



# 30 ITEMS TO BE EXHIBITED AT THE SAATCHI GALLERY

September 15–18, 2022

THE TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

MAGGS BROS LTD



Above: item 12, *Lewin*  
Cover from item 27, *Lashly*

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The Travel Department

**30 Items**

**To Be Exhibited At The Saatchi Gallery**

September 15-18, 2022

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Stamford THE 1712

# PRINCIPAL NAVI-

# GATIONS, VOIAGES, TRAFFIQUES AND DISCO-

ueries of the English Nation, made by Sea

or ouer-land, to the remote and farthest di-

stant quarters of the Earth, at any time within

the compasse of these 1500. yeeres: Deuided

into three seuerall Volumes, according to the

positions of the Regions, whereunto

they were directed.

This first Volume containing the woorthy Discoveries,

&c. of the English toward the North and Northeast by sea,

as of Lapland, Scricksinia, Corelia, the Baie of S. Nicolas, the Isles of Col-

goieue, Vaigatz, and Noua Zembla, toward the great riuer Ob,

with the mighty Empire of Russia, the Caspian sea, Geor-

gia, Armenia, Media, Persia, Boghar in Bactria,

and diuers kingdoms of Tartaria:

Together with many notable monuments and testimo-

nies of the ancient forren trades, and of the warrelike and

other shipping of this realme of England in former ages.

Whereunto is annexed also a briefe Commentarie of the true

state of Island, and of the Northren Seas and

lands situate that way.

And lastly, the memorable defeate of the Spanish huge

Armada, Anno 1588. and the famous victorie

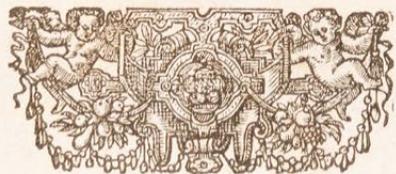
atchieued at the citie of Cadiz, 1596.

are described.

By RICHARD HAKLVYT Master of

Artes, and sometime Student of Christ-

Church in Oxford.

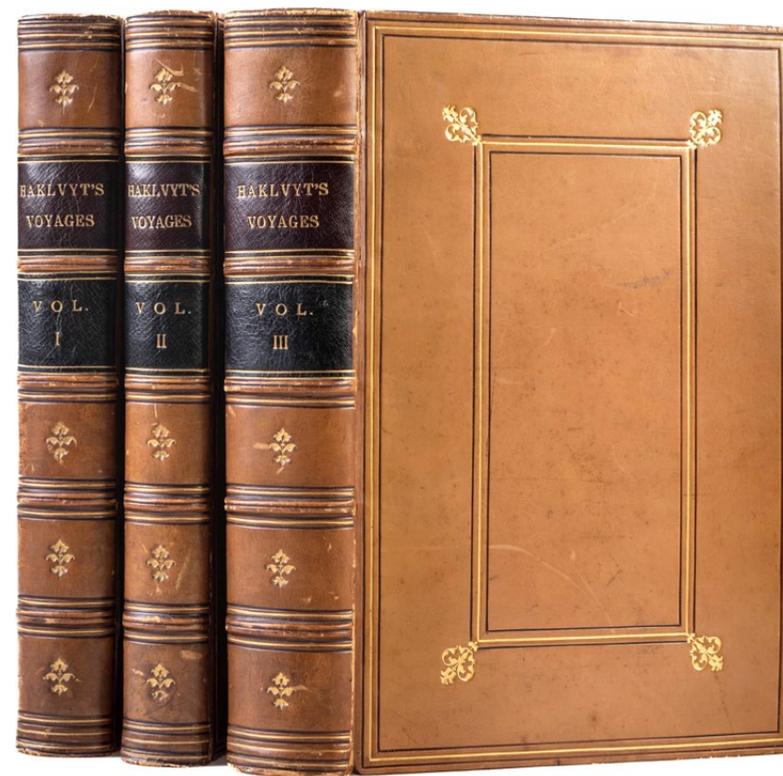


Imprinted at London by GEORGE

BISHOP, RALPH NEWBERIE

and ROBERT BARKER.

1598.



*With the Cadiz Leaves Uncancelled*

**1** HAKLUYT (Richard). The Principal Navigations, Voiages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation, made by Sea or over-land, to the remote and farthest distant quarters of the Earth, at any time within the compasse of these 1600 yerres...

First edition, of the "second" Hakluyt. 3 vols. Small folio. Smart nineteenth-century calf, black morocco labels to spine, gilt, a.e.g., title of vol 3 restored, otherwise very good. [xxiv], 1-606, 607-[617, Cadiz], [1]; [xvi], 1-335, 24-204; [xvi], 1-868pp. London, George Bishop, Ralph Newberie and Robert Barker, 1598-1600. £35,000

"The most complete collection of voyages and discoveries of the nautical achievements of the Elizabethans" (Hill).

Hakluyt's work ranks with Ramusio as one of the seminal publications in the history of exploration. The first lecturer on modern geography at Christ Church, Oxford, Hakluyt (1553-1616) was later appointed chaplain to the Paris embassy and then rector of Wetheringsett. A correspondent of Drake, Mercator, Raleigh and Frobisher, he initially oversaw the translation of European accounts into English, though by 1589 had sufficient material to publish the first edition of

his work. Hakluyt was an active proponent of empire building through maritime exploration and spent the following decade both documenting and proposing voyages to the New World. He clearly understood the value of exploration as much of the text concentrates on the expansion of trade. As such, Hakluyt may be viewed as a significant figure in the foundation of the British Empire.

Greatly expanded from the 1589 single-volume work, this edition contains a number of highly important new voyages, including, inter alia, “the travels of Newbery and Fitch, Lancaster’s first voyage, the new achievements in the Spanish Main, and particularly Raleigh’s tropical adventures” (Penrose,). The first volume is divided simply into voyages to the south and south east, north and north east, and voyages to the west. The second is more properly devoted to the Mediterranean and the Cape of Good Hope. His support of American colonisation is reflected in the content of the third volume to which it is almost entirely devoted.

The third volume commences with voyages in search of the Northwest Passage (Frobisher, Cabot, John Davis, Nicholas Zeno); then compiles voyages to Newfoundland and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence (Gilbert, Cartier, de la Roche). The United States follows with reports on Virginia (Raleigh, Harriot), Florida (Ribault, Verrazzano, Laudonniere), California (Ulloa, Cortez, Drake, Gualle), and then Mexico (Tomson, Hawks, Hawkins), the Caribbean (Hawkins, Drake, Newport, Sherley), Guyana (Raleigh), Brazil (Borey, Lancaster, Hare), and Chile and the Straits of Magellan (Drake, Candish, Witherington).

This copy includes the original Cadiz leaves (pp. 607–617), which were originally suppressed at Queen Elizabeth’s behest following the disgrace of the Earl of Essex. It also has the first state title-page, dated 1598. Copies without these leaves bear a 1599 imprint. Hakluyt scholar, Anthony Payne, estimates that only around 60 surviving copies contain the Cadiz leaves and the 1598 title-page.

The Cadiz campaign was conceived as a plan to destroy Spanish shipping, “but Essex’s involvement transformed it into a more ambitious enterprise, of seizing and garrisoning the city for further offensive operations, not only to mount a blockade of the incoming treasure ships from the New World, on which Spanish war-finance depended, but also to take the war to Spain itself, capturing and holding coastal bases. In this it went against the Queen’s preference for indirect operations and avoidance of excessive, and expensive, military commitments on the Continent” (Payne).

Let’s give Sabin the last word: “it is difficult to overrate the importance and value of this extraordinary collection of voyages.”

Bell, *H10*; Borba de Moraes, pp.391–92; Church, 322; Hill (second edition), 743, 745; JCB III, I:372–74; Mendelssohn I, pp.668–9; Palau 112039; Payne, A., “The Suppression of the Voyage to Cadiz in Hakluyt’s Principal Navigations” in *The Journal of the Hakluyt Society*, December 2021, p.4; Penrose (*Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance*), p.318; *Printing & The Mind of Man* (second edition), 105; Quinn, *The Hakluyt Handbook*, pp.490–497; Sabin, 29596, 29597; STC 12626.

Lord Sandwich, I very much approve of  
the step taken by Capt. Cook of purchasing  
additional live stocks for so late a purpose.  
I should hope that the dispatches from  
Admiral Young will be carefully weighed  
and proper directions given to the Governor  
for if privateers are to be wanted, it  
out we shall have some unpleasant  
scenes with our Neighbours, I think this  
because the Pen will that part of the  
World does not seem to feel the risks  
we may easily run.  
L. M. P. S.  
April 24. 1777.  
35 p. 7. P. S.

*Securing Provisions for the Pacific Islands*

**2** [COOK (Capt. James).] GEORGE III. Manuscript note commenting on Cook’s reprovisioning at Cape Town and the use of privateers in the Revolutionary War.

Unsigned note in George III's distinctive hand. Single sheet folded to make 4pp 8vo (232 by 142mm), with 3 integral blanks. Old folds but very good. [London], Queen's House, 28 April, 1777. £9,750\*

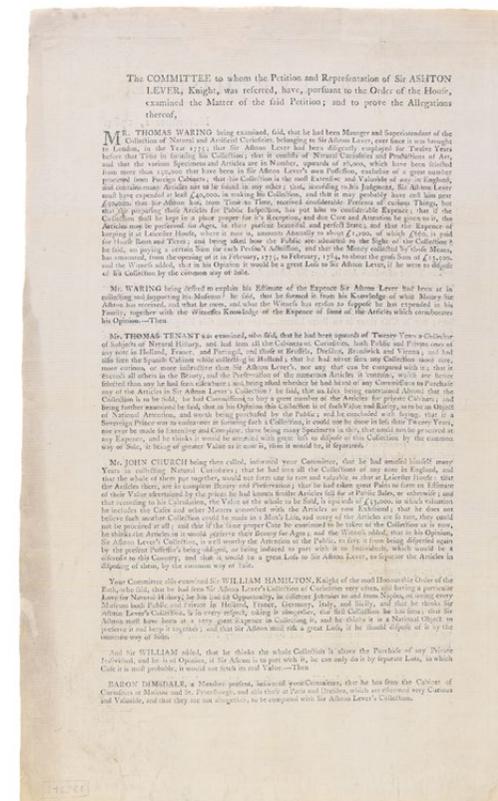
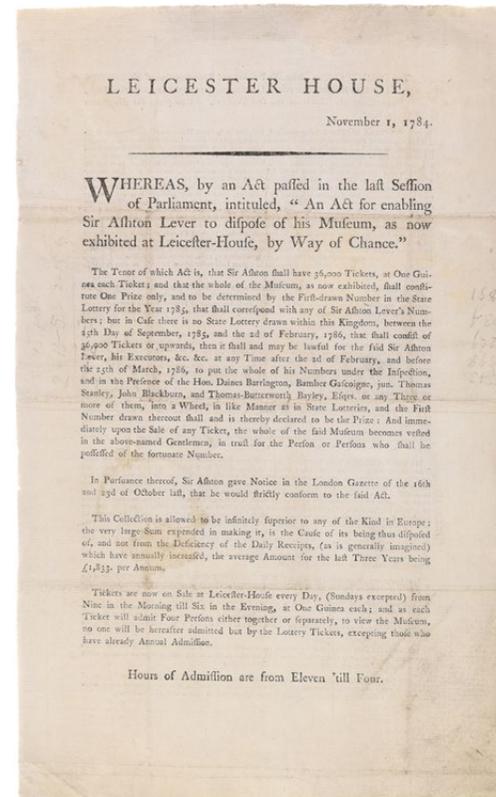
**A very rare survivor. Hardly any contemporary manuscript material relating to Captain James Cook appears on the market.**

In the account of the third voyage for November 1776 (at Cape Town), Cook writes of the loss of some of his sheep on the first night and his subsequent purchase of cattle to both replenish those lost and to distribute as gifts while in the Pacific islands: "After the disaster which happened to our sheep, it may be well supposed I did not trust those that remained, long on shore; but got them, and the other cattle, on board as fast as possible. I added to my original flock, by purchasing two young bulls, two heifers, two young stone-horses, two mares, two rams, several ewes and goats, and some rabbits and poultry. All of them were intended for New Zealand, Otaheite, and the neighbouring islands, or any other places, in the course of our voyage, where there might be a prospect that leaving any of them would be useful to prosperity."

Of course, Omai (c.1751-1779) was on board, returning to Tahiti after two years in England. According to John Rickman, an officer on the *Discovery* and author of the first surreptitious account of the voyage, "four horses and mares of a delicate breed for Omai." Rickman continues, "Stored with these, the *Resolution* resembled the Ark, in which all the animals that were to stock the earth were collected; and with their provender, they occupied no small part of the ship's stowage." To minimise their time onboard, these were always the last things to embark.

In this note from George III to Lord Sandwich, the King writes: "I very much approve of the steps taken by Capt. Cooke [*sic*] of purchasing additional live stock for so laudable a purpose." George III knew Omai personally and evidently wished him well. He was introduced to him in July, 1774, when Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander brought him for an audience at Kew.

The rest of the note concerns unauthorized privateers in the West Indies at the start of the American Revolution: "I should hope that the dispatches from Admiral Young will be carefully weighed and proper directions given to the Governors for if privateers are to be wantonly fitted out we shall have some unpleasant scenes with our Neighbors." Vice Admiral James Young, commander-in-chief of the Leeward Islands Station, had written to Lord Sandwich of the problems with local ships claiming prizes without letters of marque. Not only were their unauthorized actions making recruiting sailors difficult for the British fleet in the region, but legal proceedings had been initiated against Young from foreign ship owners for damages. Cook, J., Clerke, C., & King, J., *A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean ...* (Dublin, 1784), p. 51; Rickman, J., *Journal of Captain Cook's Last Voyage to the Pacific Ocean ...* (London, 1781) p.20; Barnes, G.R., & Owen, J., *The Private Papers of John, Earl of Sandwich*, 1:392.



### Dispersing Relics from Cook's Voyages

**3 [LEVERIAN MUSEUM.] LEICESTER HOUSE, Leicester House, November 1, 1784. Whereas, by an act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled, "An act for enabling Sir Ashton Lever to dispose of his museum, as now exhibited at Leicester-House, by way of chance."** The tenor of which act is, that Sir Ashton shall have 36,000 tickets ...

Letterpress broadsheet measuring 355 by 210mm. Some soiling, marks and old folds with a small piece torn from head not affecting text. [London, 1784]. £3,250

A rare broadsheet advertising the lottery of Sir Ashton Lever's collection, housed in his Leicester Square museum.

“In 1773 Lever was elected fellow of the Royal Society and at about the same time the museum, or Holophusikon as Lever styled it, was installed in Leicester House, Leicester Square, London. The collection sprawled through sixteen rooms and encompassed not only shells and minerals, but stuffed animals from around the globe, weapons, and artefacts from the south Pacific, many of which were associated with the Cook expeditions. While the museum boasted an ‘Antique Room’, this part of the collection was confined primarily to medals and casts, their value entirely dwarfed by his natural history and ethnographic material” (ODNB).

In fact, it opened in 1775 and enjoyed some initial commercial success with the public eager for information on discoveries from the New World. Sadly, Lever’s constant desire to impress led him to spend more on new exhibitions than he received in receipts. “By 1783 it was clear that, whatever its importance to natural history, the Holophusikon was not a financial success and Lever was obliged to dispose of the collection in order to pay off debts. Unable to find a buyer despite his (and others) conviction that it should belong to the nation, Lever obtained parliamentary permission to award the collection as first prize in a lottery” (*ibid*).

This broadsheet not only specifies the terms under which the lottery should be held, but on the verso are printed endorsements from Thomas Waring, the manager and superintendent of the museum; two prominent natural history collectors Thomas Tenant and John Church; Sir William Hamilton (who presumably saw the collection during one of his periods of leave from Naples); and the physician Baron Dimsdale.

The lottery was won by James Parkinson, who ultimately dispersed the collection at auction in 1806. Probably the most famous collection to continue the tradition was that of William Bullock, but other enterprising showmen also mounted tours and exhibitions of this ilk.

OCLC locates a single copy at BL.

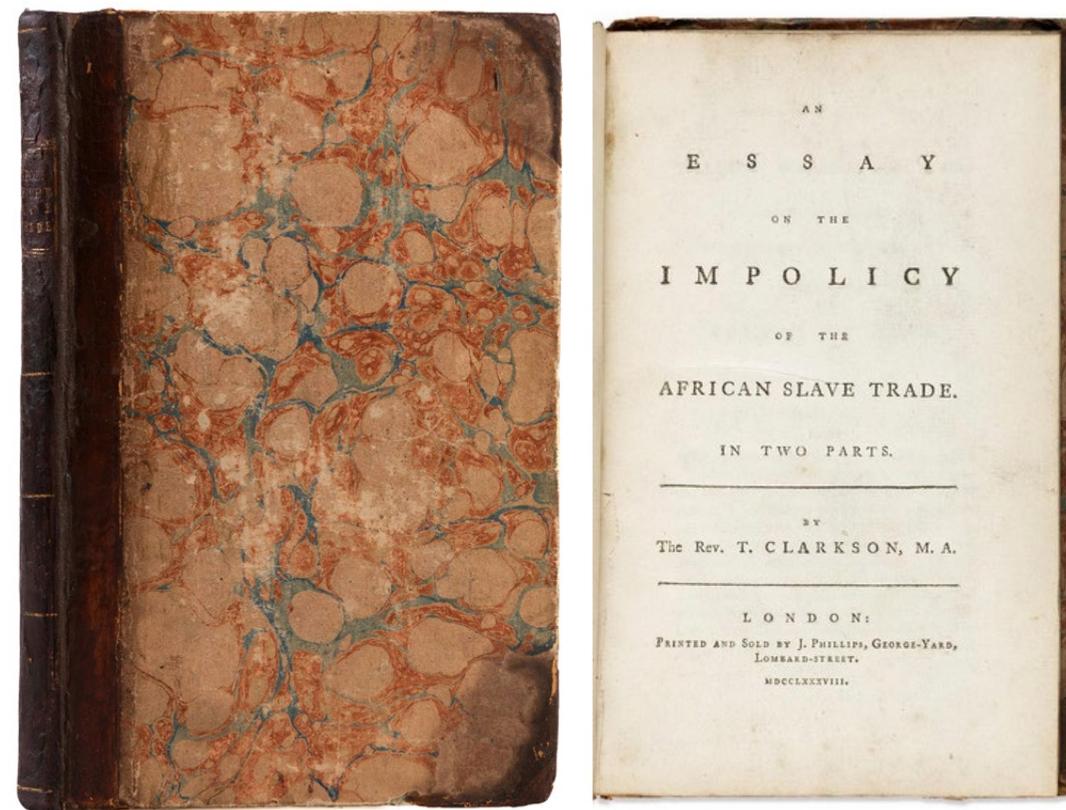
*Not in Ferguson, not in Forbes* (but see 78 for the Act itself).

### *Clarkson’s Evidence against the Slave Trade*

#### **4 CLARKSON** (Thomas). **An Essay on the Impolicy of the Slave Trade.**

First edition. 8vo. Contemporary half-calf, a little worn, front hinge starting, tear to inner margin of title page not affecting text, some scattered spotting. ii, 134pp. London, James Phillips, 1788. £4,000

Having made the decision to devote his life to the abolition of the slave trade, Thomas Clarkson (1760–1846) made important friends in the Quaker abolitionist movement such as the publisher, James Phillips, and William Wilberforce (this work commences with a letter to him). By May 1787 a committee for the abolition of the slave trade was formally established and included Granville Sharp. However, the real work was just beginning.

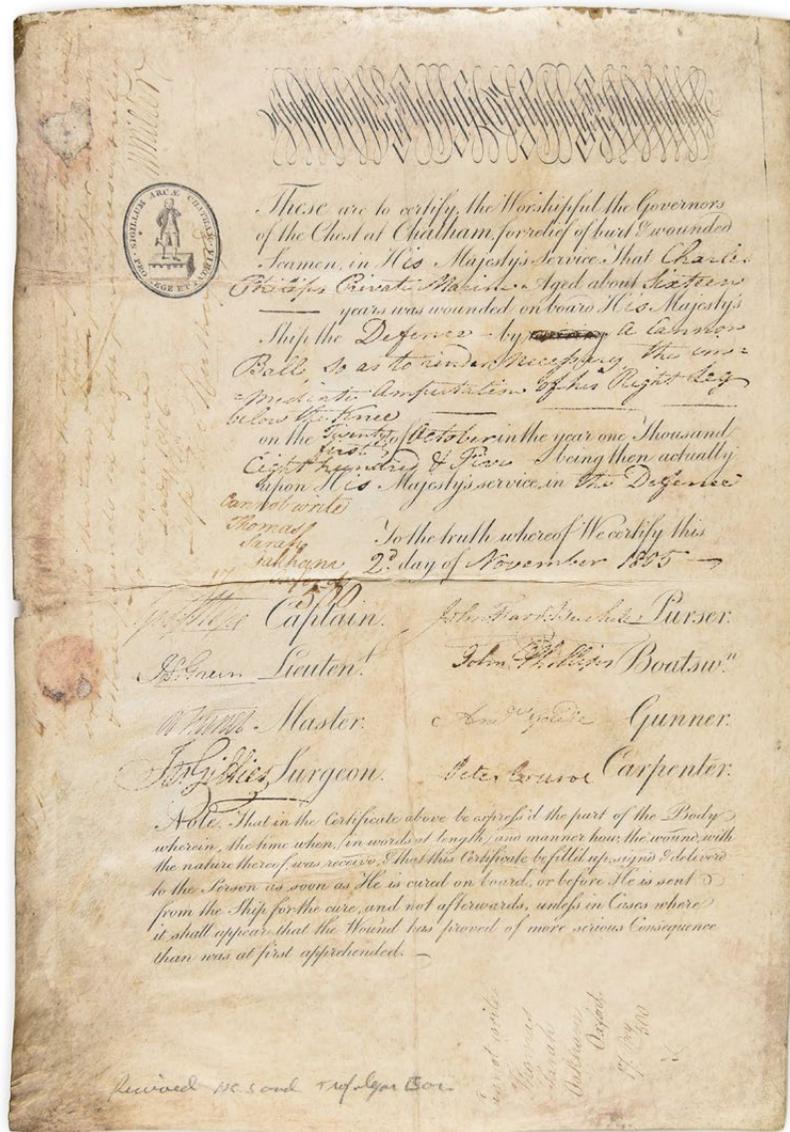


Clarkson dedicated the next years to gathering as much information about the slave trade as possible. He spent two years making a tour of the main ports, Bristol and Liverpool, as well as Manchester, Bath, Gloucester, Worcester, Chester, Lancaster, and Birmingham. He visited the African trading ship *Lively*, he interviewed some 22,000 sailors, and acquired objects of torture, such as handcuffs and shackles. With the assistance of the Society of Friends, numerous local abolitionist societies formed and, importantly, petitioned parliament.

“His researches, pursued to the point of physical and mental exhaustion, and at substantial personal risk (an attempt was made to drown him at Liverpool) empowered the abolitionists for the first time with a comprehensive and irrefutable knowledge of the trade. Clarkson’s findings filled his writings, such as his *Essay on the Impolicy of the African Slave Trade* (1788), which the committee assiduously printed and distributed in large numbers, and lay behind the twelve propositions which Wilberforce put to parliament in his first great abolitionist speech on 12 May 1789” (ODNB).

A second edition was published in the same year, as was another in Philadelphia.

*Afro-Americana* 2380; *not in Blockson; Goldsmiths*, 13688; *Kress*, B.1380; *cf. Sabin*, 13480 for the second edition.



### Wounded at Trafalgar

**5 [TRAFALGAR HURT CERTIFICATE.] HMS DEFENCE: A Chatham chest award to Private Charles Phelps, Royal Marine. for £6/13/4 per annum, on vellum.**

Printed document on vellum accomplished in manuscript. Measuring 330 by 230mm. Housed in a red cloth folder. N.p., 1805. £3,000

A hurt certificate from the Battle of Trafalgar: the most famous and decisive naval victory in British history. The battle was fought off the coast of Spain on 21 October

1805 when twenty-seven British ships of the line defeated a combined force of thirty-three French and Spanish ships without losing a single vessel. It firmly established the naval superiority of Britain over her Continental rivals, though culminated in the death of Admiral Lord Nelson, whose status as a national hero was forever sealed.

Phelps (Phillips on NGS roll) was 16 and hailed from Oakham, Oxfordshire. He served on board HMS Defence at Trafalgar under Capt. George Johnston Hope. They captured the San Ildefonso and also fought the Berwick. Phelps was among the thirty-six casualties, struck by a cannon ball which resulted in the amputation of his right leg below the knee. He received the Naval General Service medal with Trafalgar clasp in 1848. Phelps could not write, and the certificate is signed on his behalf.

Founded by Queen Elizabeth I in 1590, the Chatham Chest provided support to sailors who had been hurt fighting the Spanish Armada. It was, in effect, the first occupational insurance scheme. The sum listed on the hurt certificate was an immediate payment that typically represented the amount the sailor would then receive as an annual pension. The lump sum was referred to as “smart money” and thus these were called “smart tickets.” They were signed by the ship’s captain, surgeon and standing officers.

### Delicate Images of India

**6 [COMPANY SCHOOL.] [A group of 10 full length figurative paintings depicting local types and tradesmen].**

Gouache on wove paper, each with a manuscript caption in ink in a contemporary hand. Each on a trimmed sheet between 210 by 120mm and 227 by 185mm. A few occasional faint spots to paper, minor paint flaking at ear of “Chuckler”, else very good. [Madras?, c.1810]. £4,500\*

A finely painted suite of figurative portraits depicting local tradesmen and types, probably executed in Madras at the turn of the nineteenth century. The captions read: Dhoby; His wife, Chuckler; Beetle seller Moorman; Duffadan; Pundarum / Beggar; Butler; Conicopoly / accountant; his wife, Oil Monger; Dubash; Moorman Tailor.

Rendered in the Company style, these portraits were likely produced by a local artist for the British military market. The English language captions show a familiarity with some Tamil works, for example “conicopoly” for accountant. The use of “Moorman” was a South Indian convention to denote a person of mixed Muslim and Indian heritage.

The trades depicted range from the shirtless “Dhoby” (a person who does laundry) to the well-dressed “Dubash” or translator. They show a variety of



different sartorial conventions, including that of the Hindu mystic, or Pundarum. Particular care and attention has been paid to the different fabrics, with minute detail given to rendering patterns and textures. Two of the pictures also include the wife of the tradesman, the chuckler (cobbler) and the oil monger. In both cases they are in similar poses, handing their husbands an implement of their craft.

LONDON BOOK FAIR

## Looking for Love in Early Napoleonic France

**7** [VILLIAUME (Claude).] Extrait du porte-feuille de M. Villiaume, précédé d'un opuscule sur son agence et ses mariages.

Sole edition. Livre 1er [all published]. 8vo. Original printed wrappers, small chip to spine, a little edgewear, paper flaws on two leaves. iv, 5–62pp. Paris, chez M. Villiaume, 1813. £750

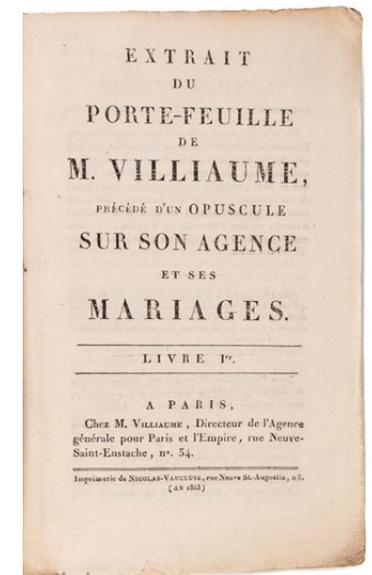
An excellent copy of this rare pamphlet, one of the more intriguing stories to emerge from the Napoleonic wars.

Born in 1780, Claude Villiaume's career began in the army, though his involvement in a plot to assassinate Napoleon led to a lengthy spell in the asylum at Charenton. (In 1814, he published an account of this time: *Mes Détentions comme prisonnier d'Etat sous le gouvernement du Buonaparte* ...) It was during his incarceration that the idea of match-making occurred to him and, making use with what he had, immediately set about trying to marry the other inmates off to each other. Undeterred by his early failures, upon release he began advertising in *Petites Affiches* which was the only Paris newspaper to carry personal ads.

Before long, what was apparently France's first marriage agency had offices on the rue Neuve-Saint-Eustache, trading as the Agence Générale et Centrale pour Paiset l'Empire. In need of something more substantial than ads in the press and posters on the street, this pamphlet — the wrapper title is *Mariages par Correspondance* — provides an excellent overview of the business. It includes a prospectus and a selection of (extraordinary) letters from people hoping to find a suitable partner. The majority of his clients were military personnel and Villiaume's success was such that within a decade the enterprise had become international and, tellingly, he was satirised in the contemporary press.

Andrea Mansker deftly summarises Villiaume's enterprise: "Offering to serve as a conduit for men and women who pursued love anonymously in the *Petites affiches*, he skilfully marketed his "marriages by the classifieds" to lonely, uprooted individuals throughout imperial France. Villiaume pitched his unions as part of a new commercial and social world of movement in Paris. He sought to facilitate the circulation of capital and people by forging family alliances and love matches across multiple social and geographic borders. By linking marital choice and courtship to the vagaries of consumer capitalism, the agent transformed marriage into a form of commercial exchange associated with the new urban values of abundance, pleasure, and social mobility."

Mansker, A., "Marriages by the Petites Affiches":



Advertising Love, Marital Choice, and Commercial Matchmaking in Napoléon's Paris' in *French Historical Studies* Vol. 41, No. 1 (2018), p.1.  
OCLC locates four copies at Cornell, NYPL, Geneva, and the BnF.

### *An Early View of Sierra Leone*

#### **8** DUNCAN (Edward) & MCARTHUR (John). **Sierra Leone.**

This Plate is respectfully dedicated by Permission to The Right Honble Lord Gambier G.C.B. &c. &c. &c. by his most obedient & humble Servant J.Mc Arthur.

Hand-coloured aquatint measuring 570 by 710mm (sheet size) and the plate mark 440 by 670mm. A clean copy in an archival mount. London, W.J. Huggins, c. 1820. £3,500\*

A sweeping topographical view of the coast of Sierra Leone from the water. This early depiction of the colony shows it alive with industry and its central purpose noted with the inclusion of the Liberated African Office and Zachary Macaulay.

Stretching from Susan's Bay on the left to St George's Bay, it shows a large ship in the foreground with four men in a canoe rowing toward it. The key running beneath the image picks out: Susan Point Battery, Susan's Bay, Mr William's House, Mr. Carr, Mr. Fothergill, Governors Steps & House, Commissarial Stores, Z. Macaulay & Co, Church, Fish market, Liberated African Office, Jail, Watering place, and St Georges Bay.

Edward Duncan (1803–82) followed in his father's footsteps and enjoyed a distinguished career as an engraver and watercolour painter. Before setting out on his own, he apprenticed under Robert Havell Sr, and specialised in maritime



subjects. He worked for William John Huggins (whose daughter, Bertha, he married) as well as the *Illustrated London News*. He was a member of the Royal Institution and later the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. He spent his entire life in London.



### *Including Lord Byron's Funeral Oration*

#### **9** WADDINGTON (George). **A Trip to Greece in 1823 & 1824.**

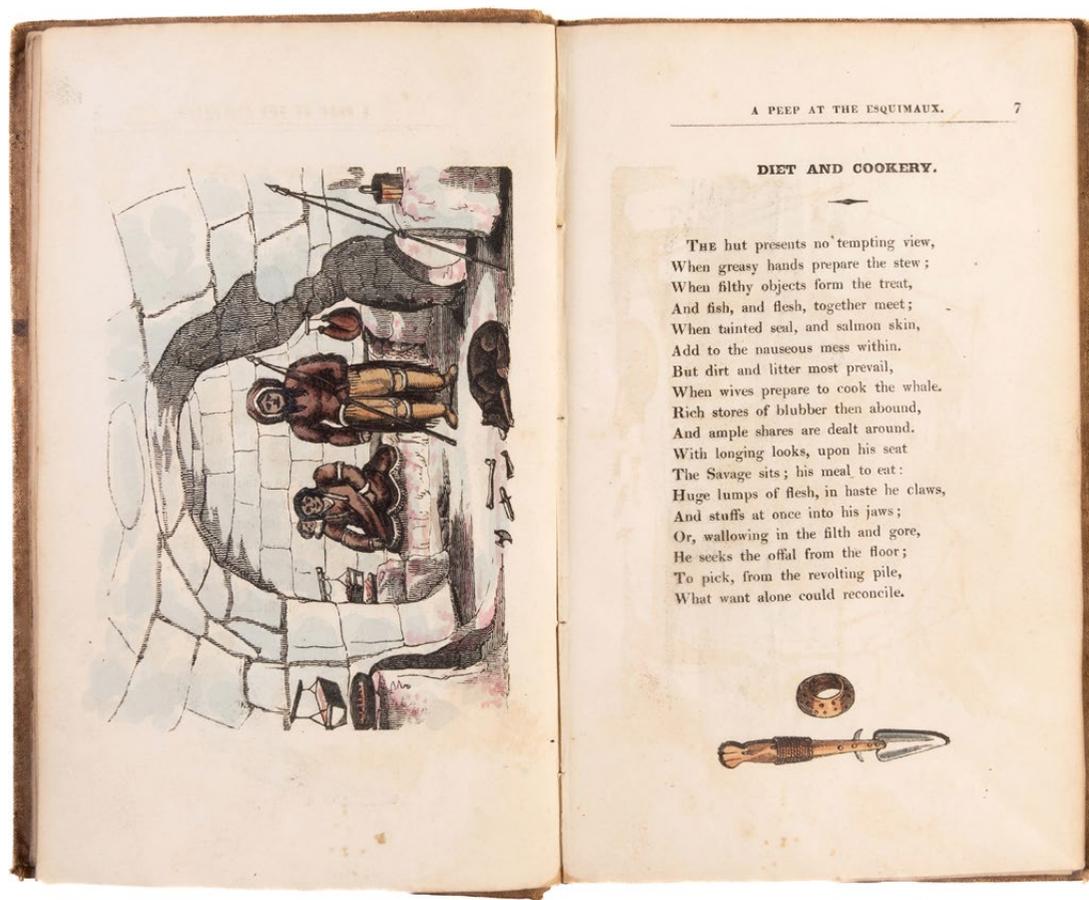
First edition. Folding engraved map of Greece and plan of the Acropolis. 8vo. Uncut in original blue-grey boards, brown paper spine renewed, remnants of original paper label. Offsetting from the map to title-page and verso of half-title. With neat early ownership inscriptions in pencil to front pastedown and in ink to title. [viii], lix, [iv], 248,[1]pp. London, John Murray, 1825. £1,500

This copy is inscribed: "J. Shipley Esq(?) from the/Book Society January(?) 9. 1826" and in ink to half title "Elisabeth B. Pith(?)" and ink to title "Elisabeth B Pith (again?) J. Shipley"

"This work is a valuable description of Greece during the revolution. Waddington is not a philhellene but neither is he a turcophile. His account is objective and realistic, with an awareness of the problems which existed ... Waddington was later dean of Durham Cathedral; his small collection of books was sold there in 1869" (Blackmer).

Lord Byron's funeral oration is included in an appendix "extemporized and delivered by M. Spyron Trikoupes. Composed as the Greek Publisher declares, in the space of three or four hours."

cf. *Blackmer*, 1755 for the second edition.



*The Rare First Edition*

**10** [LOVE (Mary), or LYON (Lucy).] *A Peep at the Esquimaux or Scenes on the Ice. To which is annexed a Polar Pastoral.*

First edition. 20 full-page engraved colour illustrations & 20 vignettes. Small 8vo. Original pink cloth with printed paper labels, faded and worn, frayed at head and tailcap, some faint pencil marks inside. viii, 58, [4ads]pp. London, H.R. Thomas, 1825. £3,500

The first two editions of this work were issued with hand-coloured plates. The charming illustrations are derived from a variety of sources and show igloo manufacture, costume, arts and crafts etc. While copies of the second edition are occasionally found for sale, this first edition is scarce especially in its original cloth binding with both printed labels.

The work is generally attributed to Lucy Lyon, the wife of the polar explorer, George Francis Lyon. However, others believe it is by Mary Love, a native Canadian. *Lande 2066; Osborne I, 75.*

*Early Antarctic Orders*

**11** FOSTER (Captain Henry). [Ms. document concerning store checking and accounts.]

Holograph ms. in ink. Single sheet. 4to. Some minor spotting but very good. On board H.M. Sloop *Chanticleer*, Deception Harbour, South Shetland, [Antarctic Peninsula], 31 January, 1829. £2,500\*

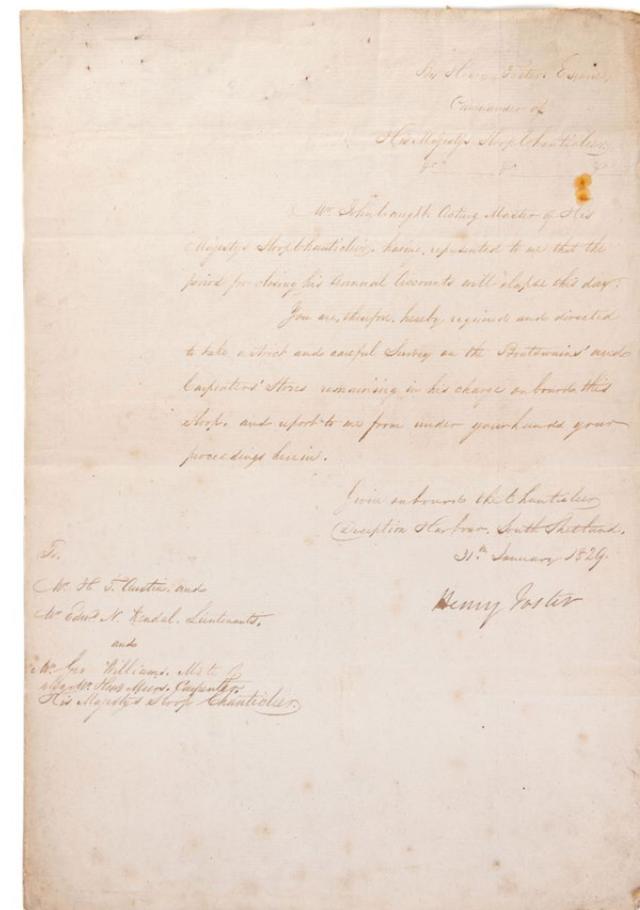
A lovely piece of ephemera from the voyage of the HMS *Chanticleer* under command of Captain Henry Foster. This scientific voyage primarily explored the Southern Atlantic, especially the South Shetland Islands. Forster was to keep busy “charting the coasts, taking magnetic measurements, ascertaining the direction of the principal ocean currents in both hemispheres, and determining the ellipticity of the earth by gravitational observations” (Howgego). The voyage departed Falmouth on 3 May 1828 and stopped at Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video and Staten Island en route to the South Shetlands. It returned home via the Cape of Good Hope, Ascension Island, and the Caribbean.

Issued in Antarctic waters, this order instructed the acting master, John Caught, to “take a strict and careful survey on the Boatswain’s and Carpenter’s stores remaining in his charge on board this sloop, and report to me ...” 1829 was still in the earliest phase of nineteenth-century Antarctic exploration, initiated by Fabian Bellingshausen in 1819. The second phase commenced a decade later when the likes of Jules Dumont d’Urville, James Clark Ross, and Charles Wilkes, all pushed south beyond the Shetlands towards the continent itself.

It was at Deception Island that Foster took “measurements and [collected] for the first time reliable and exact information on the islands to the south of Cape Horn” (*ibid*).

Manuscript material from this period of Antarctic discovery is very rare on the market.

*Howgego II, F16.*





### *A Beautiful Image*

#### **12** LEWIN (Thomas). A Gang-gang Cockatoo (*Callocephalon fimbriatum*).

Body colour, water colour with touches of gum arabic, and pen and grey ink on paper watermarked J. Watman. Measuring 440 by 330mm. Framed and glazed. Signed and dated "l.r. D & P by Thos. Lewin 1829?" Incribed in brown ink verso: "Species from New Holland (very scarce) Lewin. [And in pencil] Drawn and painted /from Nature and Correct/ siz Colours and all Honors(?) Lewin Jany 18. 1829." [London, 1829]. £32,500\*

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.

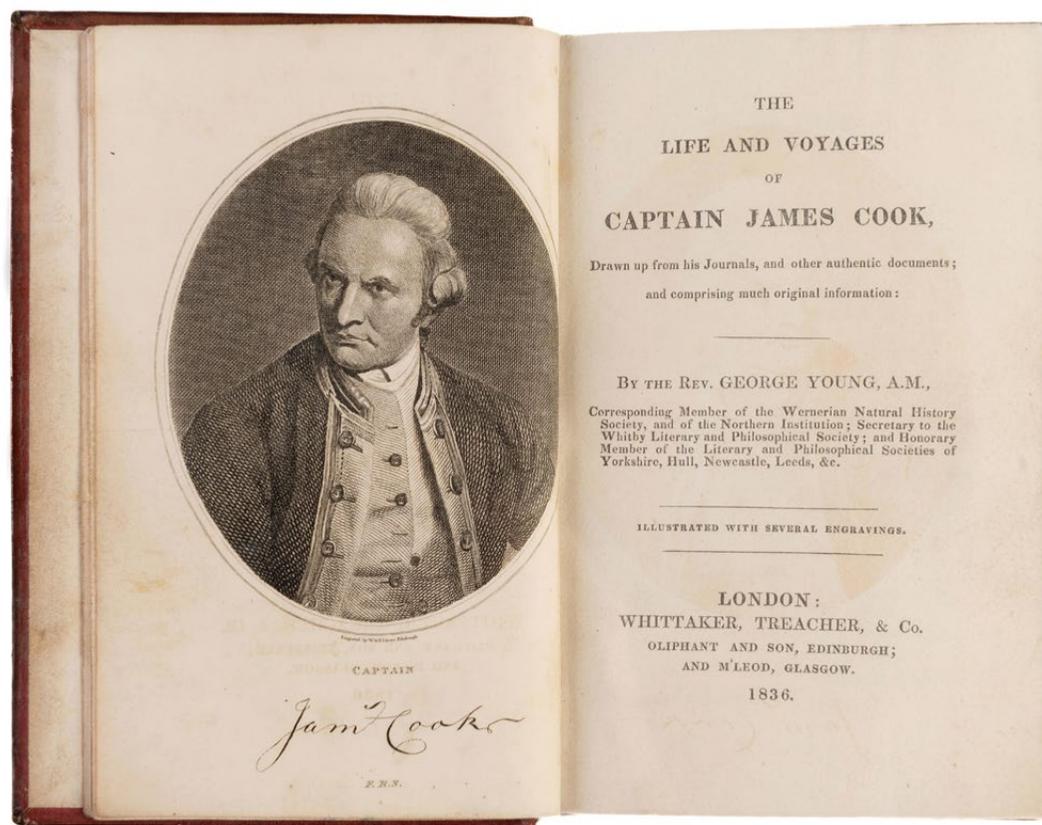
The gang-gang cockatoo inhabits the south-west coastal regions of Australia — Victoria, the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and the southern part of NSW. It is the faunal emblem of the ACT. The first specimen of the gang-gang cockatoo was sighted (and shot) in 1801 on Churchill Island by one of the crew from *The Lady Nelson*, which was on a coastal surveying voyage under the command of James Grant. The artist's brother, John Lewin, was actually on that voyage. However, he travelled 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. His clearly talented sons, John William and Thomas, who were also collectors and illustrators, helped their father with the second edition of *Birds of Great Britain ...* Just as John and Thomas worked together on their father's work, they continued this relationship while John was abroad.

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 landscapes, portraits of settlers, and miniatures, he painted much of the environment around him, including portraits of Australian Aborigines, and studies of 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*.

ODNB clarifies the brothers' working relationship: "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." 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.

Olsen, Penny, *Feather and Brush: Three Centuries of Australian Bird Art* (Melbourne, 2001) p42; Nevill, Richard, *Mr. J. W. Lewin, Painter and Naturalist*. (Sydney, 2012).



### *The Best Early Life of Cook*

**13** [COOK (Capt. James).] YOUNG (Rev. George). **The Life and Voyages of Captain James Cook, Drawn up from his Journals, and other authentic Documents and comprising much original material.**

First edition. Engraved portrait frontispiece, 5 woodcut plates & 2 woodcuts to text. 8vo. Very good in contemporary calf, morocco label to spine, gilt,

marbled edges, extremities a little rubbed, some spotting. xii, 466, [2ads]pp. London, Whittaker, Treacher & Co., [printed in Whitby], 1836. £2,500

Very scarce. Just a handful of copies have appeared at auction.

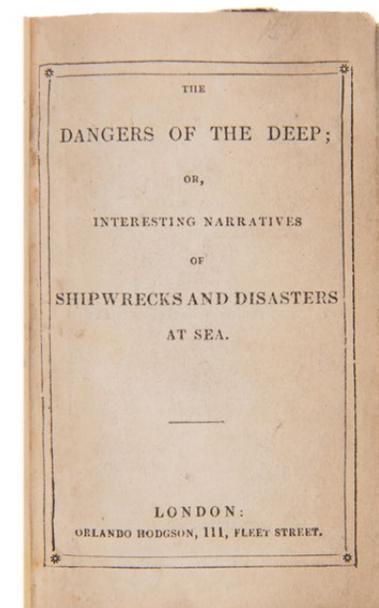
Young writes in the preface: "Several original anecdotes, unpublished letters, and other valuable materials for history, have been procured, through intercourse with his relations, friends and acquaintances, including one or two surviving school companions ... This volume is not a mere abridgement, or compilation; but an original work, the result of much labour, and patient investigation". Young was considered by Arthur Kitson to be the foremost authority on Cook's early life. Rosove identifies five variants. This one was issued without the 6pp subscribers list. Rosove 363, (c) "very rare"; Beddie, 122; Hill, 1925; Holmes, 87; Not in Ferguson, not in Forbes.

### *Charming Chapbook Editions*

**14** HODGSON (Orlando), publisher. **The Dangers of the Deep; or, interesting narratives of shipwrecks and disasters at sea.**

15 parts numbered 1-17, 6 and 9 not bound with this collection. 15 hand-coloured folding plates, one per part. 16mo. Original brown diced cloth, gilt to spine faded, manuscript paper label to spine, expertly recased. Plates trimmed a little close on lower edge, catching a few characters from some titles. Armorial bookplate to front pastedown of Alan B. Lethbridge. [24opp]. London, Orlando Hodgson, [1836-1844]. £3,500

A wonderful set of Hodgson's scarce shipwreck chapbooks. Sold as individual numbers, this significant group collects 15 of the first 17 titles. Orlando Hodgson specialised in satirical and popular print, and the dramatic frontispieces illustrating each of these works are deliciously gruesome examples of the penny blood genre. In some cases they also reference other works of art — the print illustrating chapbook number 2, *An account of the shipwreck of the Medusa Frigate*, is clearly derived from the 1818-19 French Romantic painting by Théodore Géricault, 'The Raft of the Medusa'. Other examples include scenes of blood drinking and cannibalism amongst marooned sailors, as well as murder and mutiny, and naturally, piracy.



The parts included are:

1. Animated and Affecting Narrative of the loss of the H.M.S. *Phoenix* of Cuba in the year 1780. 2. An account of the shipwreck of the *Medusa* Frigate., 3. Loss of the *Halsewell* East Indiaman, on the coast of England, 1786., 4. Loss of the *Centaur* Man-of-War, in the year 1782., 5. An Account of the occurrences on board of the *Francis and Mary*, lost in her Passage from St. John's, February, 1825., 7. The Sufferings of Six Deserters, During their passage in a whale boat from the island of St. Helena to Brazil., 8. Shipwreck of the *St Catherine.*, 10. Shipwreck of the *Jonge Thomas*, a Dutch East Indiaman, at the Cape of Good Hope, June 2, 1773., 11. Extraordinary Famine in the American ship *Peggy*, on her return from the Azures to New York, in 1765., 12. Loss of the *Nottingham Galley*; and sufferings, preservation, and Deliverance of the Crew., 13. Narrative of the loss of the Brig *Tyrrel.*, 14. The Destruction of His Majesty's ship, *Queen Charlotte.*, 15. Shipwreck of the *Aeneas.*, 16. Perilous adventures of Four Russian Sailors., 17. Loss of the *Queen*, East Indiaman.



LONDON BOOK FAIR



*“Drawing and Etching, which Interests and Amuses Me so Much”*

**15** QUEEN VICTORIA. Album including one pencil drawing and four etchings.

Pencil sketch inscribed “Victoria Regina delt. A.D. 1839” measuring 185 by 150mm and four original etchings after Queen Victoria (3 etched by Victoria, the other by Albert) and a lithograph by L. Dalton after a drawing by Queen Victoria. Folio. Contemporary half red morocco over pebbled cloth, later dust jacket, a.e.g. Windsor Castle, 1839–1845. £15,000

MAGGS BROS LTD



Albert sculps 24/1841.

Do laßt mich scheinenen bis ich werde  
 zieht mir das weiße Kleid nicht aus K. K.

Goethe.

*Mignon*

An intimate gift from the young Queen Victoria to her Lady-in-Waiting, Francis Countess of Gainsborough (1814–1885). In 1839, she described her as “almost the best of all my Ladies ... so sensible, kind, and merry.”

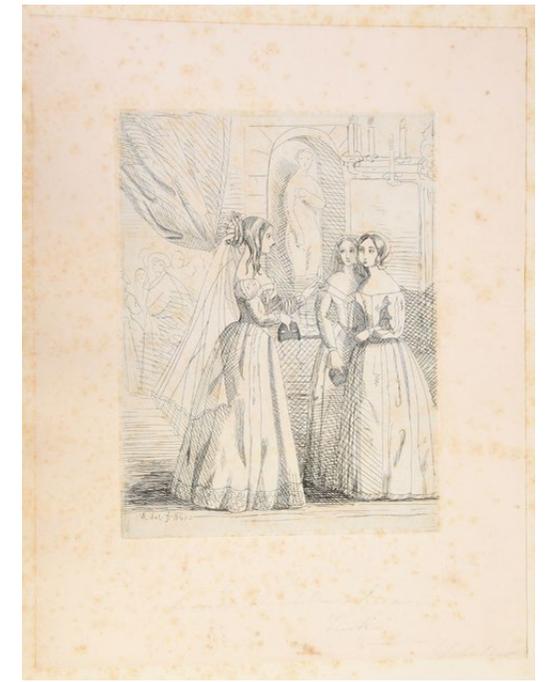
Queen Victoria was an enthusiastic amateur artist and took up etching in 1839, introducing it to her husband the next year. Taught by Edwin Landseer and George Hayter, the royal couple produced 87 etchings, with proofs produced on a small press at Windsor Castle. “The etchings offer a picture of the interests of the royal couple in their early married years. The prince had a keen interest in art and the Old Masters; he introduced Queen Victoria to German romantic literature and Goethe and Schiller in particular. Prince Albert read to the Queen from Schiller’s works. Their family absorbed them and the children and dogs play an important role in the etching subject-matter” (The British Museum). That influence is shown here with “Mignon” being a scene from Goethe.

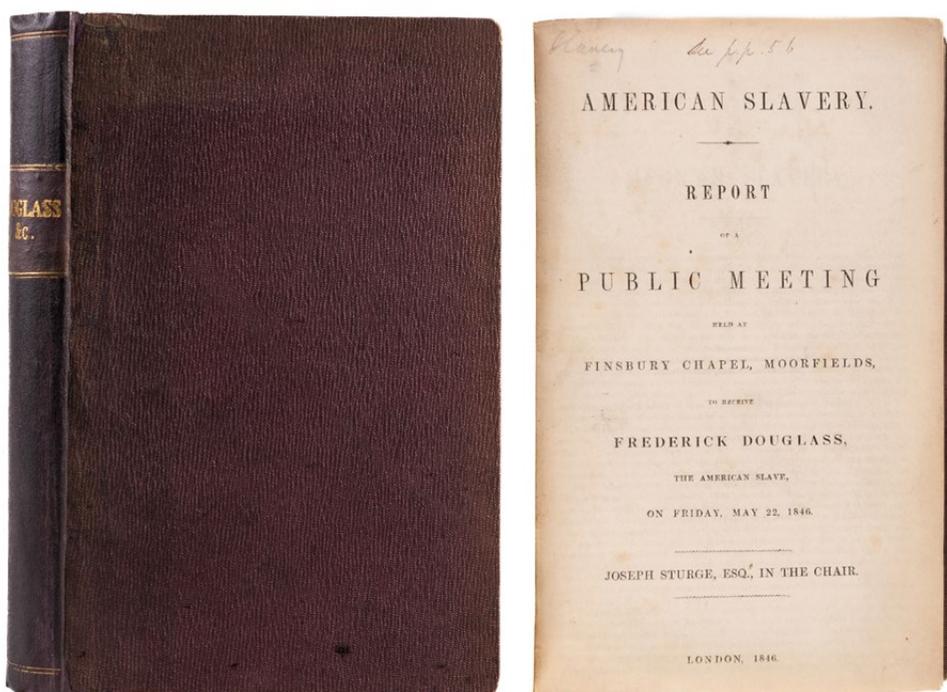
The signed drawing is possibly a preparatory study for Scott-Elliott 3, being an etching of Ada with two figures above, the figure at the top left being a woman in profile with a veil. The four etchings are as follows: “Victoria [Princess Royal with her nurse]” (Scott-Elliott 35); “Victoria [Princess Royal seated with a ball]” (Scott-Elliott 41); “Mignon” (Scott-Elliott 78); and “3 women standing two holding masks” (Scott-Elliott 24). The lithograph is titled “Victoria, Albert & Alice” and is dated 1845.

While examples of Victoria’s art and etchings appear on the market from time to time, it’s rare to have an album including both.

**Provenance:** gift from Queen Victoria to her Lady-in-Waiting, Francis Countess of Gainsborough; Sotheran’s 1904; private American collection.

Scott-Elliott, A.H., “The Etchings by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert” in *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, Vol. 65, No. 3 (March, 1961), pp.139–153.





*A Sammelband of 15 Abolitionist Pamphlets*

**16** DOUGLASS (Frederick) et al. **American Slavery. Report of a Public Meeting held at Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields, to receive Frederick Douglass, the American Slave, on Friday, May 22, 1846.** Joseph Sturge Esq. in the Chair.

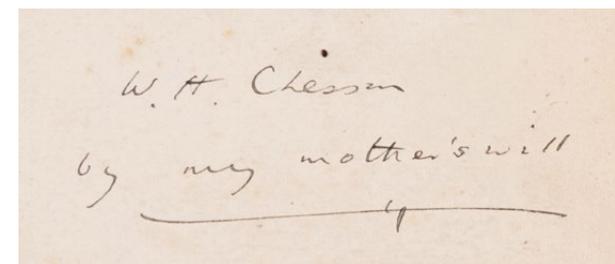
First separate edition. 8vo. 24pp London, 1846. [*Bound with:*] 14 other pamphlets on slavery, with a contemporary manuscript contents list. Purple cloth covered boards, rebaked, contemporary ownership inscription. London and elsewhere, 1846–1865. £5,000

This substantial sammelband provides an excellent insight into the British anti-slavery movement. Although the 1833 Emancipation Act was more than a decade old, slavery continued in the United States.

1846 was an important year for Frederick Douglass. By this stage, he'd already escaped slavery, had risen to prominence as a public speaker and activist and had published his autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, Written by Himself* (Boston, 1845). The work was so popular, selling over 30,000 copies, that it generated fears for his safety. Although the Fugitive Slave Act was four years away, Douglass remained at large and vulnerable to slave-catchers. As such, he embarked on a tour of England to promote abolition in the United States. This spectacular act of audacity lasted twenty months and had him "lecturing to wildly enthusiastic audiences in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Douglass

broadened his reform perspective, grew in confidence, and became increasingly self-reliant during this time. English antislavery friends eventually raised the funds necessary to purchase his freedom from the Aulds and permit his return home. They also collected monies to allow him to begin his own antislavery newspaper in the United States" (ANB).

The report of his appearance at Finsbury Chapel in North London is reasonably well-held in institutions though is recorded just once at auction (Swann 2010). This is its first separate printing and its introduction notes how eager people were to hear Douglass speak: "The meeting was convened after three days' notice only, but so intense was the interest excited, that every part of this large edifice was crowded to suffocation."



It's possible that this volume belonged to Wilfred Hugh Chesson (1870–1953) who was the son of the noted anti-slavery campaigner, Frederick Chesson (1833–88) assistant secretary to the Aborigines Protection Society and active in the London Emancipation Committee. Wilfred Chesson was novelist, critic and reader for T. Fisher Unwin and an early champion of Joseph Conrad. A full list of titles is available on request.

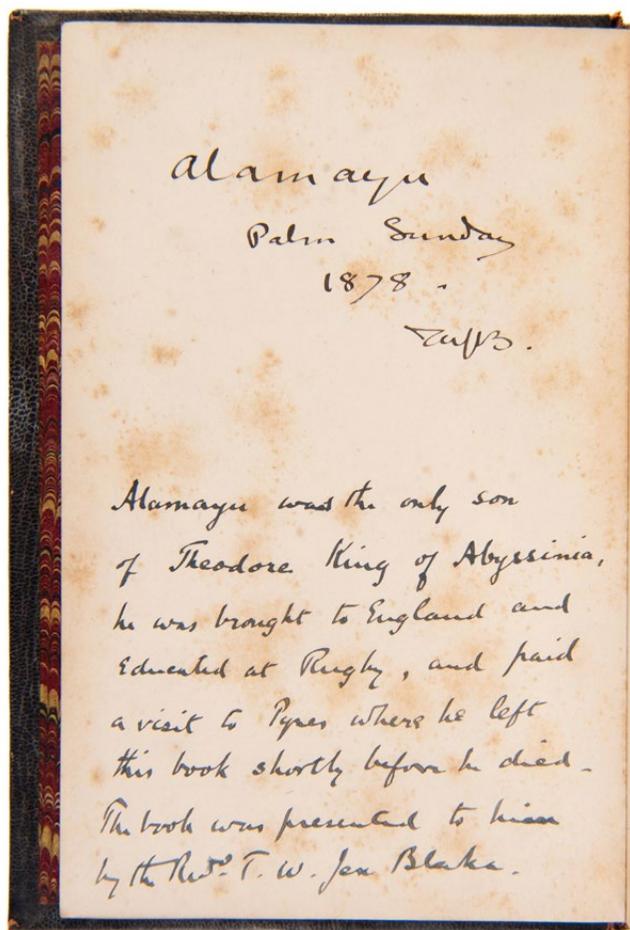
*Prince Alamayu's Copy*

**17** [PRINCE ALAMAYU.] KEBLE (John). **The Christian Year.**

First edition thus. 8vo. Contemporary black morocco, spine gilt, a.e.g., slightly rubbed, bookplate to front pastedown, inscribed on the front free endpaper. xxii, 383, [1]pp. Oxford and London, James Parker & Co., 1873. £1,250

Inscribed on the front free endpaper by Alamayu's guardian: "Alamayu Palm Sunday 1878 TWJB."

A poignant memento belonging to Prince Alamayu (1861–79). He was the son of Emperor Theodore of Abyssinia against whom Robert Napier led the 1868 British Expedition to Abyssinia. The expedition concluded with Theodore committing suicide and thus Alamayu was placed under the care of Captain Tristram Speedy and his wife Cornelia, who lived on the Isle of Wight. He was introduced to Queen Victoria who took a great interest in his life.



Alamayu was educated at Lockers Park School and in March, 1872 (just before his eleventh birthday) at Cheltenham under the care of principal Thomas Jex-Blake (1832–1915). Their relationship was such that when Jex-Blake moved to Rugby, Alamaya came with him. This book was given to Alamayu on the eve of him attending Sandhurst (which would prove to be a miserable year). He went from there to study with Cyril Ransome (one of his tutors at Cheltenham) at Far Headingley, Leeds, where he almost immediately contracted pleurisy and passed away six weeks later on 14 November 1879. On the 21st of that month Queen Victoria attended his burial at Windsor Castle. Also present were Captain Speedy, Cyril Ransome, General Napier and Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the Exchequer.

There is a second, longer inscription, presumably by Stafford Northcote:; first Earl of Iddesleigh “Alamayu was the only son of Theodore King of Abyssinia, he was brought to England and educated at Rugby, and paid a visit to Pynes where he left this book shortly before he died. This book was presented to him by the Revd. T.W. Jex Blake.” Pynes was the Northcote family home and the Earl was an advocate of the Abyssinian expedition.

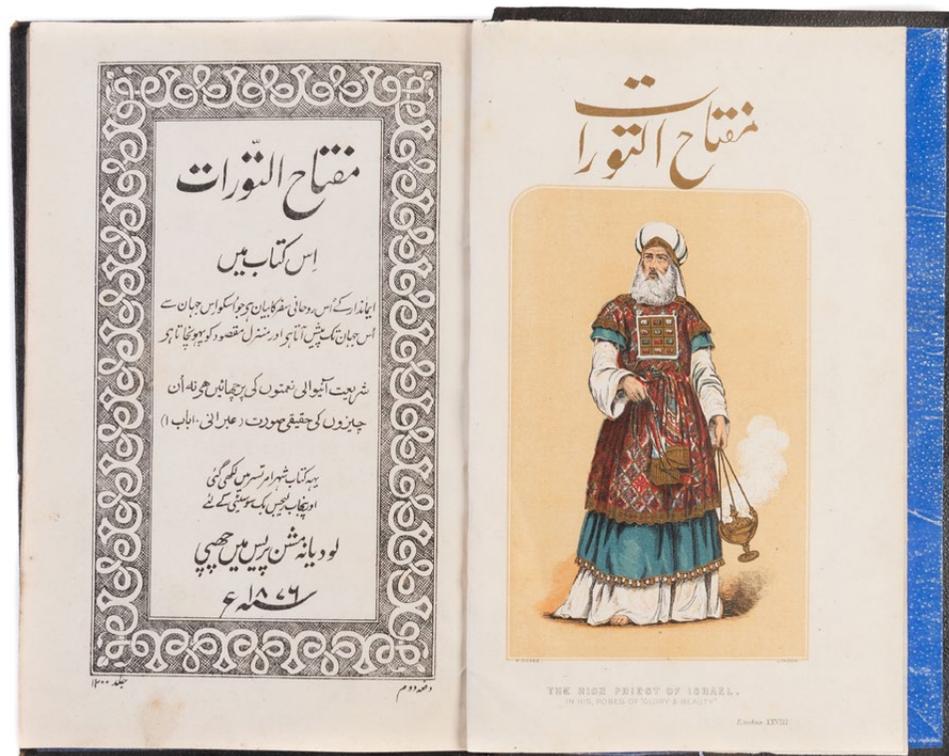
*Illustrated with Exported Chromolithographs*

**18** CLARK (Robert). Miftah al-Taurit. [Key to the Torah.]

Second edition? Chromolithograph frontispiece (overprinted with Urdu title in gold), eleven chromolithograph plates and a full-page lithograph to recto of final leaf. 8vo. Original black pebble-grain cloth, Urdu title in gilt to front cover, original cobalt blue endpapers, red-speckled edges; binding slightly rubbed, corners bumped, otherwise very good. Small section of loss to bottom margin of final leaf, rest of interior very good. 151, [1]pp. Ludhiana, Mission Press, 1876. £950

A handsomely produced book on the Torah, printed at the Ludhiana Mission Press and written by the pioneering CMS missionary Robert Clark (1825–1900). It is a rare example of a Mission Press title embellished with exported lithographs — the present plates being from the London studio of William Dickes, who was at the forefront of chromolithographic printing in England.

Clark arrived in Ludhiana in 1851 as one of the first two CMS missionaries to be sent to the province. He worked with the already-established American Presbyterians and clearly adopted publishing as one of his duties in the 1870s, producing several works, including an Urdu hymnal and Urdu commentaries on St. Matthew’s Gospel (both Ludhiana, Mission Press, 1875).



Miftah al-Taurit, published a year later in 1876, appears to be an educational text, commenting on and translating passages from the first five books of the Hebrew Bible. It is notable for its illustrations, which exemplify one of the ways that Christian missionary presses in India tried to make their publications more desirable in the mid-nineteenth century. Dickes' glowing gold-highlighted chromolithographs were almost certainly sent from his Farringdon Road studio as loose plates and then bound into the texts on arrival in Ludhiana. (This can be gauged from the fact that only the frontispiece has any over-printing in Urdu.)

**Rare.** OCLC locates just one copy, recorded in the South Asia Union Catalogue Project (specific institution not provided). Although LibraryHub and the online British Library catalogue do not show any copies there are two in the BL (ex-BML and ex-IOL). The BML catalogue states that this was the second edition.

### *Women's Concentration Camp in the Boer War*

#### **19** A.D.L. [LUCKHOFF (August Daniel).] **Woman's Endurance.**

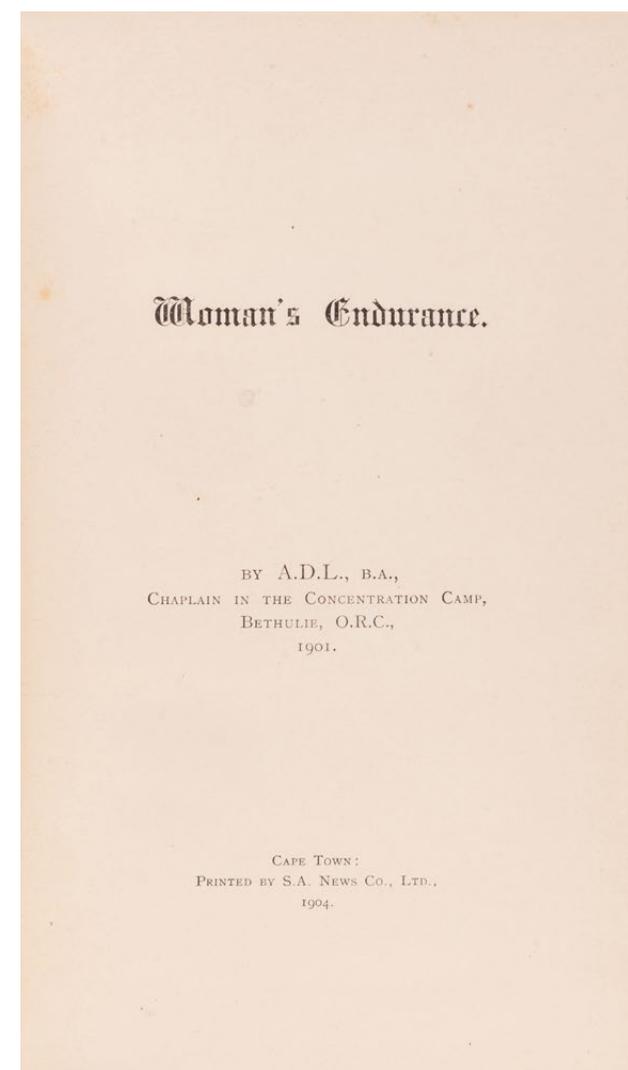
First edition. 8vo. Original blue cloth, gilt title to upper board, typewritten label to spine. cloth a little rubbed with small hole apparent on spine, label chipped, a little rubbed, hinge starting. Overall however a very good and sound copy of a scarce title. [4], 67pp. Cape Town, Printed by S.A. News Co. Ltd., 1904. £650

#### **A very rare account of life inside a Boer War women's concentration camp.**

August Daniel Luckhoff (1874–1963) served as chaplain to the interned women and children of the Bethulie Camp in South Africa. Following the British invasion of the Dutch-descended Cape colonies in 1900, the Bethulie camps were created in April 1901 and located in the Southern Free State. They housed members of the Boer Republic and had a reputation for appalling conditions. As a result, there were high mortality rates amongst the internees — in less than a year Luckhoff performed 500 funerals.

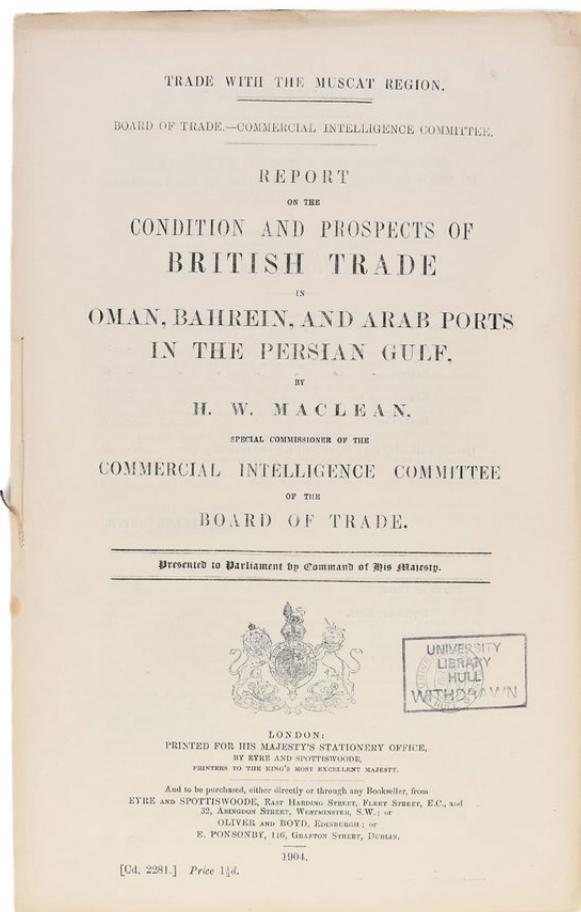
The present work takes the form of a diary, with dated entries between August 21 and October 24 1901. The suffering of children is at the forefront of the record, and the brusque, unedited nature of the entries adds a sense of harrowing immediacy. The Second Anglo-Boer War was particularly blighted by disease amongst soldiers and civilians alike, with far more casualties resulting from poor sanitation and epidemics than the conflict itself. The civilian toll was brutal, and nowhere would it have been felt more keenly than in the camps, where close quarters and poor supplies allowed contagions to spread rapidly.

Luckhoff did not emerge unscathed: in an afterword following his final entry he describes a total mental breakdown which requires he be invalided out of the camp. A table in the notes that follow gives the monthly mortality rate of the camp, totalling over 1300 for the period between May 1901 and March 1902.



The preface to the text is signed D. de Villiers, the secretary of the Boer War Relief Committee, and the sentiment of the text that follows lacks any trace of partisanship. From the introduction: “this work is a tribute to Woman's Endurance, and that it presents in the story of that endurance, and the fortitude of the Dutch women and children, one of the nobler aspects of the late war. And is this not plea enough? Cannot we sometimes forget the inevitable political aspect of things and see beyond into the human?”

This book is rare. Alongside copies in South African libraries, LibraryHub and OCLC find four in US (Pritzker Military, Duke, U. Washington, U. Wisconsin Madison); three in UK (N.L. Wales, U. Warwick, U. Cambridge); and one in the Netherlands. **No copy in the BL.**



*Rare Report on the Trade of Oman*

**20** [OMAN] [BOARD OF TRADE]. MACLEAN (H.W.) Trade with the Muscat Region. Report on the Condition and Prospects of British Trade in Oman, Bahrein, and Arab Ports in the Persian Gulf. [Cd. 2281].

First edition. Folio. Sewn as issued, extremities dusty and slightly fragile, otherwise very good. Stamp and withdrawn stamp of the University of Hull to cover-title. 10pp. London, Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1904. £1,250

A highly interesting report. Maclean travelled to Muscat in February, 1904 and made detailed notes on the trade of Oman (imports, exports, coinage, weights, freight and course of trade). He then visited Bahrain and gathered information on its increasing trade, before returning to Karachi via Bushire and Kuwait.

The notes on Bahrain provide a valuable insight into its economy less than thirty years before the discovery of oil.

Rare. No copies in LibraryHub. OCLC locates just one, at the University of Erfurt.

*Plan for a Novel: Written during the Terra Nova Expedition*

**21** LEVICK (Staff Surgeon G. Murray). [Manuscript outline of a novel.]

Autograph manuscript in pencil. 4to. 3pp. Slight soiling from fingerprints grubby with seal oil and old folds. In a custom made blue cloth solander box with gilt title. Antarctica, [Evans Cove], 1912. £12,500\*

**A remarkable survival.** Like many of the soldiers, who just a handful of years later would bide their time in the trenches writing poetry and producing mimeographed newspapers, the explorers of the Heroic Age also kept busy with literary pursuits. *The South Polar Times* published on the *Discovery* expedition was followed by the *Nimrod* expedition's *Aurora Australis* — both of which were filled with sketches, skits, and stories. This manuscript proves that Scott's *Terra Nova* expedition was no different.

George Murray Levick (1876–1956) was appointed surgeon and zoologist on Scott's *Terra Nova* expedition. He served as second in command under Victor Campbell on the Northern Party. While the Polar Party made their journey south, the Northern Party was instructed to explore the King Edward VII Land. However, unable to find a suitable point to disembark, they made for the Victoria Land coast. Due to inclement weather and heavy pack ice, the *Terra Nova* was unable to collect them and so they were forced to over-winter at Evans Cove with just four weeks rations, which they immediately supplemented with the penguins and seals they caught. They constructed an igloo on Inexpressible Island, which included a bath-room and a blubber stove. It remains one of the most remarkable feats of survival in the Heroic Age and Levick's skill as a doctor, diplomat, and psychologist played a significant role in their survival.

Katherine Lambert's account of the Northern Party, recalls how winter evenings were spent and describes the manuscript we have here: "After the evening hoosh had been consumed and diarists' work was done, Levick read a chapter or two of a book aloud to the others, recumbent in their bags ... A picture is conjured up of the five men listening intently in the darkened cave pierced by pinpricks of light, the two cooks resting their poor sore eyes and Levick straining to make out the words in the fitful gloom ... Levick, whose literary bent was to find an outlet in his book on Adelie penguins, started to compose a 'tale of adventure' set 'in the East of the Mediterranean, where a battleship lies at anchor in Voulah Bay, on the coast of Asia Minor'. The two heroes are an impoverished submariner (representing the ratings) and a moustachioed soldier (the officers); a fig tree provides scenery and a beetle rolling a piece of wood uphill an Aesop element. The story owes its setting to Levick's experiences aboard *HMS Bulwark*, flagship of the Mediterranean Fleet, and their current expedition also puts in an appearance."

Ever busy, it was during this time (1910–12) that Levick gathered the information required to complete his work on the Adelie penguin *Antarctic Penguins*

The chief characters cast for this tale of adventure, are a sub-lieutenant of the Royal Navy and a subaltern of marines, with the first woman. Having thus briefly introduced them, I will drop their high sounding official titles, and speak of them in future on the language of the Elect, as the Sub and the Young Soldier. The chief properties used in the drama are, I think, a revolver, a pocket knife and a flask of Whiskey.

The outfit lies on a pretty scene in the east of the Mediterranean, where some a battleship lies at anchor in Voulch Bay, on the coast of Asia Minor.

The morning, calm and sunny, and from a little distance there are no sounds to be heard but the occasional rattle of ~~chain~~ chains, and heavy thuds denoting the activities of the forenoon on board a man-o-war.

A whaler, with its five oarsmen, is pushed off from the after gangway and headed straight for the beach, about half a mile off, and in the stern sheets of the boat are seen the Sub and the Young Soldier. Who are off for a day ashore.

These two appear to be about the same age, but there are certain marked differences in their appearances. The first thing you notice is the closely cropped little moustache of the soldier, contrasting with the clean shaven lip of the Sub. The next thing is the ~~marked difference in the~~ disparity of their dress. Neither is exactly dressed - far from it - for their apparel is polyglot, to say the least of it, but they are dressed on two quite different principles, which are in themselves so characteristic of the Sub and Young Soldier in general, that the details are worth recording.

The Sub ~~divides~~ divides in the gunroom, where messing is cheap, and necessary expenses small, and in keeping with the slender pay of young officers, so that after paying his mess-bill each month, he has something left over to bless himself with.

The young Soldier on the other hand, although his pay is practically the same, messes in the wardroom, where expenses are much greater, in addition to which he struts himself off nothing. He likes the bit of something, and sees that he gets it.

Thus our young Soldier's "rig" ~~is~~ is composed of the remnants of several red suits of clothes, assembled for the occasion, rather as the decimated remnants of several regiments ~~might~~ are assembled encapstoned for a last gallant stand. Had the Stamp of the first class London tailor about it. He has an old fishing hat which had come from a ship in Peabody's, the coat of a well made tuxedo suit, which flannel trousers that which, though ancient, had been made for the masses, and good hunting boots, brown, and well polished. Kept, with some very expensive brand of boot cream which he used.

The Sub, could hardly be said to be dressed - he has merely clothed, and asked for nothing better. On his head was an old solar top hat, which had been passed on to him after its late owner had used it to bail out the gig during a recent "ferivaterig" sailing race, and which had not been pipe clayed since; an old blue serge jacket with two buttons gone from the front - flannel trousers, and for his feet, a pair of "pussier's clogs" - a ~~dark~~ chunky looking type of black shoe without a taccap, supplied for the paymaster's store, & deducted from your pay at the end of the month.

When the boat was some distance from the ship,

(1914). Having survived the winter, the Northern Party made their way back overland on September 30. They reached Cape Evans on November 7 where they learned the sad fate of Scott and the Polar Party.

Very rare: hardly any manuscript material such as this is found on the market. Lambert, K., *The Longest Winter ...* (University of Michigan, 2004) p.157.

*A Memento for Scott*

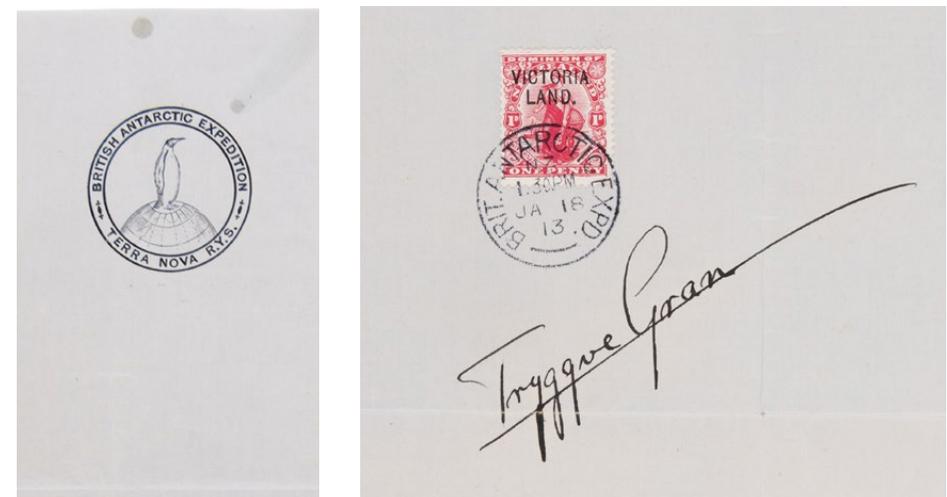
**22** GRAN (Tryggve). Signature with penny stamp.

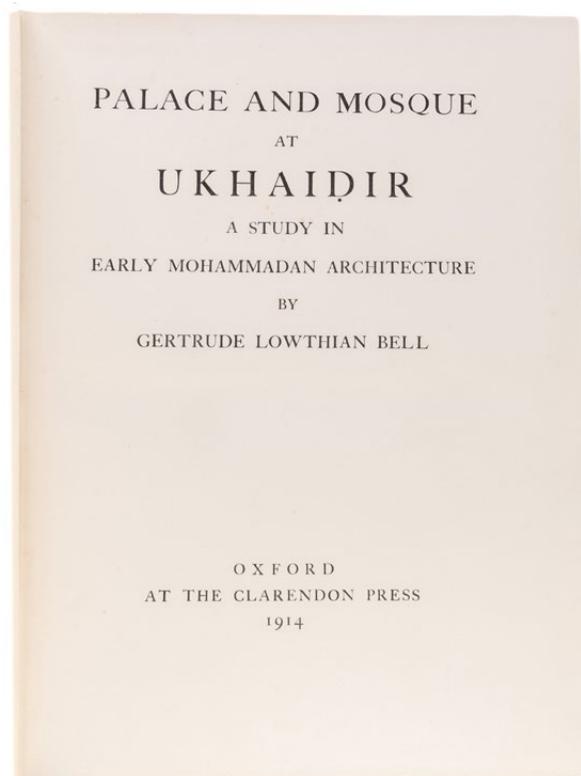
Affixed to an 8vo sheet British Antarctic Expedition stationery measuring 235 by 172mm and watermarked "Cambric." Old folds & a couple of spots. Overprinted New Zealand Dominion penny stamp "Victoria Land" franked on 18 January, 1913. £850\*

A poignant memento from Scott's Last Expedition. The 18th of January, 1913 was the day the *Terra Nova* rescued the Northern Party from McMurdo Sound. According to Francis Davies' account, it was also the day that the *Terra Nova's* crew were told of the fate of Scott and the Polar Party. More pertinently, Gran was a member of the team who, on 12 November 1912, discovered the bodies of Scott, Bowers, and Wilson in their tent just eleven miles south of One Ton Depot. Having removed the men's belongings, they left the bodies in place and built a cairn over them.

Tryggve Gran (1888-1980) was born in Bergen to a family of prosperous shipbuilders and, at the age of fourteen, decided to become a naval officer. He was interested in science and exploration and this led Fritjof Nansen to recommend him to Robert Scott, who was then in Norway preparing for his 1910-12 Antarctic expedition. Gran joined the expedition as a ski instructor, though spent 1911 helping lay depots for the Polar Party and in 1912 assisted Griffith Taylor's geological party.

On departing for the pole, Scott was appointed postmaster of Victoria Land and given 2400 overprinted stamps for use by expedition members. The penny stamps issued were either Dominion, as here, or Edward VII. Davies, Francis, *With Scott Before the Mast ...* (Reardon, 2020) p.121.





*An Essential Work on the Fortress of Al-Ukhaidir*

**23** BELL (Gertrude). **Palace and Mosque at Ukhaidir.**

First edition. 93 plates & 2 folding maps. Large 4to. A crisp copy in the publisher's oatmeal cloth, title gilt to upper board, t.e.g., presentation slip to front pastedown. xix, 180pp. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1914. £10,000

A lovely copy of this uncommon work, handsomely illustrated with Bell's photographs of the Fortress of Al-Ukhaidir, one of the most remarkable surviving examples of Abbasid architecture. It was presented to Lady George Campbell in a secretarial hand.

After graduating in Modern History from Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford in 1892, Gertrude Bell (1868–1926) engaged in a period of world travel that led to her first experiences of Arabia. Bell first visited the palace at Ukhaidir in 1909 as a part of an expedition to survey the Roman and Byzantine fortresses on the banks of the Euphrates in Mesopotamia, which gave her the material for one of her most important books, *Amurath to Amurath* (1911).

Just two years later, she made a second trip “to undertake a fuller survey of the palace of Ukhaidir, completing her initial sketches and drafts while exchanging notes with a German archaeological team [*Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft*] ...

[T]he palace on the west bank of the Euphrates, some 120 miles south-west of Baghdad, remains one of the finest surviving examples of early Islamic architecture. Ukhaidir had not been scientifically explored until 1908–9 when Louis Massignon published some preliminary notes in the *Bulletin de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* (March 1909) ... [Bell's] own findings were initially published in the *Hellenic Journal* (1910, pt 1, p. 69), a preliminary to her most important contribution to archaeology, a scholarly monograph, *The Palace and Mosque of Ukhaidir: a Study in Early Mohammadan Architecture* (1914). Ukhaidir was presented by Bell in her letters as a national symbol representing the historical continuity linking ancient Mesopotamia to modern Iraq” (ODNB).

*Palace and Mosque at Ukhaidir* is significantly different to many of Bell's best known works in that it is not a travelogue, but a rigorous archaeological study aimed at an academic readership. Though it was preceded by the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft's *Ocheïdir* (Leipzig, 1912) and later improved on by the works of K.A.C. Creswell, Bell's study was well-received and contained important findings, such as the correct identification of the structure's Mosque and a concave mihrab, which dated the complex to post 709 CE. Lisa Cooper stresses the degree to which her work provided a template for Creswell, and how certain aspects of the publication were arguably unmatched, such as the photographic plates: “his [Creswell's] photos duplicate, sometimes to a lesser effect, her detailed and informative shots.”

With the commencement of the Great War, Bell returned to England and worked in a special branch of the Red Cross, before being called to Egypt to join a team (including T. E. Lawrence) that was engaged in planning the Arab revolt and the creation of the Arab Bureau in Cairo. In 1916, she left Cairo and was employed as an Assistant Political Officer in Baghdad. It was there that she proved to be instrumental in establishing the national state of Mesopotamia (now known as Iraq) and instating Faisal as king. She continued to live in Baghdad until dying quite suddenly in 1926 (at the age of 57), leaving behind a legacy of remarkable service and the Baghdad Antiquities Museum, which she founded in that last year of her life.

**Scarce:** there are just three copies listed in auction records, Francis Edwards in 1944, then Sotheby's in 1998 and 2016.

**Provenance:** Lady George Campbell (née Sybil Lanscelles Alexander), 1860–1947. The inscription reads “To the Lady George Campbell with the kind regards of the author of the author 23rd May 1914”. The repetition of ‘of the author’ firmly bolsters the likelihood of it being in the hand of someone inscribing multiple copies on behalf of Bell.

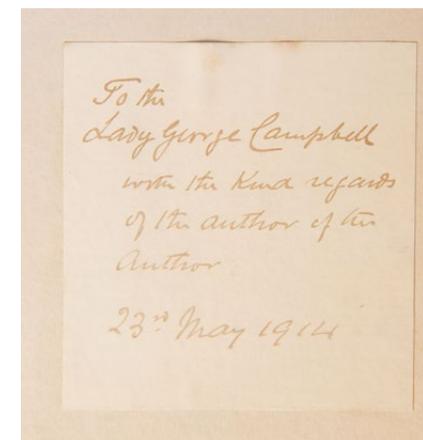




FIG. 1. Ukhaiḍir from north-east.

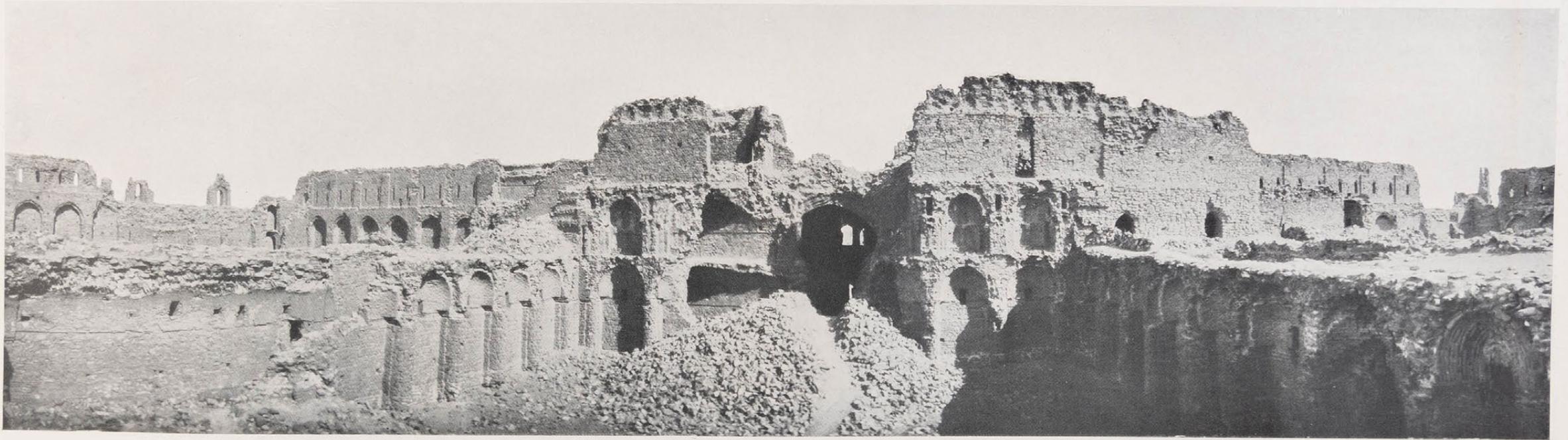


FIG. 2. Ukhaiḍir, central court, from south.



LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM (British Section) MANIFESTO! ARAB REVOLT against IMPERIALISM.

1. For hundreds of years Jews and Arabs have lived peacefully together in Palestine. Now a bloody conflict has broken out there. Though it has taken on the appearance of a racial struggle, it is in reality due to a widespread Arab revolt, against Imperialism. 2. British Imperialists are administering Palestine for two main reasons, the first strategic, the second economic: (a) Because Palestine occupies a commanding position between Europe and Asia, between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, as an air-base, as a naval base, and as a military base for the protection of the Suez Canal - "the life-line of the British Empire," while Haifa would be the convenient head of the projected pipe-line to the Mediterranean from the oil-fields of Mosul and Persia. Moreover, the British occupation prevents the realization of a Federation of Arab States, as projected after the war. (b) Because the region of the Dead Sea has been recently discovered to contain chemical deposits of immense value. Hence the presence in the Zionist movement of Sir Herbert Samuel, of the Marquess of Reading, and of Lord Melchett, the Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries.

Revolution & Independence in Palestine

24 LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM. Manifesto! Arab Revolt Against Imperialism.

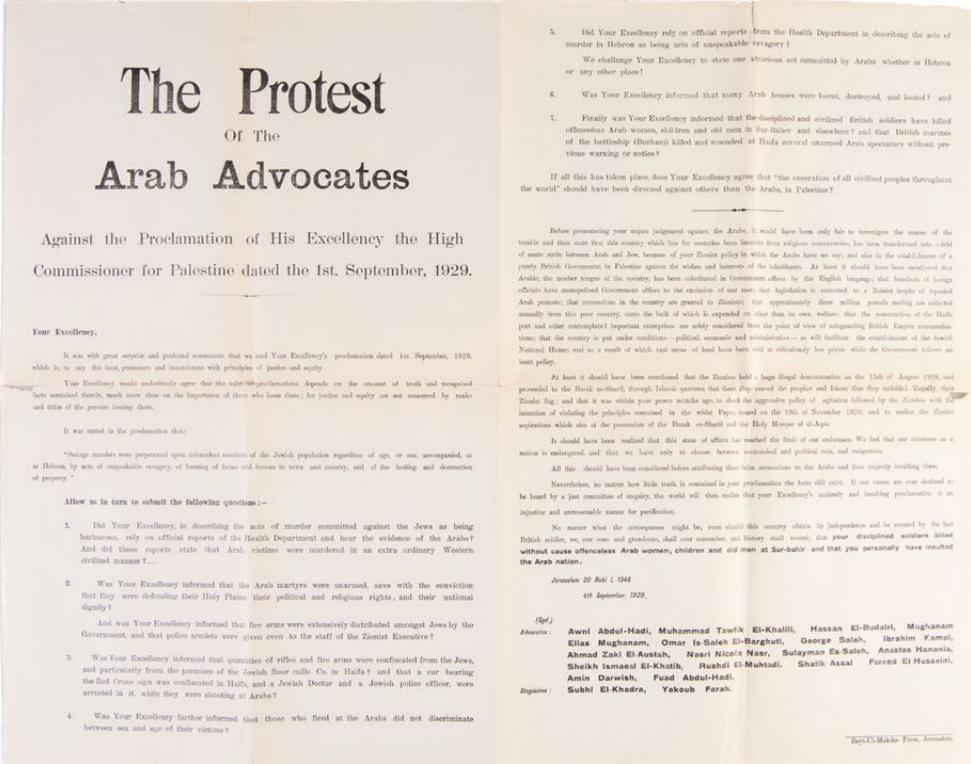
Text in English and Yiddish. Broadsheet measuring 255 by 380mm, folded to make 4pp. A little spotted, some edgewear but very good. London, Brick Lane, B. Weinberg, c. 1929. £2,500

A call for an anti-imperialist Arab revolt in Palestine by the recently formed British section of the League Against Imperialism.

Calling the "Zionist movement the main instrument of British Imperial oppression," and the driving force of a divide and conquer strategy it had used in both India and Ireland, it accuses Britain of "dextrously taking advantage of the rioting" to send military forces into Palestine with a view to annexation. As such, it makes the geopolitical point of Palestine's location on the Mediterranean as a military and naval base, plus being "the head of a projected pipe-line to the Mediterranean from the oil fields of Mosul and Persia."

It pleads for the unity of Arab and Jewish workers and peasants to revolt against the British presence in Palestine which "prevents the realisation of a Federation of Arab States as projected after the war."

The League Against Imperialism was first discussed at the Communist International Congress in 1924. The British section was provisionally formed on 8 April 1927, with just four members: Fenner Brockway (chairman), George Lansbury (treasurer), Reginald Bridgeman (secretary) and Helen Crawford. A very rare survival, with no copy located on OCLC, Libraryhub, or the BL. It comes with an original photograph documenting unrest in the region.



The Protest Of The Arab Advocates

Against the Proclamation of His Excellency the High Commissioner for Palestine dated the 1st. September, 1929.

- 1. Did Your Excellency rely on official reports from the Health Department in describing the acts of murder in Hebron as being acts of unspeakable savagery? 2. Was Your Excellency informed that many Arab houses were burnt, destroyed, and looted? 3. Finally was Your Excellency informed that the disciplined and civilized British soldiers have killed defenceless Arab women, children and old men in Sur-Bahir and elsewhere? 4. Did these reports state that Arab victims were murdered in an extra ordinary Western civilized manner? 5. Was Your Excellency informed that the Arab martyrs were unarmed, save with the conviction that they were defending their Holy Places, their political and religious rights, and their national dignity? 6. Was Your Excellency informed that five arms were extensively distributed amongst Jews by the Government, and that police articles were given even to the staff of the Zionist Executive? 7. Was Your Excellency informed that quantities of rifles and five arms were confiscated from the Jews, and particularly from the promise of the Jewish Beer mills Co. in Haifa? 8. Was Your Excellency further informed that those who fired at the Arabs did not discriminate between sex and age of their victims?

The 1929 Palestinian Riots

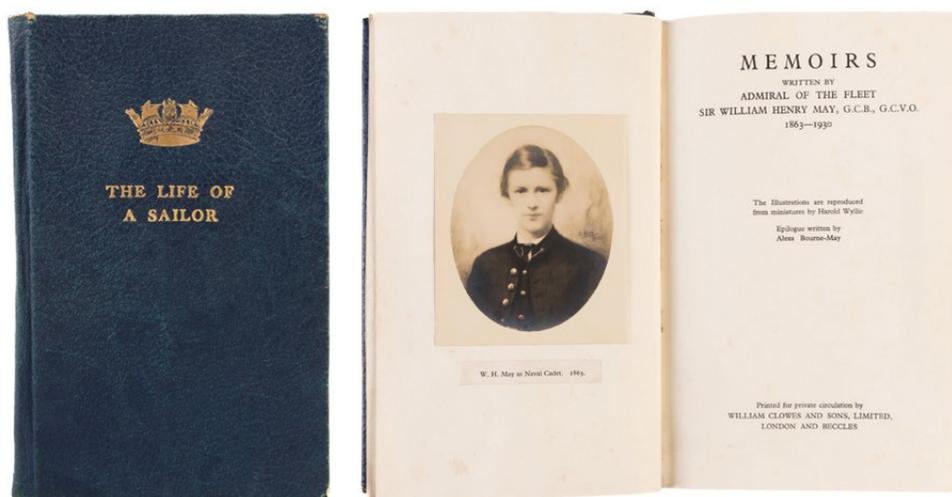
25 ARAB ADVOCATES. The Protest of the Arab Advocates Against the Proclamation of His Excellency the High Commissioner for Palestine dated the 1st September, 1929.

Printed broadside measuring 440 by 570mm. Very good with some closed tears & minor marginal losses along old folds. Jerusalem, Beyt-Ul-Makdes Press, 4 September, 1929. £2,500

A dramatic and furious response to British actions in the Palestinian riots which began on 23 August 1929, and resulted in the killing of 133 Jews and 116 Arabs.

Signed in print by the chief spokesman of the Palestinian Arab nationalist movement, Awni Abdul-hadi (1889-1970), this remarkable broadside was published in direct response to the 1 September Proclamation by the High Commissioner for Palestine, John Chancellor (1870-1952). Addressing Chancellor directly, the broadside poses seven questions respecting the actions of, and more explicitly against, the Arabs involved in the riots.

It concludes dramatically: "No matter what the consequence [sic] might be, even should this country obtain its independence and be vacated by the last British soldier, we ... shall ever remember ... your disciplined soldiers killed without cause offenceless Arab women, children and old men at Sur-Bahir and that you personally have insulted the Arab nation." OCLC locates a single copy at Yale.



*Very Rare Nares Expedition Narrative*

**26 MAY** (William Henry). *Memoirs* written by Admiral of the Fleet Sir William Henry May, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (1863–1930). The illustrations are reproduced from miniatures by Harold Wyllie. Epilogue written by Alexa Bourne-May.

First edition. 27 photographic illustrations pasted into text. 8vo. Original blue morocco, gilt stamped title and device to upper board, a.e.g., marbled endpapers, boards slightly bowed, very good. [6], 100pp. London and Beccles, printed for private circulation by William Clowes and Sons, n.d. [c.1930].

£3,500

[with:] **MAY** (Lady Kinbarra). *ALS to Ellen Luring*. 4pp on mourning stationery. Berwickshire, n.d. [1930]. A letter thanking a close friend for condolences, with details of Admiral May's final illness. Also included, a service sheet from the funeral, plus a note presenting the book, signed by the same, and dated May 1934.

Very rare privately printed autobiography of Sir William Henry May.

The truly fulsome Royal Naval career of Sir William Henry May (1849–1930) spanned half a century and saw him ascend from midshipman to Admiral of the Fleet, with many commendable achievements along the way.

He embarked in 1863 upon the *Victoria*, flagship of the Mediterranean fleet, and then served upon frigate *Liffey* between 1867–70. He did a stint aboard the Royal Yacht *Victoria & Albert*, and in 1875 volunteered for Captain George Strong Nares' **British Arctic Expedition**. He served as navigating officer on the *Alert* and participated in sledging expeditions in Autumn 1875 and Spring 1876. The first of these forays travelled a total distance of 165.5 miles between September 25th and

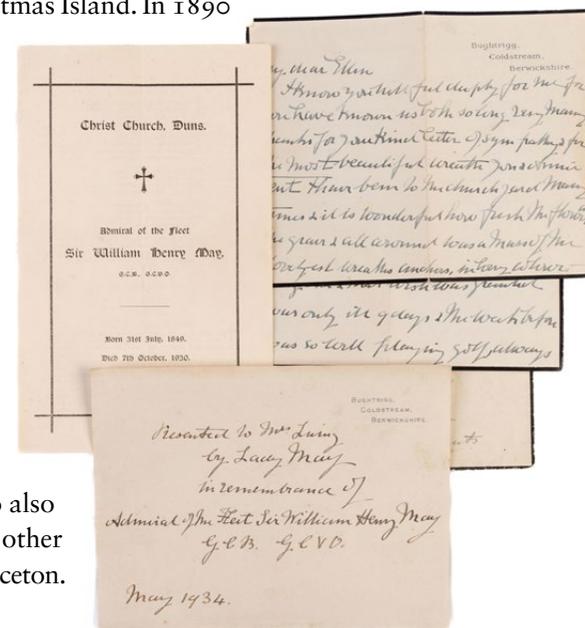
October 15th 1875, with May leading the sledge *Hercules* under the command of Albert Hastings Markham. May speaks frankly of the cold, thirst and hardship of this trip, with inclement weather slowing them down to the extent that they had to drop to half rations. The mission's object, to establish supply depots for the spring polar push was achieved, but at a cost: **May was amongst several of the crew members who suffered frostbite. Thus follows his eye-watering account of the procedure:** "After a few days the left toe had to be amputated below the first joint. I don't know why, the doctors would not give me anaesthetic; so I suffered a great deal, as it is a most painful operation. The doctors had to have two nips at it and I cursed them pretty freely" (pp29–30). May was laid up recovering in his quarters inside the ship for five months — the entirety of the Arctic winter. He passed the time working on navigation, charts and astronomical observations.

By the following spring he was well enough to set out again. He led the relief sledge named *Clements Markham* in the Auxiliary Dog Sledge Party, sent out to relieve Markham and Parr's polar party. These disheartened men were severely affected by scurvy, forced to turn back just shy of four-hundred miles short of the North Pole. **They did however achieve a new Furthest North of 83° 20'25"** and made "many interesting and valuable surveys, meteorological and astronomical observations" (p.35).

After his return from the Arctic, May joined the torpedo-school ship *Vernon*, where he worked on the development of the Whitehead torpedo and underwater discharge apparatus. He achieved the rank of commander, after only nine and a half years as a lieutenant. In 1888, age 38 he was promoted to Captain. In that same year whilst captaining the *Imperieuse* en route to China, he acted on secret orders and took possession of Christmas Island. In 1890

he was appointed Naval attaché to the European states, the following year he was given the role of Third Sea Lord and controller of the Navy. He served in this post until 1905, when he was promoted to Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet. He made Admiral in 1908, and Admiral of the Fleet in 1913. He came out of retirement to serve on the Dardanelles commission during World War Two (ODNB).

May's papers reside at the National Maritime Museum in London, who also hold a copy of this book. The only other copy traced through OCLC is at Princeton.

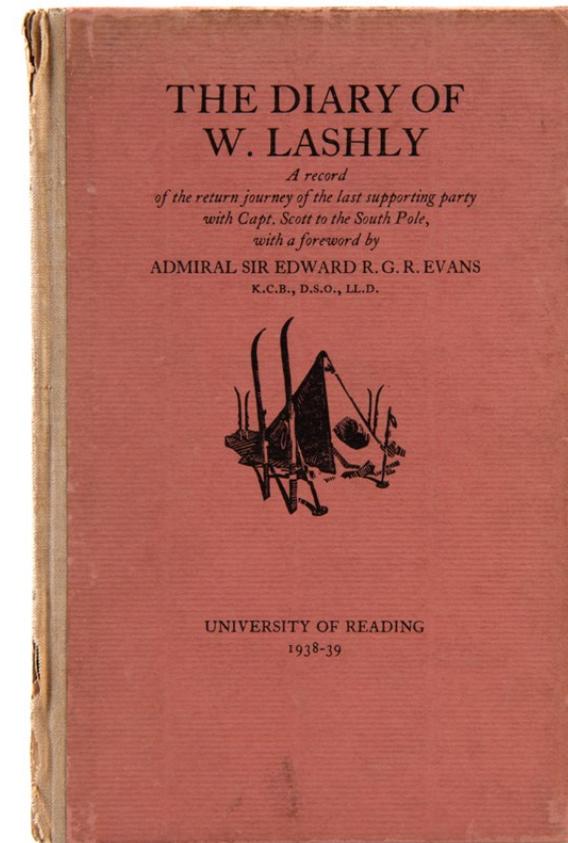




of it, and on the point we all three agree. Mr. Evans is still gradually worse: it is no good closing our eyes to the fact. We must push on as we have a long way to go yet.

*February 2, 1912.* A very bad light again to-day: could not make much progress, only did 11 miles, but we must think ourselves lucky we have not had to lay up and get delayed, but we have had the wind and more behind us, otherwise we should have had to stop. Mr. Evans is no better but seems to be in great pain, but he keeps quite cheerful we are pleased to say.

*February 3, 1912.* This morning we were forced to put Mr. Evans on his ski and strap him on, as he could not lift his legs. I looked at them again and found they are rapidly getting worse, things are looking serious on his part, but we have been trying to pump him up he will get through



*Teddy Evans' Copy:*

*"I owe my life to Lashly's devotion and his admirable sense of duty"*

**27** LASHLY (William). *The Diary of W. Lashly. A record of the return journey of the last supporting party with Capt. Scott to the South Pole, with a foreword by Admiral Sir Edward Evans K.C.B., D.S.O., LL.D.*

First edition, no. 28 of 75 numbered copies. 8vo. Cloth-backed printed boards, spine a little worn with some fraying to cloth, boards slightly rubbed, internally bright and clean, very good. [vi], 39pp. University of Reading, 1938-1939.

£15,000

Belonging to Admiral Edward "Teddy" Evans (1880-1957), the man saved on the journey, and contributor of the foreword, there are few more desirable copies of an already rare book. Evans was also captain of the *Terra Nova*, second-in-command of the entire expedition, and the last living man to see Scott alive.

William Lashly (1867-1940) was a working class sailor from Hampshire who joined the Royal Navy in 1889. He saw service as a stoker in India and the West Indies before volunteering in 1901 for Sir Robert Falcon Scott's British

National Antarctic Expedition. He proved himself an invaluable member of the *Discovery* crew, and in particular rose to the gruelling physical and mental challenge of man hauling a sledge through the Antarctic terrain. When, in 1903, Lashly was on a sledging trip with Captain Scott and Petty Officer Edgar Evans, the latter two men fell through the ice into a deep crevasse. Lashly acted quickly, and with his characteristic strength, saved both of their lives. It's little wonder that when Scott was putting together a crew for his 1910 *Terra Nova* expedition, he selected Lashly again from amongst the thousands of applicants.

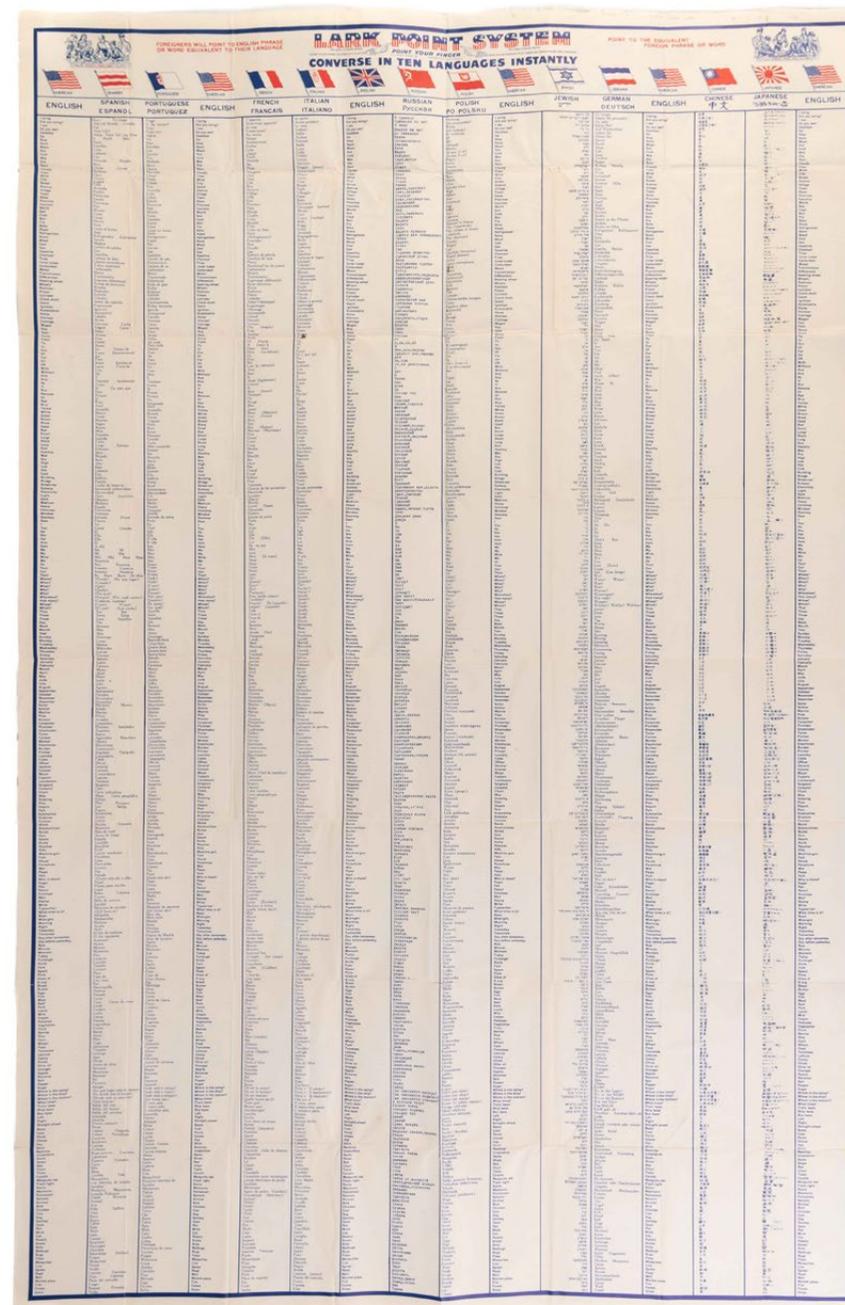
The diary was kept by Lashly during the sledge march towards the South Pole, in the winter of 1911–1912. Appointed second engineer servicing the experimental motor vehicles intended to give Scott's expedition the technological edge, the unsuitability of this machinery meant they were soon abandoned. Thereafter, Lashly was paired in a harness with Lieutenant Evans, hauling together for three months.

Serving as a support unit to the Polar Party, it was with some disappointment that Lashly, Tom Crean and Lieutenant Evans said farewell to Scott and the four other men at latitude 87°32'S. Their return journey to Hut Point was forestalled by Evans' worsening health. When it became apparent that Evans was suffering from scurvy, the two sailors loaded the ailing man onto their sledge and bore his weight as far as they could manage towards safety. At a distance of thirty miles they decided Tom Crean should proceed for help alone, and that Lashly should remain with Evans awaiting a rescue party. The fortitude and endurance of these two men undoubtedly saved Evans' life, and they both received the Albert Medal in recognition of this feat. Evans dedicated his book *South with Scott* to their bravery.

Unlike the ranking officers whose accounts provided the traditional record of these expeditions, the voices of heroic seamen like Lashly offer a below-decks perspective, invaluable to a complete picture of these extraordinary journeys. The early decades of the twentieth century saw massive changes in the rigidity of British class and social mobility, which of course was further shaken by the experiences of the First World War. Described as an example of the "dependable, uncomplaining, ever ready 'other rank', upon whom Scott build two Antarctic expeditions" (ODNB) the later appreciation of Lashly's literary output perhaps illustrates this shift.

This charming book was set by printing apprentices and designed and illustrated by students of book production at Reading University, under the superintendence of Robert Gibbings, the noted wood engraver associated with the Golden Cockerel Press. The result is a very pleasing publication. While there is plenty of ephemera relating to the expedition, **this book was published in a limited edition of 75 copies and is one of the few genuinely rare books from the Heroic Age.** Lashly died not long after the publication, and we have never seen a copy signed or inscribed by him.

**Provenance:** by descent through Evans family.  
*Rosove, 197.A1; Spence, 685; Taurus, 87.*



*For American Servicemen Abroad*

**28** [WWII.] Lark Point System. Point Your Finger. Converse in Ten Languages Instantly.

Lithographed broadsheet in blue and red ink, flags and illustrations within masthead. 1000 by 660mm. Old folds, minor chipping at edges and wear at folds, a little discolouration and a few spots, overall in very good condition. Cincinnati, Lark Publishing Company, 1943. £650

“Foreigners will point to English Phrase or Word Equivalent to their Language.”

This large broadside polyglot vocabulary folds down to pocket size, and as such was designed as a handy tool for American servicemen travelling in various theatres of the Second World War. The languages included are: English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, Russian, Polish, Jewish [Yiddish], German, Chinese and Japanese. The English language translations are repeated every third column for ease of tracking back and forth. Each column is topped with a national flag, with the American stars and stripes representing the English language. The Jewish flag predates the official 1948 adoption of the flag of Israel, but echoes its earlier incarnations used amongst Zionist groups.

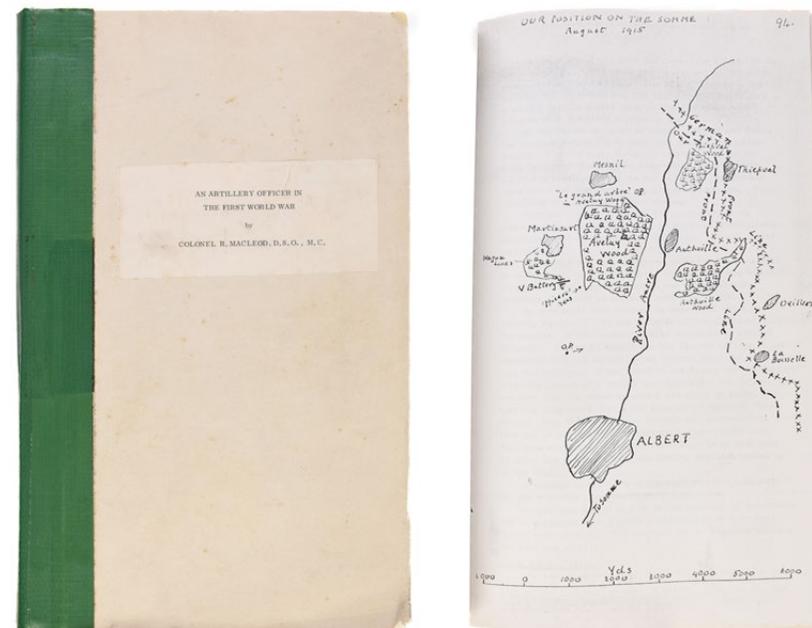
The list of around 650 words and phrases offered focus on the mundane necessities of everyday life including a few basic verbs (I want, I have, I am) and plenty of common nouns (Tobacco, Whiskey, Coffee, Lipstick, Dance Hall). Basic questions include “What is your regiment?” and a section of vocabulary is clearly intended to help a wounded soldier express his medical needs (I have a pain here, I need a purgative, Poison). Numbers and military specific words are included, as well as phrases designed to aid social and amorous interactions across cultures (Are you married? You are beautiful, Let us dance, thank you for a pleasant evening). The verso includes further food, clothing, animal and machinery words, as well as other useful queries and phrases.

At a cost of \$1 per copy, the year after its publication, the *Lark Point System* was reviewed somewhat unfavourably: “This device is apparently conceived to catch the public eye, to exercise a wide appeal to men and women in service, whose parents, wives, and sweethearts are urged to send copies to them. Doubtless the compiler sincerely believes (and he may be right in his belief) that he is rendering a real service to the uni-lingual of many nations. I should like to talk to someone who has used the chart for purposes of communication and see how it worked in practice. I doubt its value; handling the bulky chart and hunting and pointing out words and phrases would be cumbersome, slow and awkward, and for many purposes gestures would probably serve as well.

“But the chart does one thing; it does show how woefully we are prepared in languages. If it serves to make those who see it and use it more language conscious it will have served a useful purpose” (Miller).

This may go some way to explain why so few copies of the *Lark Point System* survive — we could trace only one through OCLC, at Buffalo and Eery Public Library.

Miller, Wm. Marion. [Review] ‘Lark Point System’ in *The Modern Language Journal*, Vol 28, No. 8. Dec, 1944. pp.701-702.



*“The Horses were to be Looked After First, Our Men Second, and Officers Last.”*

**29** MACLEOD (Col. Roderick). *An Artillery Officer in the First World War.*

Duplicated typescript with 19 maps & sketches. Foolscap. Cloth-backed cream card wrappers, typed label to upper cover. [iii], 240, [4]pp, rectos only. Privately circulated by the author. [England], c. 1965. £950

This otherwise unpublished memoir provides a detailed account of an artillery officer in the First World War. MacLeod saw action at some of the most difficult theatres, namely, the retreat at Mons (where he was wounded), plus Neuve Chapelle, Festubert, Aubers Ridge, the Somme (where he was a Liaison Officer and includes his observations on artillery), and Passchendaele, where he commanded “A” Battery, 240 Bde. RFA, then “C” Battery, 241 Bde. In 1918 he was at the Asiago Plateau in Italy.

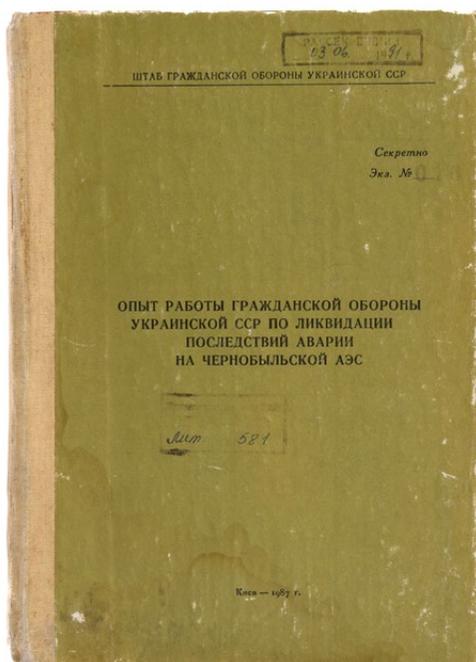
Macleod writes that his “account of the Retreat from Mons is based on a diary I made immediately afterwards, and of the [Currah] Incident and the remainder of the War on letters I wrote to my father, mother, sisters and wife.” He entered the war as a Second Lieutenant and by 1918 was an acting Major in command of a battery. To great effect — engaging and edifying — Macleod uses quotes from his diary and letters as a starting point which he then expands upon to give a broader context, and much detail, to each incident. The maps and illustrations are all Macleod’s.

Very rare. OCLC locates copies at the University of Southern Illinois, Liddle Hart Centre for Military Archives. Libraryhub adds NLS.

*A Secret Soviet Report  
Concerning The Chernobyl Nuclear Meltdown*

**30** [CHERNOBYL DISASTER] BONDARCHUK (Lieut-Gen. N.S.) [Experience of the Civil Defence of the Ukrainian SSR in the Elimination of the Consequences of the Accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant].

First edition. Copy number 16. 21 maps & diagrams (17 folding). 8vo. Beige & green cloth, title printed to upper board, along with government “секрето” (secret) stamp, the number of copies issued, and a de-accession stamp. Some wear at edges. 166pp. Kiev, 1987. £4,500



Very rare: a secret report assessing the immediate aftermath of the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl.

Lieut-Gen. Bondarchuk, head of the Kiev Military District GO staff, was one of the central figures leading the Ukrainian response to the event of 26 April. He was one of the first to arrive at the power plant, about eight hours after the explosion near reactor 4 and, critically, his “reports of this development were the first clear indication received by GO [civil defense] that the accident was much more serious than Briukhanov [the plant director] had indicated” (Geist).

Bondarchuk was one of the few to insist the event was announced to the public so that fall-out shelters could be readied and potassium iodide tablets

be distributed. His wider efforts, such as the evacuation of Pripjat and the entire Chernobyl district, were halted due to political interference and the KGB suppressed his reports. Bondarchuk produced this report for the Ukrainian SSR civil defence corps. The text contains a detailed account of the disaster itself along with the efforts to protect the local population and the role of the civil defence corps in cleaning up the accident itself.

*The chapters are as follows:*

1. Accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, its causes and consequences.
2. Protection of the population from radioactive contamination.
3. Liquidation of the consequences of the accident.
4. Scientific works in the Ukraine SSR by ministers and departments regarding the consequences of liquidation.
5. Work of the G. O. headquarters

regarding liquidation and investigation of the accident. 6. Work of the Political Party regarding liquidation and investigation of the accident. 7. Conclusion.

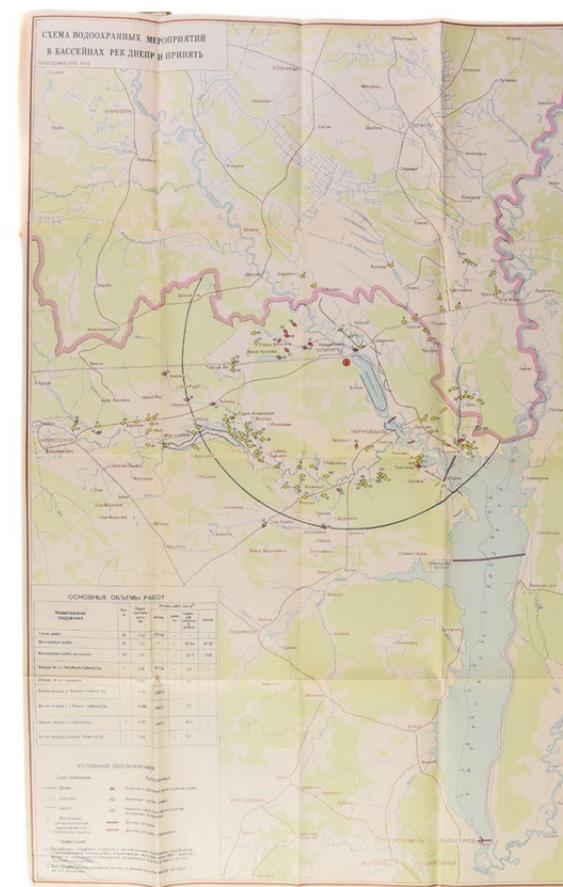
Of real interest is the detailed timeline at the end of the book, which commences at 1:23am on the morning of 26 April and stretches all the way into October of the same year. April 26, 27, and 28 each have more than twenty listings.

This volume is further augmented by the maps which ably complement the text. They separately document exclusion zones and contaminant levels and pollution of the water supply to Pripjat river and Diepr Reservoir. There is a map of the reactor itself as well as the army staff centre. **Diagrams 8 and 9 outline the designated protocols during a meltdown**, and show how intelligence gathering, liquidation, and limiting the spatial spread of contaminants operate in tandem. **The most useful and detailed of the maps is number 13, which depicts the Kiev region, and provides an in-depth look at the effects and contamination of the region.**

In an interview the following year, Bondarchuk was critical of the extant protocols, which he considered wholly inadequate: “They did not consider that the rise of extensive zones of contamination could necessitate the evacuation of the rural inhabitants. The [Civil Defense] plans ... did not clearly reflect the questions of determining the dispersion areas, supporting the evacuation, safeguarding the housing abandoned by the residents as well as the personal property of the citizens or providing transport to evacuate livestock ...” (Hopkins).

This report is one of the very few first-hand accounts by an insider.

Geist, E., “Political Fallout: The Failure of Emergency Management at Chernobyl” in *Slavic Review*, Vol. 74, No. 1 (Spring 2015), pp.117; Hopkins, A.T., *Unchained Reactions: Chernobyl, Glasnost and Nuclear Deterrence* (Washington DC, 1993), p.73.





**THE POLAR BEAR:**

THE Polar Bear, with shaggy hide,  
When prowling by the water-side,  
With cautious step, will creeping steal,  
To spring on walruses, or seal.  
But man's approach will make him fly;  
He trembles when the hunter's nigh;  
And soon runs off, with shuffling pace,  
Nor dares the enemy to face.  
But if aroused by hunger's call,  
The stoutest heart he might appal.  
Sudden he turns, and seeks his prey,  
Though dogs are keeping him at bay.  
In close embrace he holds his prize,  
Who often in the contest dies.  
But oftener still, the ESQUIMAUX,  
With his sharp spear o'ercomes the foe.  
He makes a jest of wounds and pain,  
And glories if the scars remain.

