first two volumes of this work concern the history of the Celebes. The third is a report, including much anecdotal material, on the enslaved “bondsmen” in Macassar, together with harrowing tales of slave rebellion, murder and execution. The fourth part relates to the shameful lack of defence of the island of Amboina, where the senior officer, Jean Phillippe Francois Filz, was held to be woefully inept being in command of 1,400 men and allowing the island to be captured by a British force of 400. He was sentenced to death by firing squad under the regime led by Marshall
Daendels, who ironically in less than twelve months surrendered all the Dutch possessions in the East to an inferior British force.

Slavery in the Celebes was rife and institutionalised. Laws regulating the transfer of title, manumition, and also placing stringent penalties on those who transgressed, were updated on several occasions throughout the late seventeenth and eighteenth century. It was not until 1750 that the direct purchase of slaves by the government was abandoned, although they were continued to be used under contract from their
“owners”. In 1772, a law was passed establishing penalties for those found abetting escape of slaves. In 1783 Europeans caught either stealing slaves or aiding their escape, were to be sent back to the Netherlands. It was only in 1750 that the purchase of slaves directly by government agents was outlawed, while government employment was still permitted under contract to the owner of the slave. It appears from the report written in 1798 by Van Schinne & Monsieur, some officials in the Celebes were horrified by the behaviour of their countrymen. Blok found the ms. here translated in the Government archives in Batavia, together with his own personal and extensive observations that these regulations were routinely flouted. Blok comments: “That the horrors of the traffic in men in Macassar had risen to the highest pitch with impunity in every respect, even as to its mode of transaction, and that the Superiors, no less than the persons appointed by them for the restriction of its abuses, and of the evils they were sure to produce, more or less connived at them”.

He goes on to record, in a harrowing personal anecdote, how little regard there was for human life; a slave found to be unsaleable was routinely murdered. This is a very rare book: OCLC locates six copies at BL, Oxford, Aberdeen, Leiden, Washington State and Harvard. There are no copies listed on auction records.

A Rare and Excellent Resource

40 BURT (A.R.), POWELL (J. B.) & CROW (Carl). Biographies of Prominent Chinese - Zhonghua jin dai ming ren zhuan.


Containing the biographies of 201 of China elite, this represents the most comprehensive ‘Who’s Who’ of the early Republican Period.

“Because of the growing demand for a more intimate understanding of those Chinese who have contributed to the development and progress of the Chinese Republic, the publishers have undertaken to present photographs and biographies, printed both in Chinese and English, of the outstanding figures of the present decade. Commercial, industrial, political, educational, financial, and professional circles are represented herein.” (Publisher’s note).

“God created human beings to be not only known but friendly to one another. People, of all nationalities, are scattered in all parts of the world more or less strange to us. We cannot remain isolated from the balance of the world, as we could not thus command the respect of the nations and would lay ourselves open to invasion by an unfriendly power. Personal contact between nations is very limited; therefore we must introduce ourselves to one another by means of books.” Introduction by
his Excellency Chang Chien [Zhang Jian] of whom it is said in the Biography: “His Excellency Chang Chien, a native of Nantungchow, Kiangsu, was born of parents who were proud of belonging to the industrious farming class. Chang Chien however, was destined to become a scholar. In his early years, he received his education under private tutorship; and the conscientiousness with which he mastered his studies was manifested in the fact that, at the age of sixteen, he was given the title of Hsiu Tsai, and, later, won the title of Chin Hsi, Han Lin, and the formidable scholastic title of Chuan Yuan. The latter was the highest literary title for one to achieve during the Ching Dynasty. As a Han Lin, he served as professor in many government institutions. Owing to the many changes in the government, he planned to reform the institutions of the government.” The work includes a large number of important military leaders of the Republican Period.

Confidential


First and only edition. Large 8vo. Original printed wrappers, a fine copy. 34pp. Hong Kong, Noronha & Co., n.d. [but 1905]. £1,200

A secret report by the extraordinary man who eventually became tutor to the last Chinese emperor. Reginald Johnston (1874-1938) came to Hong Kong in 1898 where he entered the civil service. He quickly rose to the position of Colonial Secretary, a role which he held at the time of this mission.

The present report provides a fascinating insight into the range of activities of the British Government: the text has all the vitality of a film-script and the first section deals with the proposed emigration of coolie labour to the South African mines of Transvaal: Johnston had been asked to discuss with Governor of Shantung, Chou Fu, the possibility of opening Weihaiwei as a port for emigration. “He informed me that far from being opposed to the emigration scheme, he was in full support of any proposal which would enable the very large surplus population of the province to earn an honest and comfortable livelihood... Shantung could easily spare 100,000 men or more for South Africa” and later: “On the following day his Excellency visited me... He had heard that the terms previously accorded to South African natives were more liberal than those now offered to the Chinese.” Other sections deal with the Railway System in Shantung (“the province was created to be a railway-engineers’ playground”); Trade Prospects and Commercial Routes (“the Government is fully alive to the inconvenience of placing the commerce of Shantung in the exclusive hands of Germany”), and German Influence in Shantung (“In their own territory the Germans do not enjoy a good reputation among their Chinese subjects”). Exceedingly rare.
COULLAUD (Henry). “Kulu” (in Chinese, i.e. Coullaud), a French Doctor during the Boxer Rebellion.

Two albums containing 50 & 127 original photographs respectively, mostly silver gelatine prints, various sizes (between 17x12cm and 6x8cm). Paris/Tientsin, 14th August 1900-September 18th, 1901. £8,500

The photos were taken between 1900 and 1901 by the French military doctor Henry Coullaud (1872-1954). As a young man, Couillard volunteered to join the Campaign in China. He left on 19 August 1900 on board the Alexandre III as part of the 1st Batallion of an Infantry Regiment. The beginning of the first album consists of a photo of the crew of the ship, followed by images of the stops made along the journey: Port-Said, Djibouti (with a nice shot of the Cafe du Louvre), and Singapore before reaching Northern China and the harbour at Tong-Kou (Tanggu port) forty-two days after leaving Marseilles. The French regiment then proceeded to Pao-Ting-Foo (Baoding), before settling in Ting-Tcheou (Dingzhou). Later they moved on to Tcheng-ting-fou (Zhengding fu), and Ta-kou (Dagu). All of the images in Album 1 contain larger prints and most paint a positive picture of French-Chinese relations: they cover official engagements, military parades, French celebrations on July 14th, and staged portraits of high-ranking individuals, both of Chinese dignitaries and French officers. Coullaud clearly used his medical expertise to help Chinese patients and there is an extraordinary image of him inspecting a
Chinese woman lying on a table outside her home. Coullaud’s regiment does not seem to have been directly involved in the fight against the Boxers but one gruesome photo shows heads of Boxer rebels displayed in cages in public.

The second album shows daily life in China, carefully grouped around certain subjects: starting off with town-views of Tianjin and Peking the images show the contrast between Western and Chinese architecture, as well as unusual shots of village notables, police officers, as well as soldiers. This is followed by a series of 8 images of Chinese modes of transport, followed by four of entertainers, and five of young women. A further series show Chinese shipping along the canal (8), temples (8), as well as scenes from a French theatre performance (4). A further group of 30 show agricultural methods in China, followed by 11 portraits and groups featuring Chinese costumes, including one where Coullaud exchanges his uniform with that of a Chinese official. Other groups show a public execution, funeral rites, etc.

The Chinese calligraphy on the red label on the cover is a traditional printed visiting card of the doctor’s surname. The inscription in black letters on the crimson background bear his name in its phonetic equivalent using two characters, Ku and Lu. Apparently they were given to Coullaud in gratitude by the Wang family for successfully operating on their patriarch. (see D. Coullaud: ‘La Main merveilleuse qui rend le printemps’, 1992). Also included is a separate studio portrait of Baudet, Dr. Coullaud’s orderly.

**Fellow Travellers, Fellow Cartographers**

**43**  DALRYMPLE (Alexander).  *An Historical Collection of the Several Voyages and Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean*.  Vol. I. Being chiefly a Literal Translation from the Spanish Writers.  [Volume II. Containing the Dutch Voyages.]


An excellent copy connecting two important eighteenth century cartographers. With the neat ownership signature of James Rennell (1742-1830) to the upper margin of the title page, and his book plate on the front pastedown.

James Rennell was a close colleague of Dalrymple’s, accompanying him on his second voyage on the *London*, to Sulu, Balambangan and further afield to China. There Rennell served as assistant draughtsman or surveyor. They obviously had a great deal in common and their relationship endured. He became one of a “close-knit group which included Philip Stephens, Evan Nepean, ... and William Marsden” who assisted Dalrymple when he provided plans and charts for Vancouver’s voyage, “advised the Colonial Office on routes to supply Nootka Sound after the Spanish
controversy in 1790, furnished sailing directions to Cathcart’s abortive embassy to China in 1788, advised Banks on the privy council examination of Meares, and advised on ports of refuge in South America for the southern whale fishery” (ODNB).

The *Historical Collection* is a work of far reaching importance; its author was the leading English hydrographer of his day, a man of great dedication and prolific output. Passionately involved in the argument over the possible existence of a southern continent, Dalrymple partially translates here some twelve accounts which support his belief in its existence.

Dalrymple had wanted command of the official South Seas Expedition sent in 1768. He was much aggrieved not to have been given the appointment, feeling that his preeminence as a hydrographical scholar should have outweighed his relative inexperience at nautical command. Understandably the Admiralty thought otherwise, and Lieut. James Cook was given his chance. A much embittered man, Dalrymple immersed himself in the research which finally led to the publication of this book, issued before the return of Cook’s expedition.

*Hill, p.389; Sabin, 18338; Hocken, p7.*
A Hydrographer at Work

44  DALRYMPLE (Alexander).  **ALS discussing maps of Bengal and the Philippines.**

Holograph ms. in ink. Bifolium. 3pp plus address panel. 4to. London, Soho Square, 20th August 1773.  

£6,750

An unpublished letter from the hydrographer Alexander Dalrymple. 1773 was a busy year for him. He published several pamphlets including *The Rights of the East India Company*, two editions of a pamphlet critical of John Hawkesworth’s edition of James Cook’s first voyage, four pamphlets in Spanish, and just four days before the writing of this letter, *Proposals for Engraving by Subscription Sundry Plans of Port &c. in the East Indies*.

Dalrymple’s proposal was for a series of plans of ports and anchorages which he’d surveyed on his 1759 voyage. This letter seemingly relates to the proposed publication. He states: “I have thought it would be an acceptable service to the Publick
to engrave the plans, in my Collection, of Bays, Harbours &c. in the East-Indies, as it is often of the utmost benefit, and always very satisfactory to Navigators to be possessed of particular plans of the Places whereto they may be carried by chance or accident, as well in as out of the common and accustomary tracks ...”

After first discussing an enclosed map of Bengal (not present here), Dalrymple says: “I have in view to publish a Map of the Philipinas in which perhaps you can afford me assistance. I shall therefore mention what I have in my possession besides those inserted in N 17 & 16 of the List I have published from whence you will see whether there are any things in your collection which be of use to me.” He then lists the manuscripts in his collection - “The Environs of Manila”, “Province of Bulacan”, “Southern part of Limbones on Luzon”, “Valer on East Side of Luzon”, “Province of Cagayan” (“of doubtful authority”), and Mindanao. He notes further that he is “particularly in want of materials concerning the Provinces of Pangasina, Pampanya, Tayabas, Taal, & Camarines on Luzon, The plan I have of Camarines being very bad. I have not any thing circumstantial of Zebu, nor concerning the No side of Pany and but little of Mindoro, Sama ... except my own tracks between Pany & Negros, along the west coasts of Mindoro & Pany & along the No Coast of Mindanao but my own observations on the last are scarce more than sufficient to determine the direction & extent...”

Through family connections, Dalrymple was made a writer and sent to Madras where he arrived in May 1753. He was afforded access to Robert Orme’s library and grew increasingly fascinated with the Company’s activities in Burma, Indo-China and Borneo that he turned down a promotion so that he might undertake a voyage of his own. “In February 1759 Pigot freighted the Cuddalore (Captain George Baker) for Dalrymple ‘to attempt to discover a new route to China through the Molucca Islands and New Guinea’. Dalrymple made three voyages between 1759 and 1764 to the Philippines, Borneo, and Sulu. In the first, based at Canton (Guangzhou), he reconnoitred Borneo, the Philippines, and the coast of Cochín-China. For the second, in the London in 1762, he had James Rennell as companion for a voyage to Sulu and Balambangan, where he had obtained for the company a grant of land. In Madras in 1763 he went through the formality of resignation, confident of reinstatement, to return to London to promote a trading settlement at Balambangan. En route to Canton for passage to England he became provisional deputy governor at Manila for a short period in April 1764, in the aftermath of the treaty of Paris, and he arrived in London in the summer of 1765 ...” (ODNB).

The proposal discussed in this letter came to fruition in 1774 when he published first in the series of Plans of Ports in the East Indies with sailing directions. This is a rare example of working correspondence from an eminent eighteenth century hydrographer.
Scarce

First edition. With mounted original albumen photograph frontispiece of the Clan Buchanan, this slightly faded. 8vo. Original blue cloth, gilt titling to front board; binding rubbed, with a handful of small stains. 59, [1]blank pp. Glasgow, Pr. by Strathern & Co., 1884.

£450
A privately printed account of a voyage to India, with a long and interesting description of Calcutta.
OCLC locates just three copies, at the BL, the National Library of Scotland and the University of Southern California.

An Inveterate Lady Traveller Writes Home

46  GORDON-CUMMING (Constance F.)  10 Autograph letters to members of the Bompas family.
Holograph ms. in ink. 35pp. 8vo. Light soiling, but very good. Various locations, 1894-1912.

£1,250
Constance Gordon-Cumming (1837-1924) was a Scottish writer and artist whose taste for travel was sparked by spending a year in India in 1868. “She was of a noble and wealthy Scottish family, so she had the means ... and with sound health and few responsibilities ... she had the freedom” (Robinson). In addition to writing about her travels, she is believed to have painted over a thousand watercolors including some of the first of active volcanoes. Gordon-Cumming traveled widely and especially through Asia and the Pacific. Among other places, she visited Hawaii, Sydney, Fiji, Samoa, San Francisco, the Yosemite Valley, China and Japan. Her trips abroad were often alone and unaided and as such she was regarded by some, including Vanity Fair, as one of the greatest of “our wonderful lady travellers”, and derided by others as a “globe-trotteress”. Indeed, even Robinson suggests that her travels “took on the air of rather far-flung social calls.” However, this wasn’t always the case. This group of letters from the latter stage of her life include excellent content concerning her charitable work for Reverend William H. Murray’s school for the blind in Peking, China.

Some excerpts: “... Your most kind letter finds me at ... a very large & very fine Exhibition ... I grieve to say, the very worst we have ever held, in ... attendance, largely because the so called Christians are so acrimonious regarding the shades of opinion ... the great mass of people here are absolutely indifferent to Foreign ... It is said that not 1 in 10 ... attend any place of worship.” “Before Christmas with its innumerable claims, is quite upon us. I am very anxious to secure the needed coin
for the maintenance of the School for the Blind at Peking and the Blind Evangelists trained there. And so, as usual I look to you for the help ... It is now 30 years since I realized that I had to take up this particular task, of Collector and Chief ... no one else shows the smallest inclination to take it off my shoulders ... it is increasingly difficult to fill up the many blanks left by the passing away of so many of the most liberal helpers ...” “I do think it is very courageous of you to bid me welcome, after all the worry I gave you last time! Please Heaven that episode was unique! I am thankful to say we have all got through the Exhibition here ... How many of my kinsfolk have passed away since I was last there ... while in London I may be able to meet some of the Directors of the B. & F. Bible Soc. whom I may have a chance of interesting in my Peking work ...” “In the last week, I have had four meetings to tell [William Hill] Murray’s Chinese stories to 4 sets of people ... north to Edinburgh, to take part in a big Missionary Loan Exhibition...” “And by the way, I now have with me some of those including a complete set of the Hawaiian volcanoes ... friends specially invited to hear about Mr. Murray’s work for the blind in China ... the story ... brought in nothing to start the Female School in Peking ...”

William Hill Murray (1843-1911) was a Scottish missionary in China. He invented the Numeral Type system through which blind and illiterate Chinese learned to write. Constance Gordon-Cumming wrote a book about the school and its methods, published in 1899. Very good. 


One of the Earliest Maps to Mention Singapore

47 HERBERT (William). A Chart of the Seas between the Strait of Banca...

Copper engraving with later hand-colour in outline. A very good copy with strong, dark impression, wide margins, with a minor bit of restoration. Measuring 630 by 490mm. London, 1767. £6,000

A key example of Britain, and especially the East India Company’s, ongoing interest and expansion into the Far East. This map, being the second state of four, appeared in the third edition of Herbert’s The New Directory of the East Indies (1767), a rare atlas of Asian & African navigation that was itself sponsored by the EIC. The chart is extremely rare on the market; the last sales record we can trace dates from 1991.

The importance of the map is borne out by the depiction of the Singapore Strait and the notation of passage through it. It was compiled using the most recent information from crews of British ships, each of which is named in the charts.

While including some notable errors, it is nonetheless a vast improvement on those printed prior. Indeed, it is the first of practical assistance for navigators. The map is centred on Singapore, here labelled Po Panjang. The “Old Straits of Sincapore” (modern Johor Strait) run to the north of Singapore Island, while the “New Straits of
Sincapore” (modern Singapore Strait) run to the south. It shows Malacca at its northernmost point, the southern part of the Malay Peninsula, and Tioman Island off the east coast. Acknowledging the limits of knowledge at the time a note beside the Riau archipelago reads “Within this Space there are many small Islands not particularly known.” Furthermore, the coast of Bintang island is shown mostly as a dotted line rather than a surveyed shore. There is also some confusion as to the hydrography of the South China Sea.
Shirley, Maps in the Atlases of the British Library, vol. 2, M.HERB-1c, no. 37 (p. 1182); Cf. (For a related material on regional charts; see:) Fr. Durand & Richard Curtis, Maps of Malaysia and Borneo: Discovery, Statehood and Progress (2014), esp. pp. 50-1; 130-2.

Presented to the Commander-In-Chief of the Bombay Army


Sole edition. 8vo. Contemporary morocco, blindstamped & gilt, a.e.g., extremities slightly rubbed. xxviii, [ii], 186pp. [Private Copy], [London], 1840. £950

Presentation inscription on the half-title: “The Lord Keane &c. &c. &c. with Mr Holdsworth’s Compts.” Lord Keane was Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army from 1834-40. He is mentioned on the first page of the first letter as having already arrived at Semiramis.

A lovely copy of this scarce privately printed collection of thirteen letters documenting experiences of the first Anglo-Afghan War (1839-42). Holdsworth was attached to the 2nd Regiment, or Queens Royals.

The first letter is written at sea off the mouth of the Indus in November 1838 and gives plenty of insight into conditions on board the Syden. The second was at Perminacote and gives an early taste of what’s to come: “We expected two thousand camels and five hundred horses here for sale; but they are not to be seen at present, and where they are, or when they will arrive, no one knows.” The others from near Tatta, Jarruk, Camp Kotree, Larkhanu, Kandahar, Ghunzi, etc.

In the tenth letter, Holdsworth recounts the Bombay column’s attack on the Beloch fortress at Kalat. It was a reprisal for their previous harassment. He describes “the whole affair [as] the most exciting thing I ever experienced” and this enthusiasm readily translates to his detailed account. It culminates as he writes of dissuading his own troops from killing a group of Beloch soldiers, who asked for mercy. His men were fearful that the surrender was false, and that they would open fire once they got closer. They preferred to kill the lot of them. Holdsworth moved forward to try and convince them to come out of their holes and give themselves up and was shot in process - falling for precisely the trick he was warned against.

Holdsworth survived the injury and writes three further letters as his division’s campaign comes to an end they head home. The appendix contains secret correspondence regarding the fall of Ghunzi and the British entering Kabul, as well as notices in the London Gazette, general orders issued by the army, and casualty lists. The volume was compiled by the author’s father with the intention of circulating it among interested friends.
“The language of common life”

49 [KANNADA LANGUAGE]. Village dialogues in Canarese, designed to illustrate the modes of thought and expression, in various classes of native society.

First edition. English advertisement/preface, dialogues in Kannada script. 12mo. Contemporary half green cloth with patterned glazed boards, slightly dust-soiled, very minor wear to extremities, old paper library labels to spine, otherwise very good. Two bookplates (one pasted over the other) on the front paste-down endpaper, of the Wesleyan Theological Institution [//] Richmond Surrey and Richmond College, Surrey. Presentation inscription to recto of front free endpaper, this torn with a small area of loss. iv, 106pp. Bangalore, Wesleyan Mission Press, 1847. £650

The inscription reads “Presented to the library of the Wesleyan Theological Institution, Richmond [//] J Gault(?) [//] Bangalore Jan 1848”. This is most likely the same ‘J.G.’ who contributes the preface, in which he explains that the dialogues were written by a Munshi, who had been asked to teach Rev. W. Arthur (author of A Mission to Mysore..., London, 1847) the language of the local working people. The Munshi’s efforts were then enlarged and distributed in manuscript form among several missionaries working in the area. They were found to be of such use that a small edition of the present book were printed. Scarce. COPAC locates two holdings, at SOAS and Oxford. OCLC adds another at the National and University Library of Strasbourg.


Manuscript in ink. Bifolium with address leaf. Some soiling, seal cut away with loss of a few words. 4pp. Batavia, Sep. 5, 1825. £750

A fascinating letter documenting missionary life in mid-nineteenth century Jakarta. Medhurst was an English Congregationalist missionary in China and one of the
early translators of the Bible into Chinese. He wouldn’t move to China until 1842, rather first serving at the London Missionary Society’s station at Malacca. He arrived there in 1819 and quickly took up the study of Malay. He later served in Penang and Batavia (modern day Jakarta) before relocating to China.

This letter was written in Batavia in 1825 and in it he describes events in Batavia and Java, his own missionary journey to see the Emperor of Java where he went “as far as Solo, the Capital of the Emporer of Java ... some little good I hope was done by the distribution of tracts and conversing with the Chinese in various parts who would never otherwise have been likely to hear the sound of the Gospel - but the principal object of the journey was to gain some idea of the nature of the country and the facilities that existed for Missionary operations in the interior... The same divine grace which has proved effectual in converting the inhabitants of the Society Isles may also prevail and regenerate and save the Chinese and Malays of this archipelago.” Medhurst also notes the death of missionary colleagues, religious services, and at some length the native rebellion against the Dutch in Java: “the interior of Java has lately been disturb[ed] by a very serious rebellion, which it will require all the [...] the European power to quell.”

He continues: “A battle was fought on the [...] between about 180 Dutch and 18000 of the Natives in which action the former were completely routed & only a few returned to tell the dismal tale. Several Englishmen were among the killed with whom I was well acquainted & had been conversing with but a short time before. The insurgents are advancing on Samarang, being only 18 miles from it... the whole town is in a state of the greatest alarm... & if Samarang falls, Batavia will be in trouble. There is not a single soldier in this town, except a few invalids...” Medhurst is clearly concerned about the rebellion and notes that Singapore is the best place of refuge “should affairs take a more serious turn.” Medhurst was a significant figure in the history of missionaries to China. He later published China: its state and prospects ... (London, 1838). The book was widely influential and inspired a great many men to become missionaries. He remained in Shanghai in 1856, passing away two days after returning to London.

Very Rare


First edition. 8 lithographed plates (3 double-page, 1 large folding). Large folio. Rebound incorporating the original boards, new endpapers. Very good inside. Together with 7 ms. maps and 3 sketches loosely inserted. Paris, Lemercier, 1861-1862. SOLD
This rare atlas detailing the events surrounding the Anglo-French expedition of 1860, precedes the official account by Pallu by at least one year. It illustrates the naval engagement with the Chinese at the Taku forts and provides detailed information on the route taken by the foreign troops on their punitive expedition from Tientsin to Peking, which ended in the infamous destruction of the Yuanming-yuan Summer Palace. This atlas relates to but is not identical with the Pallu atlas.

*Detailed description of the maps:*

1. Croquis pour servir a l’intelligence des operation sur les cotes de Chine. [General map depicting the Chinese coast as well as Korea and Japan].
2. Prise de Canton 28 et 29 Décembre 1857 [Attack on Canton].
3. Occupation de Tien-Tsin par la Flotille Anglo-Francaise le 26 Mai 1859. [Map showing the occupation of Tien-tsin by the allied fleet].
4. Plan du Camp de Tché-fou et de ses Environsi. [Plan showing the area around Yantai with the French positions on the peninsula].
5. Carte pour servir a l’intelligence des operations du Débarquement des Armées Alliées à l’Embouchure du Peh-Tang-Ho... du Pei-ho. [Map showing the allied operations around the Taku fort].
7. Combat de Pa-Li-Kiao 21 Septembre 1860. [Battle at Pa-Li-Kiao].
8. Inineraire de l’embouchere du Pei-ho a Peking [Map showing the route taken by the allied forces from the coast via Tien-tsin to Peking]. The Yuanming-yuan is clearly marked in the top left corner.

All of the manuscript maps and sketches were compiled by members of the French and British forces involved in the expedition: two anonymous French views of the
village of Miatao [Dalian Bay], the first looking down at the bay, ink and blue wash on paper, the second from the sea, watercolour on paper. [This was the first village the French encountered upon their arrival at Liaodong Peninsula]. Sgt. BARISAIN (Monrose): ‘Plan du fort du Peh-Tang-Ho’, ink on tracing paper with watercolour, signed and dated indistinctly by a commander at Peh-Tang [Beitang], 8 August 1860 [this fort is just north of the Taku fort]; Lt. Col. WOLSELEY (Garnet): ‘Rough sketch’ of the route [from Sin-ko to Peh-Tang (i.e. Xinhu to Beitang)], ink on blue paper, signed; three large anonymous French sketch maps of moorings at Wei-hai-wei, Cheefoo and Yen-Tai (Weihai-wei, Zhifu, Yantai), the soundings made by officers on board the Forbin, ink on paper; ‘Plan du terrain sur lequel a eu lieu le Combat du 18.7.1860’ [at Tchang-Kia-Ouang i.e. Zhangjiawan], signed by the head of the Topographical Service; Capt. FOERSTER, plan of the eastern approach to Beijing, black, red and blue ink on paper, dated 26 September 1860, signed by the head of the Topographical Service; a small anonymous French version of the large printed route map from Tientsin to Peking, ink and watercolour.


Apparently Unrecorded: a Sanatorium for Calcutta

52 PALMER (C.) MURRAY (CAPT. W. G.) & BALL (V.) Report on the Hill of Mahendragiri and the Native Port of Barwah, in the Ganjam District of the Madras Presidency; With Opinions as to their Suitability for Sanataria for Calcutta.

First edition. With 8 original half-plate mounted albumen photographs, a folding lithographed plan and 2 extending lithographed maps. There are also 7 tables (1 extending) after the text. Small folio. Contemporary green cloth, professionally repaired and refurbished, gilt lettering to front cover. Extremities
slightly worn, very good otherwise. [ii], 30pp. Calcutta, Fred. Lewis, Calcutta Central Press Company, 1870. £850

This copy is inscribed on the front free endpaper: “The Honble. Sir Michael Temple with the authors’ Compts.”

Compiled by the Presidency Surgeon, the Assistant Surveyor General and V. Ball of the Geological Survey of India, they seek to address the need for “a convenient place to resort to, when sick, or when wearied and enervated from the effects of climate, and the constant strain to which we are all subjected.” The text is “Notes on Mahendra and Barwah and their Desirability as Sanataria for Calcutta”.

The photographs are of Mahendra (the Sivoid Temple), Mehendra (View from the Bungalow), Golpalore (the surf), Rhumba (View from Landing Place), Rhumba (view of the house), Rhumba (view from near the house), Aska (Khonds aboriginal tribe), Mahendra (the lower temple).

Seemingly unrecorded. No copies in OCLC or COPAC.

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**Inspecting the New Colony in Taiwan**


First and only edition. 26 collotype plates. Folio. Original decorated boards, original ties. Last plate stuck to back board, marginal damage to top board, overall a very good copy. Inscribed presentation by Pimodan to Colonel Coland. Tokyo, Ogawa, n.d. [but ca. 1897]. £3,500

This album documents the visit to Taiwan of a Japanese military delegation headed by five officers (General Kawakami, Col. Iditti, Col. Murata, Com. Akashi, and Mr. Sekiya). They were accompanied by the French military attaché Claude Pimodan (1859-1923). The purpose of the visit was to inspect the pacified areas in the new colony; in the wake of the first Sino-Japanese war of 1895 Formosa was seceded to Japan, however, Republican forces continued to resist occupation and in a campaign that lasted six month the Chinese opposition was defeated by Japan. A year later it was safe to send a delegation, and the images chart the route from Taipei in the north towards Kaohsiung in the south via Jiayi and Tainan, locations that had seen fighting in the past year. Of particular interest are photographs of the Pescadores (Penghu Islands) which document the previous French presence. The Pescadores had been briefly occupied by French troops in 1885 and it must have been with a sense of triumph that the Japanese could now show it as theirs. Since this book had a military content, it was not for sale. It is highly likely that the images were taken by members of the delegation and that they asked for it to be privately printed by Ogawa. The French title might even indicate that the album was intended for French military attaches only. Very rare.
POLO (Marco). Delle meraviglie del mondo per lui vedute. 
I. Del costume di vari paesi, & dello strano viuer di quelli. II. Della descriptione de diuersi animali. III. Del trouar dell’Oro, & dell’argento. IV. Delle pietre pretiose.
Full-page woodcut on p.[4]. 12mo. Nineteenth-century vellum, marbled endpapers, small holes to C3 with loss of 3 characters across 3 lines, and C4 with loss of 1 character, leaves somewhat browned and stained. 128pp. Treviso, per il Reghettini, 1672.

Marco Polo’s travels were first translated into Italian in 1496 and proved a popular text. There is a whole series of these pocket editions, and the Righettini family of publishers is closely connected with them. This edition is uncommon, KVK recording copies in Munich, HAB Wolfenbüttel, and two in Venice (Marciana and Museo Correr). There are two late 16th century editions (1590 and 1597) from the press of Aurelio Righettini, and Angelo Righettini had published an edition in ‘1267’ (=1627; a reprint of the Venetian edition of 1626), of which there is a copy in BNF Paris (and a couple elsewhere).


Collector and Magistrate in Sind

55 PREEDY (Major Henry W., 25th Nat.Inf.) Autograph journals. January 1848 to March 1858.

In two volumes. 8vo. Contemporary lockable full morocco, the locks broken. c.350pp. in a closely written at times difficult hand, with many additional blanks. Karachi environs and very occasionally elsewhere, 1848-1858.£3,500

Major William Henry Preedy (1811-1885) had a distinguished career firstly in the Indian army and later as an administrator in Sind. He is first noticed in the 1833 gazette as a twenty-eight year old ensign, having been appointed as an interpreter in Deesa. By 1839 now a Lieutenant and serving as Assistant Bazaar Master in Poona he is given responsibility for the Post Office, a position vacated by a Captain.

Under Sir Charles Napier in 1845 during the annexation of Sind, he is in command of a troop which captures the small town of Karachi, and it is to this, later thriving metropolis, that his name is inextricably linked, he having been one of the four young officials to have established the government there, bringing education, sanitation and the rule of law to the population of what was to become one of the great cities of the subcontinent.

At times difficult to read, these journals are nonetheless an exceptional insight into the workings and mindset of this relatively young yet gifted linguist, whose many abilities the Indian Government were able to exploit.
56  BLIGH (William).  *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 Tofoa, one of the Friendly Islands, to Timor, a Dutch Settlement in the East Indies.*

First edition. Folding draft of the Bounty’s launch, 3 engraved charts, 2 of these folding. 4to. iv, 88pp. London, George Nicol, 1790.

[With:]  GILBERT (Thomas).  *Voyage from New South Wales to Canton, in the year 1788, with Views of the Islands Discovered.*

First edition. Engraved vignette to title-page, 4 folding plates. 4to. Full contemporary tree calf, spine gilt, red morocco labels, Macclesfield bookplates to
front pastedown and free endpaper. x, 85, r, rdd pp. London, J. Debrett, 1789. 1790. £22,500

A very desirable volume in excellent condition. It includes two vital eighteenth century Pacific voyages. Gilbert’s account provides some of the earliest information on the First Fleet and settlement at Botany Bay, and Bligh’s *Narrative* recounts one of the most notorious events in the eighteenth century Pacific.

This is Bligh’s own account of the voyage to Tahiti, preceding the official account by two years. Under the direction of lauded botanist Sir Joseph Banks, the *Bounty* was chartered with the mission to transplant breadfruit saplings from their native Tahiti to slave plantations in the West Indies, where he envisioned them as a cheap source of food for the enslaved workforce. With this in mind, the *Bounty* had been adapted to provide the best possible accommodation for the breadfruit
plants, unfortunately meaning that the cramped quarters occupied by the crew were even more confined than normal. Once the first uncomfortable leg of the journey was completed, the crew had enjoyed the tremendous freedoms offered by several months on Tahiti whilst the saplings matured. To return to such living conditions and the harsh discipline of ship-board life was unacceptable to many of the *Bounty*’s crew. This coupled with Bligh’s manner towards his officers resulted in the Mutiny on 28th April, 1789, led by Fletcher Christian, wherein Bligh and 18 loyal members of his crew were set adrift in the *Bounty*’s longboat, and the breadfruits were thrown overboard.

In one of the greatest known feats of seamanship, Bligh managed to navigate the twenty-three foot longboat 3618 miles from the Friendly Islands to Timor without a chart. Of the eighteen men who accompanied him at the outset, twelve survived the voyage and followed Bligh home in the Dutch fleet. The mutineers themselves returned to Tahiti, whilst Christian and eight of the others subsequently took the *Bounty* off to Pitcairn Island, where the colony they established remained undiscovered until 1808.

Gilbert recounts the voyage of the *Charlotte* and *Scarborough*, two merchantmen captained by himself and Marshall who were part of the First Fleet convoy. Having landed their convicts and marines they were to proceed to Canton and bring home a cargo of tea. During the course of the voyage the Gilbert and Ellis (later Marshall) Islands were discovered. The author, in his introduction, gives a short account of the First Fleet voyage & mentions the “abandoned and desperate characters” who were his cargo. Indeed, it is complete with the advertisement for John White’s *Journal of a Voyage to Botany-Bay, in New South Wales* ...

*Ferguson, 38, 71; Hill 702, 132; O’Reilly-Reitman, 543; Sabin, 5908a; Wantrup 18, 61.*
THE GREAT COLORPLATE BOOK OF THE NORTH PACIFIC” (FORBES)

CHORIS (LOUIS). *Voyage Pittoreque autour du monde, avec portraits de sauvages d’Amérique, d’Asie, d’Afrique, et des îles du Grand Ocean...*

First edition. Rare coloured issue. 105 lithographed plates, folding map & 2 further maps printed on a single leaf. Folio. Contemporary diced calf with gilt border, rebacked, lightly worn, some toning and spotting to plates & pale dampstaining to final six, repaired tear to Fruit du Baquois (Marianas) plate, housed in a clamshell box. Paris, Imprimerie de Firmin Didot, 1822.

£125,000

“One of the very valuable and fundamental works on Alaska, California, and the Hawaiian islands” (Lada-Mocarski).

Despite his relative youth, he was just twenty, Choris served as the official draughtsman on Otto von Kotzebue’s expedition to the Pacific, 1815-18. He produced this vital record of the expedition, which includes substantial representations of California, Hawaii, and Alaska. It was published in 22 livraisons between 1820-22, and interestingly most of the images here were not included in the official account. This copy includes the list of subscribers and the final, preferred, variants of the dance at the mission in San Francisco; King Kamehameha; Queen Kaahmanu (spelling corrected to “Cahoumanou”); and the dance of the Hawaiian women.

Departing July 30 1815, they stopped at Teneriffe and the Cape Verde Islands, before rounding Cape Horn and onward to Easter Island. They discovered Romanzov (Tikei) and Penrhyn (Tongareva) Islands as well as the Radak and Ralik chains of...
Homme des îles Radak
the Marshall Islands. From there, they sailed to the North Pacific where the Rurik and Krusenstern islands were discovered. They stopped at Kamchatka before heading north in July 1816 through the Bering Straight.

They spent nearly a month at Hawaii, allowing Kotzebue to recover from an injury before heading back to France. Forbes notes that the Hawaiian plates constitutes “a final and very beautiful pictorial examination of the Hawaiian Islands and of Hawaiian culture as it existed prior to the death of Kamehameha I in 1819, and prior to the abolition of the ‘kapu’ or feudal system following the king’s death.”

*Forbes*, 541; *Hill*, 290; *Howes*, C397; *Howgego II*, K20; *Lada-Mocarski*, 84; *Sabin*, 12884.
**Manuscript Map of Tahiti**

58  [COFFYN (Lucien-Florent-Paul).]  **Plan Terrier du Domaine de L’Etat, place de Papeete.** Fait sous la direction du directeur Coffyn.

Manuscript plan. Ink and watercolour on tracing paper measuring 1000 by 660mm. Papeete, 31 December, 1849. £5,000

A rare survival. This spectacular manuscript map was produced under the direction of Lucien-Florent-Paul Coffyn (1810-71), then Captain of the *Genie*. He drew this plan in his first months at Papeete where he was stationed from 1849 to 1855. This was just after the Tahitian War of Independence (1844-47) which saw the consolidation of French rule and the return of Queen Pomare IV with much diminished power.

The map has a legend marking five different types of buildings: Maisons achetées par l’Etat [houses bought by the state], Constructions faites par l’Etat [constructions made by the state], Terrains achetés [land purchased], Terrains loués [land rented], and Terrains occupés définitivement [land permanently occupied]. This clarifies the increased French presence on the island.

In 1855, Coffyn was transferred to Nouméa, where he was largely responsible for the famous checkboard pattern of the chief town of the colony.
The First Separately Issued Portrait

59  [COOK (Captain James).]  DANCE (N).  Captain James Cook.


Unbeknownst to anyone at the time, this first separately issued portrait of Cook was published just two months after his death at Kealakekua Bay. This is the first published edition, following two proofs before and after letters.

Commissioned by Joseph Banks, Dance painted this portrait in 1776, only a month or so before Cook set out on his third and final voyage. It was reproduced hundreds of times (Beddie lists 284 different entries) and has become the standard portrait of Cook, in full captain’s dress. He sits with a map of the southern hemisphere, his hand pointing to the east coast of Australia, which is clearly marked New Holland.

In his 1786 account of the death of Cook, David Samwell described him thus: “His person was above six feet high, and though a good looking man, he was plain both in address and appearance. His head was small, his hair, which was dark brown, he wore tied behind. His face was full of expression, his nose exceedingly well shaped, his eyes which were of a brown cast, were quick and piercing; his eyebrows prominent, which gave his countenance altogether an air of austerity.” Dance has clearly captured this in his portrait, which Samwell himself described as “a most excellent likeness.”

Beddie, 3380.
June 15, 1880

Down,
Beckenham, Kent.
Railway Station
Orpington, S.E.R.

By the way, money
Mr. Charles of 58 City Road
school—he asked me to
print him to give me
something in his "Model
Reading Books" from my

Workshop, please.

I heard very much like
it went for him to 18.

Tell her that my people
in our book 1 write the.
Reprinting the Corroboree

60  DARWIN (Charles).  ALS to John Murray.

Holograph ms. in ink. Bifolium printed stationery with integral blank. 8vo. Very good with an old fold. Down, Beckenham Kent, 11 June, 1880. £25,000

A rare unpublished letter by Charles Darwin. This document not only displays his ongoing cordial relations with his publisher, but is proof of the deep public interest held in Darwin’s account of his time on the Beagle and his encounters with indigenous population of the New World, including Australian Aborigines.

This warm letter to John Murray asks for permission to reprint sections from his 1860 work, A Naturalist’s Voyage: Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of the Countries Visited During the Voyage of HMS “Beagle” Round the World... Darwin is actually writing on behalf of R.F. Charles of the City of London School. R.F. Charles wrote to Darwin on 6 June 1880 requesting permission to use these selected excerpts in his Relfe Brothers Model Reading Books (London 1880-3).

He specifically asks after three passages: “the corrobbery [sic] dance of the Australians”, “Tierra del Fuego, account of” and “Horsemanship of the Guachos.” Darwin explains that the extracts will “be used for educational purposes; but I cannot of course grant permission without your consent, as the book is your property. I hope, however, that you will oblige me...” Apparently Charles had previously applied for permission to Murray himself, though was refused. Permission was evidently granted in the wake of Darwin’s intervention as the three extracts appeared in volumes 5 and 6 of the series.

In the capacity of naturalist and companion, Charles Darwin visited Sydney, Hobart and King George’s Sound while on the Beagle. It was in March 1836 in King George’s Sound that he witnessed a corroboree. His description of it, taken from A Naturalist’s Voyage..., is lightly edited from the original text, which appears on pages 10 and 11 of the fifth volume.

Letters by Darwin mentioning Australia are very rare on the market. Of the 495 examples of Darwin correspondence and signatures listed on auction records between 1975 and today, just three mention Australia. Not in the Darwin Correspondence project.

Author’s Presentation Copy

61  FANNING (Edmund).  Voyages Round the World.

First edition. Frontispiece and 4 plates (2 folding). 8vo. Publisher’s cloth backed boards, original paper label to spine, front free endpaper torn, housed in a green cloth clamshell box. xii, 499, [1]pp. New York, Collins & Hannay, 1833. £4,500
The memoirs of one of America’s greatest explorers. Inscribed on the front free endpaper: “To A. Butler from his friend Capt. E. Fanning.”

“Fanning, who went to sea as a 14-year-old cabin boy in 1783, first sailed to the South Seas on a voyage for seal skins on the Betsey in May 1797. During the next 25 years he either captained or directed over 70 voyages to the Pacific and around the globe, personally visiting China, Australia, Fiji, and the Marquesas. In 1798 he discovered both Fanning and Palmyra Islands, the latter is officially a part of the city and county of Honolulu and is privately owned by a Honolulu family. In 1829 Fanning was instrumental in sending out an exploring expedition under the command of Captain Benjamin Pendleton and Nathaniel Brown Palmer. It was Fanning’s petition to Congress and largely his own personal efforts that led to the fitting out of the United States Exploring Expedition” (Forbes).

There is plenty of Antarctic interest in this work too, with notes on the South Shetland Islands. He provides accounts of the sealing voyages of the “Hersilia under James P. Sheffield in 1819-20, the Frederick, Hersilia, Express, Free Gift, and Hero under Benjamin Pendleton, James P. Sheffield, E. Williams, F. Dunbar, and Nathaniel B. Palmer, respectively in 1820-22, the Pacific under James Brown in 1829-31, and the Seraph and Annawaren under Benjamin Pendleton in 1829-30” (Rosove). Ferguson, 1643; Forbes, 839; Hill, 581; Howes, F27; Rosove, 119.A1; Sabin, 23780.
The Greatest Naturalist Humbled by the Greatest Satirist

GILLRAY (James). The Great South Sea Caterpillar, transform’d into a Bath Butterfly...

£12,500

A beautiful example of this rare satirical print of Joseph Banks by James Gillray, the preeminent caricaturist of the age. It was printed just three days after Banks was invested with the Order of Bath. Traditionally bestowed upon members of the military, here it was conferred in recognition for his contributions to natural history.

Banks was a noted figure in British society at the time. His reputation was sealed with the discoveries he made as naturalist on Cook’s first voyage on the *Endeavour*. It was only enhanced in his role as the president of the Royal Society. Banks became a de facto architect of British exploration abroad, overseeing the voyages of William Bligh, Matthew Flinders, Mungo Park and Johann Burckhardt. He found a way to combine the search for knowledge with the prosecution of Britain’s colonial ambitions.

However, as described in ODNB: Banks “took the view that it was incumbent on him, as president of the Royal Society and as a loyal servant of the king, to be seen to be above the noisy din of party politics. Thus he would accept the honour of being made a knight in the Order of the Bath in 1795 only when it was apparent that it was a direct gift from the king rather than a recognition for service to any party.”

All of this was fodder for Gillray. Not least, this was at a time when poverty was rife and class divides were more like a chasm. As such, Banks made an easy target as the first to depart from traditional recipients of the order. Indeed, Banks was ridiculed for much of his celebrated career, beginning with Matthew Darly’s 1772 print “The Botanic Macaroni”, followed shortly by John Scott-Waring’s *An Epistle from Oberea, Queen of Otaheiti, to Joseph Banks...* in 1774.

Gillray’s skill and wit as a caricaturist was only approached by Thomas Rowlandson. All of his powers are evident here: the top left hand corner depicts the sun, embellished with the crown of King George III, it illuminates the rather sickly face of Banks wearing a wreath of foliage. His jacket sports an enlarged image of the Bath order and a bold red sash. This pathetic figure, with its gaudy wings, sits on a shore crawling with caterpillars.

If there was any doubt, the lengthy caption reads: “Description of the New Bath Butterfly taken from the Philosophical Transactions for 1795. This insect first crawl’d into notice from among the Weeds & Mud on the Banks of the South Sea and being afterwards placed in a warm situation, by the Royal Society, was changed by the heat of the Sun into its present form - it is notic’d and Valued Solely on account of the beautiful Red which encircles its Body, & the Shining Spot on its Breast; a Distinction which never fails to render Caterpillars valuable?”

This is just one of three caricatures Gillray executed concerning England’s adventures in the Pacific in the 1790s. The first relates to the Nootka Controversy: ‘The New South Sea Fishery, or A Cheap Way to Catch Whales’ (1791). The other, ‘The Caneing in Conduit Street’ (1796), documents a comeuppance for George Vancouver after his treatment of Lord Camelford, an officer on his 1791-5 circumnavigation.
This print went through several versions, commencing with this in 1795. At about 1815, they published a version in sepia, and then there is another issue in 1830 by McLean. This is followed by the reprint by Henry Bohn in 1846-51, common on the market and easily recognisable by the number in the top right corner.

BM Satires, 8718.

A Wonderful Example of Hawaiian Printing

63  [HAWAII]  My First Book of Reading and Spelling.

First edition. Woodcut illustrations throughout. 8vo. Uncut and unopened in original plain white wrappers, some minor soiling to bottom edge of two gatherings. 60pp. Honolulu, Press of the American Mission, 1845. £4,000

A rare survival in excellent condition. OCLC locates just 3 copies.

An English language primer, probably intended for Hawaiians but described in one review as being “also admirably suited to circulate among seamen, scores and hundreds of whom annually call for spelling books” (The Friend, 1 June 1846). This primer also includes some content for the nautical set, including the story of Jonah on page 37, and a section illustrated with six woodcuts of seaman’s churches from around the world (pp 47-54) including Bethel Chapel at New Bedford, the Mariners Church at New York and Baltimore. Another highlight is the Parson Weems story of George Washington and the cherry tree.

Forbes, 1560; Treasures of Hawaiian History, p52

Rare. Published under the auspices of the Hawaiian Mission Children’s Society, this journal grew out of a manuscript magazine created by the children of missionaries. The content is decidedly grown-up, with an editorial on the Hawaiian land system, Hawaiian legends, poetry, in addition to extensive local news concerning missionary families. It was evidently popular and included Mark Twain among its readers.

The December 1865 editorial laments the inevitable extinction of the Hawaiian race, a fate blamed on their lack of “tenacity of purpose, the stubbornness of will, which is necessary to make headway under ordinary circumstances, and especially when they come in contact and rivalry with the keen-witted foreigner of many resources” (p27). Annexation is discussed in the April 1868 issue, and an engraved map of the Marshall and Gilbert Islands appears in the January 1868 issue.

Forbes, 2635, not in Lomazow. Mark Twain’s Notebooks & Journals, I, 207.

Updating Pacific Hydrography

[HYDROGRAPHY] [Instructions du Pacifique.] 31 pieces. 9 maps (1 folding). With numerous printed slips tipped in. 8vo. Contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards, worn, spine gilt, some contemporary ms. annotations in ink. Paris, Typographie Georges Chamerot, 1879 - 1887. £3,500
A fascinating volume, clearly used by a French sailor, or possibly an official, in the Pacific. These Notices were printed for islands for which the Dépot de la Marine had not yet published an official pilot. Indeed, these notices were considered preparatory toward that official publication. They have been augmented with printed slips as new information became available, and therefore provide an insight into not only the extent of France's knowledge of the Pacific but how it was recorded and added to. Each of the pieces are rare in their own right, with only the notices for Iles de la Société being located in OCLC.

The pieces are as follows:

Exceptionally Rare: Convicts to New Caledonia


£6,500

Shortly after the publication of this work, the publisher went into liquidation and “the unsold copies were burned. Surviving copies are of exceptional rarity” (Howgego).

In addition to the transport of two hundred French soldiers to Tahiti, Leconte was charged with completing hydrographical and scientific work en route. Commanding La Seine, he stopped at the French settlement at Akaroa, New Zealand, then sailed in 1846 to Tonga and New Caledonia where, off Port Balade on the north coast, relying on one of Bruni D’Entrecasteau’s charts, the ship was wrecked. Leconte and crew escaped without loss and were eventually rescued by an Australian ship, The Arabian, and brought to New South Wales, where they enjoyed the hospitality of Governor FitzRoy. A chapter is devoted to their month-long stay in Sydney, and there are considerable notes on Tahiti, Tonga and New Caledonia.

French attitudes to their presence in the South Pacific was in a state of flux at the time of Leconte’s mission. Presumably following orders, he was decidedly unhelpful to the missionaries both in Tongatabu and in his insisting the French flag not be flown over the mission in New Caledonia.

Recently the French navy led a successful archaeological expedition to uncover the wreck of the La Seine. Of the artefacts discovered was a unique copper cauldron designed to use the heat of the ships stoves to purify seawater. This among other remains were displayed in a special exhibit in the New Caledonia Museum.

A Gorgeous Watercolour by One of the Lewin Brothers

A wonderful example of an Australian Gang-Gang cockatoo by Thomas Lewin, who was the son of William Lewin (1747-1795) and brother of John William Lewin (1770-1819). The bird is perched on a branch, beak slightly open, the delicate line and colour is excellent, entirely in keeping with this eminent family’s talent.

The gang-gang cockatoo inhabits the south-west coastal regions of Australia - Victoria, the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and the southern part of NSW. It is the faunal emblem of the ACT. The first specimen of the gang-gang cockatoo was sighted (and shot) in 1801 on Churchill Island by one of the crew from The Lady Nelson, which was on a coastal surveying voyage under the command of James Grant. John Lewin was actually on James Grant’s voyage when the first gang-gang cockatoo was sighted. However, he was in the sister ship, Bee, which was forced to turn back in inclement weather. The gang-gang cockatoo is quite a hardy bird and often survived the voyage back to England. The interest in specimens from the New World was intense and several wealthy collectors established their own menageries, so there’s every chance that Thomas Lewin drew this from a live specimen.

The Lewin family had an abiding interest in ornithology and connections to Australia. On moving to Kent, William Lewin befriended John Latham who has been described as the “grandfather of Australian ornithology.” Their friendship was such that Lewin dedicated his masterpiece The Birds of Great Britain, with their eggs, accurately figured (7 vols., 1789–94) to Latham. Artistry ran in the family, and his sons John William and Thomas, who were also collectors and illustrators, helped their father with the second edition of Birds of Great Britain ...

Armed with a recommendation from the Home Secretary to then Governor John Hunter, John Lewin travelled to Australia in 1798 and became one of the best-known artists of that era. In addition to landscape paintings, portrait, miniatures, he painted much of the landscape around him, including Australian Aborigines, birds, insects and plants. Such was his talent that Governor Macquarie became one of his patrons. Lewin published his first book in 1805, Prodromus Entomology: Natural History of Lepidopterous Insects of New South Wales. His second, published in London in 1808 was the Birds of New Holland, with their Natural History.

Just as John and Thomas worked together on their father’s work, they continued this relationship while John was abroad. “The London editions of his books were supervised and edited by his brother Thomas Lewin, who also wrote the prefaces and arranged contributions from scientific experts” (ODNB). In 1813 John had George Howe (Australia’s first government printer) print a new edition of Birds of New Holland, this time called Birds of New South Wales. It was the first illustrated book to be published in Australia.

A Rare Contemporary Account


In Gazetas de Mexico. Vol. 4. Small 4to. Contemporary calf, spine gilt, a little rubbed. 441-443 pp. Mexico, Don Mariano de Zuniga y Ontiveos, 1790-91. £1,250

A rare contemporary account of the Malaspina expedition, 1789-94. Most contemporary accounts of the voyage were suppressed until much later, making any eighteenth century publication, let alone one published during the voyage, very desirable indeed. Malaspina was instructed to survey the remotest parts of America as well as those of the Spanish empire. His five and a half year voyage included stops at Montevideo, Bahia, the Falkland Islands, Acapulco, and others much further afield such as Alaska, Guam, the Philippines, New Zealand, and Port Jackson.

Howgego I, M26.

Supplier To Cook’s Second Voyage

69 [NAIRNE (Edward).] Nairne and Blunt, Mathematical, Optical and Philosophical Instrument-Makers.

Printed broadside measuring 280 by 220 mm. Text in double column, parallel text in English and French. London, c. 1780. £3,750

A rare survival from the grands voyages era.

Having learned his trade variously with the Spectaclemakers’ Company, and then being apprenticed to Matthew Loft, Edward Nairne (1726-1806), set up business on his own and became a pre-eminent maker of navigational and other optical instruments. ODNB notes that “In the spring of 1772 he demonstrated large and almost frictionless magnetic dipping needles for the board of longitude with the astronomer William Wales, who then took them on James Cook’s second voyage to the Pacific. Nairne also worked with Cavendish on improvements to variation compasses. In 1773 the naval commander Constantine Phipps took to Spitsbergen Nairne’s dipping needles and a marine barometer.”
Indeed, the items listed for sale in this advertisement include “Sextants with a telescope and other Apparatus, adapted for finding the Longitude at Sea”, “Azimuth and other Sea Compasses, either for Cabbin, Steerage or Pocket”, “Maps, Charts and Navigation Books” and, of course, “Marine and all other Barometers, with Diagonal, Wheel, Standard or Portable.”

An astute businessman as well as inventor, Nairne recognised that the French were every bit as interested in navigational instruments as the English. Hence the parallel text here. Indeed, in 1769 Bougainville completed the first French circumnavigation, Kergeulen-Tremaurec sailed in 1771-2, Marion Dufresne also in 1771, and La Perouse departed in 1785. A refreshing note at the end advises that “Instruments are made and sold Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Prices.”

Nairne was already working at 20 Cornhill when he went into partnership with one of his own apprentices, Thomas Blunt in 1774. They remained there until 1791 before moving next door.

70 NAPIER (Francis). Notes of a Voyage from New South Wales to the North Coast of Australia from the Journal of the late Francis Napier.

First edition. Photographic portrait frontispiece, 4 large folding lithograph maps, with one other map in the text (p.70) & 8 lithograph plates. Small 8vo. Fine bright green original cloth, gilt. 96pp. [Glasgow, 1876]. £2,500

Presentation copy from the editor, James R. Napier, to A.G. Macdonald (dated 7th August 1876).

“In 1867 the South Australian Government sent an expedition under Capt. Cadell to the north coast of their territory to discover desirable localities for settlements. The author of these notes joined it. On the 23rd December 1875 while preparing a short account of his voyage he died. This and his journal form the basis of this account and were submitted by members of his family after his death” (Ferguson).

“The expedition departed from Newcastle. From Cape York it crossed the Gulf of Carpentaria to the Liverpool River, and surveyed that river and explored
the coast for about 100 miles east and west of it. The expedition then returned to
Burke Town on the Albert River, at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and pass-
ing through Cadell Strait, and along the west coast of the Gulf, it remained some
time at Maria Island... [then] discovered the entrance to the Roper River, from the
Roper it returned to the Liverpool river, thence sailing westwards to Mount Norris
Bay, Adam’s Bay, and Victoria river, in search of fuel food and water” (Preface).
Wantrup, 102; Ferguson, 13058.

The First Governor of Queensland

71 [QUEENSLAND] LYTTON (Sir Edward Bulwer). Document proposing
Sir George Bowen for the Governorship of the Colony at Moreton Bay.
Ms in ink. Single sheet evenly toned, some old folds, previously tucked in an
album. 4to. Great Malvern, 24 April, 1859. £2,250

An important document for the history of Queensland, this launches the colonial
career of George Bowen and is prominently signed by Queen Victoria. Lytton writes
in the third person:

“Sir E. Lytton with his humble duty to the Queen submit to your Majesty the
name of Sir George Bowen now secretary at Corfu for the appointment of Governor
at Moreton Bay. Sir George early distinguished at Oxford, where he took a first
class; he has had long experience in public business, & he possesses peculiar advantag-
es for the Governorship of the New Colony, in as much as he is of an age &
bears the active [?intelligence] which its earlier stages require & he has the gift of
being a practised public speaker which gives additional influence to a governor in
free colonies.”

As per this document, Sir George Bowen served as the first governor of Queens-
land from 1859 to 1866, and subsequently served as Governor of New Zealand
(1867-73) and then Victoria.

ODNB summarizes his career in Queensland: “he was precipitated into a long
career in the colonial service, which marks him as perhaps the most notable example
of the professional governors who became the rule rather than the exception in the
colonial empire in the second half of the nineteenth century ... In Queensland, Bowen
began to display the qualities which both distinguished and bedevilled his reputation.
His attention to public business was constant, his capacity for administration (so
far as that was required under responsible government) clear. His public utterances
were lucid and usually edifying, if orotund. He dealt comfortably with ministers
in ordinary circumstances. Government House hospitality was well maintained; in
this he was much helped by the personality and talents of Lady Bowen ... Bowen
had, however, some less edifying qualities. He tended towards the pompous and
egotistic, often to a fault.”
**News of Sydney Financial Markets in 1840**

72 [SIMPSON (Alexander).] WALLACE (David) et al. Papers and correspondence.

47 documents being ALS & accounts ledgers and other documents. Approximately 80pp. Folio, 4to & 8vo on white and blue paper. Sydney, Batavia, 1839 - 1845.

£9,500

A substantial and cohesive group of papers of Dr Alexander Simpson, mostly concerning his investments variously in Australia, China and Java, as well as his rice shipments, providing some interesting insights into the trading relationships between them. They divide roughly into three, being from Robert How and David Wallace, who were both based in Sydney and indeed worked together briefly until How returned to England. The others are from Hamilton Gray, who was in Singapore.

The most interesting group of papers in this collection are the seven letters from David Wallace, who is a fellow Scot and is a trader in stocks and commodities. His letters are written in a warm and jovial tone and he is candid with his thoughts on the state of New South Wales in the 1840s under the governorship of George Gipps. He writes to him from Sydney on 27 May 1840: “I can easily conceive that you will feel very dull in such an outlandish place as your present abode shut up amongst a host of savages & what to me seems worse exposed to an infernal climate. I trust however that you will be enabled to bid goodbye to Lombok and bend your steps towards this Australian Paradise this giant empire which bye the bye I do not think is quite so pleasant an abode as the land of mountain and heather.” Wallace reports on the latest crops “The tobacco is all in the background ... Altho we had a good season last year wheat is still very high here abt 5000 bushels were sold yesterday 18/. Rice however I calculate is rather a drug.” He further discusses Simpsons investments (under the control of a Captain Oppenheim) which he trusts “will grow mightily”. The letter concludes with talk of various shipwrecks, confirming that there was still no news of the Jane, which was wrecked in 1816 somewhere off Cape Hawke.

In his letter of 15 January 1842, he is less optimistic: “This country is in a sad state at present since I arrived I think about half the people have become bankrupt & no prospect of any improvement. People who have been in business here for the last 12 years say that they have made more bad debts during the last twelve months than all the rest of the time put together.”

Four months later on 31 May 1842, things have not improved. Wallace explains that Simpson’s shares “were unfortunately hit at a period when the mania for such stock was at its height & from the great depression of the times ...” He proceeds to give a quick, but detailed, overview of which shares he considers worth pursuing, although “we need not expect that the Banks will pay such high dividends as formerly they are now beginning to feel the want of employment in fact there are too many of them & to add to the evil a new one called the Royal Bank is to start forthwith.
I fear they will again launch out, feed speculators with credit, send them up into the clouds & when they have kept them there for a little drop them down again into this nether world, such has been the process this beautiful colony has just gone thro & that it may happen again is very likely...

Wallace then turns his attention to the wool industry, “the grand resource of the colony”. He laments that it’s becoming increasingly unprofitable due to farming practices, and then boldly states: “If only we could get back to the system of assigned labour. I would be very glad to turn grazier yet without it or some other cheap substitute such as the coolies from India I fear the colony will rapidly retrograde.”

Assigned labour was the system whereby convicts were placed on farms and cattle stations to assist during their terms. Transportation to New South Wales officially ceased in 1840, so the impact of this discontinued system was being felt at the time of Wallace’s letter.

The group is given context by a page long letter from J.H. West who recounts the “melancholy end” of Dr Simpson: “As you know he has been for sometime past in a state of inebriety and has found means to get to drink although I had (as I thought) locked everything up. The day before yesterday he went to the cellar ... and broke it open with my sword ... and drank the best part of a bottle of brandy while I was away ... Yesterday I went into his room and found him apparently asleep, and left him ... I had scarcely been on board a few minutes when the flag was hoisted and not for a moment thinking of anything of the kind I did not hurry myself, when a boat came off and informed me that the Doctor had shot himself.” In addition to the account of his death, there are several papers regarding his estate and its intended dispersal. There is a further letter from a G.P. King confirming Simpson’s death, and describes him as an “honest, clever man.” This might be the same Mr King of Lombok mentioned in volume 2, page 211 of J Beete Jukes’ Narrative of the Surveying Voyage of HMS Fly ... (London, 1847).
The First Account of the Settlement at Botany Bay

TENCH (Capt. Watkin, R.M.) A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay; With an Account of New South Wales, Its Productions, Inhabitants, &c. To which is subjoined, A List of the Civil and Military Establishments at Port Jackson.

First edition. 8vo. Full red morocco, elaborately gilt, lacking the half title & ad, some minor toning and soiling. viii, 148pp. London, J. Debrett, 1789. £9,500
Watkin Tench [1758?-1833] entered the Marines in 1776, and fought in the American War of Independence rising to the rank of First Lieutenant. Following his promotion to Captain, Tench volunteered to serve in the proposed Colony of New South Wales and travelled on board the transport *Charlotte* arriving at Botany Bay in 1788.

An acute and perceptive observer, he took careful note of the new experiences provided by the Australian continent and his fellows’ reactions to it. When not writing these down, Tench lead several expeditions into the interior, discovering amongst other things the Dawes river, which he traced to the Hawkesbury. His attempt to conquer the Blue Mountains however failed, the expedition having to turn back at the Razorback.

Tench’s book was an immediate success with the public, and ran to three editions in England during 1789. “Our author’s modest preface, and unassuming manner through the whole of this little work, entitle him to our attention and regard” (*Critical Review, May 1789*).

_Ferguson, 54._

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**One of the Earliest Accounts of the Death of Cook**

74  **ZIMMERMAN** (Heinrich).  *Dernier Voyage du Capitain Cook autour du Monde*, ou se trouvent les circonstances de sa mort...


£9,500

A fine copy with a distinguished provenance. This was owned by the renowned collector of Australiana, Rodney Davidson.

Although the type was reset and the title page altered slightly this second French language edition is nearly identical to the first, which was published in Berne in the preceding year. Both are “of great rarity” according to Holmes. They include, in addition to Zimmerman’s narrative, a life of Cook taken from Lichtenberg’s *Göttingisches Magazin...* of 1780. This is the first biography of Cook, which was written with material supplied by the Forsters.

Zimmerman was coxswain of the *Discovery*. He gives a valuable account of “below decks” life on board the ship, and although his narrative is not without errors, Homes concedes that the work has “an ingenuity and charm which differentiate it from other accounts”. Indeed, Sir Joseph Banks noted that it contained “some curious details, not in the larger work” (ie. the official account).

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA

Not in Church

75 [ANON] Senor, La Ciudad, y Comercio de Manila, Cabeza, y las mas principal de las Islas Philipinas.

First edition. Folio. A clean copy in buff wrappers. 8ll. np, [1721]. £3,500

Very rare. A petition from the City and Merchants of Manila to the King of Spain asking for better trading facilities between the Philippines and Mexico (Manila and Acapulco), reporting on the various commodities they are allowed to trade in, and discussing the trade rivalry of their enemies the English, French, and Dutch, in these parts, from their settlements at Batavia, Madras, Pondicherry, etc, and begging the King to withdraw the restrictions on trading in various articles of luxury, so as to give them a chance to compete with their rivals. OCLC locates copies at the BL, Minneapolis and Chile. Not in Church, Medina, Sabin, or Retana.

For the Use of Officers on Foreign Expeditions

76 [ANON] Geographical and Historical of the Principal Objects of the Present War.

First edition. Two maps (one folding). 8vo. Modern quarter morocco over marbled boards, black morocco labels to spine, a little toned & spotted. [viii], 192pp. London, printed for T. Gardner et al, 1741. £2,750

Rare. Published at the height of the War of Jenkin’s Ear (1739-42), this overview of the West Indies is designed to “not only to give a much more complete and accurate Account than has been given by others, of the Places mentioned ... but also to shew the Possibility of their being subdued, and the manner in which they may be take, by giving an Account of their Strength, and the several Sieges they have from time to time undergone.” If there was any doubt as to the purpose of the work, it continues:
“Memoirs of this kind may be necessary for the Information, not only of the Public at home, but also of the Officers sent on Foreign Expeditions ...”

To this end the text provides detailed descriptions of several key Spanish ports in the West Indies, namely: Cartagena (Colombia), Portobello (Panama), Veracruz (Mexico), Havana (Cuba) and St. Augustine (Florida). It also includes a historical overview of the various piratical and naval operations that occurred in the region beginning with that by Sir Francis Drake in 1585, through to Sir Henry Morgan, Lionel Wafer, and Captain Croxen, as well as the likes of Vice Admiral Vernon, General Parker, and information as recent as General James Oglethorpe’s expedition against St. Augustine in 1740.

The work is illustrated by the attractive A Map or Chart of the West Indies, drawn from the best Spanish Maps, and regulated by Astronomical Observations (205 by 290mm), which depicts the entire theatre of the War of Jenkins’ Ear, being the whole Caribbean-Gulf of Mexico region. The map labels all major islands and ports and, interestingly, demarcates the routes of Spanish treasure convoys and major ocean currents. It also features insets of St. Augustine, Florida and Bahía Honda, Cuba. The work is further embellished by a detailed plate of maps of the key Spanish treasure entrepôt of Portobello, Panama, based on sketches made during a 1601 English raid upon the harbour, Plan of Puerto Bello Harbour adapted to Capt. Parker’s Account [with inset] Plan of Puerto Bello by Capt. Parker as it was in 1601. This plate was not noticed by Sabin or Howes.

Although widely held in institutions, the last copy to appear at auction was a defective copy at Swann in 1978.

A Beautiful Copy

77  CLAVIGERO (D. Francesco Saverio). (Translated by) CULLEN (Charles). The History of Mexico. Collected from Spanish and Mexican historians, from manuscripts, and ancient paintings of the Indians. Illustrated by charts, and other copper plates, to which are added, critical dissertations on the land, the animals, and inhabitants of Mexico.


Generally regarded as the most important eighteenth century historian of Mexico, “Clavigero was a native of Vera Cruz (born 1731, died at Bologna, 1787), a Jesuit and a thorough antiquarian, who spent thirty years of active research into the archaeology and antiquities of Mexico. His book, published originally in Italian, is a mine of precious historical documents, and contains valuable lists of others in the Mendoza, the Vatican, and the Boturini collections. All the other books that have been elaborated since on the same subject, instead of superseding Clavigero’s, have tended rather to magnify its importance” (Stevens).

Hill p.54; Palau, 55485; Sabin, 13519.
Antigua after the Abolition of Slavery

78 [FLANNIGAN (Mrs.)] Antigua and the Antiguans: A full Account of the Colony and its Inhabitants from the Time of the Caribs to the Present Day, interspersed with Anecdotes and Legends. Also, an Impartial View of Slavery and the Free Labour Systems; the Statistics of the Island, and Biographical Notices of the Principal Families.


A most uncommon title. Volume one gives a good informal history of the island, moving through time from Governor to Governor, and a lively account of the author’s visit. The second volume contains thirteen valuable chapters on the black population of Antigua, with observations on beliefs, pastimes, cooking and clothing. While references to the history and lasting effects of slavery are made throughout, Chapter XLIV is devoted to the subject, focusing on the period between the commencement of the Slavery Abolition Act of 1833 and the author’s stay on the island.

Sabin, 1693.

Regulating Trade in Goods Produced by Slave Labour


Engraved title vignette. 4to. Unopened, a little toned. 8pp. Paris, De l’Imprimerie de Royale, 1734. £1,250

This proclamation seeks to regulate the trade in goods produced by slave labour in the French Carribean.

Divided into six articles, the first establishes that certificates will be issued “pour les marchandises qui proviendront du produit de la vente ou du troc des negres qui y auront esté apportez.” The certificates will include a bill noting the price, quality and quantity of the goods sold. The certificates will be handed to the captains of the ships, or their agents who will deliver the goods. They will make their own notes on each invoice and if there is any trouble (ie. fraud or forgery) of the certificates, they will be seized and confiscated.

An example of the certificate, specifying the sale of cotton, is included on the final leaf.

OCLC locates copies at JCB, the Ransom Center and NYPL.
Harbouring a Spanish Squadron in American Waters

80  GUILLLEMO (Antonio). Original secret despatch signed by the Governor of Puerto Cabello in Venezuela.

Marked No. 1. Reservada. Manuscript in ink. 2pp on a bifolium with blank and docket title. Puerto Cabello, 2 November, 1793. £3,000

Marked “reservada”, this secret despatch is signed and subscribed by the Governor of Puerto Cabello (Venezuela) to Excmo. Sr. Don Antonio Valdes. He acknowledges receipt of a secret Royal Order instructing him to harbour a Spanish squadron, which was due to arrive in June, together with a French fleet, under the Spanish Squadron’s command, for the purpose of protecting Spanish commerce in American waters.
France and Brazil Compared


First edition. Small 8vo. Contemporary calf, with gilt lozenge, restored, light soiling and waterstaining with a few small blemishes internally with the loss off one or two letters. [viii], 254pp. Np, but [La Rochelle?], 1574. £12,000

Published before both his own, and Thevet’s, accounts of the French expedition to Brazil in 1555, this rare work describes the infamous siege of Sancerre where Léry was an eye-witness. At once harrowing and matter-of-fact, this is a brilliant account of the siege, (the last where trebuchets were used), peppered with references to Léry’s experiences in the New World, in which he compares conditions in the Brazilian jungle to the less than noble savagery of Europe. It is thus one of the few works to draw from the experiences of the expedition and one of the rare few sixteenth century texts where the difference in Old and New World cultures is examined in counterpoint; the sonnet on the verso of the title being an example:
Qui vouda voir une histoire tragique,
Ne lise point tant les livres divers
Grecs & Latins, semez par l'univers,
Monstrans l'horreur d'Amérique & d'Afrique.
Qu'il jette leœil sur Sancerre l'antique,
Il y verra des ennemis pervers,
Canons, assaux, coups a tors, a travers.
Et tous efforts de la guerriere pique.
Combat terrible, & plus cruelle faim,
Ou de l'enfant la chair seruit de pain.
O ciel! o terre! o grand Dieu! quel ouvrage!
Qu'en moins d'un an un seul lieu face voir
Plus de pitié, que ce que peut avoir
Tout l'univers de hideux en partage.

This grisly reference to the occurrence of infant cannibalism in Sancerre is later described and juxtaposed with the author’s experiences in the New World at some length, with a particularly gruesome account of a Brazilian barbecue. There are a number of other references, some slight some more lengthy; for instance, Lery acknowledges his debt to the Indians when designing a hammock. Borba describes the work as “full of reminiscences of Brazil”.

“Unlike so many other travellers he had no belief in European superiority and [he] establishes many parallels between Europe and the Americas, between Christians and pagans generally to the advantage of the latter” (Speake).

This work is most uncommon and one copy only is recorded to have been sold at auction since 1965. Alden (European Americana), 574/33; Borba I, p46/7 (“This work is very rare”); cf. Speake (Literature of Travel and Exploration) p709.
The Great Painter of South America

82 RUGENDAS (Johan Moritz). Plaza Mayor de Lima Peru.

Pencil sketch on laid paper measuring 210 by 300mm. Signed and titled by Rugendas. Lima, 1843. [With:] RUGENDAS (Johann Moritz). [Study for View of Lima with ladies and gentlemen strolling along the river Limac, 1843]. Pencil, ink and watercolour on laid paper measuring 210 by 300mm. Initialled MR in ink. Lima, 1843.

£3,500

Two intermediary works for paintings completed in the same year by the eminent costumbristo. The additional caption on the sketch for Plaza Mayor de Lima, is Rugendas’ note to himself, reading “Apunte para oleo y gradado” [aim for oil and gradation], entirely in keeping with the final iteration of this image.

Born in Augsburg in 1805, Rugendas followed family tradition becoming the seventh generation to pursue a career in painting or engraving. He studied initially under Albrecht Adam, and attended the Academy de Arts in Munich. The influence of Thomas Ender can be seen on Rugendas’ style. His works, along with a meeting with Alexander von Humboldt, provided the inspiration for Rugendas’ travels to South America. Indeed, he joined the Austrian Brazil Expedition in 1821. This was an enormous study of botany, zoology and ethnography that commenced in 1817 and didn’t finish until nearly twenty years later. During his time there (1821-25), Rugendas became attached to the Russian consul, Baron von Langsdorff’s, scientific expedition to Minas Gerais and Sao Paolo.
Having returned to Europe he turned his attention to developing his skills as a painter and overseeing publication of his landmark work, *Voyage Pittoresque dans le Brésil* (1827-35). In 1834, Rugendas returned to South America, where he visited Chile, Argentina, Peru, Bolivia and, finally, returned to Brazil. His is renowned for his ethnographic and environmental concerns and he is considered “by far the most varied and important of the European artists to visit Latin America” (Miles). *Miles, Mary Jo; “Johann Moritz Rugendas” in Encyclopedia of Latin American History and Culture, 1996.*

**A Secret Despatch Written in Code**

83 SALAZAR (Brigadier Jose Maria de). ALS to Excmo. St. Don Luis Maria de Salazar giving secret information in code (with those deciphered by the recipient) regarding the attitude of the British Ambassador towards the proposed assistance of the Spanish Expeditionary Force by the Portuguese. Single sheet. Folio. With two accompanying notes marked “reservada”. Rio Janeiro, 20th February, 1815. £2,500
A wonderful survival shedding light on the continuing espionage between England and Spain in the wake of the Peninsular War. Salazer is best known for being an important actor in the Argentine war of independence in 1810 and this note relates to the Spanish force of nearly 60 ships (and 10,000 men) which departed for New Granada on 17 February 1815. Commanded by Pablo Morillo, they conducted a five month siege of Carthagena.

Here is a translation of the forthright text with the decoded words in brackets:

“According to news from the committee [the Princess] from the Chileans [Portuguese] of the Paraguayans [the English] has sent them a note saying that any assistance given to our expedition will be regarded by him as a declaration of war, and that the Captain of the port of Asuncion [the English Admiral] has orders to attack. This is all I can tell your Excellency so that his Majesty can make whatever use of the information he way think convenient.”

A marginal note by the recipient, who has decoded the main text, notes that His Majesty has been informed and that the Ministry for the Indies should discuss it at the forthcoming Council of State.

An Urgent Appeal

84  [SPANISH TRANSATLANTIC FLEET].  Manuscript appealing to Naval authorities to prohibit foreigners from travelling aboard warships voyaging from Spain to South America.


The first half of the eighteenth century witnessed a boom in the trade of silver, with Colonial Spanish America producing vast quantities of the commodity. The bulk of the quicksilver required for the amalgamation process came from the mines of Huancavelica, where production only started to decline after 1750. In addition to such resources, the Spanish Empire also exported quicksilver from Spain — principally Almadén — to the New World.

This manuscript provides an insight into one of the problems posed by transporting the quicksilver across the Atlantic. The anonymous addresser makes an urgent appeal to the Naval Authorities, asking them to take stringent measures to stop foreigners from travelling on board the frigates convoying the cargo-carrying ships. He argues that many of the foreign individuals are without use in the colonies and, upon arrival, desert any duties beneficial to the Empire.

At the time it was customary for foreign passengers to mix with the crew and enjoy the privilege of a voyage to the New World, in spite of official vigilance.
**Rare Eighteenth Century Pilot**

85  **SPEER** (Joseph Smith).  **The West-India Pilot** ... The whole illustrated with a number of maps and plans engraved by the best artists describing the ports and bays ...


A very scarce pilot guide of the West Indies in excellent condition. This is much expanded from the first edition of 1766, which only had 13 maps. The guide contains charts of two North American harbours, Cape Fear Harbour and Jekil Sound (sic), as well as five in Jamaica (Port Royal, Port Antonio, Blewfield’s Harbour, Lucia Harbour, and Mantica Bay); two of Havana; Cap Francois and Cape Nicola Mole in Hispanola; Port St Fernando de Omoa in Honduras, Port Orico Puerto Rico. Port au Prince, Port Paix in Haiti, as well as Carthagena, Vera Cruz and Puerto Vello and others.
An important snapshot of knowledge of the West Indies in the eve of the Revolutionary War. Each of these maps are augmented by sailing directions and the final page is a catalogue advertising select items from Hooper’s stock. ESTC calls for two pages of subscribers names, not present here, and not listed by Shirley. Sabin, 89248; Shirley (BL) M.SPR-1b.
News from the Remote South Atlantic

86  [TRISTAN DA CUNHA]  Twenty-four letters from three families on the island addressed to Molly Jose.  
£600

Little is known of Molly Jose, but it’s clear she had a lengthy relationship with several families on Tristan da Cunha. Nearly every letter is an expression of thanks for parcels received from here along with news of the minutiae of day to day life on the island. Included in the group, and almost certainly from Molly Jose, is a very informative note with a potted history of the island and an explanation of how she commenced her relationship with the islanders. “[A] descendant of Corporal Glass is head man of the Island & when mail arrives & parcels are not specially marked, the people stand all round as he hands them out & that is how my first parcel got to a Mrs Martha Rogers & we have corresponded ever since.” No greater proof of her commitment to the project is found than when she had the Shackleton-Rowett Expedition deliver letters to the Island as they had a planned stop there.  
Repetto family: Frances Repetto (5 letters).  
Glass family: Mrs R.F. Glass (3 letters); Lilian Mary (3 letters); Clement (2 letters).  
Rogers family: Martha (8 letters); Arthur (3 letters though in Martha’s hand). Martha Rogers is featured on one of the stamps commemorating the visit of HRH Prince Phillip in January 1957.  
Molly Jose’s efforts were recognised by Queen May, who herself cannot resist taking up the theme. Her secretary writes: “The Queen commands me to write and tell you Her Majesty has read the letters you so kindly sent, from two women in Tristan da Cunha, with great interest ... Her Majesty fully realises how much pleasure & interest you are bringing to their lonely lives.”

Annotated Copy

87  [WHITELOCKE (John).]  An Authentic Narrative of the Expedition Under the Command of Brigadier-Gen. Craufurd until its Arrival at Monte Video, with an Account of the Operations against Buenos Ayres...  
8vo. Contemporary mottled calf, spine elaborately gilt, black morocco labels to spine, gilt, rubbed upper joint cracked but holding nicely, engraved bookplate to front pastedown. viii, 216, [2ads], 216pp. London, 1808. £2,500

An excellent volume comprising an overview of the disastrous expedition to capture Buenos Aires led by John Whitelocke. Here we have both an account of the expedition, plus the full transcript of the trial.

The 24pp of tipped in notes are transcripts of general orders made during the expedition. Of greater interest are the annotations, which appear mostly in the first title. They are written by someone clearly knowledgeable of the expedition and whose annotations provide extra information or information clarifying the text. He was likely connected to the expedition.

*Palau, 375051; Sabin, 103672 & 103680.*
The First Map of Continental America

88 BORDONE (Benedetto). Isolario di ... Nel qual si ragiona ditutte l’Isole del mondo, con li lor nomi antichi & moderni, historie, fauole, & modi del loro viuere, & in qual parte del mare stanno, & in qual parallelo & clima giacciono...

Second edition. Four double-page & 108 smaller woodcut maps to text. Folio. Later vellum, darkened in places, extremities a little rubbed, some minor soiling & foxing but very good indeed. [4], 74 ll. Venice, Nicolo d’Aristotile, June, 1534. £25,000
Second edition, following the first of 1528 and with the original woodcut blocks of the islands re-used. This edition contains the earliest description in book form of Pizarro's conquest of Peru. A most interesting geographical account of islands of the world, a work which appeared in several sixteenth century editions. The maps are striking and important, and among the most significant in the work is the large map of the city of Mexico, showing it before the conquest by Cortes. The “Terra de Lavoratore” map on the verso of leaf six contains what is considered the first printed map of continental North America. The verso of leaf twelve contains a map of Hispaniola, and the following leaf bears a map of Jamaica on the recto and of Cuba on the verso. Other Caribbean islands depicted by maps include Guadeloupe, Dominica, and Martinique. Further to its American interest, Borba de Moraes singles out this 1534 edition for its inclusion of an account of the conquest of Peru and the victory of Pizarro.

There are four double-page maps of the world, Europe and north Africa, the eastern Mediterranean, and Venice and the lagoon. In addition, 108 maps ranging from full-page down to several inches square illustrate islands, mostly in the eastern Mediterranean. There is also one of the earliest European representations of Japan. Bordone, in addition to being a geographer, was also a painter and had a bookshop in Padua. A significant book, with lovely early maps.
A Cass Volunteer Reports on the Mexican War.

89 BRYER (James P.) ALS to his family.

Holograph ms. in ink. Two bifolia, 8pp including address leaf. 4to. Folded with ink stamp to address panel, a couple of ink stains, a little insect damage to last page, but not affecting legibility. Matamoros, 17 February, 1847. £1,750

A substantial report from the border town of Matamoros, on the Rio Grande, not far from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. The United States claimed the river marked the border between the two countries, Mexico held that it lay further north at Nueces. General Zachary Taylor built Fort Brown on the opposite river bank in early 1846, which was a deliberate provocation. Mexican reinforcements arrived and battles were fought in April and May of that year - the first favoured Mexico, the second the US.

Bryer, who later established himself as a fine writer and journalist, here displays a keen eye for reportage, providing a detailed review of conditions on the front line as they prepare for an expected attack by Mexican forces, while simultaneously supplying a wealth of information on his own unit.

Having enlisted in Indianapolis in June 1846, Bryer served with the Cass volunteers, 1st Indianapolis. They went first to Madison, then New Albany and New Orleans, before arriving at Matamoras at the end of August 1846. The letter is full of detail about their quarters - “good, dry houses and good bunks to sleep on and we would be very comfortable if it were not for the fleas but there is no pleasure without its pain” — and food — “We have two men to cook for us all and we pay them seventy-five cents apiece a month ... The only complaint is that they can’t get enough to eat.”

We learn that command has been assigned to Col. James P. Drake, and that they “have been engaged in making fortifications at the plaza — or public square. The fortifications will be finished today and the boys are glad of [it] for they had had to work and dig pretty hard. It is rumored that we are to be attacked and in fact we have had several alarms but they proved to be false.”

Bryer also recounts an incident reminding them of the constant danger: “we were startled from our sleep by the report of the sentinel’s gun breaking upon the stillness of the night — an omen of evil. Instantly every man was upon his feet and busily engaged in putting on his accoutrements and seeing that his gun was in good order. We waited anxiously to hear more about it from the sentinel and there was not a man but what wished we might have a little brush if nothing more. Presently [James Harvey] Tucker returned. He had been out to see what was the matter. He told us that the sentinel had seen a part of men coming up the street. He ordered them to halt but they paid no attention to him whatever. He fired upon them and they turned around and ran off. He said he thought he heard swords jingle as they ran. Some of the companies turned out and formed but we did not ... It has been
reported that there are several thousand Mexican cavalry in the neighborhood of this place but I don’t believe that the report is true.”

The letter continues with a full list of the non-commissioned officers, some derogatory gossip about commanding officers — “he is not much of a captain” — and a description of the town and the local inhabitants.

The author, James Bryer “was born in Fountain county, Indiana, 4 August 1828, came with his parents, Robert and Dorcas (Miller) Bryer, to Logansport, in 1833, and resided here until his death 11 March 1895. Mr. Bryer was married to Sarah E. Hensley of Logansport, 15 May 1852. To this union were born seven girls and two boys. Mr. Bryer was a soldier in the Mexican wars, deputy postmaster under William Wilson during the Civil war, and held various county, state, and government appointive offices. From 1861 until his death he was editor or contributor to the Logansport Journal, and there was no more able writer in northern Indiana” (Powell).


**Plain Truth vs. Common Sense**

90 CHALMERS (James). *Plain Truth: addressed to the Inhabitants of America. Containing Remarks on a Late Pamphlet, intitled Common Sense: Wherein are shewn, that the Scheme of Independence is ruinous, delusive, and impracticable; that were the Author’s Asserverations respecting the Power of America, as real as nugatory, Reconciliation on liberal Principles with Great Britain would be exalted Policy; and that, circumstanced as we are, permanent Liberty and true Happiness can only be obtained by Reconciliation with that Kingdom. Written by Candidus.*


The “most famous answer to Paine’s advocacy for independence in ‘Common sense’” (Howes).

“It is written with such outrageous zeal, and contains so many scurrilous reflections against the author of ‘Common Sense’ and the supposed favourers of independency, that we may safely conclude, from its having been printed in Philadelphia, that the Congress either do not aim at separation from this country, or that their Government is not of the tyrannical nature which some have chosen to represent it” (Monthly Review). Dr. Parr says that this tract produced a wonderful effect throughout America and England.

*Howes, S696; Sabin 10671.*
A Sailing Guide by the Author of TWO YEARS BEFORE THE MAST

91 DANA (Richard Henry). The Seaman’s Manual; containing a treatise on practical seamanship, with plates; a dictionary of sea terms...

First English edition. Five plates. 8vo. A very good copy in publisher’s green blindstamped cloth, spine gilt, small chip to headcap, plates spotted. xii, 264pp. London, Edward Moxon, 1841. £1,500

Having studied under Ralph Waldo Emerson and then at Harvard, Dana achieved enduring fame for his 1840 classic Two Years Before the Mast. Prompted by his diminishing eyesight, he enrolled in the merchant marines and in 1834 sailed on the brig Pilgrim. Departing Boston, his travels took him into the Pacific and especially along the Californian coast. He was transferred to the Alert for the return voyage and his account of sailing round Cape Horn in the depths of winter transformed his narrative into a classic. ADB states that it “permanently influenced works about the sea, making their authors both more realistic about and also more cognizant of the common sailor’s plight.”

On his return to Boston, Dana pursued a career in maritime law, and his concern for sailors was ongoing. The Seaman’s Manual is the first fruits of it, a dedicated guide to not just the art of sailing but also one which documents the legal rights of sailors, officers and masters. It was quickly adopted as the standard guide on the subject. This London edition was published in the same year as the first American edition, though under a slightly different title.
The Largest Battle of the Revolutionary War

92 FADEN (William jr.) Battle of Brandywine in which the Rebels were defeated, September the 11th 1777, by the Army under the Command of General Sir Willm. Howe. Note The Operations of the Column under the Command of
his Excellency Lieutenant General Knyphausen is engraved from a Plan drawn on the spot by S.W. WERNER Lieut.t of Hessian Artillery, ...

First state. Copper engraving measuring 490 by 440mm, the paper lightly waterstained, restored. London, William Faden, April 13th. 1778. £15,000

A very good copy of this map in the first state, being dated 1778 in the imprint, and with the credit to S.W. Werner in the title. With two tables, ‘References to the Column under the Command of L.t Gen.l Earl Cornwallis...’ and ‘References to the Column under the Command of His Excellency Lieut.t Gen.l Knyphausen.’

The Battle of Brandywine was the largest and longest battle fought in the Revolutionary war. The eleven hour battle saw General Howe defeat Washington’s troops, resulting in a brief occupation of Philadelphia. Despite the loss of a thousand men, Washington’s troops were able to withdraw and subsequently regrouped for battles at Germantown the following month before setting up camp at Valley Forge in December.

**Piracy and Shipwreck**


First edition. 2 vols. Lithograph portrait frontispiece, & a full page illustration (“Le pirate dans sa cellule, à Pontaniou”), plus vignettes. 8vo. Contemporary half sheep over speckled boards, some occasional spotting. xi, [i], 526; 580pp. Paris, Chez l’Auteur, 1840. £5,500

A very good copy of this account of a mutiny and shipwreck, written by a creole from Martinique.

On November 27, 1837, part of the crew of the *Alexander* mutinied and made a piratical seizure of the vessel after murdering several of their officers. The ship ran aground off the coast of Patagonia, though managed to limp along to New Port. The author grew suspicious of the circumstances of the wreck and, upon investigating, discovered that the pirates had seized the ship. The mutineers were arrested by the crew of the *Hercule* and the *Favorite* and then taken to Brest for trial.

The author was born into a wealthy family and secured an administrative post (clerk 2nd class) in the navy in about 1803. He eventually returned to Martinique and commenced work as a surveyor. It was around this time that he made the first of his trips to the United States. A second followed in 1812, where he witnessed the burning of Washington. He remained in the capital for the next decade practicing medicine. He reappears in 1838 in Newport (RI) acting as vice-consul. It’s in this capacity that the work is written. As such it is much more than just an account of the central incident. Fauvel Gouraud moved amongst the upper echelons of American society and draws on that in his excellent precis of America in the early nineteenth century. For example, and of great interest, he devotes a chapter to the war of 1812 and provides a first-hand account of the burning of *Washington*. This thoughtful account includes a discussion of the ideas of William Penn, Voltaire and Rousseau on America.

Scarce: the last recorded copy at auction was in 1991, the one before that in 1945. *Howes, F59; Polak, 3346; Sabin, 23932.*
An Important Voyage to the Pacific Northwest

94 MEARES (John). Voyages Made in the Years 1788 and 1789 from China to the North West Coast of America. To which are prefixed an Introductory Narrative of a Voyage performed in 1786, from Bengal, in the Ship Nootka; Observations on the probable existence of a North West Passage, and some Account of the Trade between the North West Coast of America and China, and the Latter Country and Great Britain.

First edition. 4 stipple portraits, 3 folding & 7 single sheet engraved charts, 7 engraved views, 6 of which are aquatints (4 of these folding), and 7 aquatint coastal profiles (4 of these folding). 4to. Handsome contemporary calf, elaborately gilt, Macclesfield bookplates to front pastedown and free endpaper, some minor toning and spotting. viii, [xii], xcvi, 372, [42, 64]pp. London, Logographic Press, 1790. £12,000

John Meares “was sent out in 1786 from Calcutta, by a group of merchants, to enter into the fur trade of the Northwest coast of America. Establishing himself at Nootka Sound he built the first vessel to be launched in northern waters, made important discoveries, and explored the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The discoveries by Meares were part of the basis for the claim of Great Britain to Oregon. The Spanish seizure of his ships led to the convention by which the Spanish claims to any northern territory were finally disallowed” (Hill).
Subsequently, in the arbitration on the Oregon question, England finally yielded to the United States much territory claimed under discoveries made by Meares. Like his French contemporary, Capt. Peron, Meares was also engaged in the fur trade between British Columbia and Canton. It was here that the Nootka controversy arose. His vessels were seized at Nootka Sound by the Spaniards, who claimed all that coast as Spanish. War nearly broke out between England and Spain over the question, and the latter had to give way. In addition, Meares’ account provides a detailed description of the Indian nations in the North-West Pacific, including their customs, language, and manners.

*Abbey Travel, 594; Sabin, 47260; Hill, p195; Lada-Mocarski, 46.*

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**A Female Educator**

95  [NATIVE AMERICAN WOMEN’S EDUCATION] TONHADEL TONEADLEMAH / DOANMOE / PEDRICK (Mrs. Laura). Two cabinet photographs styled “before” and “after” Carlisle Indian School education.

Two cabinet photographs, albumen prints mounted on printed photographer’s board. 165 by 109mm. First photograph depicts a woman in ornate Native American traditional dress. Captioned in manuscript pencil on verso “Laura Doanmoe Kiawa before attending American college.” Image with deep sepia tone, lightly faded, some soiling to mount and verso. Second photograph depicts the same woman in Anglo-European costume, captioned “After attending college” in pencil on verso, and “Laura Doanmoe, Kiawa” in negative at foot of image. A good clear image, lightly soiled. Winfield, Kansas, David Rodocker, n.d. [c. 1880].

£1,500

Rare cabinet photographs of Kiowa community leader and educator.

Tonhadel (trans: Broken Leg or Limping Woman) alias Laura Toneadlemah / Doanmoe / Pedrick was born in c.1864 on the Kiowa tribe land in present day south-west Oklahoma. Daughter of Chief Red Buffalo and niece of the famous Guipago, (Chief Lone Wolf), she was an important interpreter and lobbyist for the rights of her tribe, an accomplished field matron and an early graduate of and spokesperson for the Carlisle Indian School system of assimilationist education.

Laura was enlisted to the school aged 13 by her future husband Etahdleuh Doanmoe. He had been amongst the Kiowa raiding party captured during the Red
River War of 1875, led by her uncle Chief Lone Wolf. These 27 prisoners were left in the custodianship of Richard Henry Pratt at Fort Marion in St Augustine, Florida. Pratt’s attitude to Indian captives was progressive in as much as he focussed on education with a goal of cultural assimilation as a system of ‘reform’, rather than straightforward punitive captivity. Whilst incarcerated, Etahdleuh stood out as a bright and cooperative student, becoming something of a favourite and protege to Pratt, who called him his “Prized Florida Boy”. The prisoners were encouraged to produce artwork whilst at Fort Marion, developing the ledger book narrative style, and Etahdleuh co-authored one of the most famous surviving example of these, now held at the Beinecke Library (WA MSS S-2942). This document is a valuable record of Kiowa culture at a critical moment of industrialisation and invasion.

Pratt’s Fort Marion prison evolved almost seamlessly into his next project: the Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Pennsylvania. He tasked his protege Etahdleuh with returning to his tribal community in order to recruit young students for this off-reservation boarding school, and Laura must have been amongst the first children with whom he returned. She did well at the school, learning English and a host of the other Anglo-American skills that were offered. In 1882 at age 18, her and Etahdleuh were married on campus, in a ceremony “peculiarly calculated to teach the Indians the sacredness of the relations of man and wife.” (Madder).

Laura and Etahdleuh were pious advocates of Pratt’s education. After marriage, they returned to the recently established townsite of Anadarko in the Kiowa agency, Etahdleuh now qualified as a Presbyterian missionary, with the intention to help their people assimilate with white America. They were however still very much...
in the orbit of the Carlisle Indian School, with Laura intermittently re-enrolling through until 1889. This pair of cabinet photographs were most likely produced in this period -- much of the propaganda of the Carlisle Indian School rallied around Pratt’s infamous sentiment of “Kill the Indian in him, save the man”, so this style of ‘before’ and ‘after’ transformation photographs would have spoken to that concept of civilisation through erasure of native culture. The Doanmoe named their second son Richard after Pratt, and remained close to the organisation until Etadleuh’s untimely death aged 32 in 1888.

Laura remarried a white American blacksmith, William E. Pedrick, who was working for the Kiowa Indian Agency. She settled in Oklahoma and utilising the education in Euro-American domesticity she had received at Carlisle, she was appointed the Office of Indian Affairs Lead Field Matron for her tribe. This important position gave her the opportunity to travel widely through changing landscape of Indian settlements and help educate native women with the skills they would need to navigate post-allotment life. The American government’s push to divide and allocate commonly held lands to individual owners meant that indigenous communities had an ever more pressing need to learn agriculture, as well as the skills of cooking, cleaning, sewing, basic carpentry, animal husbandry and health care which Laura officially taught in her role as field matron.

During this time she also served as an interpreter, and a lobbyist for the political rights of the Kiowa tribe. She made at least two visits to Washington, notably in 1912 to address the Department of Interiors regarding the retention and distribution of $400,000 of funds held in trust from the sale of communal land. The Superintendent Moses Freeman endorsed her visit in a letter to F.H. Abbot, the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs: “Mrs. Pedrick is a woman of a great deal of sense, and I do not believe she would ask for anything unless it were necessary ... [she] is not a reactionary among her tribe’s people, but I believe she represents the best elements of her tribe.”

By 1911 she was widowed again, and did not remarry. She was the main Kiowa informant for the Bureau of American Ethnology anthropologist James Mooney’s research into her uncle Lone Wolf, and was taking an increasingly active role in attempting to represent and preserve the history of her tribe. Towards the end of her life she was a founding member of the Mau-Tame Club, an organisation of indigenous women who produced traditional beadwork to sell in the Anadarko area. In interviews from this period she shows a keen understanding of the importance of cultural representation through artwork, and its power to define and preserve distinct tribal histories and identities. In her words: “We can still add beauty and fine things for you white peoples to study and appreciate, and then you will think of us as something more than a wild savage race.” (Hosmer)

A lavishly illustrated early compendium of the history and discovery of America. It includes portraits of Columbus, Vespucci, Magellan and Pissaro. In addition to the distinguished provenance of this copy, it also bears the label of Robert Taske, Stationer, who was “appointed by John Ogilby Esq for to receive Moneys paid by the Subscribers to his English Atlas. Who Selleteth all Sorts of choices Mapps and Stationary Wares.”

Ogilby’s series of atlases sought “to cover the whole world, to be funded through lotteries, subscription plans, and advertisements. The first, Africa, appeared in 1670. Others followed soon after: Atlas Japannensis (1670), America (1671), Atlas Chinensis (1671), and Asia (1673). These were not the fruits of Ogilby’s own work but rather well-produced compilations of extant translations and others’ accounts, a common practice at that time. His and others’ work in this sense thus both reflected and directed growing public interest in distant places and foreign peoples” (ODNB).

Borba de Moraes, p.626; Howes, O41; Sabin, 50089; Wing, O165.

Where also Mr. Ogilby's, and Mr. Boyle's Books are bound.
A wonderful commemoration of the English victory over Spain at the Battle of Havana in 1762. This marked the final phase of the Seven Years War. Keppel led the battle under the overall command of Admiral Pocock. “Now, with Spain entering the war on the side of France, the cabinet decided to attack Havana. The preliminary planning was done by Anson. Admiral George Pocock was the naval commander and Keppel’s elder brother, Lord Albemarle, commanded the army. Augustus Keppel was appointed as commodore and naval second in command. Though rightly dubious about Captain Augustus Hervey’s proposal to bombard the fortress El Morro from the sea, Keppel gave solid support. The fortress was taken after six weeks of hard fighting, before yellow fever quite prevailed. On 11 August Havana itself surrendered” (ODNB).

Orsbridge served on the Orford under Captain Marriot Arbuthnot. The twelve beautifully executed plates here are all after images drawn on the spot by him and
include every stage of approach, siege and capture. He would have been aware of the talented painter Dominique Serres, who at that time was engaged in producing paintings of Richard Short’s drawings for his *Twelve views of the Principal buildings in Quebec*(1761) and his images of Halifax. Orsbridge engaged him for this series and all the plates are inscribed *Serres pinxit*. The first three images, plus the frontispiece, were advertised for sale in the *Public Advertiser* on 11 and 12 April 1764. There are some curious errors - the author’s own name on the first eight plates, for
example, being spelled “P.O.R. Sbridge” - which might be attributed to the speed of production. The whole set was completed by 21 May 1765, when it was advertised for sale at a cost of two guineas.

The images are captioned so extensively that they form an overview of the expedition itself. Several include a list of the ships pictured and the name of their commanding officers. A full list of them is available on request.

Very rare: Not in ESTC, not in COPAC, OCLC locates a single copy at the Clements library. Palau, 204784; Alan Russett, Dominic Serres 1719-1793 War Artist to the Navy. (Suffolk, 2001).

Fortifying New York Harbor in the War of 1812.

98 WESTERN (Thomas). Thomas Western’s Plan of Defence.

Engraved map on wove paper measuring approx. 290 by 108mm. Washed with some very minor restoration, traces of glue on verso where it was removed from an album. [New York?] 1812. £2,500

A fascinating if impractical plan for fortifying New York Harbor in the War of 1812. The Royal Navy, still at the zenith of its power after the Battle of Trafalgar, was considerably larger than that of the United States. The British carried out successful operations in Chesapeake theatre and, of course, captured and burned Washington D.C. in August 1812.

As such, there was considerable concern at the vulnerability of the ports and harbours along the East Coast. This is but one example of the many plans to fortify them. Apparently, he devised the system in April 1812, his plan being to fortify the narrows between Brooklyn and Staten island. The idea was to install three large barriers so as to create a tight s-bend through which ships could only sail slowly, becoming sitting targets for the artillery installed on each bank. Thus the entrance to New York Harbor was effectively secured. There is a diagram of the sunken barriers atop the map, which includes the lower tip of Manhattan, the west coast of Long Island (showing Brooklyn Heights, Red Hook, Sunset Park and Bay Ridge), the east coast of Staten Island and part of New Jersey.

Provenance: The map was removed from an album formerly belonging to Henry Membry Western, Thomas Western’s son.

While not located on OCLC, two examples are held at the New York Public Library. (This copy is in better condition than either of those.) It is seemingly otherwise unrecorded. Not in Augustyn & Cohen, Manhattan in Maps; Not in Haskell, Manhattan Maps: A Cooperative List.
ALASKA & THE POLES

A Globemaker Charts Arctic Explorers

99 ADDISON & Co. A Map of the North Polar Sea, shewing & connecting all the latest Discoveries by Ross, Parry, Franklin, Scoresby, &c. &c. …

First edition. Lithograph map measuring 330 by 300mm. Very good indeed, removed from a volume, small closed tear to right hand margin, a little dusty. London, Addison & Co. Globe Makers to His Majesty, April 1824. £4,500

Exceedingly rare, apparently unrecorded: this might well be the only single sheet map ever produced by the renowned globe maker. This map was printed during the heyday of Arctic exploration, before the search for the Northwest Passage was twinned with that for John Franklin.

The extent of some English explorers’ discoveries are noted as follows: Sir John Ross (red) his 1818 expedition, which took him to the entrance of Lancaster Sound; William Parry’s First Voyage (green) his 1819 expedition which took him though Lancaster Sound as far as Prince Regent Inlet; Sir John Franklin (blue), his Coppermine River Expedition, where he reached Point Turnagain in August 1821; William Scoresby (Yellow), his expedition on the east coast of Greenland got as far as Gale Hamkees Land; Parry’s Second Voyage (Pink) which took him to the west side of Foxe Basin.

In addition, other points are marked including the furthest points north of the likes of Constantine Phipps, and Capt. Krusenstern, seas seen by MacKenzie in 1780 and Franklin in 1822, plus the supposed location of the north magnetic pole.
149 direct positive glass lantern slides (approximately 72 cracked). 83 by 83mm. In the original wooden boxes labelled by Brocklehurst. 1907-1909.

£15,000

At just nineteen, and thanks to a large contribution to the expedition’s finances, Brocklehurst became the youngest member of Shackleton’s British Antarctic Expedition, 1907-09. He served as assistant geologist, surveyor and photographer. Frostbitten toes (which were later amputated) prevented him from completing the ascent of Mt Erebus, yet he still accompanied subsequent excursions to explore the Taylor Valley and Ferrar glacier.

This collection of slides shows life in the Antarctic from a number of different perspectives. Natural history is well represented with several slides of Adelie penguins, the subject of Levick’s famous study, and pictures of seals and killer whales. Camp sites are depicted as are shots of the party at work, mostly engaged in scientific activity. The collection is rounded off with several self-portraits as well as images of Frank Oates, Shackleton and a light-hearted portrait of George Marston in drag, primed for a theatrical performance.

Although the majority of images here are taken from the British Antarctic Expedition 1907-09, the remaining slides (by and after Hurley, Ponting et al) depict
scenes from the Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911-13, Scott’s British Antarctic Expedition, 1910-13 and the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition 1914-17. In a sense, this collection provides a visual overview of three key expeditions in the heroic period of Antarctic exploration and includes some of its most famous images, many of which appeared in Shackleton’s accounts: *Heart of the Antarctic* and *South*.

*With Beautiful Hand-Coloured Plates*

**101 CHIMMO (William).** *Euryalus; tales of the sea; a few leaves from the diary of a midshipman.*

First edition. 14 lithograph plates (12 hand-coloured). 8vo. Original navy decorated cloth, spine gilt, a little dull, slightly shaken but very good. [viii], iv, 332pp. London, J.D. Potter, 1860. **£6,000**

A scarce and under-rated work with much material on Alaska, the Pacific Northwest and California. William Chimmo served as a midshipman on several surveying voyages to the Pacific, including stops at Hawaii and China. In 1848, he joined the HMS *Herald* under Henry Kellett, which was engaged in the search for Sir John Franklin. Entering the Arctic via the Bering Strait, they sailed across the Chukchi Sea and got within sight of Wrangel Island, which was not officially discovered until 1867. The work is enhanced by the 14 plates, most of which are after Chimmo’s own drawings. *Not in Hill; not in Sabin; Forbes, 2359; Lada-Mocarski, 147.*
**From the Collection of Expedition Leader Douglas Mawson**

102   HURLEY (Frank).  **Lotus floe 'neath the Barrier Brink.**

Blue-toned carbon print, mounted on board. 720 by 570mm. Original Fine Art Society label on verso with title in ink, numbered 53, notarised stamp of the Mawson estate on verso plus additional annotation. A few very slight rubs and light toning from a previous mounts, otherwise very good. London, the Fine Art Society, [1911-14].  

£35,000

From the collection of the expedition leader, Douglas Mawson, a very fine large format print of a photograph taken on the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911-14.

The photograph’s title derives from a poem by Archibald McLean, reproduced in full in the official expedition account *Home of the Blizzard*. The further captioning on the verso reads “Portion of a Panorama at Lands End. Bickerton in the view / Pancake ice.” From the contemporary exhibition catalogues however, there is no indication that the photograph was exhibited or sold in any format other than present.

Francis Bickerton was trained as an aeronautical engineer, and was primarily employed to operate and maintain the expedition REP monoplane. Whilst in Antarctica, he volunteered for and was accepted into Shackleton’s Trans Antarctic Expedition crew, although he did not take up the position, opting rather at the outbreak of war to enlist in the Royal Flying Corps.
One of the Most Beautiful Images from the Heroic Age

103  HURLEY (Frank).  A Cavern beneath the Coastal Ice Cliffs.

Blue-toned carbon print 585 by 440mm. Mounted on board with the original Fine Art Society label on the verso, titled in manuscript and numbered “95”. A very fine copy with deep tones, minor areas of retouching done at time of printing. London, Fine Art Society, [1911-14]. £42,500

From the collection of expedition leader, Douglas Mawson.

An iconic composition of surgeon Leslie Whetter on the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911-1914. This photograph is reproduced in Mawson’s official account Home of the Blizzard, 1915, with the caption “on the frozen sea in a cavern eaten out by the waves under the coastal ice-cliffs.” Mawson and Whetter had a tense relationship on the expedition. In his diary Mawson complains of his laziness saying “Whetter is not fit for a polar expedition... Of late he complains of overwork, and only does an honest 2 hours per day” (Riffenburgh. Racing With Death).

Original Hurley prints are increasingly scarce on the market, especially in fine condition and with such distinguished provenance.
Images from a Little Known Heroic-Age Expedition

104 [JAPANESE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION] Five original postcards. Captioned in English and Japanese. Each bearing an ink stamp of a penguin reading in Japanese [In memory of the Japanese South Polar Expedition]. 90 by 140mm. Union Postale Universelle, np, c. 1912. £500

Five postcards commemorating the Japanese Antarctic Expedition, 1910-12. Led by Nobu Shirase, this little known expedition initially had its sights set on reaching the South Pole. They left Shibaura on 29 November, 1910 and sailed to the Ross Sea but it being late in the season, they were forced to retreat and wait out the winter in Sydney (they made camp at Vaucluse on a spot that is now called Parsley Bay Reserve). T. Edgeworth David was in Sydney at that time and visited their camp. He told them that Amundsen and Scott were already ahead of them, and so they decided to concentrate on scientific research. They left Sydney on November 19, 1911 and landed on the unexplored coast of King Edward VII Land. While in the Antarctic, Shirase’s crew came across Amundsen’s Fram at the Bay of Whales. The Japanese got as far south as 80°05’S on December 28 that year. They returned to Yokohama on 20 June 1912.

The five cards present here are:
1. The Seals at Whale Bey. 2. When Kolman is was found twice (Jan 5). 3. Making preparation for departure from the 5th camp. 4. Land party preparing for go back. 5. The Kainan Maru making for the South Pole.


A Bright Copy

105 McCORMICK (Robert). Voyages of Discovery in the Arctic and Antarctic Seas, and Round the World: Being Personal Narratives of Attempts to Reach the North and South Poles. First edition. 2 vols. 2 folding maps, frontispieces & 61 plates. 8vo. Publisher’s pictorial blue cloth, gilt, hinges cracked, headcaps chipped, spines a little sunned, but very good. London, Longmans et al, 1857. £4,500
Trained as a surgeon and also a keen naturalist, the author had “the good fortune to be engaged in three of the most memorable expeditions of the present century: with Parry, in his attempt to reach the North Pole, in the year 1827; with Ross, in his Antarctic voyage during the years 1839-43; and having had command of a boat expedition in search of Franklin in 1852-53...” The Ross expedition occupies most of the first volume, with only the final 50 or so pages, concerned with the Parry 1827 voyage. Volume two includes material on the 1852 expedition to search for Franklin where McCormick made a distinguished boat journey, (the narrative of this adventure was actually published separately at the time).

Rosove mentions that this work was published in an edition of 750 copies, in the autumn of the author’s life; he gives a total of 7 variants, the last three of which contain “Memorandums and Opinions of the Press” (16pp). This copy is the variant “e”, the first issue to contain the “Memorandums” etc. McCormick was eighty-four when he published these memoirs; they are handsomely bound volumes and very well illustrated, but five years after publication less than 375 copies had sold. We know from the variations in the bindings recorded by Rosove, that the binding work was done in batches, and one may reasonably assume that many remaining copies were never bound. Had there been a “remainder” of perfect copies, one would expect to see a high proportion of fine copies, whereas the reverse is true.

Rosove, 221; Spence, 747; Taurus, 10.
Celebrating Nansen’s Farthest North

106 [NANSEN (Fritjof).] HANSEN (J.). Réception du Dr. F. Nansen dans la Grande Salle des Fêtes du Trocadéro, le Vendredi 26 Mars 1897.

Broadside map printed halftone in blue and black. Printed area measuring 295 by 265mm plus generous margins. Old folds, with a bit of soiling and creasing, largely confined to margins. Paris, Société de Géographie, 1897. £3,000

A beautiful map of the Arctic printed to commemorate a reception held at the Société de Géographie for Fridtjof Nansen, who had just returned from setting a furthest north of 86°13’.

Nansen was received as a hero, and this reception in Paris was just one of many held for him in several European capital cities.

In 1889, Nansen “began work on the idea that if a ship were launched into the Arctic ice at the correct position, the natural drift of the pack could take the vessel across the pole and eventually release it into open water at a remote location on the other side of the world” (Howgego). This was prompted by the discovery of driftwood in Greenland from the USS Jeannette which had sunk off Siberia. Nansen departed Oslo in June 1893, setting a course for Nova Zembla before skirting the Siberian coast and the Siberian Islands in the Nordenskjold Sea. At this point the Fram began to drift with the ice, but at a painstaking pace of a mile per day with little for the men to do other than take observations. In the spring of 1895, Nansen and Hjalmer Johansen set out for the North Pole with three sledges hauled by twenty-seven dogs. They easily exceeded the previous record north, though on 8 April 1895, decided to turn back. The return journey toward Franz Joseph Land was made largely without the aid of their chronometer which they’d neglected to wind. They took refuge on Jackson Island and spent the long winter surviving off game (bear and walrus) which they shot and cooked. After much further hardship, in June 1896, they came across Frederick George Jackson then engaged in a survey of Franz Joseph Land as part
of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition. They returned to Norway on the relief ship *Windward*, and eventually re-joined the crew of the *Fram* at Tromso.

Set within the Arctic circle, the map includes the route (with relevant dates) of the Nansen’s 1893-6 expedition, the path of drifting wreck of the USS *Jeannette*, and even the route of his 1888 crossing of Greenland. As an additional testament to Nansen’s achievement, the map also marks the previous farthest norths of Parry, Markham, Peary, Lookwood, Payer and others. Another version of this map was included in a special issue of the Société de Géographie’s *Comptes Rendus des Séances* (no 8, 1897) to mark the occasion which spanned the week of March 25 to April 1, 1897.

Rare: OCLC locates copies at the BNF only. Howgego III, N3.

**Smoking on the Ice**

107 **OPERATION DEEP FREEZE** Task Force 43 Ashtray.

Brass ashtray with Operation Deep Freeze Task Force 43 coat of arms embossed on base. Eyelet affixed to underside to enable wall mounting. 155mm diameter. [Np] circa c. 1956.

Operations Deep Freeze I-III were the United States contribution to the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58. The preliminary mission objective for Task Force 43 was to build and expand scientific bases on the Antarctic continent, and to install an airstrip at McMurdo Sound to facilitate aircraft access for subsequent operations. With Commodore Richard Byrd captaining the USS *Wyandot*, the US Navy saw an opportunity to capitalise on this distinguished Antarctic veteran’s increasing fame to publicise the endeavour by inviting Walt Disney Studios to collaborate on a series of motion picture documentaries. Walt Disney also offered their assistance in designing the emblem for the Task Force, which is attractively rendered on this commemorative ashtray. The four components of the crest represent: a naval ice-braker, a DC-4 aircraft, a penguin for Antarctica and a bee to symbolise the “SeaBees”. Otherwise known as the Unites States Construction Battalions, the SeaBees were a specially trained engineer division of the US Navy founded after Pearl Harbour to avoid skilled civilian contractors illegally having to take arms in unprecedented conflict scenarios. In gratitude for furnishing the Task Force with this emblem, Walt Disney himself was made an honorary member of the expedition.
The 1839-42 expedition of the Erebus and Terror to the Antarctic under James Clark Ross was one of the first major Antarctic expeditions, and according to Hill, one of the most important of all Pacific voyages. These two publications form a part of the scientific and natural history component of the voyage, among the most important and desirable for any Antarctic collection. They bear a relation to Ross’ own narrative, which is similar to that of the zoology volume of Beechey’s narrative, and also edited by the veteran high latitude zoologist, Sir John Richardson.

John Clark Ross, commander of this expedition, was the nephew of Rear Admiral Sir John Ross, and one of the most experienced polar explorers produced by England in this period. Beginning with Parry in 1819, he participated in most of the major British high Arctic expeditions over the next two decades. He was thus a natural choice, and in April 1839 he was appointed commander of an expedition fitted out for magnetic and geographical discovery in the Antarctic, aboard the Erebus and Terror, which sailed from England in September 1839. The party crossed the Antarctic Circle on Jan. 1, 1841 and discovered a long range of high land which Ross named Victoria, a volcano which he named Mount Erebus, and a range of ice cliffs which to all appearances permanently barred the way to any closer approach to the pole. The expedition was also able to determine the South Magnetic Pole, and for this discovery Ross was awarded the gold medal of the Geographical Societies of London and Paris in 1842. The expedition penetrated as far south as 78° South, seven degrees farther than Cook and four degrees farther than Weddell, and provided the first detailed look at the coast of the Antarctic continent. They went on to visit Tasmania, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope before returning to England in 1842.

The present volumes represent a portion of the scientific findings gleaned from this expedition dealing with marine life. They include all of the ichthyology and crustacea parts, making them complete in and of themselves. The text of the Ichthyology volume is by John Richardson and describes fish specimens gathered from Australia, New Zealand, Cape Horn, the Falklands, and “wherever an opportunity
offered of drawing the seine or trawl, or dropping a hook.” Richardson was Great Britain’s leading authority on fishes and “this report is distinguished as one of the most important zoological studies from the classical era of Antarctic exploration” (Rosove). The sixty handsome lithographed plates illustrate all manner of fish in beautiful detail, and include several rare specimens. The report on Crustacea is contained in the concluding supplement to the section on birds. The plates were produced a number of years before the text, and therefore the nomenclatures are not always in agreement.

Because the entire work was produced over a thirty-year period by a variety of hands, complete sets are almost impossible to find. According to Sabin, the two complete volumes or reports, of which these are a part, were originally “published in twenty-four parts at ten shillings each, the first eighteen of which appeared in 1844-48, and the last six in 1874-75... Complete sets are rare, especially with all the plates colored.” In fact, any parts of the natural history findings of the Ross Antarctic expedition are quite rare on the market.

Sabin, 71032; Hocken, p117; Spence, 971; Nissen (Zoology), 3386; Wood, pp536-7; Rosove, 270-8, 270-9.

“Tantalised with the thought of what might have been”

109 SCOTT (Robert Falcon). ALS to Admiral Markham.

Holograph ms. in ink. 4pp. 4to. Folded, but fine. Complete with addressed envelope with official British Antarctic Expedition seal affixed. On board Discovery, Auckland Island, 22 March, 1904. £10,000

Early news from the Heroic Age: this remarkable letter from Scott to Admiral Markham was written just a week after the Discovery sailed into Auckland Island, part of the archipelago directly south of New Zealand.

Mail must have been waiting for Scott and he thanks Markham for his congratulations, but “[o]ur performance has come far short of my hopes and one is for sure tantalised with thought of what 'Might have Been.'” Scott then discusses the specifics of the expedition and what they’d learned. “From a point of view of the Expedition, there is one thing none of us regret and that is the second winter: we learned twice as much in the second season as we did in the first; apart from the scientific work in all its branches, the gain to our practical knowledge was enormous - we learned to live and live well on the resources of the country, we gained in indescribable confidence in all that we did and above all we learnt to travel … We did it all scientifically & systematically with the object of doing the longest hours on the shortest food and in these respects, I believe we can compare with anyone... Last year I was a good deal puzzled over the Northern records. I felt confident we had better equipment, we seemed to do the hours & yet we couldn’t get the distance. The key of the matter lay in the fact that
I had never sledged on smooth sea ice.” He then relates crossing the strait (six times) as well as the barrier, the differences between inland ice and hummocked ice.

The warm relationship between Scott and Markham is evident as he writes “I shall much prefer to tell you when I have the pleasure of seeing you again, I will only add that my own journey to the west is a thing I wouldn’t repeat for untold wealth. We all came to the conclusion the summit of Victoria Land is no place for a human being.” Indeed he makes his apologies, “My correspondence is so huge that you will excuse a longer letter. I must thank you for your great kindness to my people.”

The Discovery expedition was the brainchild of Sir Clements Markham, as outlined in his 1898 pamphlet, Antarctic Exploration: A plea for a new expedition. It was the first official British foray into the Antarctic since James Clark Ross’s voyage in 1840, and featured two of the most important figures of the Heroic Age, Robert Scott and Ernest Shackleton. Other important members of this expedition were Edward Evans, William Colbeck, and Gerald Doorly.

Albert Hasting Markham was the cousin of Sir Clements. Like him, he was a naval officer and an Arctic explorer, commanding the Alert on George Nares’ expedition. He was also an avid supporter of Antarctic exploration. Clements was not only a mentor to Albert, he was the key supporter of Scott as leader of the
Discovery expedition. It’s no surprise then that Albert and Scott would be on friendly terms. Albert served variously in China, the Mediterranean, the Australia Station, in the Pacific on the Vernon, and in 1896 was promoted to second in command of the Mediterranean squadron. At the time of Scott’s writing, Markham was commander-in-chief at the Nore.

Scott’s Own Copy,
with Extra Instructions for Use on the Expedition


Original blue cloth, gilt on upper board, a little rubbed. Elastic fastening band affixed to rear board. Light browning to all leaves before xii with slight marginal loss. A single Roneo sheet for use on the expedition mounted on front pastedown, this with a small browned hole with loss of a few characters. [xxiv], 354, 6.ads.pp. London, Thomas Cook & Son, 1909. £1,500

This was Scott’s copy. Glued onto the front pastedown are instructions from his publisher (Smith, Elder & Co) for proper forms of address in telegrams as well as Smith, Elder’s telegraphic address. Unicode was a simple language which substituted single words for common phrases. It was used primarily to reduce the costs of communication. The book was returned to Kathleen Scott with Scott’s other belongings from the hut at Cape Evans in 1912.
Rare Shackleton Manuscript

111  SHACKLETON (Sir Ernest).  “L’Envoi to the South Polar Times”.

Autograph manuscript poem signed and dated March 1904, written out for the Paterson sisters and with significant differences from the published version, together with a telegram from Shackleton to the Paterson sisters, “Discovery and relief ships safe Shackleton”, April 1904 & a photograph of Shackleton in the Antarctic and another of the Discovery amongst ice. [March, 1904.]

£9,750

One of the key methods of surviving the long Antarctic winters was to keep the men occupied. Scott had the men of the Discovery Expedition write and produce The South Polar Times which appeared in monthly editions from April-August 1902 and then April, June and August 1903. Shackleton served as the editor and many of the illustrations were provided by junior surgeon, Dr Edward Wilson. Upon being invalided home, Shackleton was replaced as editor by Louis Bernacchi.

Shackleton made several contributions to the newspaper, this being the last. Ann Savours refers to it, being “[a]nother longer and ambitious poem … printed at the end of the very last number (August, 1903) from the Discovery Expedition, also under the pseudonym of ‘Nemo’, though Shackleton had been invalided home earlier [in March] that year. It attempts to set out his feelings towards the Antarctic...” (Savours). Here, it is written out by Shackleton with several differences from the published version. This is surely one of the earliest surviving iterations of the text.

It was printed as such in volume two of the facsimile by Smith, Elder & Co. in 1907. However, it does not appear in the Folio Society facsimile of the actual
typescript edition, though it does appear on pp207-8 of the commentary volume written by Ann Savours. She does not clarify its publication history.

The two photographs are copy prints, likely taken by Shackleton and developed in South Africa. Although they are annotated on the back, we do not know in whose hand. Neither image appears in SPRI’s collection, though the portrait of Shackleton looks very similar to one of Edward Wilson, which is attributed to Shackleton: https://www.spri.cam.ac.uk/picturelibrary/catalogue/article/p83.6.1.4.168/

Shackleton must have met the Paterson family en-route to England after being invalided out of the National Antarctic Expedition in 1903. They obviously got on well as the subsequent telegram (included here) reporting the safe arrival of the Discovery establishes.

Ex-libris Geoffrey Ingleton and Franklin Brooke-Hitching

112 SMITH (Capt C.V.) The Antarctic pilot. Comprising the coasts of Antarctica and all islands southward of the usual route of vessels.


The work bears the bookplate of Geoffrey Ingleton, Australian hydrographer, and author of Charting a Continent. It was later owed by the renowned collector Franklin Brooke Hitching and bears his mark and brief note in pencil on the flyleaf.

In a sense, this might regarded as the culmination of discoveries from the Heroic Age of exploration. As stated in the preface, the “sailing directions for the South Shetlands and Graham land were originally compiled by the late Dr W.S. Bruce…” This borne out further by the works listed in the bibliography, which include The Antarctic Manual, Shackleton’s Heart of the Antarctic and South, Mawson’s Home of the Blizzard, Frank Wild’s Shackleton’ Last Voyage, Amundsen’s The South Pole, plus first-hand accounts by Borchgrevink, Nordenskjold, Bernacchi and then works by French, German, American, Russian and Belgian explorers.

Author’s Presentation Copy

113 YOUNG (Captain Allen). Cruise of the Pandora. “Extracts” from the Private Journal.

Privately issued. Folding map and 12 photographs. 8vo. A fine copy in original royal blue cloth, lettered in gilt on the upper cover, some very minor rubbing to tips. viii, 90pp. London, William Clowes & Sons, 1876. £9,250
Inscribed: “With A.Y.’s kind regards.”

The first printed account of Pandora’s first voyage, this work includes some of the earliest Arctic photographs, and is of considerable rarity. Captain Allen Young, a merchant marine officer who had served previously under McClintock on the Fox, came from a wealthy brewing family. He financed the entirety of the two Pandora voyages from his own resources, and his chief aim was to uncover further details of Franklin’s fate at King William’s Island. In this quest he was foiled, stopped by ice in the Franklin Channel. Nevertheless, he was able to take despatches to Nares who comments “the officers and men of the ‘Alert’ and ‘Discovery’ can scarcely feel sufficiently grateful to Sir Allen Young and his companions for their determined and persevering efforts...”