

THE BUSINESS OF TRAVEL

PETER HARRINGTON
LONDON

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Cover image from Samuel Cresswell’s *North West Passage Sketches*, item 39. Back cover portrait of Dr Matt Wills, Emily Kearney, Dr Giulia Gilmore, Olly Clifton and Joseph Bills, by Sophia Vrahimi.



From the Renaissance to Beatlemania, *The Business of Travel* explores the economic, political, and social dimensions of travelling and of recording these stories.

It pays to be adventurous. Early modern Europe had guidebooks (114), Prester John fantasies (70), and copious accounts of faraway lands (3). Famous voyages by Captain Cook and others spawned entire publishing subgenres, and expedition members readily cashed in (128): Samuel Cresswell’s atmospheric views of the voyage of HMS *Investigator* cost as much as ten days’ wages for a skilled tradesperson (39). Advisers to Sikandar Begum recognized the appeal of her trailblazing hajj (125), and Winston Churchill monetized his many exploits (31).

Scientific and technological progress expanded horizons. Bicycles offered women mobility (40), while the accoutrements of travel made fine gifts for the next intrepid generation (55). Affordable and speedy sea passage birthed a golden age of tourism (99) and created business opportunities (46), some illegal (116).

Imperialism and globalized commerce demanded practical cultural knowledge. Japanese traders relied on manuals to convert between their seasonal clock and the European standard (80), and 18th-century Chinese voyagers needed up-to-date information on South-East Asia (139). Tellingly, Napoleon established a press almost immediately after reaching Egypt. Its almanacks reconciled Egyptian and French systems of administration, timekeeping, and currency (104).

Travellers earned cachet not only from achievements in the field but also from their publications, and presentation copies cultivated profitable connections. Flying over the Sudan in the 1930s, Evelyn Cobbold promised a new friend a copy of her recent success, *Pilgrimage to Mecca* (32). The Arctic explorer Knud Rasmussen regularly exchanged books with his childhood hero, Nansen (102). A lucky few were favoured with portions of an author’s manuscript (88).

Publications often trod carefully with juicy and libellous details, today enhancing the value of unpublished material. In the polar cold, Charles Barron Bisset diarized the mutinous feeling threatening to derail the 1925 British Antarctic Expedition (16), and young officers on campaign regularly wrote home, occasionally airing candid verdicts on superiors (54). Private material also preserves stories otherwise lost. Dr Lora Genevieve Dyer, a missionary in China for three decades, chronicled her remarkable life in over 800 letters and several dozen diaries (53). Other highlights include Lettie Kennedy’s California adventures (81), details of a concussion sustained by Freya Stark (129), and the India letters of that “notorious philanderer” Henry Brackenbury (15).

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PETER HARRINGTON
L O N D O N

THE BUSINESS
OF TRAVEL

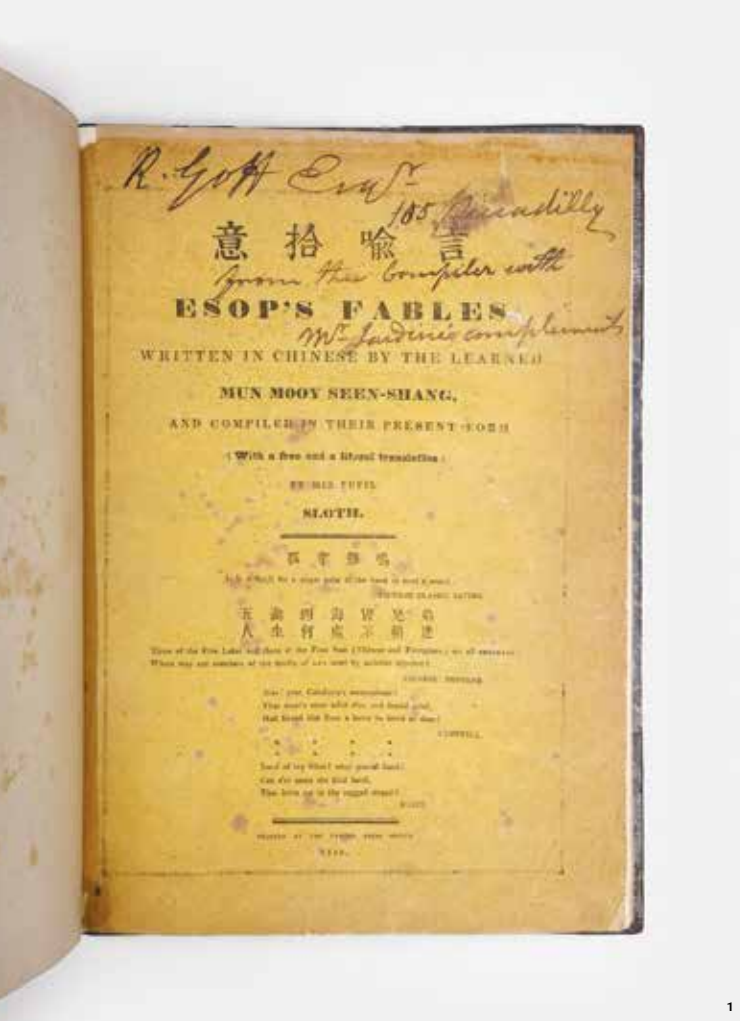


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AESOP – THOM, Robert (trans.). Esop’s Fables. Written in Chinese by the Learned Mun Mooy Seen-Shang. Canton: Canton Press Office, 1840

THE FIRST FULL CHINESE TRANSLATION OF AESOP’S FABLES

First edition, association copy, inscribed on the front wrapper by William Jardine, one of the three “generous patrons” named in the dedication: “R. Goff Esqr. 105 Piccadilly from the compiler with Mr. Jardine’s compliments”. Jardine (1784–1843) co-founded the successful trading firm Jardine, Matheson & Co. and held significant sway over the course of Anglo-Chinese relations either side of the First Opium War.

This translation was intended to help the growing number of British students of Chinese working for Jardine’s, the East India

Company, and other concerns in Canton. Robert Thom (1807–1846) honed his language skills while working for Jardine’s and acted as a translator for British forces during treaty negotiations.

Each page offers three columns of English, Chinese characters, and romanized Chinese. According to the introduction, the volume was the first time Chinese wooden blocks and European metal type were used side-by-side during printing.

Provenance: Robert Goff (1801–1866) was an antiquarian who travelled widely in the Middle East and Asia, presenting a collection of Egyptian antiquities to the British Museum in 1847. This copy was later in the Bibliotheca Lindesiana, one of the most impressive private collections of the 19th century (its bookplate is on the front pastedown). Alexander Lindsay (1812–80), later 25th Earl of Crawford and 8th Earl of Balcarres, met Goff while the latter was travelling.

Quarto (295 × 202 mm). With engraving of Chinese character styles. Late 19th-century brown hard-grain half morocco by Henry Wood, raised bands ruled in gilt, spine lettered in gilt, Papier Tourniquet-pattern sides, marbled endpapers with design of Spanish moiré on Turkish with overprinted gold vein pattern, top edge gilt, original yellow printed wrappers bound in. Binding a little worn, corners and extremities recoloured, light foxing, neat tissue repairs at foot of wrappers and title page, loss at lower corner of p. 103, a few tide marks to fore edges: a very good copy. **J** Bibliotheca Lindesiana (1910) 8o (this copy); Cordier 1683; Lust 1065.

£15,000 [173764]

2

ALLEN, Edith Louisa, as Mrs Clement F. R. Allen. Some of the Analects of Confucius. Shanghai: [no stated publisher,] 1887

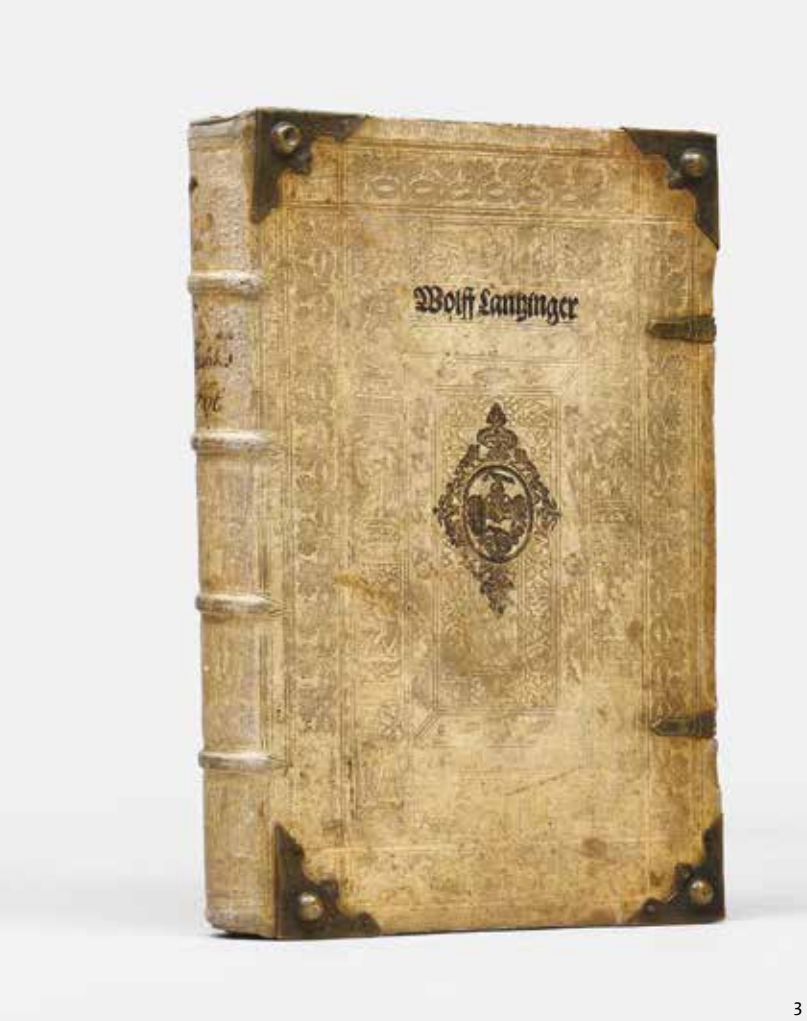
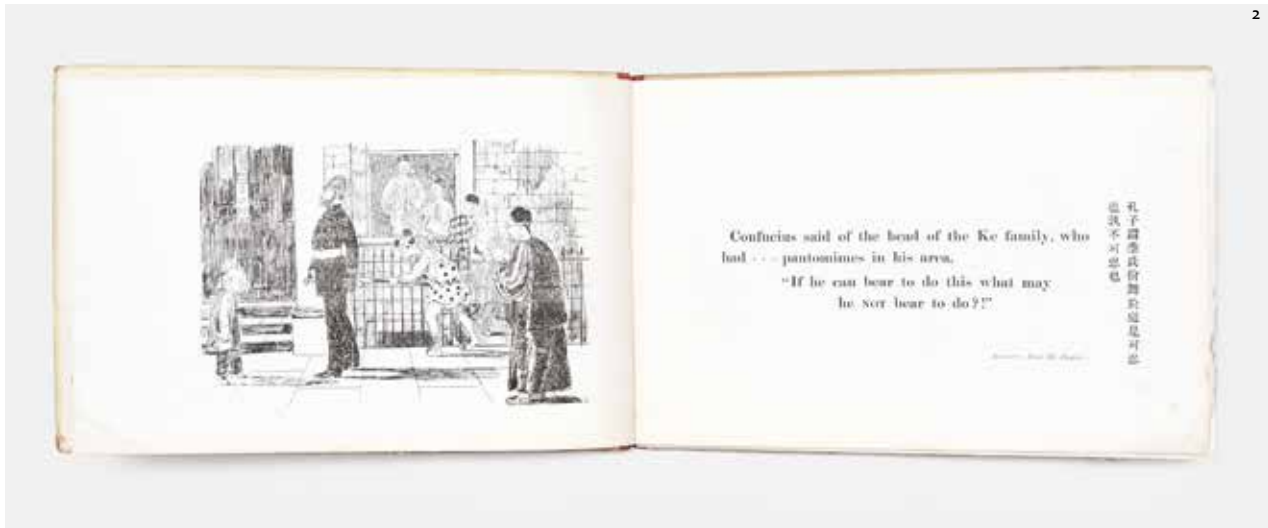
A RARE SHANGHAI EXPAT IMPRINT

First edition, found in only four institutional libraries worldwide, situating the Analects in the context of Shanghai’s foreign concessions. The author, whose illustrations often have a humorous or ironic flavour, was a leading member of the Shanghai Art Society, and her artwork was sometimes requested as diplomatic gifts by local Chinese officials.

A great-granddaughter of Josiah Wedgwood, Allen (1854–1935) lived in China between 1878 and 1898. Her husband served as the British vice-consul in Shanghai and then as consul in Beihai, Xiamen, and Fuzhou.

Landscape quarto. With 12 illustrations by the author, each with facing page of English and Chinese text. Original buff boards, red cloth backstrip, front cover lettered in black with vignette of azure dragon. Boards rather soiled, tissue repairs to leaves throughout, loss to front free endpaper: a very good copy of a fragile publication. **J** Cordier 1405.

£2,500 [176035]



3

ÁLVARES, Francisco. Warhafftiger Bericht von den Landen. Eisleben: Joachim Heller, 1566

SIGHTING THE SOUTHERN CROSS AND MAPPING MECCA

Rare first edition in German, in a contemporary German binding, of this major Renaissance travel book documenting some of the earliest European encounters with Africa, India, and the Pacific. Alvares was the first to report Pero da Covilhã’s journey to Arabia, where, disguised as a pilgrim, he became the first known European to enter Mecca.

Pero da Covilhã (c.1460–1526) was a Portuguese diplomat and explorer. A fluent Arabic speaker, he was chosen by King João II in 1487 to embark on a mission to explore Muslim trade connections with Asia, with the aim of finding a northerly route to India and visiting the land of Prester John in East Africa. Covilhã reached Cananor, Calicut, and Goa in 1489; on his way back, he passed through Ormuz, then went to Jeddah, Mecca, Medina, and Mount Sinai, before reaching Ethiopia in 1493. He settled there and recounted his journey to Alvares when the latter arrived some 30 years later. The veracity of Covilhã’s account of the holy cities is supported by one detail in particular: he told Alvares that the bones of Muhammad (the “Sancarrao”) were buried in Medina – not Mecca, as was commonly believed.

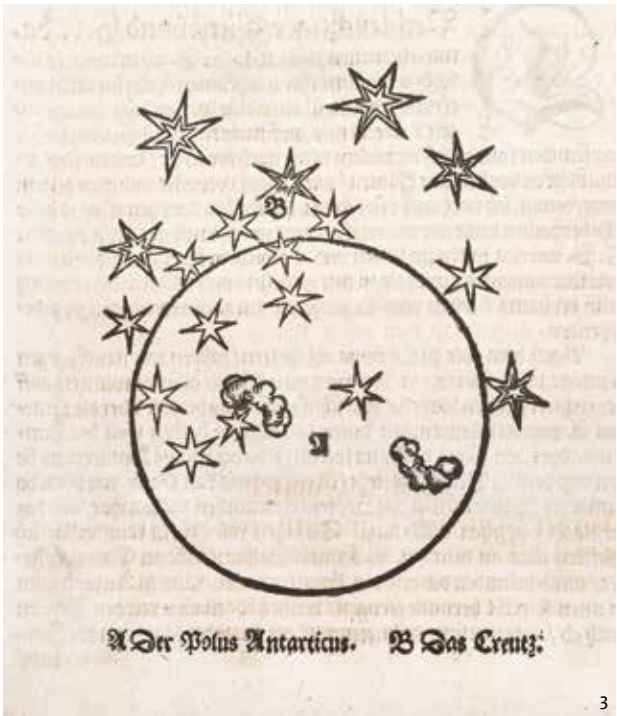
Originally published in 1540 in Portuguese, Álvares’s narrative of his visit of 1520–6 to Ethiopia was the earliest extensive printed account of Ethiopia by an eyewitness. Álvares’s account is preceded in this edition (unlike the original Portuguese version) by the two

letters of Andrea Corsali, included here because this Florentine traveller ended his days in Ethiopia. Corsali’s first letter, written in 1515 during his voyage to India, contains the earliest detailed description and illustration of the Southern Cross constellation. The letter also makes a suggestive reference to a southern continent near New Guinea, making it a significant early source in the history of pre-Cook discovery of Australia and the Pacific.

This edition is also expanded from the first Portuguese with 8 large woodcut illustrations, all reproduced and adapted from the first volume of Ramusio’s Navigazioni et Viaggi (1550), in which Álvares’s narrative was included. The large map at page 420 stands out as an early detailed depiction of Africa, represented “upside down”.

Folio (297 × 190 mm):)(8 A–Z6 a–n6; 224 leaves, pp. [x], 444 [= 436], [2]. With 8 woodcut illustrations, including stars of the Southern Cross (p. 5), elevation and 5 plans of Ethiopian churches (pp. 206–9), full-page map of the African continent extending to the Arabian Peninsula (p. 420). Woodcut printer’s device on last leaf, initials, and tailpieces. Contemporary German blind-stamped pigskin over bevelled boards, spine with five raised bands, manuscript lettering in second compartment, covers blind-ruled to a panel design with concentric rolls of flowers, biblical characters, and heads in roundels, engraved brass cornerpieces, clasps, and catch-plates. Front cover stamped in black with the name of Wolff Lanzinger, possibly the paper merchant active in Nuremberg and Leipzig in the mid-16th century. The armorial stamp is apparently unrelated; the raven holding a ring in his beak is found in the Polish–Hungarian heraldic traditions (used by families such as Korwin and Ślepowron).Early annotation and later bibliographical note on front pastedown. Slight toning and couple of small scuffs to leather, old label sometime removed from upper spine compartment, faint damp stain to upper margin of first three and last two leaves, small worm trail to lower margin of initial blank and leaves:)(1–3; contents evenly lightly browned. A very good copy. **J** Fumagalli, 613; Streit xv, 1803; VD16 C 5295 (variant 1).

£32,000 [171484]

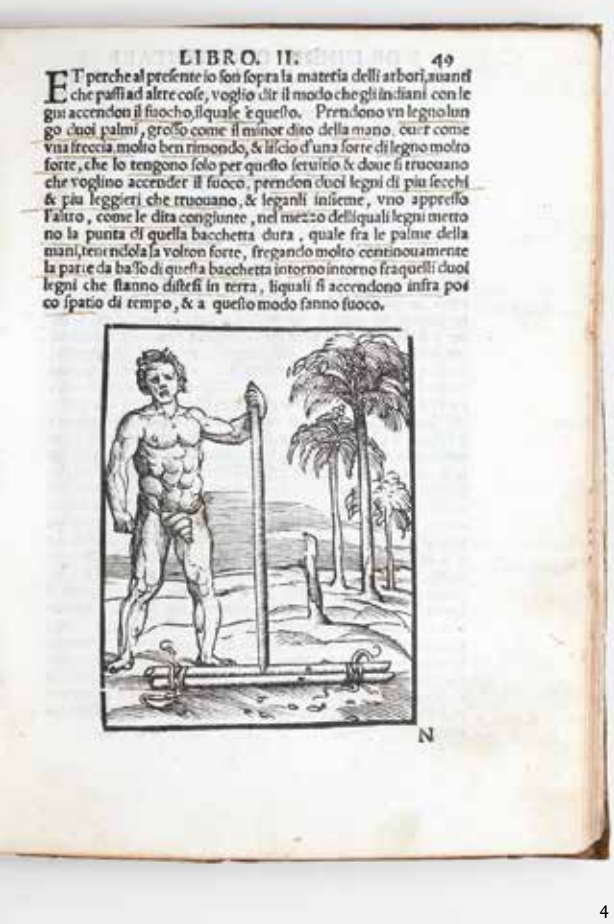




4
ANGHIERA, Pietro Martire d' (Peter Martyr); Gonzalo Oviedo; Giovanni Ramusio. Summario de la generale historia de l'Indie Occidentali. Venice: 1534

IMPORTANT ILLUSTRATED SOURCE FOR PRIMARY MATERIAL
ON THE NEW WORLD

This collection of voyages and narratives is the work of several authors, although most bibliographers attribute it to Peter Martyr, whose work is translated in the first section. It is one of the earliest attempts to assemble a group of travel accounts and was most likely assembled for publication by the Venetian Giovanni Ramusio, later famous for his much larger collection *Navigazioni* (1554 and onwards). The *Summario* is divided into three books. The first comprises material from the *Decades* of Peter Martyr, drawn from the edition of 1530. The second (and most important) part is drawn from *De la Natural Hystoria de las Indias* (Toledo, 1526), the first published work of the great historian and chronicler of the early West Indies, Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo, which presented the first accurate reports of New World plants and animals. The third part translates an anonymously written tract, *La Conquista de Peru* (Seville, 1534), of which only three copies survive and which is among the earliest works on the conquest of Peru. The woodcuts are some of the earliest published images of the New World based on actual experience. There is also a double-page woodcut map of Hispaniola, the earliest printed map of Santo Domingo. This map, often lacking, is an early piece of detailed New World cartography.



Quarto (196 × 145 mm), in 3 parts: A-T4 V4; A-Q4 r2; A-D4; ff. 79; 64, [2]; [15] (lacks blanks at end of first V and third D signatures). Double-page woodcut map “Isola Hispanuola” bound between first and second parts, two woodcut illustrations. Contemporary vellum, manuscript spine title, edges red. Housed in a custom chemise and slipcase. Contemporary Italian marginalia and underlining. Blue ink stamp with crowned monogram “DC” on title page; discreet posthumous book label of R. David Parsons (1939–2014). Binding and pastedowns wormed, remnants of title leaf mounted, with all text present, title page with monogrammed ink stamp, faint damp stain to fore edge of first 13 leaves, first 6 and final 11 leaves wormed, grazing text in places. ¶ Arents 3; Church 69; European Americana 534/28; Harrisse (BAV) 190; JCB (3) I:114; Sabin 1565; Streeter Sale 13.

£40,000 [171498]

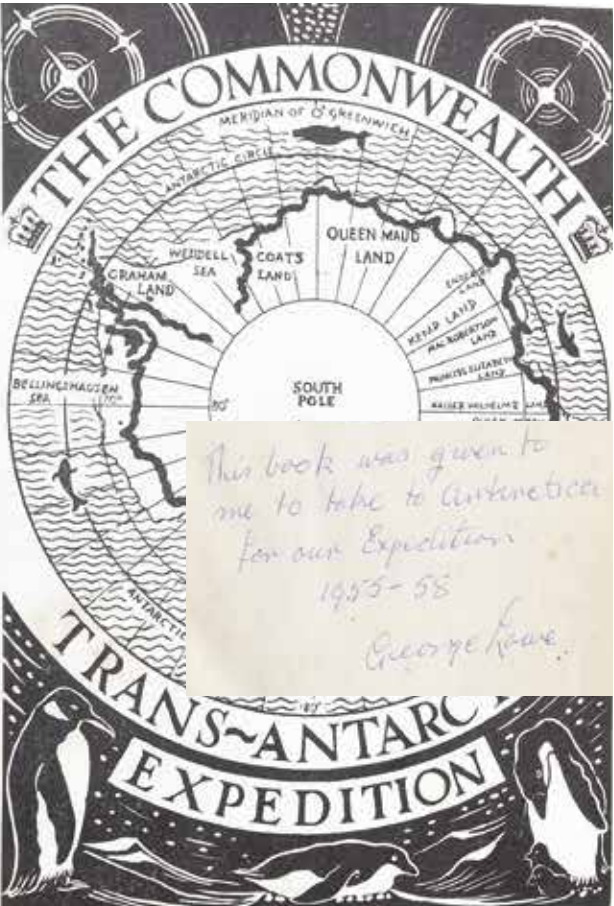


5
ANGLO-JAPANESE TRADE. Souvenir Album of the Visit to Japan, October 1934, of Mission of the Federation of British Industries. [Japan: 1934]

A LAST-DITCH ATTEMPT TO REPAIR
ANGLO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

An otherwise unrecorded photo album presented by the Japanese government to members of the Barnby Mission. This delegation was “unofficial and supposed to deal solely with commercial issues, but the Japanese government and media treated it as if it had a political purpose, much to the embarrassment of the British Embassy” (Cortazzi, p. 141). After Japan’s withdrawal from the League of Nations in 1933, a pro-Japanese group in Britain centred on Neville Chamberlain attempted to repair relations between the two countries. The group was led by Colonel Lord Barnby, the former president of the Federation of British Industries, and staffed by representatives of the Iron and Steel Federation and the banking firm Seligman Brothers. Officially, its goal was to investigate business opportunities in the new colony but, as the Japanese ambassador Matsudaira Tsuneo wrote, “its real aim is to promote friendly relations between Japan and Britain, and between Britain and Manchukuo” (Nish, p. 19). The delegation received an audience with the emperor, much to the horror of the British ambassador Robert Clive, who suspected that their friendliness was simply a ruse to persuade the British to “accept a subordinate position in East Asia” (Cortazzi, p. 142). The mission caused a stir in parliament on 7 November 1934, where Viscount Cecil of Chelwood asked whether the Japanese government had been properly informed of its non-political nature.

Oblong folio. With 60 gelatin silver photographs, landscape or portrait (approximately 105 × 152 mm), mounted recto and verso on grey card with captions in English. Original patterned brocade, white thread musubi-toji binding, spine ends capped with patterned brocade, gilt-speckled endpapers, gilt edges. Brocade fresh, a little frayed at edges, a few leaves sometime strengthened with tape at the gutter, photographs bright with a little toning and silvering at edges: a very good example. ¶ Hugh Cortazzi, *British Envoys in Japan, 1859–1972*, 2021; Ian Nish, *Anglo-Japanese Alienation*



1919–1952: Papers of the Anglo-Japanese Conference on the History of the Second World War, 1982.

£3,000 [180258]

6
ANTARCTICA. Captain Scott. By Stephen Gwynn. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 1940

A biography of Scott taken to Antarctica by George Lowe, the official photographer on the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition, with his inscription on the front free endpaper, “This book was given to me to take to Antarctica for our expedition 1955–58 George Lowe”. Scott was an inspirational figure in Lowe’s life and featured prominently in his autobiography *Because It Is There* (1959). Loosely inserted is an invitation to an event at George’s Book Shop in Bristol, where books were collected for the expedition. The event was organized by the polar enthusiast Dorothy Irving Bell, who, through “her unaided efforts cajoled books on all subjects from authors and publishers, packing and finally despatching to the expedition ship a library of some 400 items” (obituary). This copy, a fourth edition, has a commemorative bookplate showing a map of the expedition.

Octavo. Lacking pp. 111–14. Half-tone frontispiece, facsimile manuscript letter in text. Contemporary blue cloth, pale yellow coated endpapers. Cloth stained and soiled, spine sunned, spine ends and tips bumped, boards bowed, contents a little toned, gutter cracked opposite title page: a very good copy, considering its journey. £1,500 [180529]



7

7

BALLOONING – NADAR. Four ephemeral publications concerning his visit to Brussels with *Le Géant*. [Various publishers in or near Brussels: c.1864]

Scarce material capturing the excitement generated by the launch of *Le Géant*, 6,000 cubic metres in size and equipped with a huge cabin, to celebrate Belgian National Day. As much a publicist as an aviator, Nadar turned the event into an epic spectacle, the crowds teeming behind barriers. He shared a passion for the skies with Jules Verne, who had established the Societe d’aviation with Nadar in 1862.

Le Géant was commissioned from the balloonist Eugène Goddard in 1863 and was first launched in Paris in October of the same year in front of 80,000 people. A second launch drew half a million people, setting the stage for the scenes in Brussels. Verne based *Five Weeks in a Balloon* (1863) on *Le Géant*, and Nadar appeared as the character Michael Ardan in Verne’s *From the Earth to the Moon* (1865).

The publications give information on the balloonist’s background and his visit, their excitable tone sometimes crossing over into satire. A list is available.

4 works, octavo, each 8 pp. Text in French. Each in wrappers or self-wrappers, stitched or unstitched (see note). Housed in custom blue quarter cloth folder. One work with price on front cover changed in contemporary hand in pencil. Light creasing and toning; a near-fine collection of fragile material.

£2,500 [182678]

8

BARKER, Randolph. *Personal Notes on China Trip, October 7–27, 1976.* [United States: c.1976]

RICE AND RESEARCH IN THE IMMEDIATE POST-MAO PERIOD

A rare account of an academic research trip to China only one month after Mao’s death, marked “Draft: Not for Quotation” and with the 1977 ownership signature of the Nobel Prize-winning



8

economist Theodore Schultz. We have traced only one other copy, held by Randolph Barker’s home institution, Cornell.

Barker (d. 2022) joined the faculty at Cornell in the 1960s and devoted his career to rice economics. In 1976, he was invited, along with six other academics from the International Rice Research Institute, to visit China. The team arrived on 8 October, one day after the dramatic arrest of Mao’s wife and other members of the “Gang of Four.” The three-week itinerary included meeetings with local production cadres and agricultural scientists, commune tours, and propaganda displays celebrating the arrest of the “gang”. Barker records technical details and facts and figures, adding a concluding section on politics and extracts from his trip diary.

Schultz (1902–1998) has signed and dated the front wrapper and noted: “Kindly return to T.W.S.” In the text, he has added sidelining and a few short notes, especially concerning points relevant to his research, overlapping with Barker’s, into agricultural economics.

Quarto. Tables in text. Original cream wrappers, front cover lettered in black. Wrappers marked and creased, couple of blue stains in text, prone to cracking at gutter: very good.

£2,500 [178516]

9

THE BEATLES – GUNTHER, Curt, & Derek Taylor. *Mania Days.* Guildford: Genesis Publications Limited, 2000

THE FAB FOUR BREAK AMERICA

First edition, documenting through photographs the band’s heady 1964 North American tour. Arriving in San Francisco on 19 August, the band played 32 concerts in a month. “It was record-shattering, precedent-setting, groundbreaking, earth-shaking, and moneymaking. The Beatles’ 1964 tour of North America would turn the entertainment business on its ear and forever change the landscape of the concert touring industry” (Gunderson, p. 9).

This is number 136 of 200 deluxe copies signed by the photographer’s son, Steven Gunther, with a lithographic print of John Lennon laid in.

Folio. With 350 full-page photographs throughout by Gunther. Original white leather, gilt lettering to spine and front cover, inlaid photograph to front cover, all edges gilt. With printed slipcase. A fine copy. ♪ Chuck Gunderson, *Some Fun Tonight!: The Backstage Story of How the Beatles Rocked America: The Historic Tours of 1964–1966*, 2016.

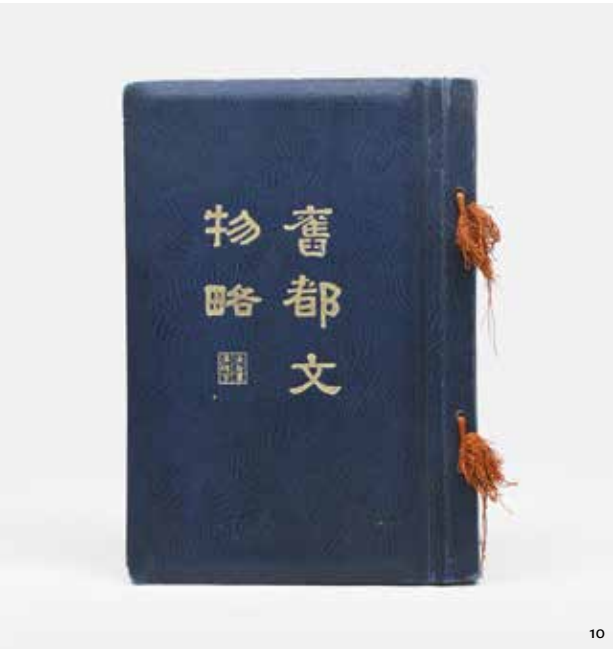
£1,500 [180029]

10

BEIJING. *Jiudu wenwu lüe* (“Antiquities of the Old Capital”). *Beijing: Beiping shi zhengfu mishu chu*, 1935

THE SPLENDOURS OF AN IMPERIAL CAPITAL

First edition of this illustrated guide to Beijing’s historic city centre and environs, offering descriptions of temples, altars, parks, and

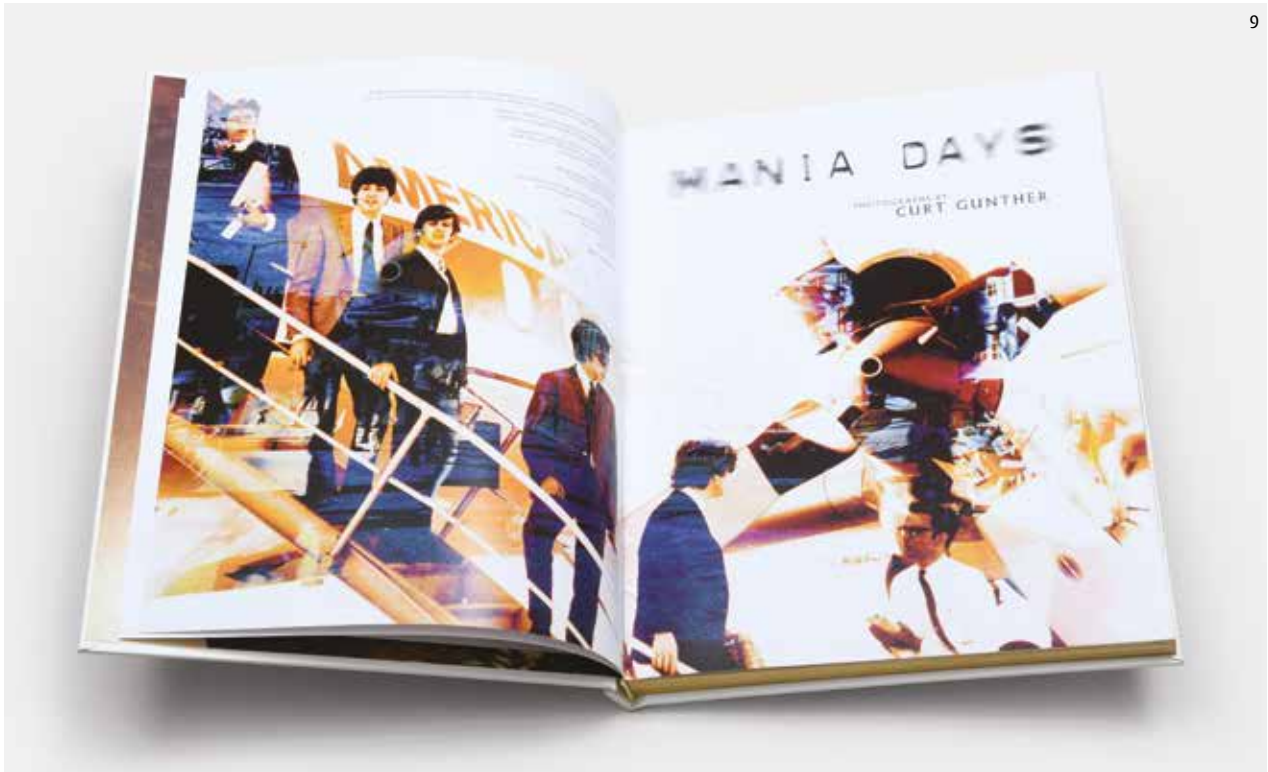


10

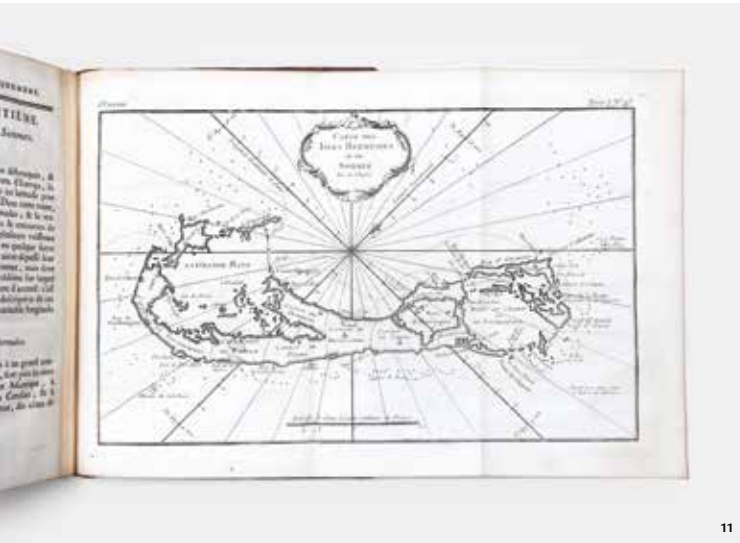
nearby sections of the Great Wall. This expensive production was issued by the city government and carries a preface by Yuan Liang, the city’s mayor from 1933. “The rethinking about the city under Yuan’s leadership was characterized by a clear and conscious effort to define Beiping [Beijing] as a city of traditional Chinese culture” (Dong, p. 90).

Folio. Large folding map, 2 plates, half-tones and plans in text, errata slip bound at end. Text in Chinese. Original blue textured cloth over bevelled boards, tied at spine with orange thread, front cover lettered in gilt, patterned endpapers. Front pastedown with 1953 gift inscription; number in red pencil to tissue guard. Rubbing to spine and extremities, light bumping and finger-soiling to text: very good indeed. ♪ Madeleine Yue Dong, *Republican Beijing: The City and Its Histories*, 2003.

£2,500 [180444]



9



BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas. Description des débouquemens qui sont au nord de l'isle de Saint-Domingue. Versailles: de l'Imprimerie du Département de la Marine, 1773

IMPORTANT NAVIGATIONAL GUIDE TO SAINT-DOMINGUE

Second edition of the best contemporary rutter for navigating the treacherous northerly waters of Saint-Domingue, France's wealthiest colony. The maps are fine, well-inked impressions, and the binding bears the gilt royal arms of France.

Bellin (1703–1772) and the draughtsmen who worked with him “compiled charts and maps from a vast array of sources. They used manuscript surveys made by engineers, manuscript reports and journals turned in by boat pilots, published travellers’ reports, printed charts published in foreign cities, and old printed charts in the archives. The remarkable aspect of the process was that the mapmaker himself never went to sea or surveyed a single coastline. His work was based solely on his skills with math, with languages, with logic, combined with his critical sensibilities. He described himself as a *géographe de cabinet*” (Pedley, pp. 25–6).

Quarto (254 × 204 mm). Engraved rococo title and allegorical headpiece by Choffard, 34 engraved maps (16 folding), wood-engraved title vignette and tailpieces. Contemporary marbled sheep, dark orange label, raised bands, alternating fleur-de-lys and anchor tools to compartments, gilt supralibros of the royal arms of France to both boards, all edges red. Minor loss to both joints, some stripping of leather, neat repairs to spine ends and corners, internally fresh and crisp. A very good copy. **J** Mary Sponberg Pedley, *The Commerce of Cartography: Making and Marketing Maps in Eighteenth-Century France and England*, 2005.

£4,500 [162523]

BOMBAY MARINE. Regulations and Instructions for the General Government of the Several Commissioned and other Officers of the Marine on the Bombay Establishment. Bombay: Printed at the Courier Press, by Shreecrustna Jagonathjee Prabhoo [for the Honourable East India Company], 1824

REGULATING THE “BOMBAY BUCCANEERS”, THE GENDARMERIE OF THE GULF

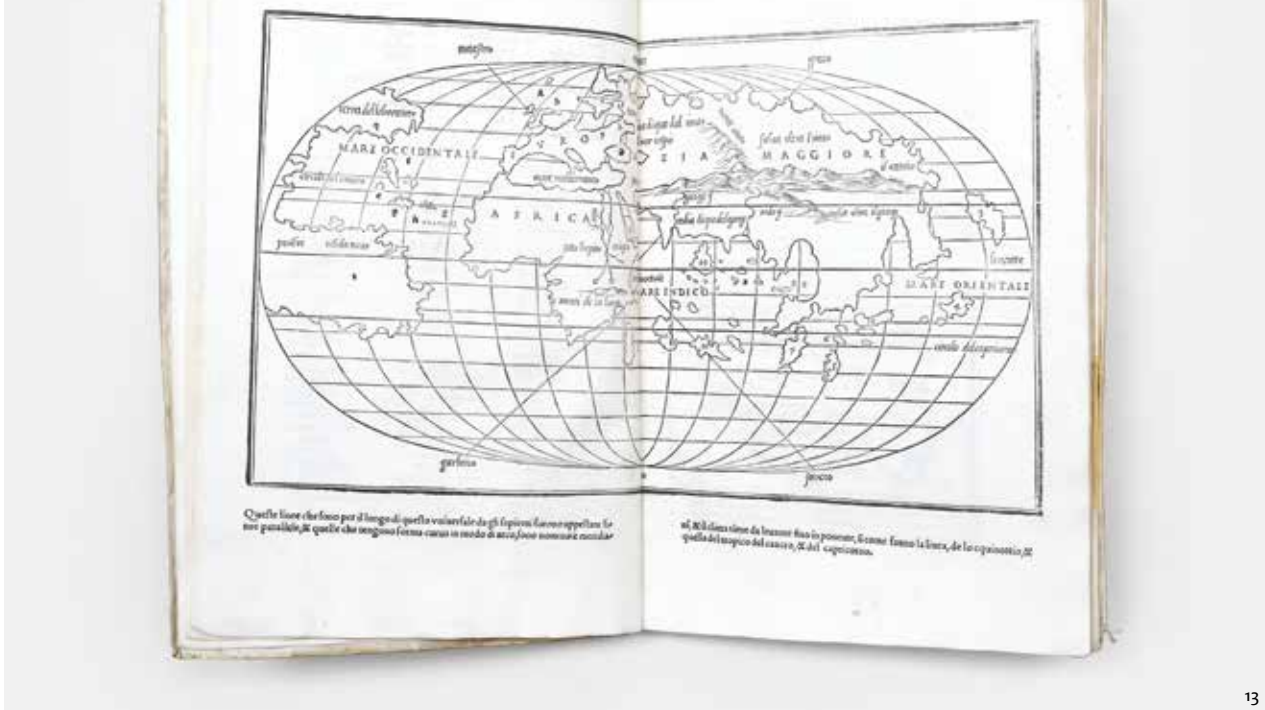
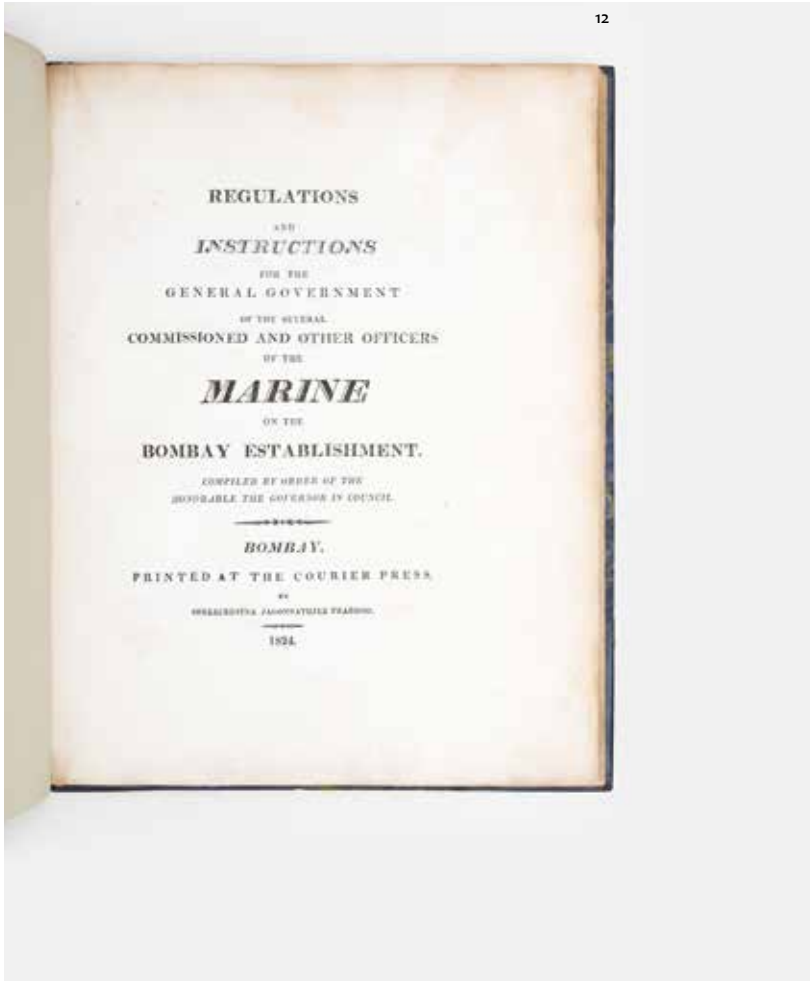
Sole edition of these detailed orders for the day-to-day running of the Bombay Marine, the East India Company's navy and a vital factor in the consolidation of Britain's corporate colonization of Asia, ranging from the Red Sea and Gulf to Indonesia and beyond. These are apparently the earliest maritime regulations printed in India. The publication is rare and found at only the British Library and University of Minnesota.

The Bombay Marine was founded in 1612 and first based at Surat, England's first foothold in India, to prevent predation of the company's shipping in the Bay of Cambay. In the Gulf, the Bombay Marine's most significant role was in the sustained campaign to suppress the activities of the Wahabi Qasimi confederation. They also contributed to British expansion by their work as marine surveyors.

These regulations were issued at a time when the marine's involvement in complex operations called for formalized practices. They give an accurate picture of the strict on-board organization at this date. The opening section, the most substantial, comprises instructions to “Captains and other Officers commanding the Honorable Company's Cruizers”. Orders for lieutenants follow, setting out the specifics of their duties in support of their superior officers, delivering a daily reckoning of the ship's progress, examining accounts by ship personnel, and maintaining discipline in the crew (including guarding “against the illicit introduction of spirits, or other intoxicating liquors into the ship”).

Quarto (269 × 210 mm), pp. [iv], 130. With 17 tables, 5 of them folding. Twentieth-century dark blue half calf, spine gilt lettered longitudinally, single blind rule to spine and corners, marbled boards. Light staining to margins of the title page, pale browning throughout, but very good.

£5,000 [164820]



BORDONE, Benedetto. Isolario nel qual si ragiona di tutte l'isole del mondo. Venice: Federico Torresano [for Paulus Manutius], 1547

ISLANDS OF THE OLD AND NEW WORLD

First Aldine edition of this pioneering atlas of islands, the first of its kind to encompass the European known world. For European audiences, its unprecedented cartographic innovations included providing a regional map of the Americas and a detailed plan of Tenochtitlan, illustrating Asian islands in separate maps, and representing Japan as an island.

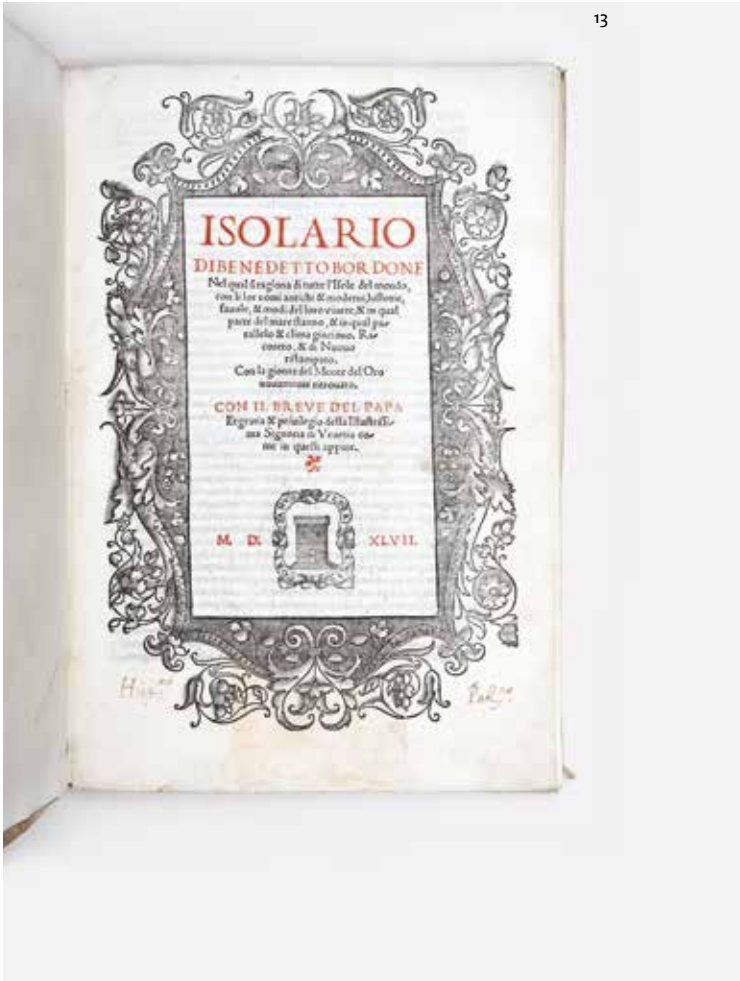
The isolario, or “book of islands”, was a cartographic form developed in Italy in the 15th century as an illustrated guide for sailors. Bordone's Isolario was published in 1528 by Zoppino in Venice and reprinted in 1534. It was the second printed isolario, preceded only by a shorter work by Bartolomeo Sonetti published in 1485, which focused exclusively on the Aegean Sea. This Aldine edition, the third overall, was printed from the same woodblocks of the first.

The atlas begins with an introductory section featuring maps of Europe and of the world, followed by three books respectively dealing with Northern Europe and America, the Mediterranean Sea, and Asia. The text illustrates over 100 islands and provides lengthy descriptions of their history, geography, culture, and mythology. Orientation in the maps is provided through eight rays representing the compass winds. Bordone's world map was the first widely circulated map showing the world on an oval projection and the first to appear in an isolario.

Folio (306 × 207 mm): 2A4 2B–2D2 A–D6 E4 F2 G–M6 N8; 84 leaves. With 112 woodcut maps, of which 4 double-page, diagram. Title page printed in red and black within elaborate woodcut border. Contemporary limp vellum, recased and relined, manuscript title on spine. Near-contemporary manuscript ownership inscription “Hier[ony]m^o Pall^o” on title page and top edge. Eighteenth-century library shelf label on spine, evidence of removed label at foot of title page. Neat repair and couple of splits to spine, lacking ties, final gathering re-stitched, couple of minor damp stains on title page,

stain to outer margin of leaves E3-end, small tape repair in margin of leaf N6, otherwise generally crisp and clean. A very good copy. **J** Church 86; EDIT16 NCNE 7064; European Americana 547/2; Renouard 141:9; Sabin 6419; see Shirley 59.

£20,000 [179181]





14

BOXER UPRISING. In Memoriam: Walter Ewen Townsend. Born at Yokohama, Japan, 1879, Died There, 1900. [Likely England:] Privately printed, 1901

A HERO OF THE “SIEGE OF THE LEGATIONS”

Sole edition, presentation copy, inscribed by Walter Townsend’s mother on the front free endpaper, “Mrs Brunker, with love, and most kind remembrances, from Mary A. Townsend Sept. 23 1900”. Laid down on the pastedowns are two autograph letters signed to Brunker, one each from mother and son.

Walter Townsend was appointed to the British government’s China Consular service in 1899 as a student interpreter and arrived in Beijing the same September. When Boxer forces laid siege to the legation quarter in summer 1900, he enrolled in the volunteer corps and received two bullet wounds (one of the plates shows him on crutches). Sent to Yokohama to recuperate following the lifting of the siege, he died of typhoid fever. Townsend became famous for a lengthy letter, written to *The Times* in June 1900, which was carried in the newspaper’s 16 July issue and offered a vivid portrayal of life in Beijing during the uprising.

This scarce book is recorded in only six institutions worldwide.

Octavo. Half-tone frontispiece after photographic portrait of Walter Townsend, his facsimile inscription below, 3 half-tone plates; all illustrations with tissue guards. Original tan cloth, front cover lettered in gilt, top edge gilt. Recent ownership signature at head of front free endpaper. Binding worn and foxed, tissue repair at foot of preface, light toning internally, nicks to laid-down autograph letters: very good.

£4,750

[178145]

15

BRACKENBURY, Sir Henry. Collection of 56 autograph letters to the novelist Florence Henniker. India, Britain, Europe, and at sea: 1891–1914

“I HOPE YOU WILL HELP TO SAVE ME . . . FROM BECOMING NOTHING BUT A SHUTTLECOCK BETWEEN OFFICE PAPERS AND SIMLA GOSSIP”

A colourful collection of unpublished correspondence from Sir Henry Brackenbury, a leading figure in General Wolseley’s circle, a gifted administrator, “a notorious philanderer” (ODNB), and a powerful member of Britain’s military establishment. Two thirds of the material concerns his service in India, 1891–5, on the Viceroy’s Council.

Brackenbury (1837–1914), famously described by the Duke of Cambridge as “a dangerous man . . . a very dangerous man” (quoted in Symons, p. 111), was sent to Simla in 1891 to inject some realism into the Raj’s military planning. By this time, he had made friends with the novelist and journalist Florence Henniker (1855–1923), a close correspondent (and unrequited romantic interest) of Thomas Hardy.

The first letter, dated 8 February 1891, encapsulates the literary underpinnings of Brackenbury’s friendship with Henniker. He implores her to make book recommendations to his London bookseller, H. Bickers. Simla is a hotbed of gossip, intrigue, and tension. His close relationship with Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne is a saving grace, as are horse racing, the Raj’s buoyant social life in the winter, and the elaborate dinners he hosts for senior British officials.

Brackenbury sought a position in India to help him raise money to pay off four-figure debts, and finance and position are constant preoccupations. Like Hardy, Brackenbury is clearly infatuated with his correspondent. A photograph of Henniker sits on his drawing-room table in Simla and his India letters are often very personal, full of descriptions of his tiring routine, his choice of decor for his house, and his emotional outlook.

After a break for 1894, the collection resumes with letters for 1895, during Brackenbury’s penultimate year abroad. He discusses the Chitral Relief Expedition and, now that he has paid his debts, his longing to return home. In October 1895, he undertakes a farewell tour of Kashmir, remarking on the beautiful scenery of India. His time in India ends in Calcutta in March 1896, when he is invested KCSI at a farewell dinner hosted by the viceroy (enclosed is a copy of the ceremony’s letterpress announcement).

Except for a small quotation found on page 11 of Jeffrey D. Lavoie’s *Laurence Oliphant* (1829–1888) and *The Household* (2021), this material is unpublished. A longer description and full inventory are available.

Together, 92 bifolia and 2 sheets (mostly c.250 × 130 mm), most pages filled; 1 letter with letterpress sheet loosely inserted. Housed in a light grey archival

15



box. General creasing from handling, occasional toning, 1 sheet with loss at foot, affecting final line on recto and verso but sense unaffected: a well-preserved collection. ♪ Julian Symons, *Buller’s Campaign: The Boer War & His Career*, 2014.

£7,500

[145060]

16

BRITISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION OF 1925 – BISSET, Charles Barron (comp.). Field journal, photograph albums, and other material. c.1919–27

MUTINY AND COVERUP IN THE ARCTIC

At the centre of this remarkable archive is the long-suspected but until now uncorroborated story of mutiny aboard the *Island* during the 1925 British Arctic Expedition. While rumours of dissent reached the public through the press, this is the first known contemporary account to confirm them: the candid journal of the expedition’s geologist, Charles Barron Bisset (1900–1966), kept between 19 June and 7 November 1925.

Written without reserve, the diary records the intrigues of daily life at sea, the hardships endured by the crew, and the conspiracy to conceal the mutiny from official accounts. Bisset’s testimony is accompanied by an extensive suite of photographs documenting the Arctic voyage. The images capture the dangers of navigating in pack ice, the rigours of life under square sail, and the forbidding beauty of the northern seas.

The expedition was conceived by the Canadian-Icelandic explorer Grettir Algarsson (b. 1900). The original plan, to fly from Spitzbergen to the North Pole and sledge back, was abandoned for lack of funds, and the enterprise became an entirely maritime venture under the joint leadership of Algarsson and the New Zealand explorer Frank Arthur Worsley (1872–1943).

Sailing on 21 June 1925 in the brigantine *Island*, the expedition set out to sound the continental shelf between Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land and to search for Gillis Land (now Kvitøya, Svalbard). Despite damage to the propeller that crippled the engine, she circumnavigated Nordaustlandet (North-East Land) and reached 81° 15’ N, the voyage’s farthest north. Worsley later hailed the voyage as “the final triumph of British seamanship under square sail in the pack ice.”

Rumours of the mutiny against Algarsson were leaked to the press by the expedition’s cinematographer, Charles Bee-Mason (1874–1957). When the expedition ended on 7 November in Edinburgh, Bisset learnt that Bee-Mason had leaked the story. His journal confirms the truth of Bee-Mason’s story and provides proof of a conspiracy, transforming this archive from a record of exploration into a vital piece of polar history.

Also included is a first edition of Worsley’s *Under Sail in the Frozen Sea* (1927) signed by the author, Bisset, and James Marr, the expedition’s zoologist, besides other material. A full inventory is available.

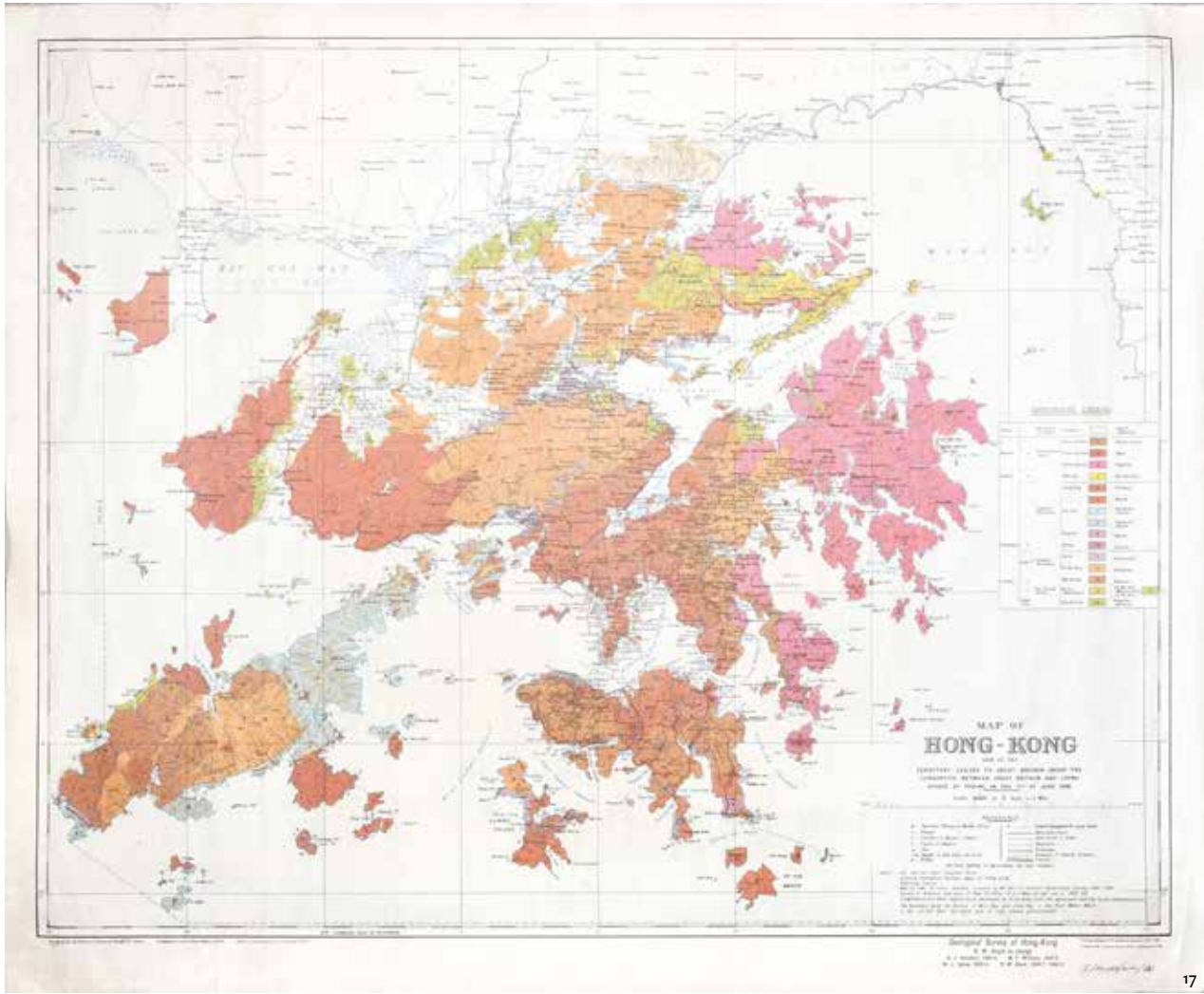
Archive, 44 items: manuscript journal, ff. 104 (5 written on one side only); 3 oblong folio albums with 267 photographs, landscape and portrait format (sizes approximately 70 × 50 to 165 × 215 mm); postcard and 8 additional photographs, loose; signed menu; hand-drawn route map on 2 sheets; printed map; Bisset’s CV; 13 letters from Bisset; 8 envelopes; telegram; pencilled note. Together with Worsley’s *Under Sail in the Frozen Sea* and 2 offprints on botany. Journal worn with cloth becoming detached and leaves proud, folio photograph albums with joints repaired, minor loss to extremities, some fading and silver mirroring of photographs, other material in varying condition: a very good collection.

£25,000

[169173]



16



BROCK, Reginald Walter, and others. Geological map of Hong Kong. Scale 1:84,480. Southampton: Ordnance Survey, 1936

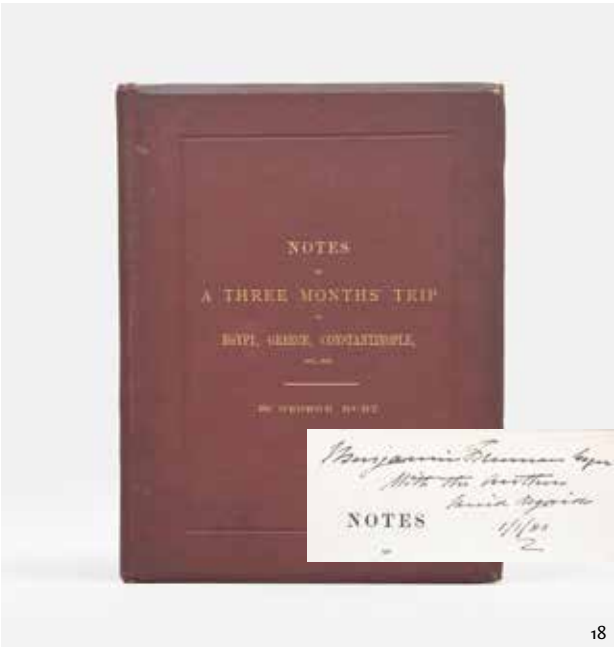
First edition, one of 350 copies only, of the first geological map of Hong Kong, the product of a decade-long survey.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, investigations into Hong Kong's geology were confined to efforts by amateurs. The first professional survey was initiated in 1921 at the behest of Governor Sir Reginald Stubbs and Winston Churchill, who were keen to understand the region's economic potential. Between 1923 and 1933, the team spent significant time in the field, plotting their findings onto a 1932 a War Office map of the territory.

Contemporary reports state that the plate and a large number of printed copies perished in the Second World War. Of the 350 produced, only one other copy is traceable in commerce. Eight are held in institutions.

Colour lithographed map (728 × 888 mm), backed with linen as issued. Contemporary reference numbers in manuscript and pencil in margins. Rolled, creasing and light soiling, couple of closed tears in margins: very good.

£9,750 [181410]



BURT, George. Notes of a Three Months' Trip to Egypt, Greece, Constantinople, and the Eastern Shores of the Mediterranean Sea. London: Printed by Marchant Singer & Co., 1878

A RICH VICTORIAN BUILDER SIZES UP THE PYRAMIDS

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed by the author on the title page, "Benjamin Freeman Esqr. With the author's kind regards, 1/1/80." This splendid travelogue includes a lengthy and animated description of a visit to the pyramids. "It is not possible to realize the immense size of the pyramid until one has been there for some time" (p. 16).

Burt (1816–1894), a construction magnate described by Thomas Hardy as the "King of Swanage," undertook his trip at the behest of his doctor. His account was distributed privately, and the recipient here was likely a business associate or social acquaintance from Swanage or London. Copies are held by only five institutions worldwide.

Quarto. Head- and tailpiece. Original brown pebble-grain cloth over bevelled boards, front cover lettered in gilt within blind panel, rear cover with blind panel and central device, brown surface-paper endpapers, edges red. Light wear to binding, contents a little toned: near-fine.

£1,000 [180317]

BURTON, Richard Francis. Two original sketches of settlements possibly along the Pangani River. Kenya or Tanzania: c.1857

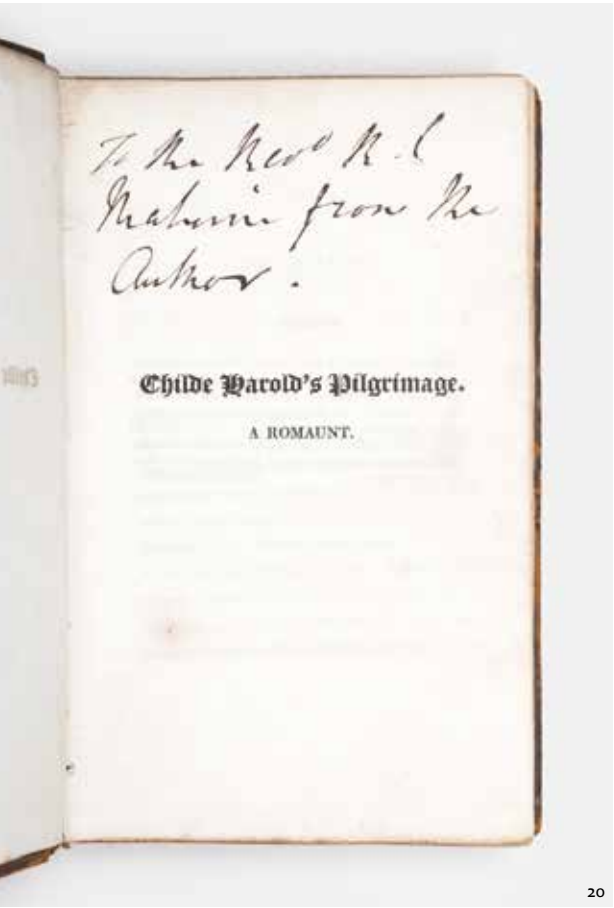
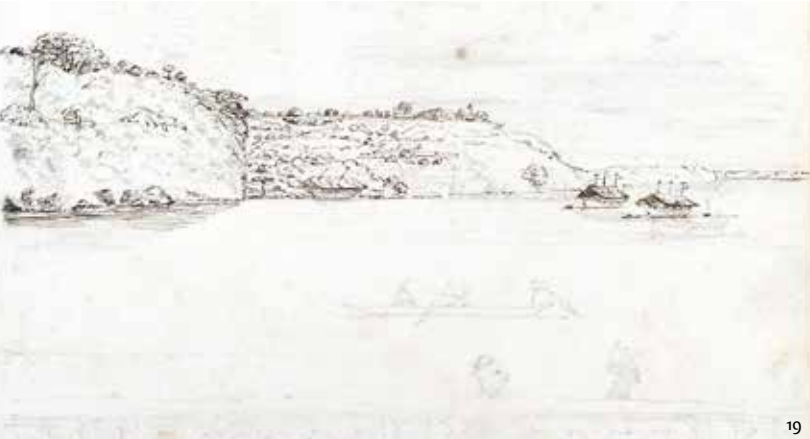
"I AGAIN TURNED LOVINGLY TOWARDS AFRICA"

Two sketches drawn during a voyage from Zanzibar to Mombasa and up the Pangani River. They document Burton's obsession with "reaching the unknown regions and striking the Nile sources" in Africa in the 1850s (Zanzibar, p. 5). Though unmarked as such, the sketches are from the collection of Burton's biobibliographer James A. Casada.

The trip was part of Burton and Speke's East African Expedition, attempting to locate the "Sea of Ujiji", or Lake Tanganyika.

Two sketches in pencil and ink, corner-mounted on card (sketches: 125 × 173 and 123 × 175 mm; mount: 292 × 200 mm). Minor soiling and marginal foxing: very good examples. ¶ Richard Francis Burton, Zanzibar, City, Island, and Coast, 1872.

£3,750 [159907]



BYRON, George Gordon Noel, Lord. Childe Harold. London: John Murray, 1816

INSCRIBED BY BYRON TO INSPIRE HIS FELLOW WRITER, AND LATER BY MATURIN IN MEMORY OF HIS FRIEND

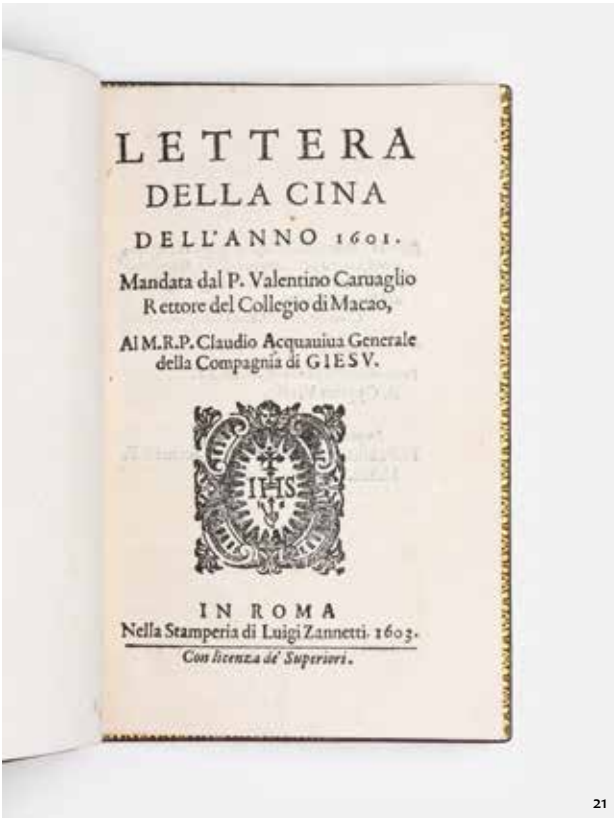
Presentation copy of this poetic ode to escapist travel, inscribed by Byron on the half-title, "To the Revd R. C. Maturin from the Author". Following Byron's death in 1824, Maturin inscribed a quatrain from a contemporary poem by James Montgomery on the rear free endpaper in memoriam: "Friend after friend departs; / Who hath not lost a friend? / There is no union here of hearts, / That hath not here an end".

Byron and Maturin enjoyed a warm literary friendship, beginning in December 1815 when they were introduced by Walter Scott. That month, Maturin sent Byron the manuscript for his Gothic tragedy Bertram. Byron adored the play and helped Maturin bring his work to the stage, sending the manuscript to George Lamb, with whom he managed the Drury Lane Theatre.

This copy of Childe Harold is from the 1816 edition of Byron's collected works.

Vol. I (of IV) only, duodecimo (165 × 106 mm). Engraved plate by Thomas Stothard, with tissue guard, facing p. 10. Contemporary unlettered calf. Housed in a custom brown quarter morocco folding box by the Chelsea Bindery. Book label of J. O. Edwards. Binding worn, front joint cracked but cords firm, contents clean. A good copy in unrestored condition. ¶ Robert E. Lougy, Charles Robert Maturin, 1975.

£12,500 [174164]



21
CARVAGLIO, Valentin. Lettera della Cina dell'anno 1601. Rome: Nella Stamperia di Luigi Zannetti, 1603

A BREAKTHROUGH IN THE HISTORY OF CATHOLICISM IN CHINA

First edition of this letter reporting a landmark in Sino-Western relations: Matteo Ricci's successful 1600–1 embassy to Beijing. Ricci entered the imperial capital on 24 January 1601, becoming the first Westerner to receive this high honour, presented gifts to the court, and received the emperor's leave to remain and preach Catholicism. This rare work is otherwise untraced in commerce.

Dated 25 January 1602, the letter was written by Valetin Carvaglio (1560–1631), a Portuguese Jesuit and the rector of the order's university in Macao, from where he administered all Jesuit activities in China. The four parts focus on Macao's Jesuit Collegem, Ricci's travels to Beijing, and missionary activities in Nanjing, Nanchang, and Shaozhou. Carvaglio describes the course of Ricci's embassy in depth, his businesslike prose masking excitement at the order's greatest achievement in China to date.

Duodecimo (160 × 105 mm), pp. 108. Bound by Emile Rousselle in late 19th-century reddish brown full morocco, spine gilt-lettered direct, raised bands ruled in gilt, compartments with gilt rectangular tool with central floral device, gilt French fillets on boards, board edges and inner dentelles gilt, marbled endpapers, edges gilt, multicolour bookmark. From the library of Auguste Fontaine, the 19th-century Bordeaux collector and bookseller, with his name in gilt in the front inner dentelle; Maggs Bros., catalogue 519 (1929), with the catalogue listing tipped to the front free endpaper verso. Contents washed, brown marking at foot of p. 32: very good. ¶ Cordier 800–1; Löwendahl 42; Lust 801 (for 1604 edition); Sommervogel 792.

£9,000 [180457]

22
CENTRAL ASIA. A collection of photographs with scenes of cotton production in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. [Early 20th century]

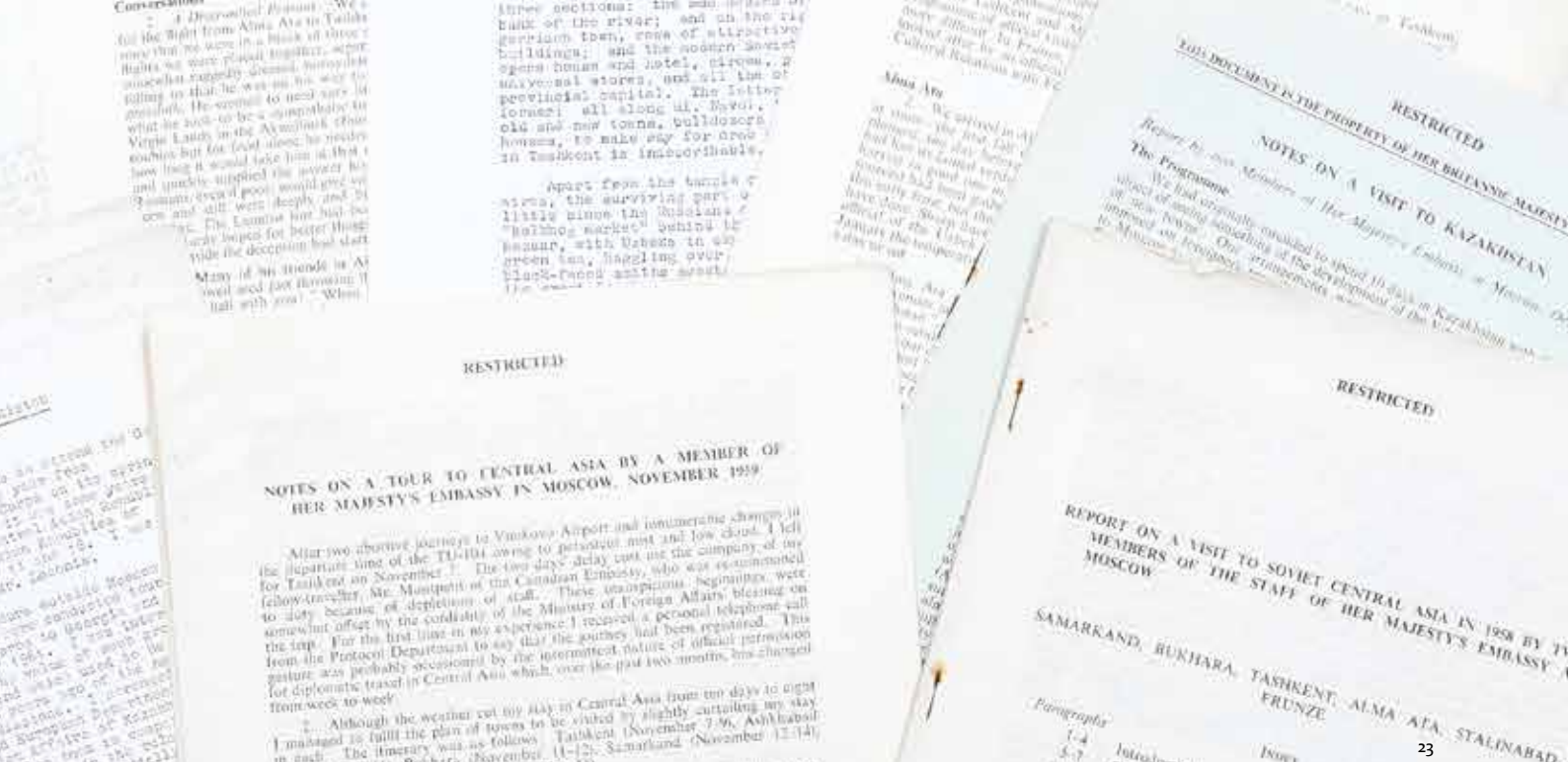
THE DAWN OF COTTON MONOCULTURE

A rare insight into the cotton industry in Russian-occupied Central Asia, seen through an intriguing collection of photographs. The images include three bustling bazar scenes in Khodzhakala, flats for the personnel in Kokand, and industrial scenes of factories and storage units in Tashkent and Bukhara.

Russians arrived in Central Asia in the 1860s to a largely agrarian economy based on sedentary farming and livestock herding. As part of the territory's annexation, a key move in the “great game”, food crops were substituted with cotton. Under Russian control, “the area under irrigation was expanded, especially towards the end of the century when work on the Mirzachol Sahra (Golodnaya Step) and the Murghab Imperial Domain schemes was virtually completed. The Farḡāna Valley cotton acreage also increased” (Matley). American cotton varieties were introduced in the 1880s, and one of the photographs shows Gwathmey carding machinery.

16 matte silver prints (approximately 120 × 170 mm), mounted recto and verso on plain card (approximately 235 × 305 mm), captioned in Russian on mounts in black ink. Silver mirroring or fading to edges, occasional minor surface abrasions (3 with small areas of skinning); mounts toned, edges a little worn and damp-stained, remnants of glue from sometime being bound in album: very good examples. ¶ Ian Matley, “Central Asia xii. Economy in the 19th–20th Centuries”, *Encyclopaedia Iranica*.

£3,750 [119914]



23
CENTRAL ASIA. British Government reports on visits by British diplomats and observers to Soviet Central Asia in the late 1950s and 1960s. [Likely London: Foreign Office,] 1958–65

A CLASSIFIED LOOK AT COLD WAR CENTRAL ASIA

A collection of scarce official reports, nearly all of which are classified “restricted” or “confidential”, candidly recording British verdicts on Central Asia's socio-economic development and Moscow's efforts in the early Cold War to prove socialism's ideological superiority, intermixed with anecdotes of overbearing Soviet security agents and interactions with everyday people living behind the Iron Curtain.

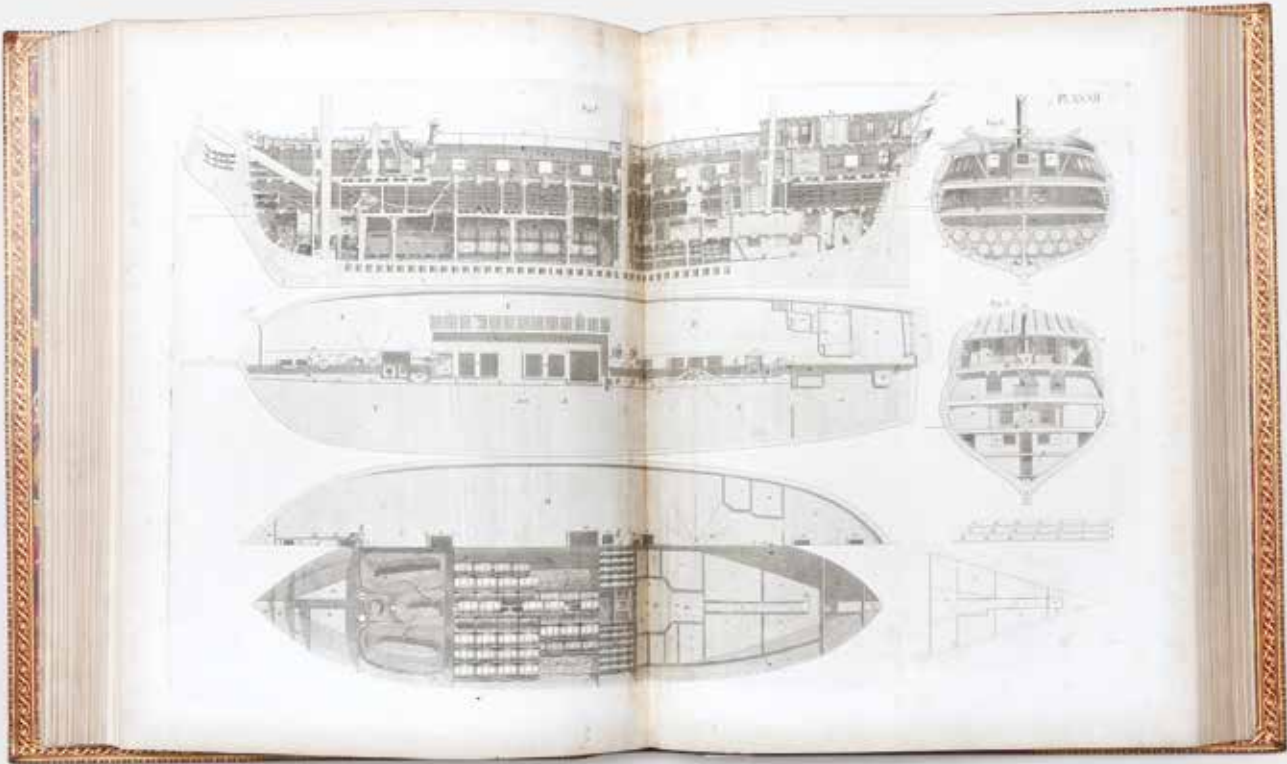
The documents, composed predominantly by members of the diplomatic corps, are wide ranging, reflecting the sometimes surprisingly free rein they were given during visits. Conversations with taxi drivers, farmers, and other residents counterbalance the lines regurgitated by guides and officials during formal tours. These conversations produce some memorable moments: “As the old lady served us with delicious green tea, her son asked us searching questions about English life. Why did Mods fight Rockers? (They scorned my explanation that they were bored)” (“A Visit to Central Asia”, p. 2). Remarks on such topics as local graffiti, efforts to combat hooliganism, and jokes concerning Soviet kommandirovchiki (officials on all-expenses-paid fact-finding tours) further complicate the picture supplied by official propaganda.

“What we missed in open hospitality we certainly made up for in surreptitious attentions. Walking back past the restaurant in the native quarter of Tashkent where we had just eaten the most filthy meal of the trip, we were a little taken aback to observe through the window that our plain clothes tails were even shaking out the table cloth and were looking beneath the table. (These tails are easily identifiable by their criminal appearance, studied casualness and other strange habits)” (“Report on a Visit to Soviet Central Asia in 1958 by Two Members of the Staff of Her Majesty's Embassy at Moscow”, p. 26).

A full listing of the reports is available.

10 reports, foolscap or a little smaller, 8 letterpress, 2 Xeroxed typescript, totalling 120 pages of text. Wire-stitched or fixed with treasury tags or paperclips. Rust marks, creasing from handling, some toning: a very good collection.

£3,000 [182518]



24

24
CHAPMAN, Fredrick Henrik af. *Architectura Navalis Mercatoria*. Stockholm: [John George Lange,] 1768

THE MOST IMPORTANT WORK ON NAVAL ARCHITECTURE OF THE 18TH CENTURY, FROM THE LIBRARY OF JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL

Scarce first edition of this magnificent volume, including detailed plans for many kinds of naval vessels, providing an extraordinary summary of contemporary shipbuilding techniques.

Fredrik Henrik af Chapman (1721–1808) was perhaps the greatest naval architect of the era. He was promoted vice-admiral in 1791 and was manager of the shipyard at Karlskrona, the important base of the Royal Swedish Navy, from 1782 to 1793. Under the direction of King Gustav III, Chapman drove the modernization of the Swedish fleet. His methods were rapidly adopted by all of the principal naval nations.

This has always been a scarce and desirable work. Even in 1781, when Vial du Clairbois issued an annotated quarto edition, he commented: “it is not found in France & costs 180 pounds in Holland, in sheets. It is likely to occupy a worthy place in the cabinet of those curious about this subject, but it is not of a price within everyone’s reach” (our translation).

Provenance: John Scott Russell (1808–1882), engineer and naval architect, with his bookplate. Russell’s chief publication, *The Modern System of Naval Architecture* (1864–65), was “an English equivalent of Chapman’s *Architectura Navalis*” (Pugh & Baynes, p. 164). This copy was subsequently in the Scott Library Collection of the Institution of Naval Architects (label recording its presentation in 1930 by R. E. Scott); sold Christie’s, London, 6 November 1997, lot 24.

Folio (560 × 430 mm). Double-page engraved and etched title page by Årre incorporating view of Stockholm harbour, double-page engraved dedication

within decorative border, 4 letterpress index leaves in English and French (replacing the original contents leaves in Swedish) laid down on larger sheets, 62 double-page engraved plates on thick paper. Mid-19th century red morocco by J. J. Leighton, spine with gilt-decorated raised bands, gilt-lettered direct in second and fourth compartments, other compartments framed by gilt paired fillets and dog-tooth rolls enclosing scrolling cornerpieces, stars and large central device comprising multiple foliate tools, sides with concentric decorative panels, gilt decorative turn-ins, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Extremities lightly rubbed, abrasion at fore



24

edge of front board, shallow indentations to back cover, variable browning and foxing, a handful of leaves with larger blooms of foxing encroaching into engraved area, Plate XXXI inset. A very good copy. Francis Pugh & Ken Baynes, *The Art of the Engineer*, 1987.

£45,000

[169876]

25

CHILD, Sir Josiah. *A New Discourse of Trade*. London: Printed, and sold by John Everingham, 1693

A REMARKABLE INDIVIDUAL IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF FINANCIAL ECONOMICS

Second edition, the first to name Child, of his major work of economic theory, an enduring work of pre-Smithian economics. This copy was taken on a merchant’s sea crossing to New London, Connecticut, in the 1740s.

Sir Josiah Child (c.1631–1699) built a fortune as a food merchant, served as governor of the East India Company, and sat on a parliamentary trade committee from 1668 to 1672. The publication of this edition coincided with a parliamentary effort to lower national interest rates, among Child’s most forcefully made arguments in the *Discourse*.

The work was first published in 1690. This second edition omits the original publisher’s 20-page preface; the sheets are otherwise reissued. The first chapter, the 37-page “A Discourse Concerning Trade, &c.”, was previously published as the standalone *Brief Observations Concerning Trade and Interest of Money* in 1668.

This copy belonged to William Donaldson, a Scottish merchant who moved from St Andrews to New Jersey in the early 1730s. Donaldson’s 1738 ownership inscription is on the imprimatur leaf (recto), while a contemporary “SRBM St. Andrews” inscription is on the rear free endpaper. A poem on the imprimatur leaf (verso) was written, according to an accompanying note, at “Oyster Ponds” (an area on the opposite side of Long Island Sound) while “waiting for a passage to New London” in October 1748.

Octavo (155 × 97 mm), pp. [54], 37, [1], 208, 205–234, [2]. Contemporary panelled calf, rebaked to style, spine ruled and decorated in blind, later red morocco label. Extremities restored, light scuffing, minor browning and foxing, a couple of short closed tears, several small burn holes to sigs. F7–8 & N7, touching text: a very good copy. ♪ ESTC R5732; Goldsmiths’ 2964; Kress 1811; Sabin 12708; Wing C3860.

£2,250

[169612]



25



26

26

CHINESE REVOLUTION. Draft constitutional documents and an ID issued to Liu Chun, a delegate to the 1st Plenary Session of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference, September 1949. [Beijing: 1949]

FROM MONGOLIA TO BEIJING: THE BIRTH OF “NEW CHINA”

A rare grouping of material from the crucial two weeks before the founding of the People’s Republic of China, during which Communist Party leaders and delegates travelled from across the country to Beijing to discuss a provisional constitution and lay the foundations of a new society.

These items belonged to Liu Chun (1912–2002), a representative of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and a member of the 51-person committee, led by Zhou Enlai, that prepared drafts of the constitution for broader discussion.

The Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference, formed on 21 September 1949, embodied the party’s “New Democracy” approach to governance, in which all social classes and ethnicities would in theory unite to build a new China. Its first plenary session, held between 21 and 30 September and attended by 662 delegates, adopted the *Common Program* (*Gongtong gangling*), which guaranteed basic freedoms, served as an interim constitution, and formed the basis of the formal state constitution ratified in 1954.

Included here are three drafts of the *Common Program*, printed on 13 September, 20 September, and 29 September (the day of ratification). As far as we can discern, these drafts have never been published in full. Comparison reveals how the text evolved over two weeks. For example, Article XII, on organs of political power, was expanded and reworded in later drafts to clarify that ultimate political power lay with the parliament.

Liu’s signature is on the front cover of the 13 September draft, and his ID shows that he was delegate number 473. A linguist and economist, he travelled to Mao’s base of Yan’an in 1937, joined the party, and became a leading force in its work with ethnic minorities. As a party veteran, he was a delegate to the 8th Party Congress in 1956 and, after the Cultural Revolution, occupied a high-level position in the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Together, 5 items, quarto or smaller: 3 documents, each with 9–11 pages of printed text; conference bulletin, pp. 24; delegate ID. Documents: original printed wrappers, wire-stitched as issued, front covers lettered in black. Bulletin: original self-wrappers, wire-stitched as issued. ID: original red cloth, laid-down 46 × 40 mm gelatin silver portrait of Liu. Foxing and browning, stain to rear wrapper of one document, bulletin chipped at extremities and one leaf now loose, ID showing signs of use: very good.

£8,000

[180190]



27

27

CHINESE SHIP “KEYING”. Ephemera from its historic visit to London, including a signed portrait of the “mandarin” Hesing and a visitor’s ticket. London: c.1850

“A THEME PARK BEFORE ITS DAY”

Scarce survivals from “one of the most extraordinary voyages ever undertaken . . . The Chinese junk *Keying* became the first and only Chinese junk to sail on its own bottom from China via the Cape of Good Hope into the North Atlantic. In the process, it also became the first ever Chinese-built vessel to visit both Britain and the east coast of the United States” (Davies, p. xvii). Financed by a group of Hong Kong-based investors, the voyage was captained by Charles Kellett, Chinese and British sailors together crewing the 800-ton vessel. “Its object was not science or exploration – those twin poles of non-commercial and non-belligerent nineteenth-century seafaring – but was typical Hong Kong: a business proposition aiming to make money by entertaining visitors . . . A theme park before its day” (Davies, p. xvii).

The ship arrived in Britain in 1848 and spent two years docked at the East India Docks and then, for the Great Exhibition, near the Strand. Its star attraction was a Chinese man by the name of Hesing (Xisheng), about whom little is known, who posed as a distinguished fifth-rank mandarin and received enthralled visitors, including Queen Victoria. Included here is an example of the Hesing portrait visitors to the *Keying* could buy as a souvenir. It is signed in English and Chinese with his name and that of the ship, the hand matching other traced examples and usually identified as his. Accompanying the portrait is what is likely one of the one-shilling entrance tickets for the ship’s steady programme of entertainment. Both are stamped with the red seal of “Zeng Rui”, perhaps a scholarly name Hesing chose according to literati fashion.

2 items: engraved portrait (190 × 130 mm), red seal, signature and annotation in English and Chinese; paper ticket (54 × 93 mm) speckled with gold, 2 red seals, manuscript annotation in Chinese. Portrait with old folds, light toning and foxing, marking along left edge of ticket: very good. ♣ Stephen Davies, *East Sails West: The Voyage of the Keying, 1846–1855*, 2014.

£4,000

[181840]



28

28

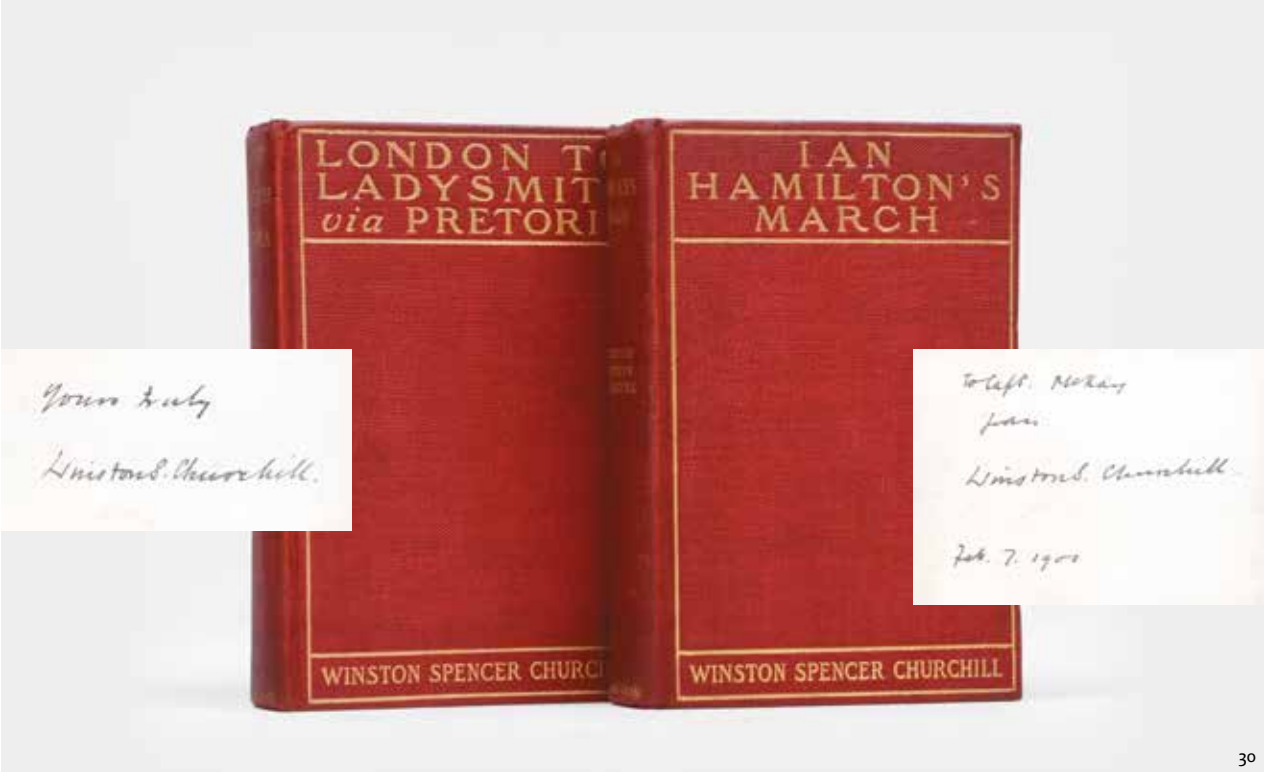
CHINESE TRAVEL TO AMERICA. Cabinet cards showing the scholar Ko K’un-hua and his children. New York: G. W. Pach & Brothers, [c.1885]

“A LANDMARK MOMENT IN THE HISTORY OF TEACHING CHINESE”

A rare photograph of the first instructor of Chinese at Harvard, a well-known example of travel against the west-to-east grain. Ko brought with him from China the books that would form the basis of the Harvard-Yenching library. We can trace only a handful of these cabinet cards in commerce.

In the late 1870s, Harvard decided to offer Chinese classes to prepare undergraduates for lucrative, but demanding, careers in the Chinese customs service. After the university raised \$8,750 to finance a lectureship, Harvard graduates in China, including Edward Drew and H. B. Morse, searched for a suitable candidate, settling on Drew’s former Chinese tutor from Ningbo. Ko (1838–1882, also romanized as Ge Kunhua) arrived at Harvard in September 1879, taking as his first student George Lane, Pope Professor of Latin, in return for Lane teaching him English. “The few remaining photographs of Ko reveal a dignified middle-aged man in the long, high-necked, heavy garments of a scholar-official of the Qing dynasty” (*Harvard Magazine*). Ko was accompanied to the US by his six children, five of whom are shown in the second cabinet card.

2 albumen prints (c.150 × 100 mm and inverse), on card mounts (163 × 106 mm), verso with yellow surface-paper printed with Pach mark. Light foxing



30

to images, image of children slightly faded: very good. ♣ “Ko K’un-hua: Brief life of Harvard’s first Chinese instructor: 1838–1882”, *Harvard Magazine*, 2008; Ye Tian, “From Greek/Latin to Chinese”, in Deborah L. Morowski & Lynn M. Burlbaw, eds, *Reflections on People, Policy, and Practices in Curriculum History*, 2024.

£4,500

[179195]

29

CHURCHILL, Winston S. Autograph letter signed from Jack Churchill, on Winston Churchill’s cavalry charge at Omdurman. [Undated, though 1898]

Winston Churchill’s brother Jack writes to their mother with details of Winston’s participation in the cavalry charge at the Battle of Omdurman, often cited as the last great cavalry charge in British military history. The charge became part of the legend of the young Churchill, but Jack’s early report presents it as a military blunder, wasting troops and allowing the escape of the Khalifa.

At Omdurman, Churchill served as a cavalry officer in the 21st Lancers, while reporting on the war for the *Morning Post*. His regiment “galloped by accident into a hidden ravine crammed with armed men. Churchill, who shot and killed at least three of the enemy with his Mauser pistol, was cool and courageous but lucky to survive a bout of hand-to-hand fighting in which 22 British officers



29

and men were killed. Nevertheless he was eager to renew the charge at once. ‘Another fifty or sixty casualties would have made our performance historic’, he explained to Lady Randolph, ‘and made us proud of our race and our blood!’” (ODNB). The incident became part of the legend of Churchill as the young man of action.

Two bifolia on Bachelors’ Club Piccadilly stationery (folded to 176 × 111 mm), comprising 6 pages handwritten by Jack and further page handwritten by Churchill family member, c.300 words. Housed in black chemise within quarter morocco slipcase, red morocco label to spine and front panel, transcript mounted to inner chemise. Old residue where previously mounted to album on blank pages (not affecting text). In very good condition.

£7,500

[171834]

30

CHURCHILL, Winston S. London to Ladysmith Via Pretoria. [Together with] — Ian Hamilton’s March. New York: Longmans, Green, and Co, 1900

First US editions, both inscribed by Churchill on the front free endpaper to Captain Alexander McKay: “yours truly Winston S. Churchill” and “To Capt. McKay from Winston S. Churchill. Feb. 7. 1901”. Together, the volumes form Churchill’s account of the Boer War – finding either inscribed is rare, and for both to be inscribed to the same recipient is exceptional.

McKay, whose nautical bookplate is on each front pastedown, was the captain of the Cunard liner *RMS Etruria*. Churchill was then onboard, returning from the US after his lecture tour (the ship departed New York on 2 February and arrived in Liverpool on 10 February).

2 works, octavo. *London to Ladysmith*: folding map frontispiece (supplied) and 2 folding maps, plans in text; *Ian Hamilton’s March*: frontispiece portrait of Hamilton after John Singer Sargent, folding map in partial colour to rear, wood-engraved maps and plans in text. Original red cloth, spines and front covers lettered in gilt. Housed in custom red quarter morocco box. Cloth a little soiled, maps a little toned and nicked at extremities: near-fine copies. ♣ Cohen A4.2 & A8.2.

£30,000

[179725]



31

CHURCHILL, Winston S. Publishing contract for *My African Journey*, signed by Churchill. 1909

CHURCHILL SELLS HIS AFRICAN TRAVELOGUE IN AMERICA

Churchill sells to Hodder & Stoughton the rights to *My African Journey* in the US, initialling the first two pages and signing in full on the third page. This is the earliest publishing contract for Churchill we know to have appeared in the market.

The contract, dated 9 January 1909, sets out that Churchill grants Hodder & Stoughton exclusive American rights and that he shall receive 15 per cent royalties on the first 5,000 copies and 20 per cent thereafter. Hodder & Stoughton will publish it no later than 30 April 1909. The contract also confirms there are no copyright or libel problems, that Churchill retains the translation and copyright rights, and that after five years either party may terminate the contract with notice.

3 pages (260 × 203 mm), typed rectos only, the last docketed on verso “*My African Journey* American Edition Winston Churchill A. P. Watt Jan 9. 1909”; together with two typed letters signed (see note). Initial two pages of contract a little toned and soiled else in good condition, the third torn and taped with bottom section detached; two typed letters with light toning and



31

handling soiling, the November letter with slight chipping at extremities, in very good condition overall.

£12,500

[176737]

32

COBBOLD, Lady Evelyn. *Pilgrimage to Mecca*. London: John Murray, 1934

THE FIRST BRITISH MUSLIM WOMAN TO MAKE THE HAJJ

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper, “Here is the book I promised you when flying from Sudan – June 1934.” Cobbold visited Kenya with her son in 1934, flying with Imperial Airways from Egypt to the outskirts of Nairobi in January and stopping over at Khartoum and Juba on both the outward and return legs.

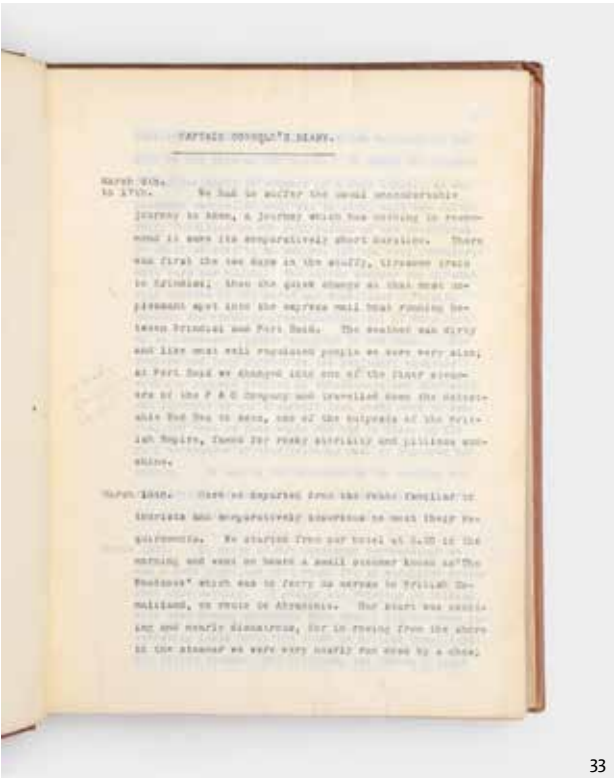
Her narrative of the visit, *Kenya: The Land of Illusion* (1935), suggests several possible recipients, including Captain Harold Granville Grenfell (1869–1948), whose uncle charged at Omdurman, and the aviation pioneer Geoffrey de Havilland (1882–1965) and his wife Louise de Havilland (1879–1949), travelling with their three pet chameleons.

Pilgrimage to Mecca offers, “for once, a woman’s view from the inside out . . . The picture she gives of the experience is unelaborate and revealing, and detailed enough to serve as a guidebook as well as a travel account” (Robinson).

Octavo. Half-tone frontispiece after photograph of author in pilgrim dress, 12 plates, full-page map in text. Original green cloth, spine and front cover lettered in gilt. With dust jacket. Spine with toning and slight lean, offsetting



32



33

to free endpapers, top edge dusty; jacket unclipped, a few losses: a very good copy in like jacket. ♪ Robinson, p. 41.

£4,250

[180357]

33

COBBOLD, Ralph Patteson. Typescript diary of the first Anglo-Abyssinian campaign against Sayyid Muhammad Abdullah Hassan, the “Mad Mullah.” *Somaliland: 1901*

A granular firsthand account by one of the two liaisons to Britain’s Abyssinian allies during the 1901 campaign, adding much colour to the official published account. We have traced only one other confirmed copy (Cobbold papers, at Yale).

The campaign was mounted in response to the attack by 6,000 of Hassan’s Dervishes on an Abyssinian force at Jijiga. Cobbold’s diary, covering the period from 8 March to 30 September, is far from a dry summary, adding a large amount of detail on the day-to-day official and social life of an officer on campaign and his dealings with the imperious Ras Makonnen, to whom he is assigned as an advisor. He records his positive impressions of the Abyssinian forces and their encounters with enemy detachments, as well as problems with looting, discipline, and food supplies.

In addition to the Yale copy, it is possible that a copy is still held in the Whitehall Library of the Ministry of Defence and that this example was deaccessioned as a duplicate.

Octavo. With 306 typescript leaves, each typed one side only. Contemporary brown buckram, spine lettered in gilt. Ex-War Office Library, with shelf mark on spine, ink stamps, and later M.O.D. deaccession stamp; pencilled notes on front endpaper, occasional marginalia and colour pencil underlining in text. Shadow from old label at foot of spine, a few old adhesive tape repairs in gutter of text, even toning; very good.

£5,000

[66651]

34

COMMERCE IN 18TH-CENTURY INDIA. *Batta Tables for Bengal Real & Imaginary Money; with Tables of Exchange*. London: Printed for Edward Johnston and sold by Wallis and Co., 1776

EAST INDIA COMPANY OFFICER’S ANNOTATED EXCHANGE TABLES PRINTED IN LONDON & BOUND IN BENGAL

First edition, in a contemporary Bengali binding, of these exchange tables for Bengali and English currencies, a valued reference manual for East India Company officers to tackle “the great variety of Rupees, and the numerous differences of the values between them”.

The manual covers exchange and currency regulations in Bengal. Alongside a taxonomy of current Bengali real currencies – gold, silver, copper, and small shells from the Maldives – the preface explains that “all Merchants accounts are kept in an imaginary species, called Current Rupees, Annas, and Pies, to which all the real species must be reduced, before [being] entered into books of accounts”. It defines “batta” as “the difference of value between any kind of Rupee and Currency”, which, it adds, local traders tweaked to their advantage when dealing with English merchants. The preface also discusses the varying quality of metal coins according to their place of production.

This copy is reputedly from the library of Sir Charles William Rouse-Boughton (1747–1821), an administrator of the East India Company based in Bengal between 1764 and 1778. A contemporary manuscript note, probably by Rouse-Boughton, specifies the value of gold mohurs and carats in 1766 and 1769; a manuscript table lists “multiplied numbers” to assist with exchange calculations between Pounds and Rupees.

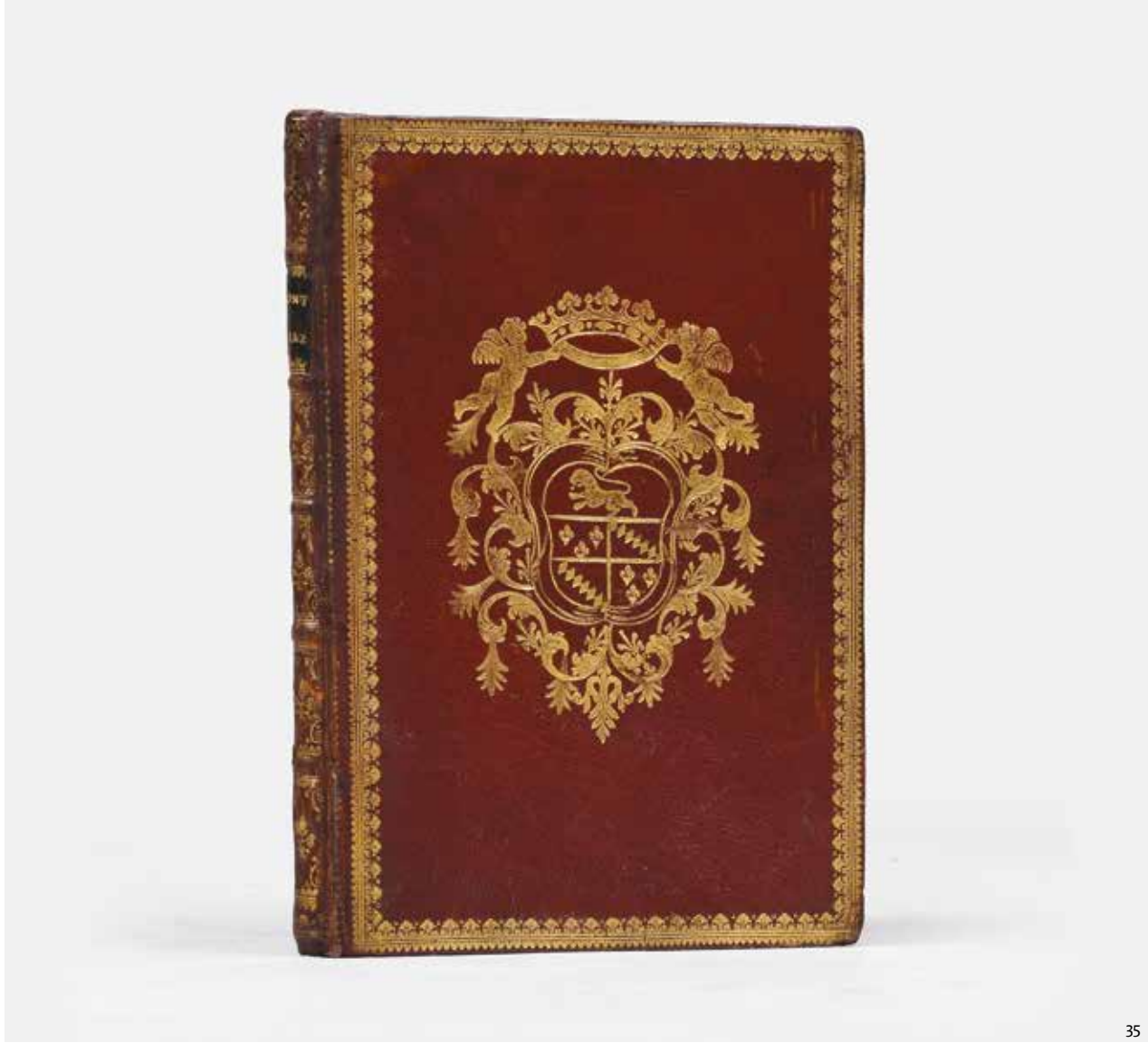
Octavo (205 × 145 mm), pp. xix, [1], 72, [1] (manuscript table), [1]. Contemporary red limp Indian goatskin with fore-edge flap, bound for reading right to left, blind-ruled, marbled lining to flap verso. Preserved in archival box. Contemporary manuscript table to penultimate leaf, two lines in the same hand at foot of p. xv. A few scuffs, spine expertly restored, a handful of tiny wormholes on upper cover, with one continuing to first five leaves, covers a bit wedged, a couple of light marginal stains to front pastedown, weaker to half-title and title, traces of bookseller’s stitching at blank gutter, rear pastedown stained with ancient binding glue; a very good copy. ♪ Goldsmiths’-Kress no.1452; ESTC N43573.

£6,750

[176665]



34



35

35
CONTARINI, Ambrogio. Viaggio ad Ussum Hassan re de Persia. Venice: Hannibal Foxius, 16 Jan. 1487

AN EARLY COMMERCIAL AND DIPLOMATIC MISSION FROM
VENICE TO PERSIA

First edition of one of the most important Renaissance accounts of Persia, providing an excellent record of Venetian diplomacy. This work, one of the few secular incunable travelogues written in a vernacular language, also includes the earliest European account of Russia.

Contarini (1429–1499) was dispatched to the court of Uzun Hasan (“Uxuncassam” in the drop-head title) in February 1474 to secure for Venice an ally against the Turks. With a second ambassador, Giosafat Barbaro (1413–1494), he spent at least a year at the Persian court, and his account provides first-hand information about the cosmopolitan court and documents the boundaries of “the extensive country of Uzun Hasan”, which stretched east from the Ottoman Empire and included Azerbaijan, Iraq, and sizeable provinces to the south.

In June 1475, he set out homewards. “On reaching the Black Sea at Poti, however, he learned that the Turks had captured Kaffa: this intelligence disrupted all his plans and threw him into despair, bringing on a fever which was nearly fatal” (Penrose, p. 26). He

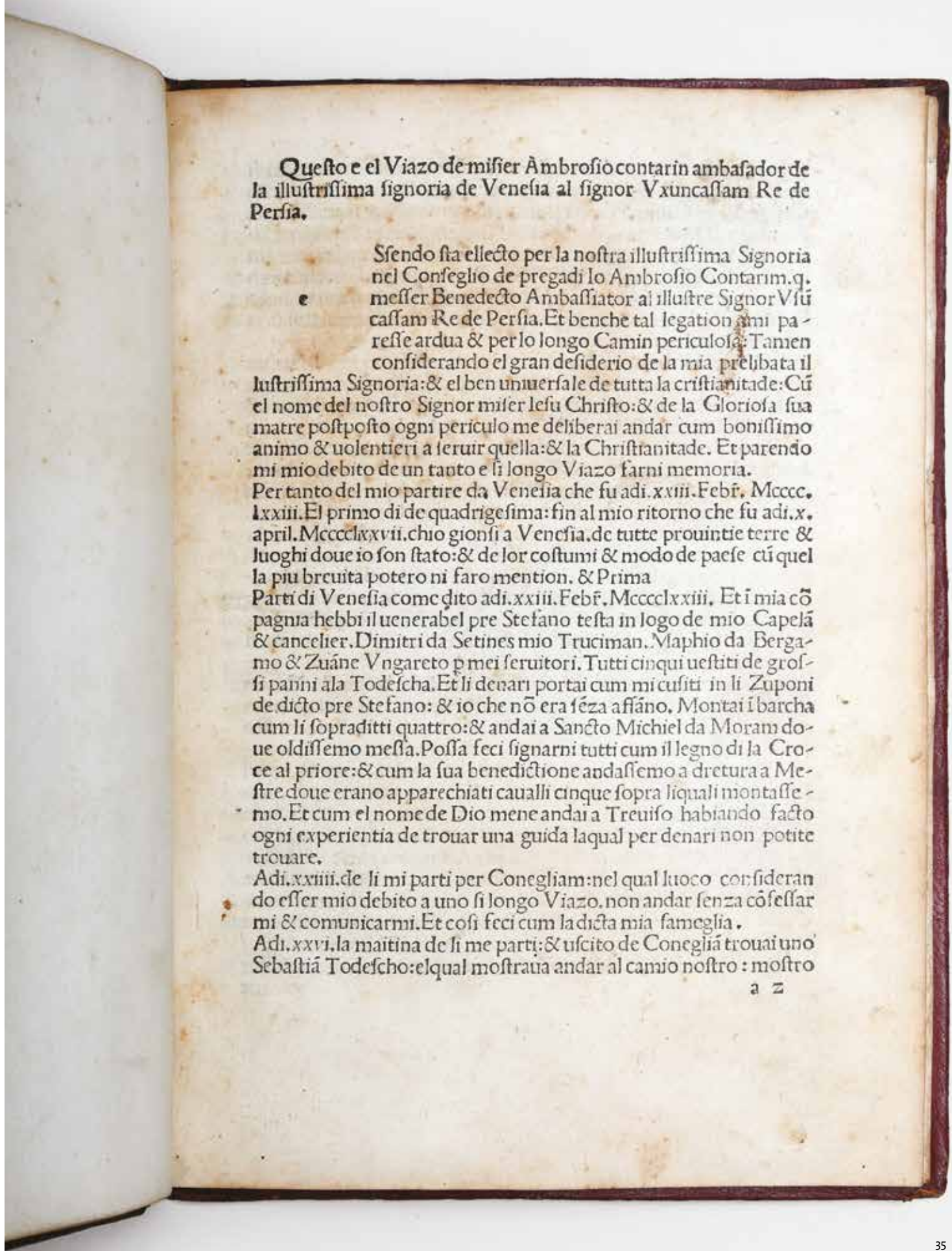
continued his journey, wintering first at Derbend on the Caspian, and then making a hazardous trip to Astrakhan and up the Volga. This brought him to Moscow, where he spent the next winter. His published account of the city (Chapter 8) was the first by a foreigner. Contarini followed an overland route to Venice, finally reaching home on 10 April 1477.

Contarini’s account is truer to life and more vivid than most early travel narratives, especially when he describes the appalling conditions of travel. The first edition is rare: no copies are traced in auction in the past 100 years, and ISTC locates 12 holding institutions.

Quarto (204 × 142 mm): a–f4; 23 (of 24) leaves, unnumbered, lacking blank at as often. Early 18th-century red morocco with the large gilt supralibros of Doge Marco Foscarini (1696–1763) on each cover, decorative gilt spine with acorn motifs, black morocco label, sides with gilt foliate border, gilt edge roll, Nonpareil pattern marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Housed in a custom black quarter morocco solander box. Bookplate removed from front pastedown; discreet posthumous book label of R. David Parsons (1939–2014). Spine a little worn, label chipped, a few old repairs to binding, pale brown stain to most leaves, occasional finger soiling, paper flaw in final leaf causing some smudging to a few letters in the colophon, yet this remains a very good copy. J BMC V 408; Goff C867a; GW 7443; H(Add)C 5673*; ISTC ic00867500; Klebs 303.1; Pr 5013; Wilson, p. 47. Boies Penrose, *Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance, 1420–1620*, 1962.

£360,000

[171530]





36

36

COOK, James. Separate atlas to *An Account of the Voyages Undertaken by the Order of His Present Majesty for Making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere*. London: 1773

“COOK WAS INDEED A BORN SURVEYOR”

A rare and desirable folio of the plates and charts for Cook’s first voyage, here uncreased, untrimmed, and in excellent impressions. Most are usually found folded and trimmed in quarto volumes. It includes the Strait of Magellan chart, published in the second edition.

The primary purpose of Cook’s voyage in *Endeavour* was the observation of the transit of Venus from Tahiti, which would enable the distance between the Earth and the sun to be calculated. Another was to search for “Terra Australis”, the great hypothetical southern continent balancing the northern land mass. The first voyage resulted in the discovery of the Society Islands, the circumnavigation of New Zealand, and the charting of the eastern coast of Australia.

The artist Sydney Parkinson (d. 1771) joined Cook’s expedition as a natural history draughtsman at the behest of Sir Joseph Banks, and “with great diligence and flair . . . made at least 1,300 drawings,” which also included some of the earliest European views of the South Pacific (ODNB). Parkinson was hired alongside Alexander Buchan, who was responsible for the topographical drawings and coastal views, although Buchan died early on. Parkinson became “the first European artist to set foot on Australian soil, to draw an authentic Australian landscape, and to portray Aborigines from direct observation” (ADB).

Most of the surveys were carried out by Cook, assisted by Robert Molyneux, the master, and Richard Pickersgill, the master’s mate. He produced some of the fair charts, but most were drawn by Isaac Smith, one of the midshipmen.

Folio (490 × 295 mm). With 52 engraved plates and charts. Original light blue paper boards, buff paper spine. Armorial bookplate of Sir Jacob Astley (1797–1859), 16th Baron Hastings; 20th-century dual bookplate of Mary C. Young

and her mother Mary Young Moore, of Los Angeles. Binding refurbished, covers marked and rubbed, tidemark at head of rear cover, light vertical creasing to endpapers, occasional foxing, several plates, including first general chart of tracks and chart of New Guinea, with slight angled binder’s cut along central folds excising touch of printed matter: very good, retaining its original binding. ♣ Hill 782; Howgego I, C173; Parsons Collection 90; Sabin 30934 (all for the three-volume edition).

£20,000

[182360]

37

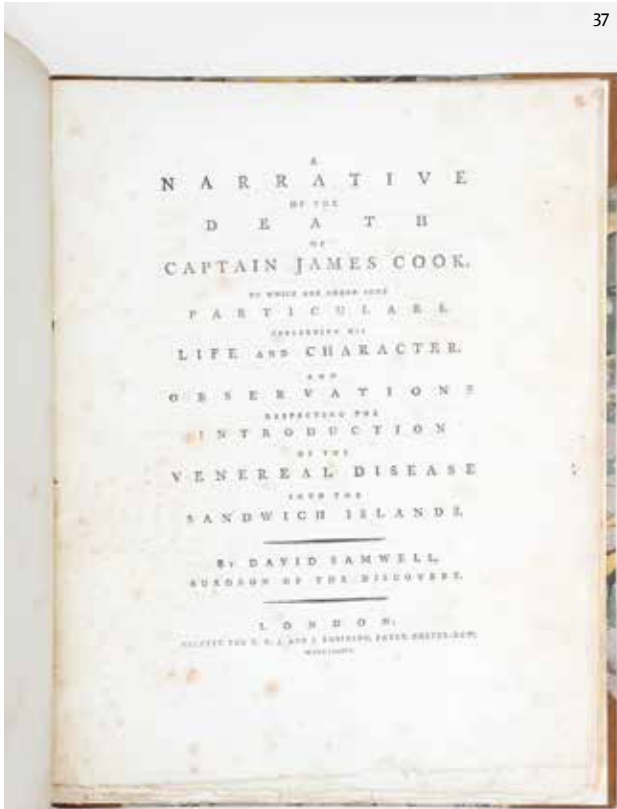
COOK, James – SAMWELL, David. *A Narrative of the Death of Captain James Cook*. London: for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, 1786

A BLACK TULIP IN THE HISTORY OF COOK

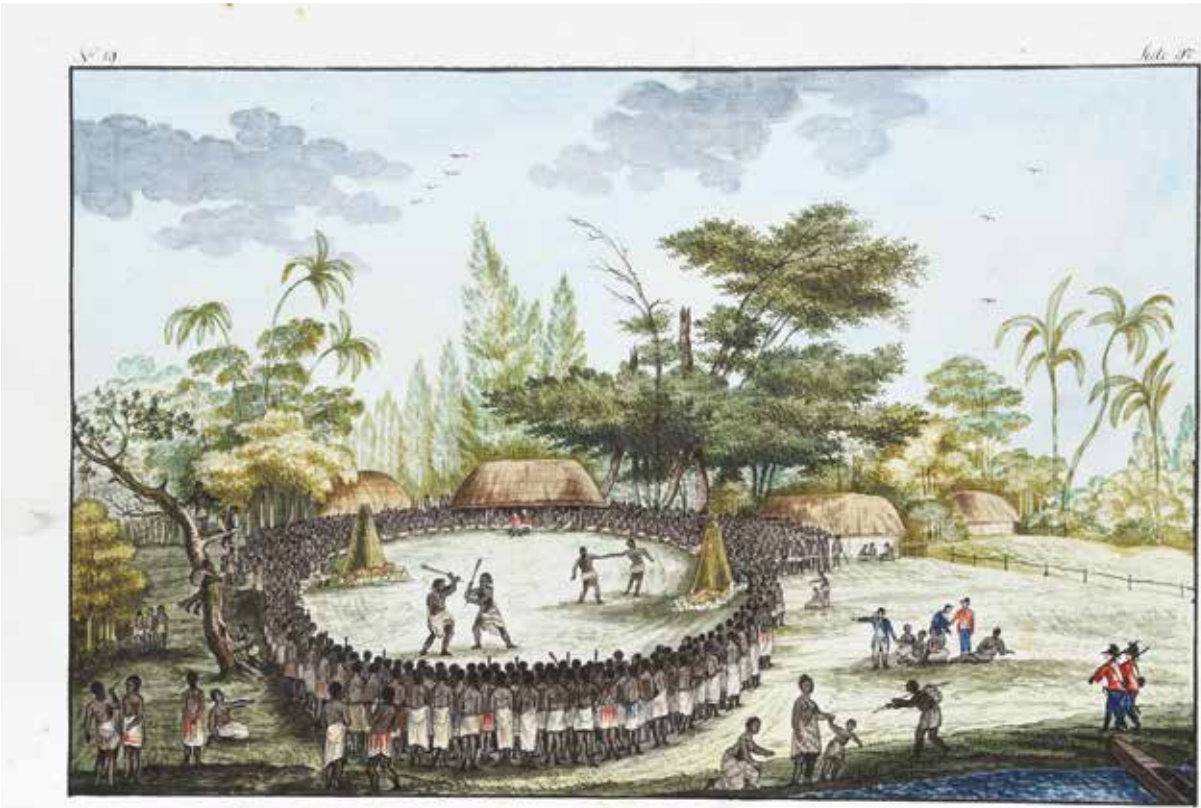
First edition. Samwell sailed with Cook as surgeon on the *Discovery* and his is the “fullest, most detailed and most objective” account of Cook’s death, scrupulously gathered from eyewitnesses (Holmes). We have traced five copies only at auction in the last 50 years, including this example.

Born in Wales, Samwell (1751–1798) set out as surgeon’s mate on the *Resolution*, later transferring to the *Discovery*. His work fills in gaps “as to the responsibility for Cook’s death, which is suppressed in the official account. Samwell’s estimate of Cook’s character, coming as it did from an educated man who knew him well, needs to be read alongside that of King to get a true picture of Cook as he appeared to those under his command” (Holmes).

Samwell gives a detailed account, carefully gathered from eye-witnesses, of the tumult at Kealakekua Bay and Cook’s death. It conflicts with the official narrative: “I have heard one of the gentlemen who were present that day, that the first injury he



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Zust. Gefichte auf der Insel Hupau

38

received was from a dagger, as it is represented in the Voyage; but, from the account of many others, who were also eye-witnesses, I am confident, in saying, that he was first struck by a club. I was afterwards confirmed in this, by Kaireekoa, the priest” (pp. 15–6). He lays the blame squarely on Lieutenant John Williamson, who failed to assist Cook during the attack.

The account of Cook’s death is followed by a largely reverential biographical section. A final chapter concerns the spread of venereal diseases among indigenous islanders. On the source of contagion, Samwell claims that “there are by no means sufficient proofs of our having first introduced it” (p. 34).

Unlike King’s account, this was only translated into French and German (the latter only the part with Cook’s death). Andrew Kippis made use of it in his *Life of Captain James Cook* (1788), and it appeared in *Captain Cook and Hawaii* (1957), with an introduction by the bibliographer Maurice Holmes. Samwell’s work is also one of the earliest books on Hawai’i.

Quarto (300 × 232 mm.), pp. iv, 34 [without final blank]. Recently bound to style in speckled half calf, smooth spine with triple gilt fillets, gilt floral motif at foot, red morocco label, contemporary marbled paper sides, top edge cut, others uncut. Some foxing, light marginal toning to endleaves: a very good copy. ♣ Beddie 1620; Du Rietz 1143; Forbes 117; Hill 1521; Holmes 61; Lada-Mocarski 39; McDonnell, *The Hawaii Hundred*, 6 ****(“Extremely rare: cause for great celebration”. Four stars is McDonnell’s highest grade); Parks Collection 100; Sabin 75970.

£175,000

[178371]

38

COOK, James – RICHTER, Franz (artist). *Scitzirte Gemahlde zu Jacob Cooks letzten Reisen um die Welt en den Jahren 1776 bis 1780 copirtz nach Originalen Weber* [sic] von Franz Richter 1805 (“Sketched paintings for James Cook’s last voyages around the world in the years 1776 to 1780, copied from originals by Franz Richter 1805”). [Brno:] 1805

A UNIQUE COLLECTION OF UNPUBLISHED IMAGES

An attractive suite of watercolours, among the earliest colour representations of Cook’s third voyage: 31 designs are derived from the 1784 published engravings (after the original drawings of the expedition’s official artist, John Webber), and 18 are taken from other pictorial representations of the voyage and original designs, such as the illustrated title page. In private correspondence with the bookseller Lou Weinstein, David Forbes, the bibliographer of Hawai’i, has described the suite as “completely unknown”.

Franz Richter (1774–1860) trained as a military surgeon and was self-taught as a landscape artist and portraitist. The present celebration of Cook’s third voyage is unrecorded in the slim scholarship published on his life and works, suggesting it was probably a private project or a commission undertaken for a local patron (Schram, p. 3).

Between 1788 and 1792, Webber issued, in a small edition, a suite of 16 soft-ground etchings, *Views in the South Seas*. In 1808, they were published as hand-coloured aquatints under the same title.

Richter may have encountered Webber's illustrations in the first German edition of the official account (1786) or in Georg Forster's *Des Capitain Jacob Cook dritte Entdeckungs-Reise in die Südsee und nach dem Nordpol*, published with Webber's illustrations in 1789. These were expensive productions; Richter was given access to them by a wealthy patron who wished to see the images reproduced in colour. Webber's illustrations were key to the account's popularity: "no voyage undertaken in the days before photography ever returned so well documented with pictorial illustrations" (Smith, p. 109).

Richter's dedication to the project is evident in the detailed rendering. His interpretations are occasionally enlivened with extra characters added for dramatic effect, enhanced details such as the blood added to the tusks of a walrus, and the expanded perspective of certain scenes. Included is Richter's reinterpretation of the famous image *The Death of Captain Cook* (Cooks Tod), based on Webber's depiction. Richter alters the landscape and portrays Cook – incorrectly dressed in a British officer's red coat – standing alone on the shore, gesturing towards boats that Richter places further out to sea, heightening Cook's isolation at the moment of his death.

A full list of the plates, all numbered (occasionally in duplicate) by Richter in manuscript and with their corresponding page number, is available.

Provenance: the complete set of 60 watercolours appeared at auction in Berlin in 2021. They were purchased by a dealer and broken up, 11 selling quickly. To maintain the integrity of Richter's project, Lou Weinstein purchased these remaining 49. They are now housed in a custom koa wood cabinet.

Together, 49 original watercolours (280 × 178 mm), most captioned by the artist in German, each in a cream mount. Housed together in a custom koa wood cabinet by Shaun Fleming of Hawai'i. Title page with repaired tear, occasional finger-soiling, foxing, and browning: overall remarkably well-preserved. ¶ See Beddie 1543 & 1561. Wilhelm Schram, "Der Brünner Maler Franz Richter", *Zeitschrift des Mährischen Landesmuseums*, 1914; Bernard Smith, *European Vision and the South Pacific*, 1960.

£250,000

[172090]

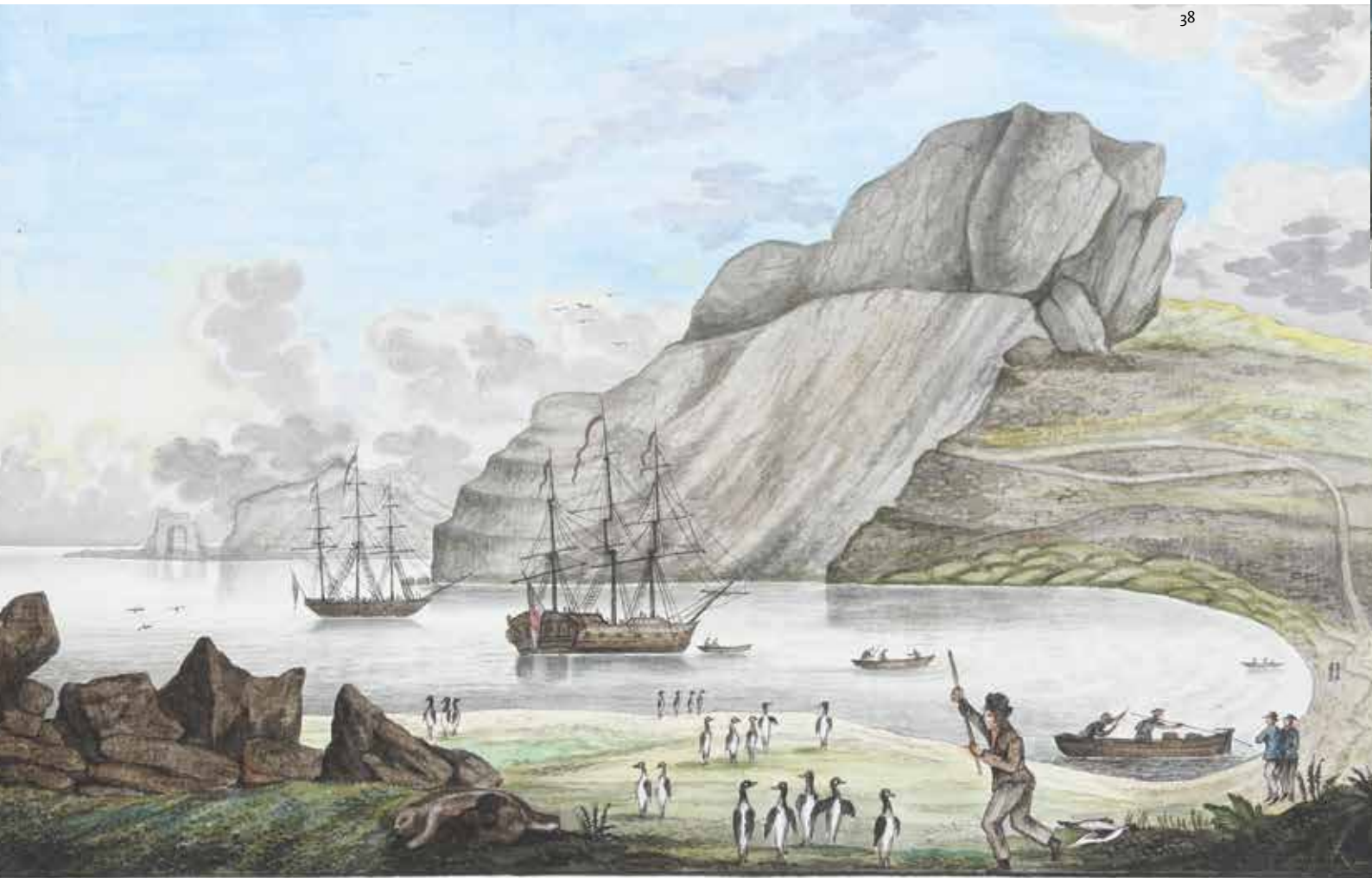
For Cook, see also item 128 Sparrman

39

CRESSWELL, Samuel Gurney. A Series of Eight Sketches in Colour (together with a chart of the route) of the Voyage of H. M. S Investigator (Captain M'Clure), during the discovery of the North-West Passage. London: Day & Son and Ackerman & Co., 1854

PROVING THE EXISTENCE OF THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE

First edition of Cresswell's large and atmospheric views from the McClure Arctic expedition, the first to successfully traverse the North-west passage by sledge and ship. "His paintings . . . do more than the liveliest prose to bring home to us what was endured by the stalwarts of the British Navy in the mapping of Canada's northern archipelago" (Neatby).



38



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A Royal Navy officer, Cresswell (1827–1867) is credited with announcing the discovery and masterfully documenting the journey. An accomplished watercolourist, he captured the high points and drama of the journey. This collection of chromolithographs was published one year after his homecoming. "The eight prints show specific and significant events relating to discovery and danger: headlands, the lone ship in a critical position, a storm, a sledge party setting out on what would be the completion of the North West Passage, the intense labour of sledging. Their titles tell a specific narrative of exploration, one that did not include representations of leisure or inactivity" (O'Dochartaigh, p. 157).

Provenance: with the bookplate of the Arctic historian and archaeologist John Bockstoce (b. 1944). Bockstoce, dubbed the "Arctic Ulysses", carried out a series of excavations at the Bering Strait and twice traversed the north-west passage.

Elephant folio (610 × 430 mm). With 8 chromolithographed plates and chart of the north-west passage. Twentieth-century blue half sheep, spine blind-stamped and gilt-lettered direct, blue cloth boards. Minor loss to head of spine and stripping to foot and corners, lightly scuffed with minor mottling of boards, faint circular mark on front free endpaper, title page and text leaves with horizontal crease, title page somewhat soiled, occasional foxing and a few marginal tears, plates exceptionally bright and largely free of the

usual blemishes. An excellent copy. ¶ Abbey, *Travel* 644; *Arctic Bibliography* 3477; Day 3833. L. H. Neatby, "Samuel Gurney Cresswell", *Arctic* 35, no. 4, 1982; Eavan O'Dochartaigh, *Visual Culture and Arctic Voyages: Personal and Public Art and Literature of the Franklin Search Expeditions*, 2022.

£50,000

[168410]



39

CYCLING. Wheel Talk [a collection of issues from volumes I to IV]. Chicago, Illinois: Morgan & Wright, 1895–97

“WOMEN ON THE MOVE”

A substantial run of this scarce cycling trade paper, published at the height of the women's cycling craze in Europe and America. Each chatty issue, published by the world's largest bicycle tire manufacturer, offers reader-submitted tips on bicycle maintenance and repair, as well as poetry, articles of interest, and plugs for the company's products.

Late 19th-century campaigners such as Susan B. Anthony saw cycling as offering women empowerment, mobility, and freedom from sartorial proscriptions, and in the mid-1890s, around a third of America's four million cyclists were women. Issues of *Wheel Talk* are emblematic of the commercial and cultural importance attached to female riders, showing cycling for leisure and sport to be a pursuit for both sexes. Women appear regularly in front cover and vignette illustrations, and reference is made to the exploits of women riders. For example, readers of the early December 1895 issue are told of one Sue Zimmerman, of Rock Island Illinois, who “has ridden 9 1/2 miles in 32 minutes on M. & W. tires” (Vol. II, No. 7).

In May 1896, the journal expanded in length and switched from weekly to fortnightly publication, but it appears not to have continued much beyond 1897. In 1906, Morgan & Wright relocated its factory from Chicago to Detroit and turned its attention to the burgeoning demand for automobile tyres.

WorldCat shows five institutions holding one or more issues of *Wheel Talk*. Only the University of Michigan has copies of numbers from volumes III and IV, while runs are also held by the Chicago History Museum, the universities of Arizona and Missouri, and the Ingenium Centre. An inventory of our collection is available.



54 issues, octavo; 3 supplements and an advertising brochure, duodecimo; 2 loose advertising cards (207 × 160 mm). Illustrations and advertisements in text, some text printed in colour. Issues and supplements with original illustrated wrappers, wire-stitched as issued. Occasional contemporary pencil annotations. Repairs to some wrappers, a few issues with damp stains, skinning, and soiling, one with loss and closed tear to rear cover: overall, a very good collection of fragile materials. ♪ Roger Gilles, *Women on the Move: The Forgotten Era of Women's Bicycle Racing*, 2018.

£10,000

[162614]

DALE, John Blake. Paintings and drawings of China and South-East Asia, executed during the voyage of the USS Constitution, 1844–6. Asia: 1845

THE ASIA ADVENTURES OF “MAD JACK” AND THE USS CONSTITUTION

A visual narrative of the Asia leg of Captain John “Mad Jack” Percival's famous circumnavigation, comprising artwork produced by the ship's fifth lieutenant, John B. Dale. Alongside superb illustrations of Canton and Macao, Dale composed a number of portraits and scenes during the crisis at Touron Bay, when Percival's rashness almost dragged the United States into a war with the Vietnamese.

Dale (1814–1848) joined the navy aged 15 and served as an official artist on the USS Porpoise during the United States Exploring Expedition. His valuable journals, covering the period 1831 to 1846, are held by the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

Having left New York in May 1844, *Constitution* reached Singapore in February 1845 and proceeded to Borneo and Touron Bay, where “Percival created a diplomatic incident that nearly instigated a war while trying to free an imprisoned French bishop and missionary” (USS Constitution Museum). The album opens with a splendid watercolour of the ship provisioning the squadron of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane (1789–1872), which was on piracy patrol near Borneo, before turning to the events at Touron Bay. To force hands during his negotiation to free the bishop, Percival took three mandarins hostage, one of whom is shown in

a sketch. The same sheet of paper has a pencilled record of trading negotiations in Chinese, captioned “specimen of intercourse at Turon Bay – Ahoke (one of our Chinese servants) on our part, acting as interpreter, and the Mandarin, on the opposite page, on the part of the Cochin-Chinese.” Dale appears to have developed the pencil study of the mandarin into another watercolour, titled simply “Cochin Chinese.” Other drawings depict a hillfort (according to Dale's journal, on 15 May 1845 the ship anchored within range of its cannon), a coastal temple, and a double-sailed war junk. A fine painting shows “Religious offerings upon a small bamboo raft sent upon the water by the Cochin Chinese at Turon Bay,” dispatched when Percival threatened to raise the fort.

In the event, “Mad Jack” pulled back from the brink and proceeded to south China (Macao and Canton). There, “Percival and the USS Constitution were kept busy throughout the summer of 1845 dealing with complaints from American merchants and local issues that arose in the wake of the ratification of the treaty [of Whanghia]” (USS Constitution Museum). As a navy man, Dale paid particular attention to the appearance of river craft and their occupants. Two standout depictions capture Canton's Macao Passage and the harbour at Macao, both teeming with craft. Also shown are the Pazhou Pagoda, the sight of which greeted every ship arriving into Canton, a temple, and the Grotto of Camoens in Macao. The ship left China in the late summer and headed to Hawai'i and Mexico, before returning to Boston and ending a famous chapter in US naval history.

A full list of the illustrations, including dimensions and medium, is available.

Folio (500 × 390 mm). With 34 illustrations (watercolours, ink and wash drawings, and pencil sketches) on 30 sheets of paper, extracted from original album and affixed to blue card sheets with paper tabs, in turn laid down on tissue-guarded individual leaves (see note for further details). Images captioned by artist direct in pencil or on separate lettered card. Early 20th-century red roan album, raised bands milled in gilt, spine lettered



direct in gilt, compartments tooled in gilt and with gilt temple device, boards with central black roan panel, gilt triple-fillet border and fleurons, inner dentelles and edges gilt, white moiré cloth endpapers, inner hinges lined with red tape as issued. Shadow of former label on front pastedown. Binding worn in places, sketches generally clean, toning at margins, offsetting, marking, foxing to leaves, one ink sketch with tear at top-left corner (sketch unaffected), some tissues torn and repaired at gutter: a very good collection. ♪ “World Cruise (1844–1846)”, USS Constitution Museum.

£25,000

[176589]





42

DANIELL, Samuel. African Scenery and Animals. London: Samuel Daniell, 1804–05

ONE OF THE GRANDEST COLOUR PLATE BOOKS FROM THE GOLDEN AGE OF AQUATINT

First edition of “the scarcest and most valuable of the large atlas folios of South African illustrations . . . A most magnificent work” (Mendelssohn).

“Unable to make a living as a landscape painter in London, Daniell [1775–1811] travelled to the Cape of Good Hope in 1799 in the suite of Sir George Yonge, governor and commander-in-chief at the Cape. His subsequent friendship with Lieutenant-General Francis Dundas resulted in his appointment as secretary and draughtsman to a mission to visit the country of the Booshuanas (Bechuanaland) under Mr Truter and Dr Somerville, in October 1801, to purchase cattle to replace those lost in the Cape Frontier War. During the perilous 700 mile trek to Lataku, the seat of King Mooliahaben of the Booshuanas, Daniell made a large number of drawings of the landscape, the wild animals, and the inhabitants of the interior . . . Daniell returned to England in 1803

and immediately began to work up his drawings for publication in his most important work *African Scenery and Animals*” (ODNB).

Provenance: the Peachey family, Barons Selsey, with pressmarks and the printed label of the Octagon Library, West Dean House, Sussex. This library, sold at Sotheby’s in 1871, included “magnificent Books of Prints . . . the whole in fine condition”.

Folio (610 × 470 mm). With 2 engraved and aquatinted title pages, 30 hand-coloured aquatint plates, 10 leaves of letterpress. Watermarks: plates J. Whatman 1801; text J. Whatman 1801 and 1805. Portfolio of contemporary Stormont pattern marbled paper boards, sometime neatly rebound in half calf to style, retaining the original ties. Closed tear to front free endpaper, a few text leaves just lightly creased, occasional finger soiling. A very good copy. ♣ Abbey 321; Howgego II T19; Mendelssohn I, pp. 411–12; Tooley 169.

£65,000

[180109]



43

DARWIN, Charles. Geological Observations on the Volcanic Islands, visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle. London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1844

ONE OF THREE MAJOR GEOLOGICAL WORKS FROM THE BEAGLE VOYAGE

First edition, uncommon in the original cloth, of the second work in Darwin’s intended trilogy of geological researches, comprising detailed descriptions and illustrations of the Cape Verde archipelago, Ascension Island, the Galápagos, and parts of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Darwin, who initially conceived the *Geology of the Voyage of the Beagle* as a single work, eventually expanded and split it into three separate books, published by Smith, Elder over a period of five years: *Coral Reefs* in May 1842, the present title in November 1844, and *South America* in late 1846. They were reissued together in a single volume in 1851, made up from unsold sheets and bound with a new title page, and testify to Darwin’s impressive career as a field geologist.

Provenance: Robert Hyde Greg (1795–1875), industrialist and antiquary, with his armorial bookplate and the ink annotation “Quarry Bank” (the name of Greg’s textile factory at Styal, Cheshire) on the front free endpaper; Hugh Selbourne (1906–1973), distinguished book collector; his sale, Bonhams London, 25 March 2015, Lot 265.

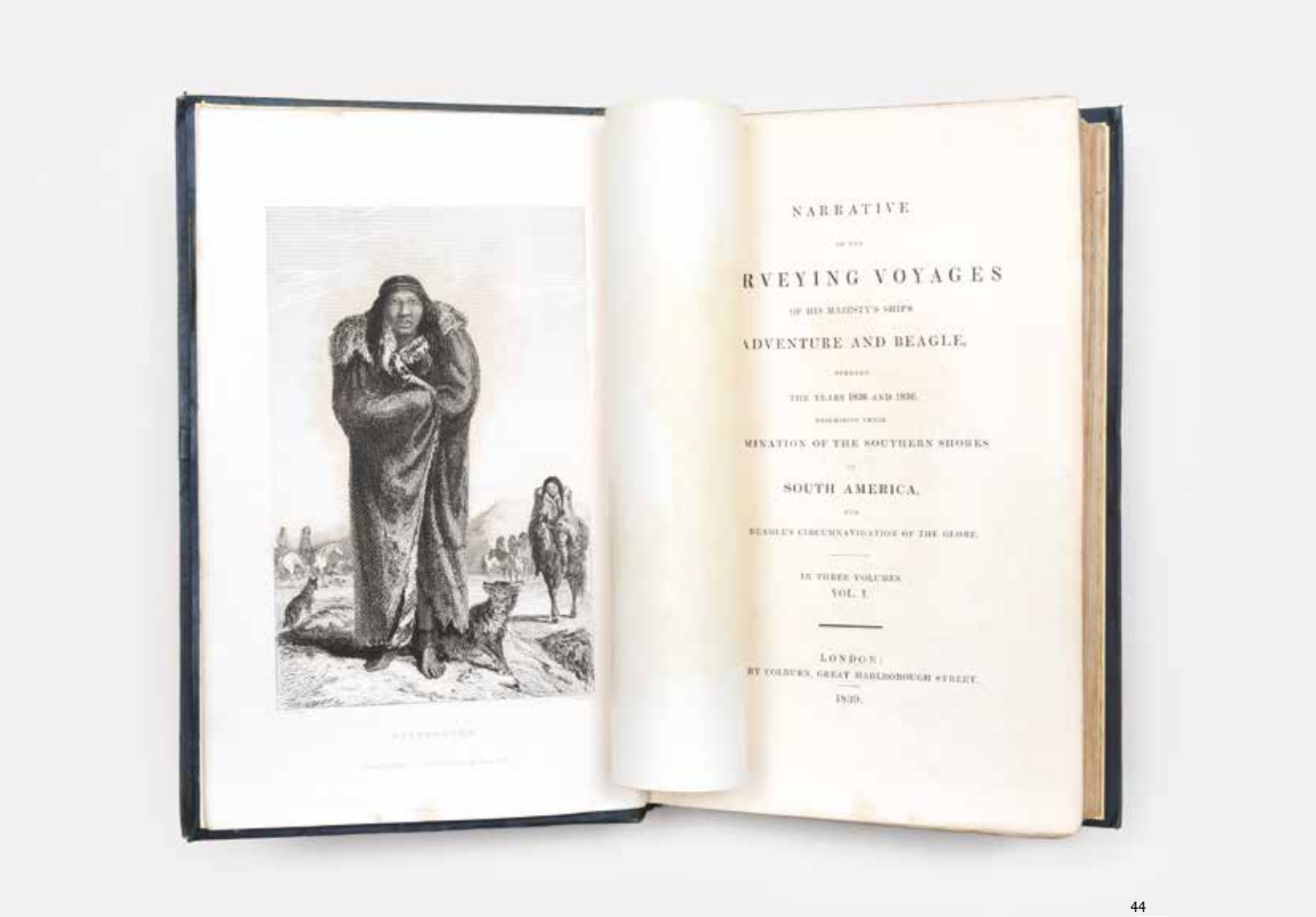
Octavo, pp. viii, 175, [1]. Folding lithographic map of Ascension Island by J. Walker after Lieutenant Robert Campbell, 14 woodcuts in text. With 24 pp. publisher’s advertisements dated January 1844 at rear. Original dark purple fine diaper-grain cloth, spine lettered and priced at foot in gilt, decoratively ruled and blocked in blind, pale yellow coated endpapers. Spine sunned, short splits to cloth at head and tail of front joint, contents sporadically foxed, primarily the map and preliminary leaves, otherwise clean: a very good copy. ♣ Freeman 272; Norman 587.

£22,500

[178031]



43



44

DARWIN, Charles; Robert FitzRoy; Phillip Parker King. Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle. London: Henry Colburn, 1839

DARWIN'S OWN ACCOUNT OF THE VOYAGE OF THE BEAGLE

First edition, a well-preserved copy in the original cloth, of this outstanding account of natural history exploration. It includes the first issue of Darwin's first published book, the *Journal and Remarks* (now popularly known under its later title *The Voyage of the Beagle*), which describes the fieldwork that ultimately led to the publication of *Origin of Species* (1859).

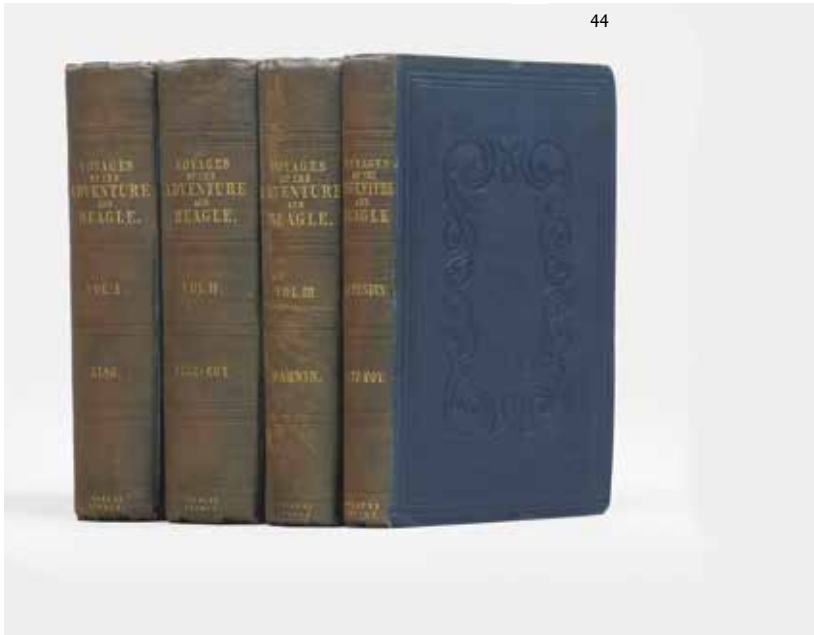
These records of the voyages of HMS Adventure and Beagle are "famous as the genesis of [Darwin's] theory of evolutionary biology" (Hill). As Freeman notes, of Darwin's books the *Journal and Remarks* "is undoubtedly the most often read and stands second only to *On the Origin of Species* as the most often printed" (p. 31). Darwin himself would state that "the voyage of the 'Beagle' has been by far the most important event in my life, and has determined my whole career . . ." (*Life and Letters* I, p. 61).

3 vols in 4 (vols I–III and appendix to vol. II), octavo. With 47 engraved plates after P. King, A. Earle, C. Martens, R. Fitzroy, and others by T. Landseer, S. Bull, T. Prior, and others, all but one tissue-guarded, 9 folding engraved maps by J. Gardner and J. & C. Walker (1 bound in and 8 linen-backed and loose in front pockets), numerous diagrams and tables within text. Original

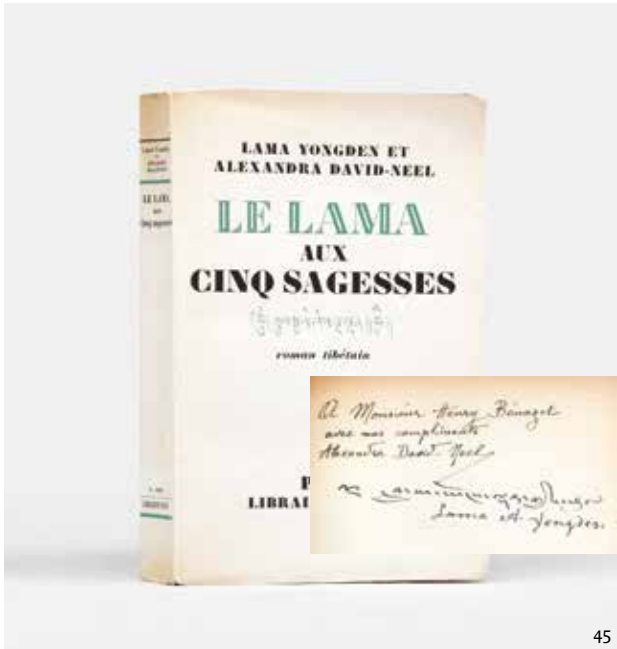
dark blue fine diaper-grain cloth, spines lettered in gilt and ruled in blind, "Colburn / London" imprint in gilt at foot (Freeman's variant A), covers ornamentally panelled in blind, yellow coated endpapers, edges uncut. Spines sunned, extremities bumped, ends and joints judiciously restored, cloth clean and gilt bright, vols I and II relined, map opposite vol. I, p. 462 with neatly repaired closed tear, plates foxed, pocket pull ties intact: a very good set. ♪ Freeman 10; Hill I, pp. 104–5; Norman 584; Sabin 37826. Francis Darwin, ed., *The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin*, 1887.

£100,000

[173102]



44



45

DAVID-NÉEL, Alexandra, & Lama Yongden. Le Lama aux cinq sagesse (Mipam: The Lama of the Five Wisdoms). Roman tibétain. Paris: Plon, 1935

INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR AND HER ADOPTIVE TIBETAN SON

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed on the half-title, "A Monsieur Henry Bénazet avec mes compliments, Alexandra David-Néel", and additionally in Tibetan by Lama A. Yongden. This is a well-preserved example of the first novel written for Western readers by a Tibetan lama.

The French-Belgian explorer Alexandra David-Néel (1868–1969) travelled extensively in India and Tibet in the first half of the 20th century in order to study Buddhism. In 1917, she took up a three-year residence at the famous Kumbum monastery, where she spent her time translating Buddhist texts into English and French. Aphur Yongden, also known as Lopon Tenzin Namdak (1899–1955), was a Tibetan lama and spiritual teacher. He first met David-Néel in 1919. They embarked on a journey to Lhasa in 1924, travelling incognito to avoid detection by the Tibetan authorities. The pair eventually reached the capital, and David-Néel became the first Western woman to visit the sacred city. She formally adopted Yongden as her son in 1929. *Le Lama aux cinq sagesse* was "the first fictional attempt by a Tibetan to depict true Tibetan life" (Winks, p. 89).

Provenance: the recipient is likely Henry Bénazet, the renowned French journalist, who wrote *La Mort du révolte* (1932) and *L'Afrique française en danger* (1947).

Small octavo. With frontispiece portrait of Yongden; prospectus loosely laid in. Original wrappers, spine lettered in black, front cover lettered in black and green, top edge cut, others uncut. Wrappers very lightly creased, minor toning throughout. A near-fine copy of a fragile publication. ♪ Howgego IV D7; Robinson, pp. 9–10. Robert Winks (ed.), *Asia in Western Fiction*, 2017.

£5,250

[159686]

46

DE SALIS, William Andrew Salius Fane. Reminiscences of Travel in China and India in 1848. [Together with the author's undated 12-page supplementary pamphlet.] London: Waterlow and Sons, Limited, 1892

"HONG KONG, WHEN I VISITED IT, WAS NOT THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF EASTERN COMMERCE IT HAS SINCE BECOME"

First edition, printed for private circulation only, together with the rare supplement and a loosely inserted 1949 manuscript note from John Fane de Salis (1897–1973), the author's great-nephew, sending the book to "Rodolph", almost certainly his cousin, Captain Rodolph Henry Fane de Salis (1890–1972).

A lawyer by training, in 1848 De Salis (1812–1896) undertook to travel the world, the grand route taking in islands in the South Seas, Hong Kong, Macao, Canton, Singapore, Ceylon, and Bombay, and ending in Southampton. His narrative, reflecting the region's growing absorption into networks of international commerce, describes dealings with Sir John Francis Davis, the governor of Hong Kong (they subsequently shared the voyage to Singapore) and networking with the grand merchants Howqua, Pontinqua, and Hadji Mirza Aga Abou, a Persian opium and silk merchant and a dominant force in the China trade. In Bombay, he witnesses the early stages of its transformation into a port thriving on the back of steam- and railway-powered industrialization. The supplementary pamphlet elaborates on his early business career in Australia and his dealings with Sir George Gipps and other prominent figures.

Subsequently, De Salis nurtured emerging global networks of finance, trade, and sea travel as a director and then chairman of the P&O Steam Navigation Company and as the chairman of the London Chartered Bank of Australia.

WorldCat records six copies only of the *Reminiscences* (British Library, National Maritime Museum, National Library of Australia, Library of Congress, Peabody Essex, and Cleveland Public Library) and one separate entry for the supplement (British Library).

Quarto. With lithographed frontispiece showing Victoria Island, Hong Kong, 31 lithographed plates, all after author's sketches. Original reddish brown half sheep, spine ruled in gilt, dark purple pebble-grain cloth sides, front cover lettered in gilt, black coated endpapers, edges gilt. Light wear to spine, a few splash marks to boards, front cover sunned, tips bumped, front inner hinge starting at foot, text and illustrations fresh: very good. ♪ Kaul, *Early Writings on India*, 2183. See Ferguson 3789.

£5,250

[162351]



46

47

DENNYS, Nicholas Belfield. Notes for Tourists in the North of China. Hong Kong: Printed by A. Shortrede & Co., 1866

“A FEW NOTES . . . TO RELIEVE THE TRAVELLER FROM THE EMBARRASSMENT INTO WHICH HE NATURALLY FALLS”

First edition of this elusive early travel guide, published in a period when there was little advice available to adventurous travellers. The last complete copy recorded in commerce appeared in 1978, while a more recent example (2000) was seemingly lacking one map.

Dennys (1839–1900) joined the British consular service in 1863 as a student interpreter in Beijing. Between 1864 and 1876, he edited the China Mail, and held a range of civil service appointments in Hong Kong, Malaya, and Singapore. He describes the journey from Shanghai to Beijing via Taku and Tianjin, offering routes into the capital by boat and cart. A lengthy section on Beijing details its key places of interest, noting that the Forbidden City “is jealously guarded from any possible external intrusion . . . Under no circumstances whatever, short of a general sack and plunder of the city, is it at all probable that the present generation of travellers will obtain admission into the sanctum sanctorum of Chinese autocracy” (p. 38).

Octavo (210 × 135 mm). With 2 folding maps on rice paper (“Native Plan of the Attack on the Taku Forts by the Allied Squadron, 25th June 1860”; “From Tungchow to Peking”), 2 folding sketch maps with hand-coloured outlining (general plan of Beijing; plan of Forbidden City); diagram and Chinese characters in text. Contemporary marbled boards, red morocco spine label, green silk bookmark. Traces of ink offsetting on p. 12. Binding lightly worn, first map with old paper repairs to two 80 mm closed tears, plan of Forbidden City bound upside down, occasional spotting: very good. ♣ Cordier 2129; not in Löwendahl.

£6,000

[181338]

48

DEUS, Jacinto de. Vergel de plantas, e flores da provincia da Madre de Deos dos Capuchos Reformados. Lisbon: Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1690

HOLIER THAN THOU: FRANCISCAN-JESUIT RIVALRIES IN EAST ASIA

First edition, rare institutionally and in commerce, of one of the few sources on Franciscan missionary efforts in China, India, and South East Asia during the 16th and 17th centuries. The politically motivated chronicle stresses the leading role of the order, rather than the Jesuits, in spearheading the expansion of Portuguese religious and political influence in the region. WorldCat records copies in seven locations only.

“Jacinto de Deus is an important author, given the limited number of works printed by the Franciscans in the East” (“Brachilogia”). Born in Macao in 1612 to a Portuguese father and Chinese mother, he was ordained as a Franciscan in 1630 and served for the next five decades in Madre de Deus province, Goa. Vergel de plantas was completed in 1679 but only published after his death at Goa in 1681. It narrates the history of the order after its first representatives arrived in Goa in 1540 and describes the controversies surrounding the creation of Madre de Deus, in particular the absorption of Franciscan custodies in Macao and Malacca into the new province’s administrative and governing purview. A lengthy section, representing pages 115 to 271, addresses interactions in China, beginning with the abortive mission of Pedro de Alfaro to Canton in 1579, which unsuccessfully tried to challenge the Jesuit monopoly over dealings with China. The China section also draws on material from the writings of the Jesuit Gabriel de Magalhães (1610–1677).

47



48

Two copies, with varying title pages, are held at the Portuguese National Library, and copies can also be found at the British Library, Yale, Harvard, Indiana, Minnesota, and Leiden.

Quarto (275 × 195 mm) in sixes, pp. [xii], 479. Ornamental woodcut initials, headpieces, chalice motif on title page. Nineteenth-century calf, raised bands rolled in gilt, title label, compartments tooled in gilt, gilt date at foot, boards with scrolling panel in blind, marbled endpapers, edges sprinkled red. Contemporary inscription on title page; bookplate and shelf ticket of António Pereira da Nóbrega de Souza da Camara (1840–1918). A little worming and marking to boards, tidemarks and worm trails at gutter of first leaves, couple of marginal losses and closed tears, text unaffected: a very good copy, presenting handsomely on the shelf. ♣ Cordier Indosinica 1952–3; Cordier Sinica 37–38. “Brachilogia de Princepes de Frei Jacinto de Deos”, University of Macau Library.

£17,500

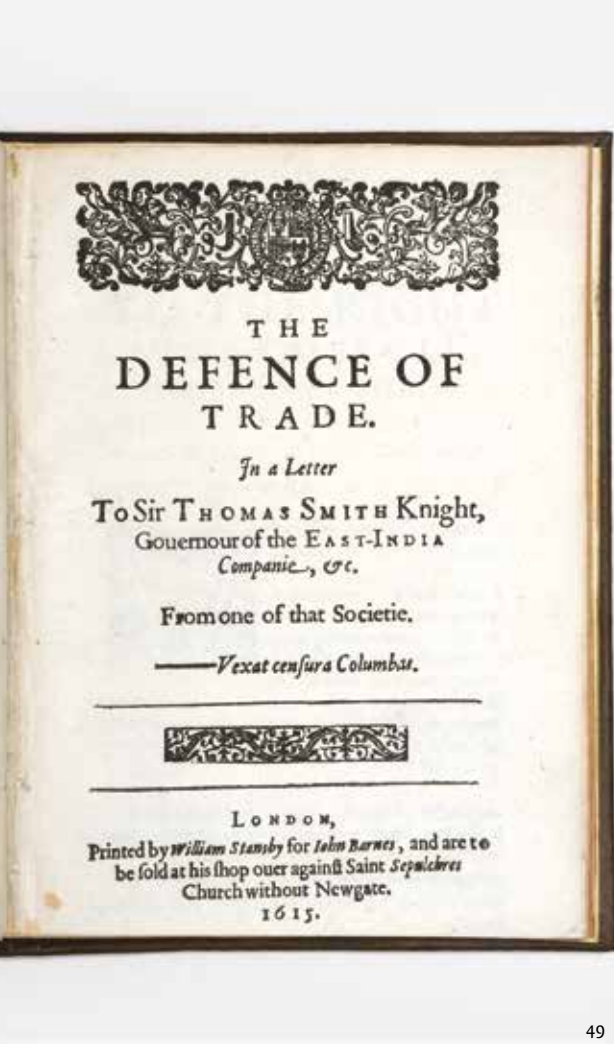
[178341]

49

DIGGES, Sir Dudley. The Defence of Trade. London: William Stansby for Iohn Barnes, 1615

“SOME APE HATH PUT THE CATS FOOT IN THE FIRE” – DIGGES’S BULWARK FOR THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

Rare first edition of Digges’s important book, an early defence of the East India Company monopoly and a counter-blast to The Trades Increase, an anonymous work of the same year usually attributed to the mysterious mercantilist Robert Kayll. Records show that



49

the last copy to appear at public auction was in 1955 (the Andre de Coppet sale, Sotheby’s, 9 May).

Digges (1682/3–1639), a politician and diplomat, was “much preoccupied with overseas trade, [as] he was a shareholder in the Virginia Company and the East India Company. He also took a keen interest in the search for the much vaunted north-west passage. One of the founders of a company incorporated in 1612 for the purpose of trading by that route, he published an account of the ensuing exploration” (ODNB).

Robert Kayll – referred to by Digges as an “vknowne busie Person” – was critical of the EIC’s trading activities, deploring its special right to export bullion. He also remarked on the neglected English herring industry, into which trade the Dutch were making inroads. Kayll’s criticism stung – the company’s board wished to have him tracked down and tried – but Digges took it on himself to refute Kayll’s charges, which he proceeds to do forensically. Digges mounts his defence with a very persuasive colour and characterfulness. Speaking of the EIC, he says, “this honourable enterprise, like Hercules yet in the Cradle, in the infancie hath been assailed by Serpents slie aspersions, which Envie long since whispered in the eares of ignorance, of killing Mariners and carrying out the treasure of the land”. He also gives a list of ships and their tonnage currently in the EIC’s employ and figures for the imports of pepper, cloves, nutmeg, and mace.

Small quarto (175 × 129 mm). Recent panelled calf to style. A very good copy, with the preliminary blank leaf. ♣ Kress 341; STC 6845.

£12,500

[151920]



50
DOBBS, Arthur. *An Account of the Countries Adjoining to Hudson's Bay, in the North-West Part of America.* London: J. Robinson, 1744

“**DOBB’S SCURRILOUS VOLUME RECORDS YET ANOTHER FAILED ENGLISH ATTEMPT TO FIND THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE**”

First edition, bright and wide-margined, of this famous attack on the trading monopoly of the Hudson Bay Company and on the vastly experienced Christopher Middleton (1690–1770), a seaman with an interest in northern exploration and an expert in ice-navigation, who was employed by Dobbs in his attempt to find the north-west passage.

The British colonial officer Arthur Dobbs (1689–1765) worked actively to have the Hudson Bay Company's trade monopoly revoked, as they showed little interest in promoting north-west

passage discovery expeditions. This work was born of his strong desire to locate the route and his frustration with the English failure in doing so.

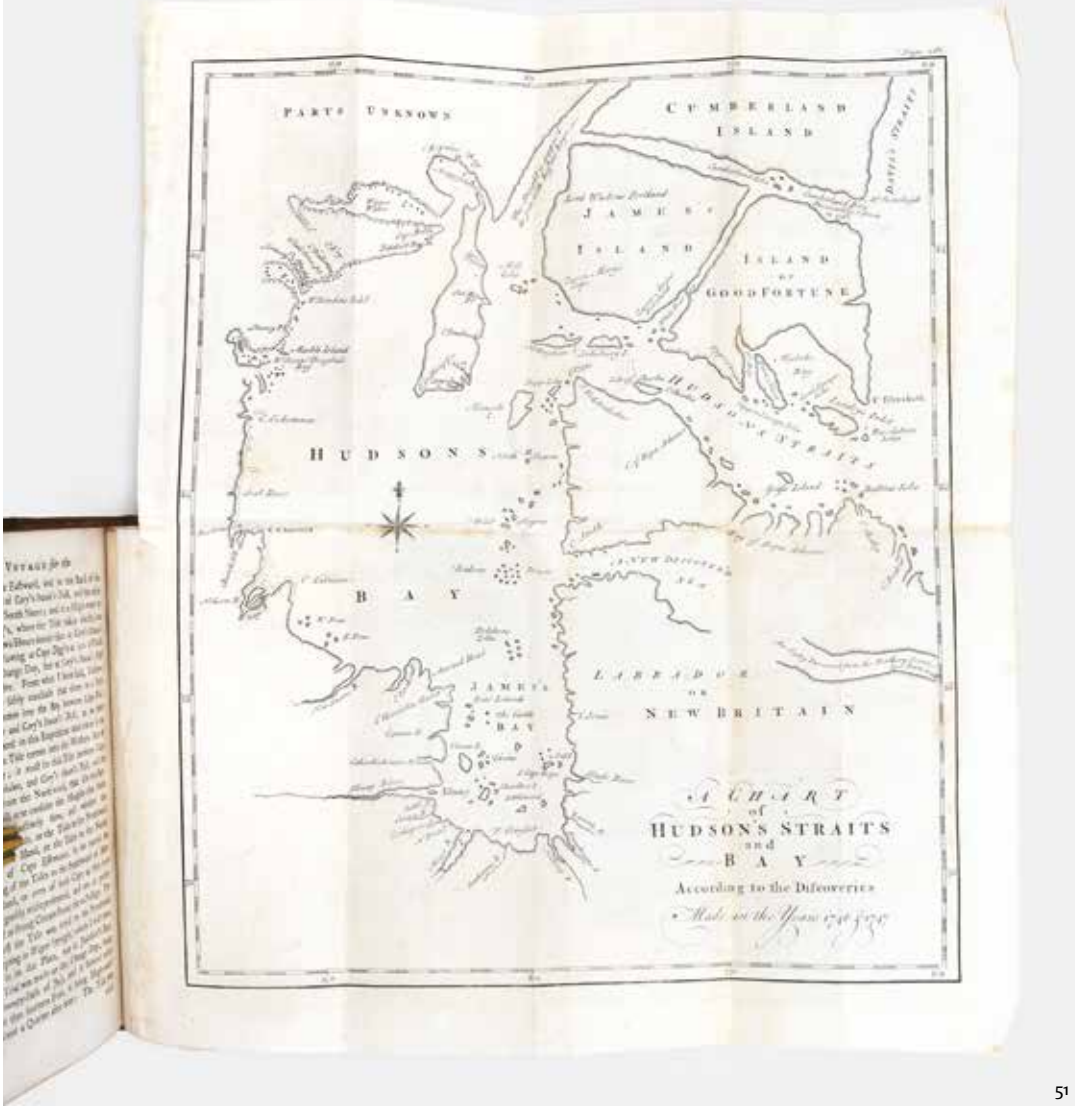
The first part of Dobbs's *Account* is compiled from French sources and communications by residents of the north. It also includes an abstract from the journal of Middleton, whose passage expedition Dobbs had sponsored. In all, Middleton made 16 voyages in the Hudson Bay Company's service, 12 of them as captain. In 1740, Dobbs lobbied to send an expedition in search of the north-west passage with Middleton as captain of HMS *Furnace*, something the Admiralty agreed to for the following year. Middleton's trip proved disastrous – there were ten deaths from scurvy, and he found that the Hudson Bay inlets did not lead to the Pacific. Dobbs was not convinced of his findings “and in the spring of 1743, alleged that Middleton had deliberately concealed the entrance of a passage through Wager Bay. For Dobbs, the question of a passage was now part of a larger scheme to break the trading monopoly of the Hudson Bay Company, and Middleton's refusal to admit that he had found a passage was put down to bribery by the company. This malicious accusation marked the beginning of a dispute that led to an inconclusive investigation by the Admiralty” (ODNB).

The second part of the book lays out Dobbs's arguments in favour of further expeditions to locate a north-west passage. He also includes the Hudson Bay Company charter, concluding with a “Vocabulary of English and Eskima Words”, besides a short vocabulary of the “language spoken among the Northern Indians inhabiting the North-west part of Hudson's Bay, as it was taken at different times from the Mouths of Nabiana and Zazana, two Indians, who were on board His Majesty's Ship the *Furnace*”.

Copies are often described as large-paper, though this is confused with the wide-margined production. We have seen another example of this handsome binding, perhaps a more exclusive style made available to clients of the publisher.

Quarto (288 × 220 mm). Folding engraved map (“A New Map of part of North America”), woodcut headpieces. Contemporary mottled calf, spine with raised bands, elaborately gilt in compartments, dark red spine label, sides with gilt scrolling foliate border, edges sprinkled red. Armorial bookplate from the Library of Ragley Hall, the seat of the Marquesses of Hertford. Binding refurbished, light abrasions to covers, very occasional foxing or soiling, map trimmed to neatline at lower edge, light offsetting from woodcut headpiece to map. A very good, sparkling copy. ¶ Books on Ice, p. 10; ESTC T90486; Hill 483; Howes D–373; NMM 796; Sabin 20404; Streeter VI: 3637. Percy G. Adams, “Benjamin Franklin's Defense of the De Fonte Hoax”, *Princeton University Library Chronicle*, vol. 22, No. 3 (Spring 1961); William L. Lang & James V. Walker, *Explorers of the Maritime Pacific Northwest*, Santa Barbara, 2016.

£15,000 [165418]



51
DRAGE, Swaine Theodorus (attrib.). *An Account of a Voyage for the Discovery of a North West Passage by Hudson's Streights.* London: Sold by Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. Corbett, and Mr. Clarke, [Vol. 2: . . . and Mr. R. Baldwin, Jun.,] 1748–49

First edition of this “significant item in the literature relating to attempts at finding the North West Passage” (Streeter). The expedition was dispatched in 1746 to verify the belief of Arthur Dobbs and Christopher Middleton that a passage existed through Hudson Bay.

After the perceived failure of the Admiralty expedition of 1741 under Middleton, Dobbs convinced Parliament to issue a reward for the discovery of a passage through Hudson Bay. “A second attempt to find the elusive Passage was privately organized by Dobbs, with the support of several merchants who formed the ‘North West Committee’” (Savours).

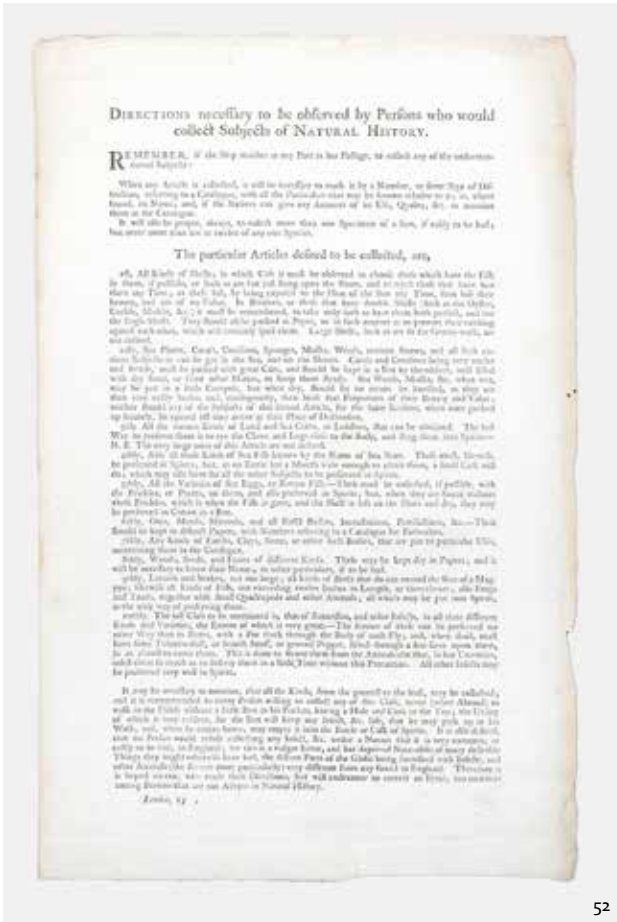
The two ships, *Dobbs Galley* and *California*, re-examined Wager Bay and wintered at the Hudson's Bay Company. After extensive exploration, “they discovered to their dismay that the bay simply terminated in a number of unnavigable rivers” (Howgego). In

the year of the expedition's return, Henry Ellis, the hydrographer of the expedition, published his account. The present narrative, following soon after, has no named author but is often attributed to Theodorus Swaine Drage (c.1712–1774), sometimes appearing in contemporary records as Swaine Drage.

Included are valuable descriptions and illustrations of Native American manners and customs. Sabin calls for only five maps, although some copies, such as this, contain six: “A Chart of the Northern Ocean”; “A Chart of Hudson's Straits and Bay”; “A Chart of Hudson's Streights and Bay, of Davis Streights, and Baffin's Bay”; “A Chart of the West and North-West parts of Hudson's Bay”; “A Chart of Hudson's Straits and Bay According to the Discoveries in the Years 1746 & 1747”; “A Chart for the Better Understanding De Font's letter”.

2 volumes in 1, octavo (195 × 121 mm), pp. [2], vii, [1], 237, [1]; [2], 328, 313–326, [18]. With 4 engraved plates, 6 folding maps. Contemporary English panelled calf, rebaked to style, preserving lettering-piece and marbled endpapers, all edges gilt. Bookplate of Gerald Francis Fitzgerald (1925–2010), American banker. Couple of indentations on fore edge of front board, tips repaired, light spotting, old and recent repairs to maps: a very good copy. ¶ Howgego M162; Sabin 82549, Streeter 3640. Ann Savours, *The Search for the North West Passage*, 1999.

£35,000 [183456]



52
DUPONT, Andrew Peter. Directions necessary to be observed by Persons who would collect Subjects of Natural History [drop-head title]. London: [c.1760]

AN EPHEMERAL ARTEFACT OF 18TH-CENTURY NATURAL HISTORY EXPLORATION

A scarce 18th-century broadside providing instructions to sailors and “Persons that are not Adepts in Natural History” on collecting specimens. “It is desired that no person would refuse collecting under a notion that it is very common, or easily to be had, in England; for this is a vulgar error, and has deprived Naturalists of many desirable things”.

Although the broadside is unsigned, the Prussian zoologist Peter Simon Pallas (1741–1811) attributed his copy to the London-based naturalist and merchant Andrew Peter Dupont (b. 1734). Dupont had a wide network of contributors and was sent samples for his collection from across the world, including by Pallas, who travelled throughout Europe and the Russian Empire.

The instructions on the broadside concern what sort of specimens are of interest, how to pack the samples, and what information to gather alongside them. Desired items include shells, sea creatures, metals, fruits, reptiles, birds, and insects. Some of the specific stipulations are that birds should “not exceed the Size of a Magpye” and that “large shells, such as are fit for Grotto-work, are not desired”. The broadside also details how these various items should be packed, including in paper, a box of sand

or cotton, or a bottle or cask of spirits. Butterflies are to be dusted with tobacco or pepper “to secure them from the Animalculae”, meaning microscopic organisms.

WorldCat records only one institutional holding: the National Library of Scotland.

Folio broadside (370 × 235), printed on one side only. Extremities creased, nicked, and a little toned: a fine example.

£4,500 [155081]

53
DYER, Lora Genevieve. Large archive concerning her three decades of missionary work in Fuzhou, China. Primarily China: 1916–48

“I FEEL THAT A MISSIONARY MUST TAKE SOME RISKS”

A family archive of considerable depth and breadth, telling the story of an American doctor’s three decades of service in China through her hundreds of letters home, her diaries, and a range of print publications, photographs, and ephemera. A more extensive description and a 39-page inventory, including an itemized list of all the letters, are available.

After studying medicine at Smith College, Dr Lora Genevieve Dyer (1880–1969) was assigned by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to Fuzhou, where she specialized in women’s health and paediatrics. She lived there continuously between 1916 and 1948, leaving only for occasional work and recreational travel and for a couple of periods of home furlough. She practised in the Ponasang Missionary Hospital, the



Kate C. Woodhull Hospital (dedicated in May 1925), and the Willis F. Pierce Hospital (from mid-1938).

She kept in touch with her family through copious letters, most of which are preserved in this collection passed down through the Dyer family. She sent either single letters to be circulated among the family or several carbon copies to different addressees, including her parents, her brother and sister-in-law, and a favourite aunt. These typed updates (some with their mailing envelopes), together with separate autograph letters and an abundance of supporting material, narrate an extraordinary story of service halfway around the world. Writing through an educated woman’s eyes, Dyer faithfully chronicles political, medical, and sociocultural changes, the upheavals caused by domestic and international instability, and the new relationships forged between Chinese and expatriate communities during the transition away from treaty port colonialism.

Provenance: by family descent. This archive also includes material from Dyer’s time serving in the Philippines (early

1950s) and her retirement, as well as a large quantity of material – including hundreds more letters – connected to her pre-China years and her broader family.

Comprising over 1,000 items, including over 800 autograph and typed letters sent by Dyer to family in the United States, as well as her diaries and a large collection of photographs, publications, and ephemera. Outside of this material, the archive is accompanied by a large quantity of material concerning Dyer’s life either side of her time in China and material connected to her broader family. A 39-page inventory is available. Letters well preserved, with just occasional holes and tears, diaries with wear from handling, worm trails in some vols but sense unaffected, hanging scrolls with repairs or batons detached, other material in varying condition, commensurate with spending many decades in the possession of Dyer’s family.

£125,000 [174885]



54

ELLIOT, Fitzwilliam. Important collection of letters and documents concerning his service in the Anglo-Zulu War. Onboard ship and in southern Africa: 1879

“I SHOULD NOT LIKE TO SAY HOW MANY KRAALS WE BURNT . . . SUCH WARFARE IS NOT VERY GLORIOUS”

Brimming with colour and detail, this archive of largely unpublished in-the-field correspondence, of some 21,000 words, is a fine primary source for the conflict. Elliot, a well-placed perspicacious army captain on secondment as a special service officer, expresses his admiration for the Zulu and proffers unguarded opinions on his superiors and the conduct of the war.

The youngest son of the third Earl of Minto, the Honourable Fitzwilliam Elliot (1849–1928) joined the 93rd Highlanders as an ensign in 1867, was promoted captain in 1878, and retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The letters are all addressed to his mother. Nina, third Countess of Minto (1824–1892), was the

daughter of General Sir Thomas Hislop, and she is described by John Buchan as having “the spirit of a soldier”. She took a keen interest in her youngest son’s service in South Africa, as before departing Elliot had equipped her with a map and he makes several references to her being able (or not) to follow the course of campaigning.

Elliot sailed for South Africa following the disaster at Isandlwana, the famous defence of Rorke’s Drift, and the protracted siege at Eshowe. The second invasion of Zululand was conducted principally by Evelyn Wood’s flying column and Lord Chelmsford’s Second Division, Elliot being attached to General Henry Hope Crealock’s coastal column, utilized as a blocking force away from the main action. Throughout the letters, he is severely critical of Crealock (“an old woman”) and Chelmsford (“the meagreness of his reports, the general feebleness & despondency of their tone seem to instil a great want of confidence in all here”). The letters of 12 June to 13 July describe his progress, initially by boat from Cape Town to Durban in dreadful weather and then north overland to Fort Chelmsford and Port Durnford.

54



55

By 19 June he is at Fort Chelmsford. Elliot’s unit conduct a number of kraal raids – a signal feature of the war – about which he is shamefaced: “Such warfare is not very glorious . . . Though I know we must act as we are doing, I do all the same feel rather a scoundrel when after burning many a home we return to camp with fowls, eggs, potatoes, etc hung over our saddles, & driving cattle & women before us”. On 19 July he describes the medal ceremony for those involved in the famous defence of Rorke’s Drift: “The man to whom the chief credit for the defence of the post is given, is a commissariat officer, but as he is a non-combatant it is probable his doings will never be known beyond the troops here”. He is also less than complimentary about Colonel Charles Knight Pearson, whose

force endured the 70-day siege at Eshowe (January–April 1879): “He is quite universally considered to be one of the greatest muffs this war has produced”.

His last letter is dated 12 August and he is mindful of the shooting season at home. There then follows a mournful description of the aftermath of the battle at Ulundi (4 July), which brought about the end of Zulu power, where the streams “are now full of dead Zulus.” Shortly after this the letter breaks off; a subsequent note on the first page reads: “13th August Hurrah! Off for a dart after Cetewayo, better game than grouse, God Bless you all, FE”.

A full inventory is available.

14 autograph letters signed (11 retaining envelopes), pale blue paper, generally 200 × 125 mm, written largely in pencil but also in ink; Record of Services printed on pale blue paper (with envelope); commission (dated 29 October 1878); 5 carte de visite (2 of the young Elliot in uniform, one each of his parents, one of John Robert Dunn). Some tears to envelopes, otherwise well preserved. ♣ John Buchan, *Lord Minto: A Memoir*, 1924.

£13,500

[169244]

55

ELPHINSTONE, Mountstuart. Telescope presented to his great-nephew, Robert Bontine Cunninghame Graham. London: Keyzor & Bendon, c.1855

A fitting gift, presented by a founding member of the Royal Geographical Society to inculcate a love of travel, with an engraved presentation inscription: “R. C. Graham, from the Honble Mountstuart Elphinstone, Hookwood, 1858.”

Elphinstone (1779–1859) entered East India Company service in 1796 and enjoyed a stellar rise, becoming governor of the Bombay Presidency in 1819. His love of travel, nurtured during an 1808 mission to Afghanistan, lasted into his retirement, during which he toured Europe and wrote a well-received *History of India* (1841), “probably the most popular work of its sort among the early Victorian public” (ODNB). In 1830, together with John Barrow and five others, Elphinstone laid the foundations of the RGS.

The recipient (1852–1936) was the son of Elphinstone’s niece, Anna Elizabeth Cunninghame Graham (née Elphinstone Fleeming, 1828–1925), with whom Elphinstone corresponded during his retirement and residence in Hookwood, Surrey. Robert Cunninghame Graham grew up sharing his great-uncle’s sense of adventure, venturing to South America at the age of 17. “This was the first of several lengthy visits to America, during which he attempted cattle ranching and horse dealing; he rode with gauchos in Argentina, explored the forests of Paraguay, and trekked with a wagon train to Mexico City” (ODNB).

Brass and mahogany 3-draw telescope (245 mm; 765 mm extended), manufacturer engraved near eyepiece (“Keyzor & Bendon, successors to W. Harris & Co., 50, Holborn, London”), presentation inscription engraved at foot of barrel. Some handling wear, marking to brass elements: a well-preserved example, in good working order.

£6,000

[181576]



55



FAWKES, Lionel Grimston. Autograph letter signed, with eight sketches, describing a trip to the Kaieteur Falls. British Guiana: 30 March 1881

An engaging portrayal, in word and sketch, of Guyana’s natural environment and everyday life on the Mazaruni River, as seen through the colonial gaze. Fawkes, ADC to Major-General Gamble, Commander-in-Chief West Indies, travelled in the company of Gamble and Michael McTurk (1853–1915), a magistrate and explorer and the son of a British slaveowner.

Commissioned lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1870, Fawkes (1849–1931) served in the West Indies as ADC from 1878 to 1884. Writing in an excited tone to his mother, he describes local craft, “made out of one piece of bark of tree”, the appearance of houses, and the majesty of the falls. There, the British are brought safely through two waterfalls by their skilled native crew and sit down to breakfast in the refreshing morning air. “The water is a wonderfully red colour, very clear . . . The whole scene was very impressive and the stillness only broken by the sound of water and occasionally by the whistle of the ‘cicada’ beetle.” Fawkes is full of praise for McTurk’s steering of the boat and keeping the boatmen “splendidly in hand.”

The grandson of Walter Ramsden Fawkes, Turner’s patron, Fawkes was a gifted artist. His eight fine sketches here show the

exertions of the boatmen, a sombre-looking McTurk, and the river scene where they breakfasted.

Bifolium and single sheet (330 × 205 mm), both with British coat of arms embossed at head, filled across 3 full pages. Old folds, light foxing, a few splits along folds: very good.

£1,500 [121925]

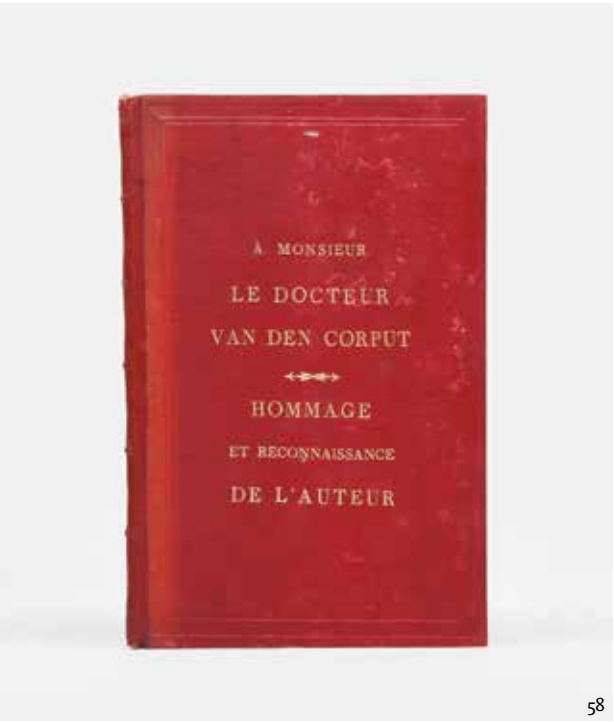
57
FAWKES, Richard Wentworth. Sunset Memories: Naval and Clerical, 1862 & After. [c.1915]

“TRAVELS ABOUT THE WORLD, MOSTLY PAID FOR BY THE LONG-SUFFERING BRITISH TAXPAYER”

A detailed memoir of the peripatetic adventures at sea of a young naval officer, following in the military traditions of his family, before he swapped a life on the ocean wave for holy orders. Writing during the First World War, the author reflects on a world lost amid significant technological and geopolitical change.

Richard Wentworth Fawkes (1848–1920) was born into the distinguished family of Farnley Hall. His grandfather, Walter Ramsden Fawkes (1769–1825), was the major patron of J. M. W. Turner, and his father, Major Richard Fawkes 1809–1896), served in the 27th Foot and as ADC to Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Barnes, commander-in-chief in India.

Fawkes’s account opens with memories of his early life, including his education at the same school as Randolph Churchill. His naval service begins in 1862, when he joins the Britannia at Portland, on the strength of a nomination from Lord Halifax. After



of fare, 11 printed advertising cards or tickets, 3 autograph letters signed, 4 printed RSVP cards filled in manuscript, 6 magazine and newspaper clippings, manuscript sheet, printed map, another illustration. Housed in custom black cloth solander box, labels lettered in gilt. Sheets creased and with closed tears, text complete and legible, illustrative matter generally well-preserved, some items indicated but no longer present: a very good, working collection.

£7,500 [126335]

58
FEIGNEAUX, Achille. L’Erythroxylum coca. La coca et la cocaïne. Ixelles: Imprimerie de Jean Viselé, 1885

THE THERAPEUTIC USES OF COCAINE

First edition of this study on the medicinal qualities of the coca plant and its products, including cocaine. This copy was bound for presentation to the pharmacologist Édouard van den Corput, with the front cover gilt-stamped “À monsieur le docteur Van Den Corput. Hommage et reconnaissance de l’auteur”.

Lambert Eugène “Achille” Feigneaux (1822–1891) was a surgeon and doctor with particular interests in midwifery, public health, and military medicine. Convinced of the beneficial properties of coca, he asserted that its discovery was, “for therapeutics, one of the triumphs of the 19th century” (p. 9, our translation). Among the maladies for which he recommends it are toothache, anaemia, and gastrointestinal issues.

WorldCat traces only two institutional holdings: the Royal Library of Belgium and the New York Academy of Medicine.

Octavo (224 × 141 mm). Diagrams within text. Contemporary red quarter morocco, spine with 5 raised bands, red morocco-grain cloth sides, gilt motifs in compartments, covers framed in blind, front cover lettered in gilt, white moiré endpapers, gilt edges, green silk bookmarker. Wear to spine ends and corners, marks to cloth, front inner hinge starting but holding firm, closed tear to pp. 49–50: a very good copy. ¶ Mortimer, History of Coca, p. 526.

£1,100 [178796]



59
GONZALES DE MENDOZA, Juan. Historia de las cosas más notables. Rome: at the expense of Bartholome Grassi, 1585

THE FIRST EUROPEAN BOOK WITH CHINESE CHARACTERS

First edition of the first major European survey of China, featuring the first Chinese characters printed in a European workshop. Mendoza reveals that printing and firearms were invented in China and had been in use for hundreds of years before reaching Europe. This is an unrecorded variant, with uncorrected title page and prelims.

Arriving in Mexico in the early 1560s, Mendoza (1545–1618), a Spanish cleric, amassed original reports from Augustinian and Franciscan missionaries on the economics, politics, and customs of Ming China. The first section surveys China's society and institutions. The major sources are Gaspar Da Cruz's published Tractado (1569), a manuscript account by Martin de Rada, Chinese books acquired by Rada in Fujian, and personal interviews with missionaries. The Chinese characters for “sky”, “king”, and “city” are printed at pages 104–5, in a chapter on education.

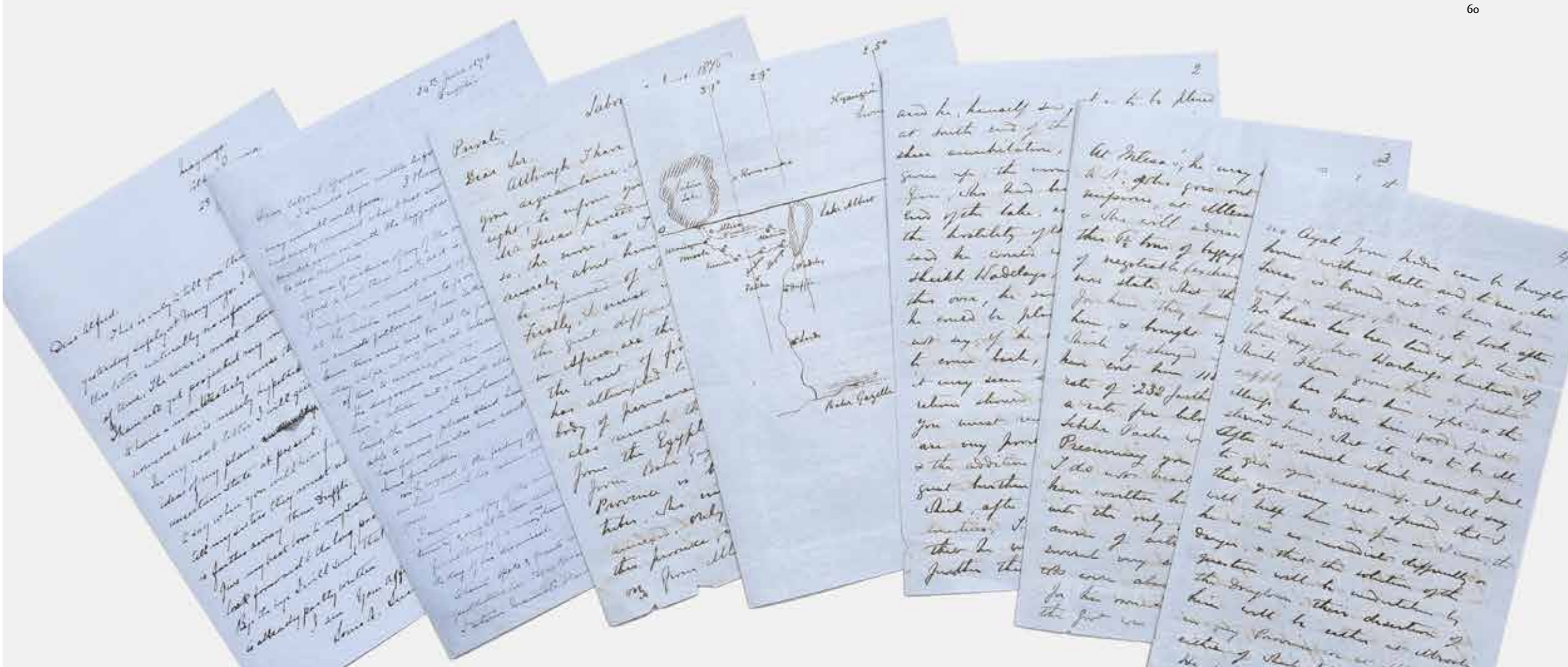
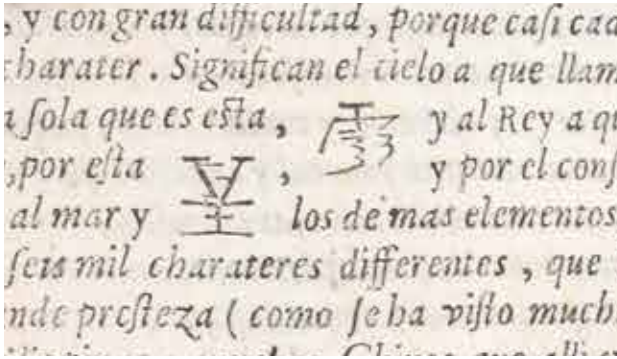
The second and third sections include the account of the first Franciscan mission to China led by Pedro de Alfaro (d. 1580) and Agustín de Tordesillas, and the journey of Martín Ignacio de

Loyola (d. 1606, a relative of the first Jesuit missionary) from Seville to China. Loyola also reports on the discovery of New Mexico by Antonio d'Espejo. Other chapters are dedicated to Japan, the Philippines, and Spanish missions to the Americas, for which Mendoza drew on his own experience.

Historia is the “most influential and detailed work on China prepared in the sixteenth century . . . The authority of Mendoza's book was so great that it became the point of departure and the basis of comparison for all subsequent European works on China written before the eighteenth century” (Lach, p. 743–4). A Renaissance best-seller, it ran to some 33 editions between 1585 and 1613 and was translated into Spanish, Italian, French, English and Latin.

The first gathering is in its uncorrected state, with several differences from the standard issue. We have found no record of this uncorrected state in any auction record.

Small octavo (165 × 105 mm): (8 ((8 A–2D8 E4; 236 leaves, pp. [xxxii], 440. Woodcut arms of Francisco de Vega and Fonseca on title page, woodcut initials



and tailpieces. Eighteenth-century Italian vellum, smooth spine lettered in gilt, edges gilt. Title page verso with 18th-century printed label; following blank with inscription. Ink stamps on front pastedown and title page: unidentified armorial with ms. date 1764; c. 1870–1 stamp of Italian “Ministero Della Istruzione Pubblica Del Regno D'Italia. Commissione Governativa”; stamp of library of Saint Charles Borromeo Seminary, Philadelphia, founded in 1832. Two initial gatherings and some lower outer corners of second half lightly damp stained, a few gatherings foxed, outer corner of leaf M1 torn without loss of text, printer's error on leaf Z1 verso. A very good copy. ¶ Cordier 8; Palau VI, 105495; Sabin 27775; Salvá 3330 (“mui rara”). Donald F. Lach, Asia in the Making of Europe, Vol. I, Book II, 1965.

£25,000 [178024]

60
GORDON, Charles George. Lengthy autograph letter signed, with advice for Louis A. Lucas on the essential requirements for successful exploration in Africa. Together with two other related letters. Labore: 30 June 1876

GORDON PREDICTS A WOULD-BE EXPLORER WILL COME TO GRIEF

A long letter, in which Gordon details the difficulties of African exploration, revealing his exasperation at Lucas's unwillingness to heed the advice of someone far more experienced in African travel.

Louis Arthur Lucas (1851–1876) was the only surviving son of Philip Lucas, a prosperous Manchester merchant. Cushioned by his father's wealth, Lucas travelled in Switzerland and the United States until a trip to Egypt in 1873 excited his interest in Africa. Despite contracting typhoid fever on that trip, Lucas planned to explore the Congo Basin with Arthur Freeman, formerly a gardener at the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew.

For this he needed the authorization of Colonel Gordon, governor-general of the province of Equatoria, in the south of Egyptian-occupied Sudan, since 1873. Despite the poor report he had already received of Lucas, Gordon was short of help from European visitors and was initially welcoming. He thought Lucas might serve at one of the local stations or explore Lake Albert on his behalf. But Lucas proved to be – as Gordon characterizes him in the letter – “blindly obstinate and ‘un vrai Anglais’”.

In his long letter, Gordon sets out difficulties in African exploration of which Lucas seemed blithely unaware: the hostility of the local inhabitants, the untrustworthiness of Lucas's servants, the expense of travel, the shortage of food, and Lucas's own susceptibility to disease. At the end, Gordon draws a detailed map of the various stations between Victoria and Albert lakes, perhaps with the unspoken intention that Lucas's cousin would send someone out to fetch him home.

Together, 3 items: (1) autograph letter signed from Gordon to Alfred Behrens (“Dear Sir”), 5 large octavo bifolia of fine, pale blue laid paper, watermark “L-J D L & Co. “ [Laroche-Joubert, Dumergue, Lacroix et Compagnie, Angoumois], text to recto and verso of 4 sheets, giving 16 pages, postscript to the first panel recto of the final sheet with a full-page sketch map facing showing in detail the area in which the recipient will be travelling; (2) autograph letter signed from Lucas to Gordon, to which Gordon refers in his letter, 2 pages on single large octavo bifolium, with integral blank leaf, Duffli [Dufle, Uganda], 24 June 1876; and (3) autograph letter signed from Lucas to “Dear Alfred [Behrens]”, his first cousin to whom Gordon sent his advice for Lucas, 1½ pages large octavo, Magungo, Albert Nyanza, 28 July 1876. Lightly creased from old folds and handling but overall very good indeed.

£9,750 [125725]



61

61
GREAT GAME. Collection of autograph letters and manuscript material concerning moves during the First Anglo-Afghan War. Kabul and elsewhere: 1837–41 & 1859

CORRESPONDENCE CHESH

A carefully assembled collection of material connected to players in the “great game”, including Colonel Stoddart and Captain Arthur Conolly, both famously beheaded at Bukhara, Major Henry Rawlinson, the political agent at Kandahar, and Captain Sir Alexander “Bukhara” Burns.
The material, mounted on album leaves with accompanying newspaper clippings and other ephemera, is tied together by Connolly and Stoddart’s dramatic death. Sent on a mission to secure an agreement of friendship between Britain and the Emir of Bukhara, in 1838 Stoddart was arrested by the emir on charges of spying and imprisoned. Conolly, the intelligence agent credited with coining the term “great game” in an 1840 letter to Rawlinson, arrived in Bukhara in late 1841 to negotiate his compatriot’s release. Both men were killed in June 1842 and became household names back home.
In the first two letters, Burns, writing about a year before he was killed by a mob in Kabul, shares his views with Rawlinson on the latest moves in the “great game”. He writes of Stoddart’s (short-lived) release from prison and of the importance of Conolly’s current intelligence-gathering in Central Asia. Shah Shuja “is

surrounded by a parcel of harpies”, and Burns advises caution about the use of British troops to prop up the Shah’s rule: “Nothing contributes so much to lower the King’s power as the employment of our troops against Afghans & I would avoid it if possible.” As for Lord Auckland, the governor-general “does not have great faith in the sincerity of Russia in abandoning her Khiva designs but it gives us time.”
The third letter, from Conolly to Rawlinson, discusses local news and offers a lighter-hearted window onto the life of a political agent far from home. This letter is mounted with a page of Stoddart’s notes on taking navigational bearings, which Stoddart gave to Rawlinson before departing for Central Asia in 1837. The final piece touches on the wider appeal of the Stoddart-Conolly story. Writing to the Cornish baronet Sir Hugh Molesworth almost two decades later, Dr Joseph Wolff mentions his second expedition to Bokhara, mounted to ascertain the fate of the two men, and how the profits from the two editions of his best-selling *Narrative of a mission to Bokhara* (1845) were sufficient to finance a parsonage and schoolhouse in his living. A detailed inventory is available.
4 autograph letters and single sheet of notes, totalling 17 sides of manuscript, tipped to or mounted on stubs to card album leaves (370 × 265 mm), with laid-down material (11 newspaper clippings, 2 printed illustrations, sheet of manuscript), later brief captions in manuscript. Letters and sheet of notes generally well preserved, staining and creasing as expected, stubs occasionally just touching text but no loss to sense: a very good collection.

£9,500 [156409]

62
GREAT GAME. Large military wall map of Central Asia and the Turkestan Military District, revised and corrected up to 1881. St Petersburg: Cartographic Institute of the Military-Topographic Department of the General Staff, 1881

THE CARTOGRAPHIC CLIMAX OF THE “GREAT GAME”

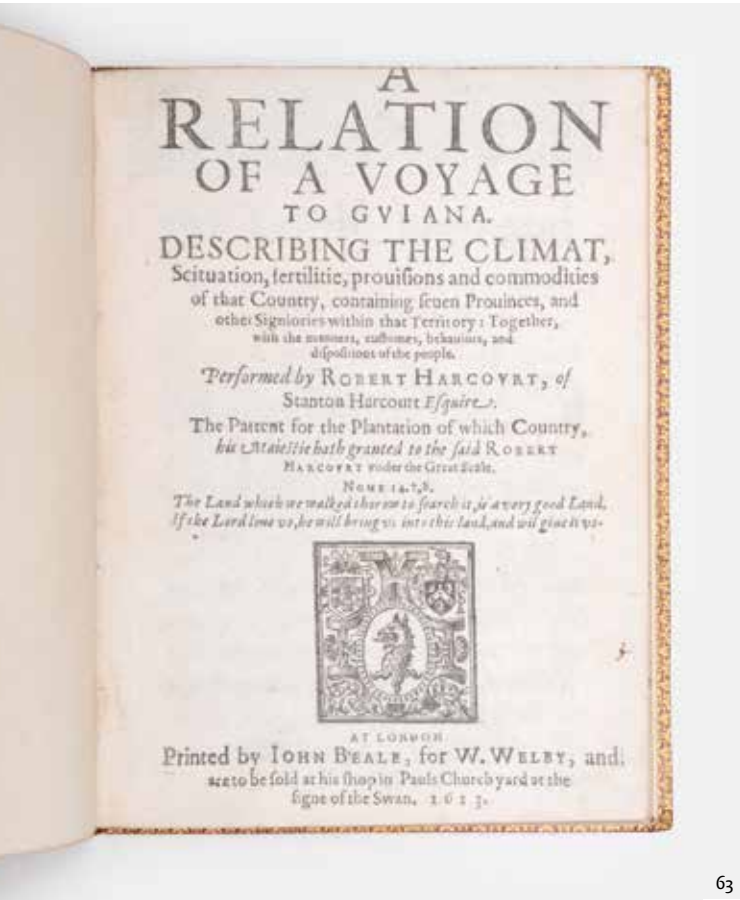
Second edition, significantly improved from the first edition (1877) to incorporate the latest military intelligence from field surveys. This magisterial work of “great game” cartography was presented at Russia’s Tashkent military headquarters to the daring French explorer Stanislas Benoist-Méchin, during his epic 1881–3 overland journey from Beijing to Europe. We have traced no other copies.
A presentation inscription on the verso of the map reads, in French, “To Mr Baron Benoist-Méchin, from Generals Kouropatkine and Levaschew, October 1882, Tashkent.” Benoist-Méchin (1854–1923) began travelling the world as a young man and then served as the French cultural attaché in Tokyo, 1880–1. In 1881, he decided to return to Europe via the daring route through Central Asia. Leaving Beijing on 15 September with his regular travelling companion, Comte Humbert Adrien de Mailly-Chalon (1853–1921), he journeyed through Manchuria and across Russian Siberia. In 1882, having reached Kashgar, they received permission to cross Russian Turkestan, spending six weeks in Tashkent as the honoured guests of General Mikhail Tchernayev, the architect of Russian’s expansion across Central Asia, General Aleksey Nikolayevich Kuropatkin (1848–1925), and the aforementioned General Levaschov (likely the artillery officer Vladimir Levaschov,

1834–1898). After reaching Samarkand, they travelled in extreme cold through Bukhara and via Khiva to Tehran, reaching Moscow in October 1883, where they were accorded a hero’s welcome. Their descriptions of this feat of exploration were published in 1885 in the *Bulletin de la Société de géographie*.
This map was made for the use of the Russian military high command in St Petersburg and in the Turkestan Military District, which had been established in the 1860s amid the occupation of Tashkent and Bokhara, and dates from a period (following the Second Anglo-Afghan War and the Battle of Geok Tepe) when tensions were at their height. It encompasses almost the entire playing surface of the “great game”, extending east-west from Xinjiang and Tibet to the Caspian Sea and Afghanistan and north-south from Siberia to northern India. Unparalleled in terms of accuracy and detail, it names every city, town, and village, and the legend has entries for such features as fortifications, railways, mail and caravan roads, and mines. Spot heights are given in feet, and deserts are marked with a light red pattern. It is much improved on the first edition, which had only 48 panels and did not extend as far south.
Chromolithograph map (195 × 200 cm), dissected onto 64 sections and mounted on linen as issued, laid-down printed slip stating “corrected up to 1881”, small folding tab at right edge. Folding away to 28.5 × 28 cm. Housed in green quarter morocco solander box with chemise by the Chelsea Bindery. Map surface generally clean and bright, a few stains, toning and soiling at edges, small repair at top-left edge, verso foxed and with couple of areas of linen reinforcement: very good.

£17,500 [149774]



62



63

HARCOURT, Robert. *A Relation of a Voyage to Guiana.* London: John Beale, 1613

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER’S COPY

Rare first edition, E. D. Church’s copy, of this early account of Britain’s attempt to establish a colony in South America. Harcourt promotes his newly acquired plantation in Guyana, arguing that the country’s commercial potential rivals that of New Spain and Peru. “The tract did much to hasten the idea of English colonization in America” (Streeter).

In March 1609, Harcourt sailed from Dartmouth aboard the *Rose* with 31 settlers, 23 sailors, and two natives of Guiana. Arriving at the Wiapoco (Oyapock) River in May, he made contact with a local chief and established a colony. As the exploration of the hinterlands failed to discover El Dorado, Harcourt turned to exploring the coast, rounding Cabo del Norte, which he renamed Point Perilous, and entering the River “Arrowari” [modern Araguari]. He left in August, placing his 30 settlers under his brother’s command.

Back in England in 1612 and in financial distress, Harcourt applied for, and was granted, the commercial monopoly “betweene the Ryver of Amazonas [Amazon] and the Ryver of Dessequebe [Essequibo].” In 1613 he published this work as a prospectus for the colony, seeking potential colonists to join him or investors to back him. The book includes the text of his patent, which was not reprinted in the second edition of 1626. The narrative, vivid and detailed, discusses the growing of sugar, cotton, tobacco, and indigo.

Provenance: Elihu Dwight Church (1836–1908), the noted American philanthropist, with his bookplate. This copy is number 361 in his 1907 catalogue of Americana.

Small quarto (169 × 127 mm), pp. [viii], 71, [1]. Woodcut printer’s device on title page, similar initials and headpieces. Late 19th-century red morocco by Bedford, spine with raised bands, gilt lettering and elaborate decoration in compartments, multiple-fillet frames to covers and fleurons at corners, board edges and turn-ins richly gilt, marbled endpapers, edges gilt. Contents cleaned at time of binding, fore edges closely trimmed partially shaving headlines, shoulder notes, and last line on leaf A3, ink spots to margins of a couple of leaves. A very good copy, handsomely bound. ¶ Church 361 (this copy); *European Americana* 613/73; ESTC S103834; Howgego I H23; Sabin 30296; Streeter 34.

£25,000 [179102]

HAWAI’I – FURNEAUX, Charles, James J. Williams, and others. Collection of 83 photographs. [Hawai’i: late 19th century]

A WINDOW INTO A TRANSFORMATIVE ERA

An impressive collection documenting Hawai’i in the late 19th century, shortly before its annexation, offering a visual narrative of the island’s diverse social, cultural, and environmental landscape.

Many of the images are by Furneaux (1835–1913), a Boston-born artist. Originally a tourist in Hawai’i, Furneaux soon settled and became a prominent figure in Hilo. He served as the US consular agent and shipping commissioner at Hilo port, advocating for infrastructure improvements. In addition to his photography, Furneaux was known for his dramatic paintings of Hawaiian volcanoes, including Kilauea. We have traced no other photographs by Charles Furneaux in commerce. Another image, unsigned, is attributed to the Englishman James J. Williams (1853–1926), the founder of Honolulu’s longest-running photography business.

Musicians and instruments are captured in a photograph of women playing the ‘ukulele, guitar, and five-string taropatch. Under the patronage of King Kalakaua, who championed the revival



64



64

of native Hawaiian culture in the late 19th century, the ‘ukulele gained prominence as a symbol of national pride. His support of traditional music, including the Royal Hawaiian Band, fostered a renaissance of Hawaiian musical traditions. One image shows the band led by the Prussian Henri Berger, whom Queen Liliuokalani named the “father of Hawaiian music”.

Agricultural themes are vividly represented through images of Japanese residents and a village on Hilo. These people arrived from the 1850s to work the sugar plantations. Together with a depiction of a sugar cane flume, they underscore the labour-driven transformation of Hawai’i’s landscape and society. The photographs of grass huts, or hales, record local architectural practices.

Urban life and political power are conveyed in town scenes, images of Honolulu Harbour, and ‘Iolani Palace, in addition to two photographs of Queen Lili’oukalani, who was overthrown in 1893. Another shows a party at the Captain Cook memorial at Kealakekua Bay. Finally, the island’s natural beauty is captured, showing, among others, Māna Waiopuna Falls, also known as Jurassic Falls.

Together, 83 albumen prints (approximately 145 × 102 to 178 × 250 mm, or the reverse), landscape and portrait format, mounted recto and verso on card (208 × 260 mm) with twin holes in left margin; 2 with pencilling on mount, 13 initialled “CF” in the negative. Formerly bound in album; cards bowed, wear to edges of card affecting two photographs; photos with minor yellowing or fading; a well-preserved collection.

£15,000 [174071]



64



65

HEERMANN, Lewis. Directions for the Medicine Chest. New Orleans: Printed by John Mowry, & Co., 1811

INSCRIBED TO THE US SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed by the author on an initial blank, “To the Honble William Jones, Secy of the U.S. Navy, The following sheets, written for the use of the Gunboat service on the New Orleans station are presented. With the sentiments of the most distinguished respect and the highest consideration, By the author.”

This rare work, otherwise untraced in commerce in recent decades, lists 50 medicines and items that should be kept in every naval surgeon’s medical chest and prescribes their uses to treat common ailments, diseases, and physical injuries. Heermann (1779–1833) was a staunch advocate for improved medical care in the navy. In addition to his inscription, he has made manuscript corrections and comments, including a long amendment to his suggested treatment for fever: “This disposition of the stomach to reject everything, being accompanied almost always with frequent belchings, and these occasionally of a sour taste, the hourly exhibition of No. 2 [magnesia] in water is a most admirable remedy to compose the stomach . . . The use of all violently operating medicines must during this inevitable state of the stomach be suspended.”

William Jones (1760–1831) “was a vigorous and efficient secretary. Soon after taking office in late January 1813, he called for more ships in the fleet and for more personnel in his office . . . The construction, manning, and provisioning of these fleets were probably the most brilliant naval achievements of the War of 1812, and Jones deserves much of the credit for the success of these endeavors” (ANB).

Octavo (185 × 115 mm), pp. [vi], 7–36 (misnumbered 6–35); interleaved and bulked with blanks. Contemporary presentation binding of straight-grain sheep, spine ruled in gilt, gilt diamond tools in compartments, front cover lettered in gilt, boards and board edges rolled in gilt, edges sprinkled black.

First five binder's blanks sometime sewn together with string. Binding worn, foxing internally: very good. ¶ Not in Garrison-Morton or Sabin.

£5,000 [181792]

HEINE, Wilhelm. Graphic Scenes in the Japan Expedition. New York: G. P. Putnam & Company, 1856

First edition, superior issue, the “extra fine edition on Bristol boards in portfolio”. Only one other copy of this issue, still with the publisher’s portfolio and the atlas in the original wrappers, has appeared in commerce in the past four decades.

Wilhelm Heine (1827–1885) was appointed as the Perry Expedition’s official artist aged only 25. Sketching and painting in watercolour, he “brought a gentle, panoramic, romantic realism to both the selection and execution of his subjects. His landscapes were invariably scenic. Where people were concerned, he preferred them in substantial numbers. He rarely lingered on the ‘exotic,’ did not dwell much (as happened later) on various social ‘types,’ and did not seek out the sensational” (MIT Visualizing Cultures).

Folio (520 × 380 mm), 10 lithographed plates (printed area c. 200 × 300 mm) by Sarony & Co.: 8 printed on India paper and mounted on card as issued, including tinted uncoloured lithographed portrait of Commodore Perry, after a daguerreotype by Haas, and 7 hand-coloured tinted lithographs, after paintings by Heine; 2 chromolithographs printed direct on card. Together with letterpress text volume, ff. 12, original cream wrappers, blue cloth backstrip, decorative lithographed front cover. Housed in publisher’s black half roan portfolio, grey cloth sides, front cover lettered and ruled in gilt, yellow paper lining. All housed in modern tan cloth solander box. Plates with rich colour tones, card mounts lightly foxed and creased in margins, concomitant wear on verso; corners of front wrapper a little creased, letterpress lightly foxed; portfolio with old staining and spill marks, front board and extremities consolidated and recoloured in places: a very good copy with well-preserved plates. ¶ Bennett, A Practical Guide to American Nineteenth Century Color Plate Books, p. 53; McGrath, American Colorplate Books 123; Rogala 367.

£25,000 [170801]



66



66



HERBERT, Walter William “Wally”. The Trans-Arctic Expedition 1966–68: Proposal to the Royal Geographical Society. [Together with] Across the Top of the World: The British Trans-Arctic Expedition. [Perhaps London:] 1965

PREPARATION FOR THE “LAST GREAT JOURNEY ON EARTH”

The initial proposal for Herbert’s expedition, signed by him on page 48, together with a signed first edition of his account of the completed expedition, *Across the Top of the World*. This copy is signed by the author and has a later inscription in his hand, dated 1998 in Spitsbergen, addressed to one Des. The proposal is untraced institutionally.

On May 29, 1969, Wally Herbert (1934–2007), Allan Gill, Roy Koerner, Kenneth Hedges, and 40 sledge dogs completed the first surface crossing of the Arctic Ocean by its longest axis. The expedition lasted 16 months, covered 3,800 miles, and became the first undisputed expedition to reach the North Pole on foot.

Herbert spent four years planning the expedition, and the result of this nearly half a decade of research formed the basis of this carefully costed plan, submitted to the Royal Geographical Society in 1965. A few topics discussed in the proposal include how he will secure adequate men for the journey, the merits and limits of an all-meat diet, and whether the sledges of Nome, Peary, or Nansen were superior. The RGS initially rejected the proposal but was swayed by the intervention of Vivian Fuchs and others.

2 works, quarto and octavo. *The Trans-Arctic Expedition* with 3 colour maps (2 colour, 1 folding), text in duplicated typescript. *Across the Top of the World* with 24 half-tone plates, map. *The Trans-Arctic Expedition*: Wire-stitched original light greenish blue paper covers, front cover lettered in black. *Across the Top of the World*: original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With pictorial dust jacket. *The Trans-Arctic Expedition*: covers toned and soiled, loss around staples on rear cover, rear cover reattached, contents and maps clean and bright. *Across the Top of the World*: spine cocked with ends bumped, content and plates clean and bright; jacket price-clipped, minor marks to panels: a very good collection overall.

£2,500 [180316]

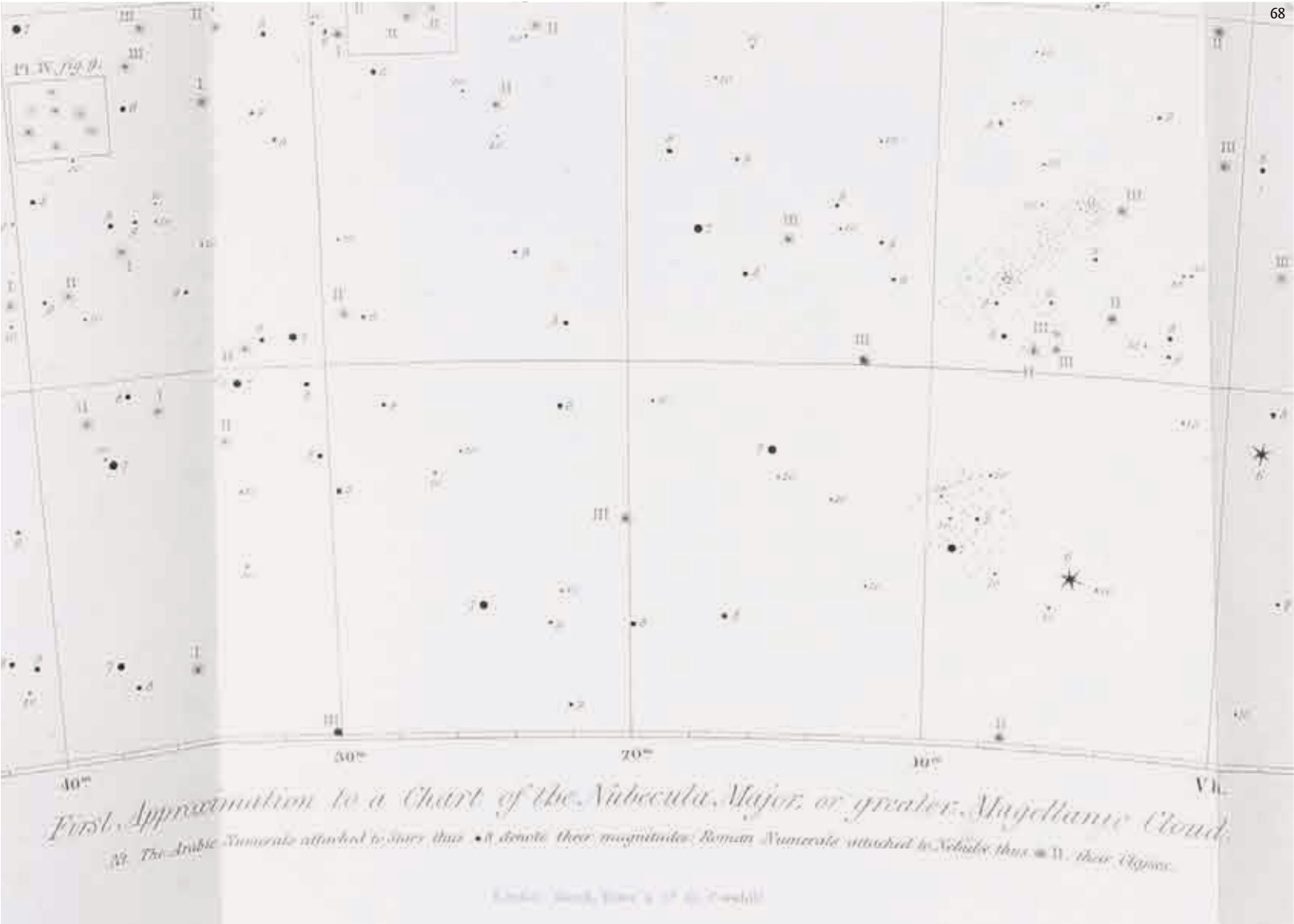
HERSCHEL, Sir John Frederick William. Results of Astronomical Observations Made During the Years 1834, 5, 6, 7, 8, at the Cape of Good Hope. London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1847

PRESENTED TO A FELLOW ASTRONOMER

First and only edition, one of 350 presentation copies, inscribed by the author to William Parsons on the presentation leaf, “The Earl of Rosse by the hand & with the best wishes of The Author”. This is the first great star atlas of the southern hemisphere, “a splendidly printed volume funded by the duke of Northumberland . . . Honours and praise were showered on the volume” (ODNB).

At the time of publication, Herschel (1792–1871) was the most eminent scientist in Britain. Determined to expand beyond the confines of objects visible from England, and hoping to supplement his father William’s catalogue of the northern celestial hemisphere, Herschel embarked on an astronomical expedition to the southern hemisphere. In November 1833 he and his family sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, where he constructed a 20-foot reflecting telescope and a 7-foot equatorially mounted refractor. “In Herschel’s slightly more than four years at the Cape he observed and catalogued 1,708 nebulae, all but 439 of which had not previously been reported” (ODNB).

It took Herschel nearly a decade to prepare his Cape observations for print. “Five hundred copies of the first and only edition of the *Cape Results* were printed. Three hundred and fifty were given away



by Herschel and [Algernon] Percy, including elaborate presentation copies distributed to royalty and heads of state across Europe and less elaborate copies to observatories around the world. The remaining one hundred and fifty copies were allotted to the publisher for public sale . . . It was lauded as a magnificent achievement, a legacy that took two generations of Britain’s greatest astronomers to complete” (Ruskin, p. 94). It won Herschel his second Copley medal, the Royal Society’s most prestigious award.

Provenance: from the library of Birr Castle in Ireland. The home of the earls of Rosse since 1620, Birr was cultivated as a scientific hub by William Parsons, the 3rd earl (1800–1867). He was a great friend of the Herschels; other notable visitors to the castle included Charles Babbage. The Birr scientific project was continued by the 4th earl, Lawrence Parsons (1840–1908).

Large quarto (300 × 243 mm). Lithographic frontispiece with tissue guard and 17 plates (4 folding) after drawings by Herschel, vignette tailpiece, charts and diagrams within text. Additional lithographic presentation leaf at front, errata leaf at rear. Near-contemporary green morocco-grain half roan, spine lettered in gilt, five raised bands, compartments decorated with gilt fleurons, green cloth sides, gilt rules to covers, red marbled endpapers, red edges. With neat marginal pencil annotations. Extremities lightly worn, minor marks to cloth, damp stain to endleaves and plates, else contents clean, Plate XI bound upside down, a few small tape repairs to folding plates: a very good copy. ¶ Norman 1056. Steve Ruskin, “Stargazer at World’s End”, *The Cambridge Companion to John Herschel*, 2024.

£9,250 [166768]



HERTSLET, Edward. Treaties, &c. Concluded Between Great Britain and Persia, and Between Persia and other Foreign Powers. London: Butterworths; Harrison & Sons, 1891

PRESENTATION COPY FROM THE VICTORIAN FOREIGN OFFICE’S POWERFUL AND INFLUENTIAL LIBRARIAN

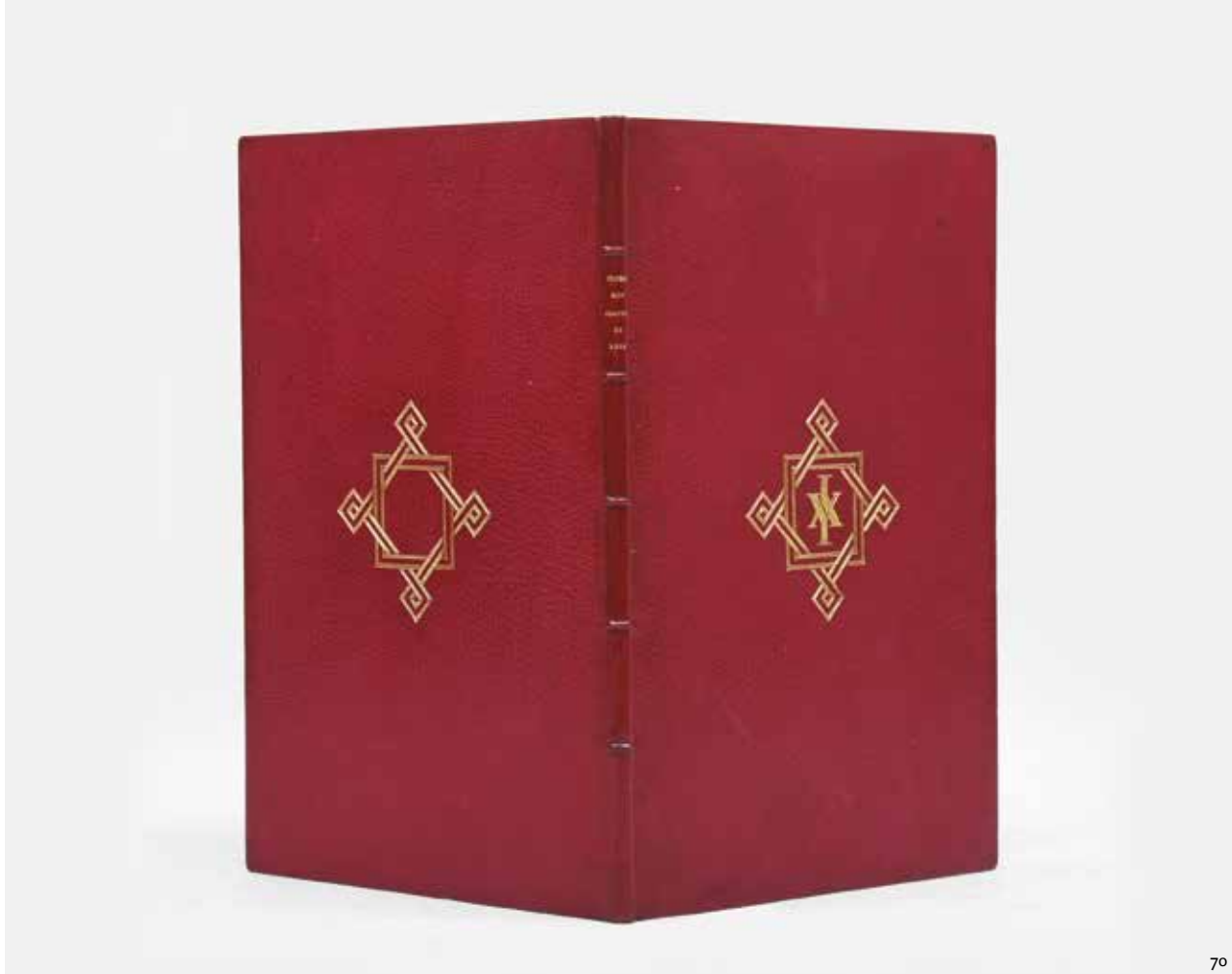
First edition, presentation copy, inscribed by the author at the head of the title page, “Edward FitzGerald Law Esq., with the author’s kind regards, Edward Hertslet, Oct. 30/91.” A businessman-turned-diplomat, in 1888 Law (1846–1908) was appointed commercial and financial attaché for Persia, Russia, and Asiatic Turkey, accompanying the Shah of Persia on his visit to England the following year.

This valuable collection is divided into five parts: British-Persian treaties; firmanns issued by the Shah of Persia to grant commercial privileges and combat the slave trade; treaties concluded between Persia and other powers; British Orders in Council respecting consular jurisdiction in Persia, the Gulf, and the Gulf of Oman; and agreements reached between Britain and Russia. The treaties established diplomatic, political, and commercial norms and addressed more specific issues, such as the construction and safeguarding of telegraph lines.

The Foreign Office’s librarian from 1857 to 1896, Sir Edward Hertslet (1824–1902) oversaw the library’s transformation from a depository into “the pivot upon which the office machinery turned” (ODNB).

Octavo. With 3 maps with colour routes and outlining (2 folding). Original reddish brown wavy-grain cloth, spine lettered in gilt, panels blocked in blind, front cover lettered in gilt, black surface-paper endpapers. Spine sunned, covers with scattered shallow silverfishing, tips and spine ends worn, p. 16 with archival tape repair, text remaining legible: very good.

£3,500 [172105]



70

70

HESSE, Johannes de. *Itinerarius per diversas mundi partes.* Deventer: Jacobus de Breda, [not before 10 April 1497]

THE LEGENDARY LANDS OF PRESTER JOHN IN INDIA

Rare first Deventer edition of this collection of eight medieval and early modern travel narratives to Asia, together composing the “first printed collection of traveller’s tales concerning the East” (Rogers 1961, p. 29). Centred on the lore of Prester John and the Christian peoples dwelling beyond the lands of Islam, these are key texts which later inspired Western Europe to establish contact with further Asia in the age of discovery.

(1) Johannes de Hesse’s *Itinerarius*, a fictitious account of the author’s pilgrimage from Jerusalem to the dominions of Prester John. The date of composition is usually given as 1389 (corresponding to the beginning of Hesse’s journey in the narrative), and the earliest manuscript is dated to 1424.

(2) The anonymous *Tractatus de decem nationibus et sectis Christianorum* (“A Treatise on the Ten Nations and Sects of the Christians”), a summary of the Christian nations of the world.

(3) *Epistola Johannis Soldani ad Pium papam secundum* (“The Letter of the Sultan John to Pope Pius II”), “a nonsensical piece of invective in the form of a letter from one Sultan John of Babylon to Pope Pius II.

(4) *Epistola responsoria eiusdem Pii papae ad Soldanum* (“The Reply of Pope Pius to the Sultan”). Related to the previous text, this is “a reply of similar authenticity and style attributed to Pius II, curiously echoes the reputedly genuine papal letter to the Grand Turk” (Rogers 1962, p. 81–2).

(5) *De ritu et moribus Indorum*, the text of the letter of Prester John.

(6) A text known as “Patriarch John’s report”, relating that a patriarch named John came to Rome in 1122 and transmitting the information John gathered about the “Christian Indies”.

(7) *Tractatus pulcherrimus de situ et dispositione regionum et insularum totius Indiae* (“A Most Splendid Treatise on the Location and Arrangement of All the Regions and Islands of India”). This is a treatise on the reign of Prester John, focusing on “its location, flora, fauna, minerals, and of course monsters and other wonders”, extracted from an earlier work of the Italian monk Jacopo Filippo Foresti da Bergamo (Rogers 1962, pp. 83–4).

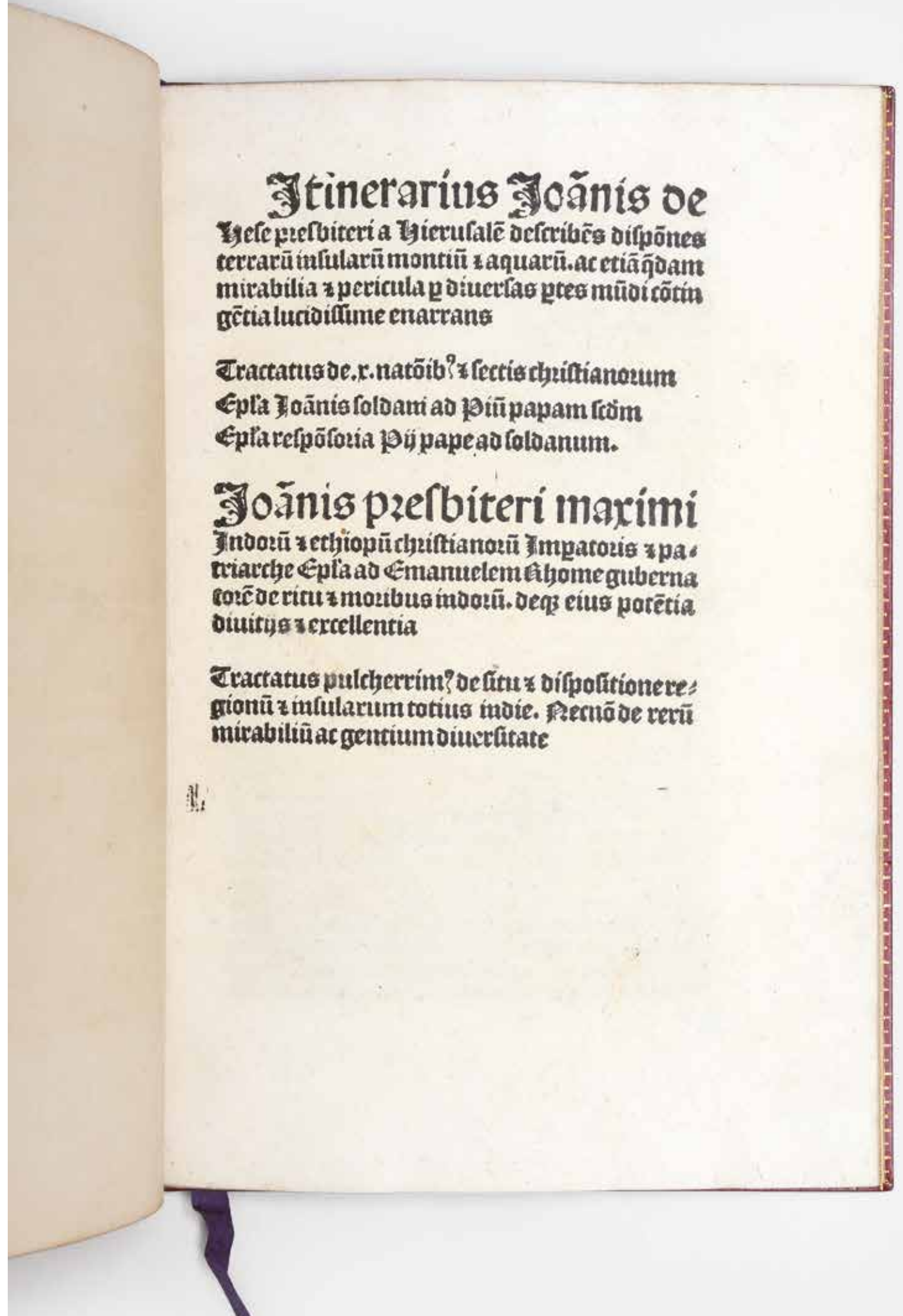
(8) *Alius tractatus*, literally “another treatise” concerning India. This text was composed by the editor of the collection as a supplement to the previous, drawing from Foresti da Bergamo and other sources, including Isidore of Seville and Pliny.

A fuller description is available. We cannot trace any examples of this Deventer imprint in auction records. ISTC locates only four copies in institutions worldwide.

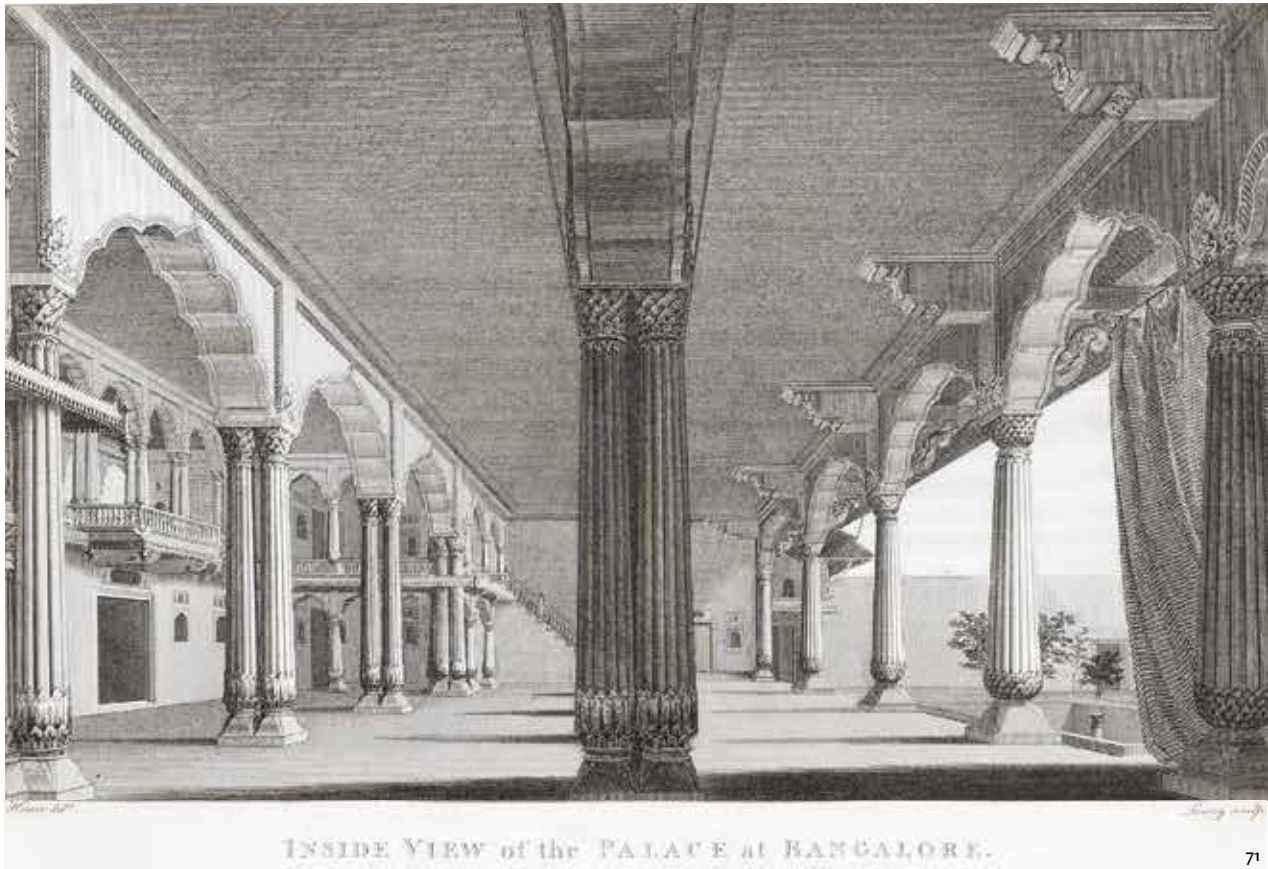
Quarto (201 × 133 mm). Gothic letter, capital spaces. Elaborate woodcut printer’s device, incorporating birdcage and arms of Antwerp, on verso of final leaf. Nineteenth-century red morocco by Trautz-Bauzonnet, tooled in gilt, all edges gilt. From the library of Nicolas Yemeniz (1783–1871), French bibliophile and collector, with his bookplate on verso of front free endpaper and his monogram of two interlocking Ys in gilt on front cover; this is item no. 2822 in his *Catalogue de mes livres* (1865). A few trivial marks: a clean and wide-margined copy, handsomely bound. ¶ C 2950; GW M07735; ISTC ih00142500. Francis Millet Rogers, *The Travels of the Infante Dom Pedro of Portugal*, 1961; Francis Millet Rogers, *The Quest for Eastern Christians: Travels and Rumor in the Age of Discovery*, 1962.

£97,500

[179411]



70



INSIDE VIEW of the PALACE at BANGALORE.

71

71
HOME, Robert. Select Views in Mysore, The Country of Tippoo Sultan; From Drawings taken on the Spot with Historical Descriptions. London: Robert Bowyer, 1794

EARLY BRITISH PERSPECTIVES ON SOUTH INDIA

First edition of this topographical survey, sketched by the portrait painter Robert Home (1752–1834) as he accompanied the British army during the Third Anglo-Mysore War. The plates are accompanied by an account of the conflict and an abbreviated version of the text in Persian.

Following the death of his wife, Home departed for Madras, where he arrived in early 1791. Granted permission to follow the grand army under Lord Cornwallis, he joined them as they laid siege to Bangalore (Bengaluru) and stayed with them for over a year. Together with the work of the Daniells and a few other artists, Home's survey constitutes "some of the earliest views – though of a limited part – of south India by British artists" (Mahajan, p. 95).

The fine binding is the work of the German-born binder Charles Ernst Christian Hering, who, like many of his nationality, worked out of the West End. Dibdin praised him as incomparable, and Byron sought his services.

Quarto (345 × 275 mm), pp. viii, [2], 48. With 29 engraved plates, 13 plates of text in Persian, 4 folding maps (1 colour) at rear. Contemporary green straight-grain morocco by Charles Hering, his binder's ticket to verso of front free endpaper, flat spine lettered in gilt, compartments divided by gilt rolls with elaborate floral tooling, gilt Greek key roll framing boards, gilt roll to turn-ins, Zebra pattern marbled endpapers, gilt edges, blue bookmark. Boards faintly marked, corners bumped, front hinge cracked but firm, contents mildly foxed and toned, stub tears to maps. A very good

copy. ♪ Cox I 304. Jagmohan Mahajan, Picturesque India: Sketches and Travels of Thomas and William Daniell, 1983.

£3,250 [177790]

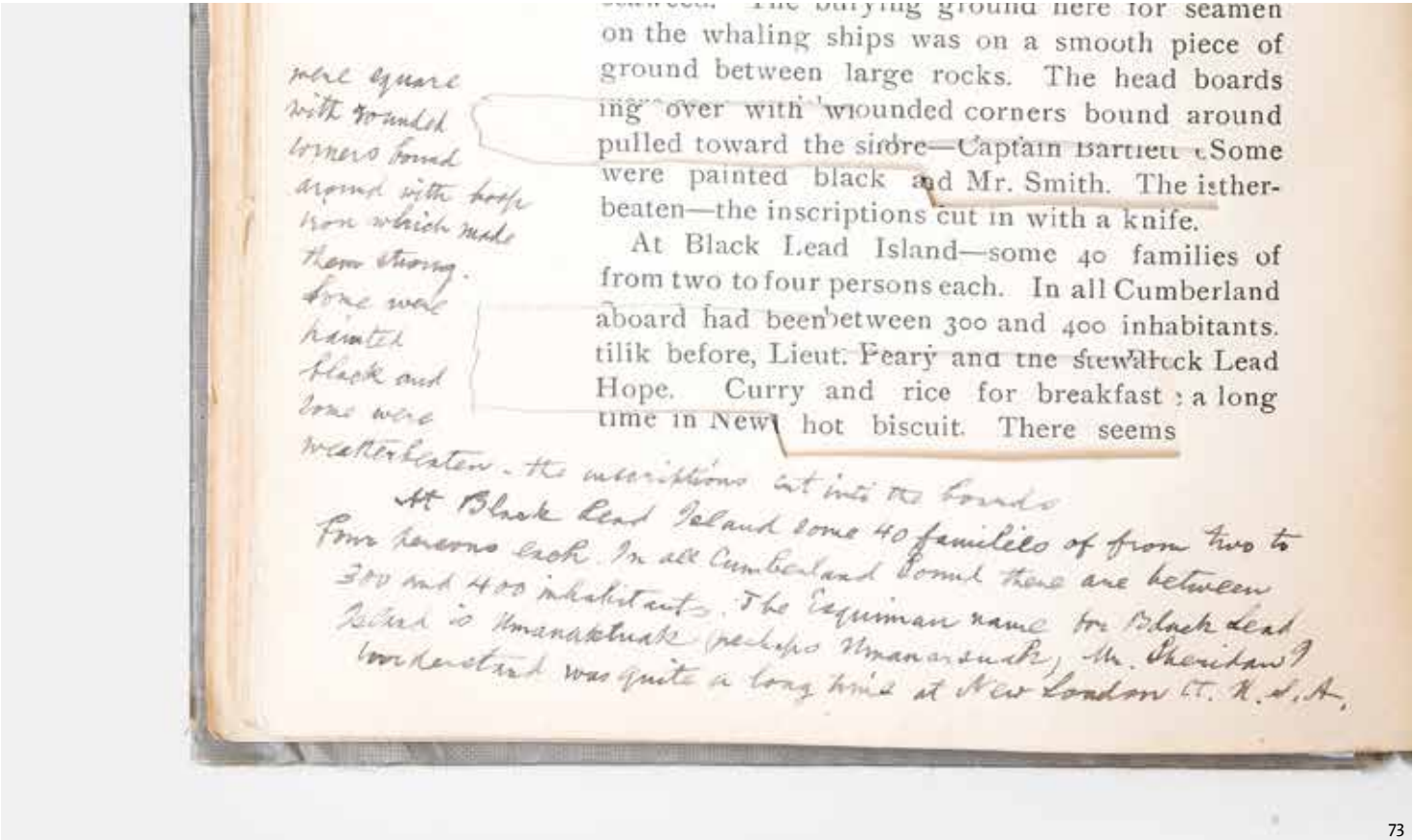
72
HONG KONG. Collection of 18 advertising cards from Wanchai bars and clubs. Hong Kong: [various venues, c.1960s]

Attractive ephemera marketing Wanchai's nightlife and party atmosphere to visiting American sailors and other tourists. Venues,



72

56



73

including the Seven Seas Bar & Night Club, the Crazy Horse Saloon, and the Play Boy Club, entice patrons with offers of free drinks, air conditioning, and ice cold beer.

18 pieces (each 50 × 90 to 65 × 106 mm), nearly all printed in colour both sides, 1 with wire-stitched paper ticket for free drink. Generally bright on main side, most with brown offsetting on reverse, signs of handling: a very good group.

£950 [178272]

73
HOPPIN, Benjamin. A Diary kept while with the Peary Arctic Expedition of 1896. [New Haven: privately printed, 1897]

First edition, first issue, with Hoppin's manuscript corrections and excisions throughout. The primary objective of the voyage was to collect the Cape York meteorite, an endeavour that was completed the following year. Hoppin was the expedition's mineralogist.

Between 1886 and 1909, the Peary Arctic Club organized eight expeditions to the Arctic. Although Peary had previously sighted the meteorite, he was unable to retrieve it and spent considerable time between expeditions planning how it could be removed. The 1896 expedition was equipped with large wooden beams and iron rails for this purpose. They sailed on SS Hope on 15 July from Sydney, Nova Scotia, accompanied by a group of Cornell students who wished to collect fossils, minerals, and botanical specimens.

The manuscript corrections comprise grammatical and factual amendments, such as place names and figures, many of which are incorporated into the errata of the second issue, published later that year.

There are four excised sections where several lines were cut from each page; these deletions seem to have not been incorporated into the second issue. Institutional holdings of the first edition, first issue are scarce; WorldCat records three copies only.

Octavo. Map frontispiece, half-tone photographic plate. Original grey cloth, front cover lettered in gilt, top edge gilt, the rest uncut. Cloth soiled, spine ends and corners worn and with a little loss, inner hinges split: a very good copy of scarce work. ♪ Arctic Bibliography 7401.

£3,750 [168683]

57

74

INDIAN ART; COMPANY SCHOOL. Watercolour of a bluefish. [Calcutta: early 19th century]

FROM THE COLLECTION OF RICHARD WELLESLEY, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL

A superb study of a bluefish in the Company School style. Artists from different Indian traditions combined miniature painting with Western naturalist techniques. Characteristically made with watercolour, depth is introduced through linear perspective and tonal change through shading. Richard Wellesley, first Marquess Wellesley and governor-general of Bengal from 1798 to 1805, was a major patron.

The style emerged from the interaction between Indian and European cultures after the British East India Company gained administrative control of Bengal in 1757. One of Calcutta’s most enthusiastic patrons was Wellesley (1760–1842), who had a collection of around 2,660 folios depicting plants, birds, mammals, insects, and fish. He found documenting the knowledge of Indian fauna crucial: “To facilitate and promote all enquiries which may be calculated to enlarge the boundaries of general science is a duty imposed on the British Government in India by its present exalted situation” (Martin, p. 674).

Provenance: i) Richard, 1st Marquess Wellesley; ii) “West-East: The Niall Hobhouse collection”, Christie’s London, 22 May 2008, lot 34. The Hobhouse family has ties to India, Arthur, 1st Baron Hobhouse, serving as a legal member to the governor-general of India and vice-chancellor of the University of Calcutta from 1872 to 1877.

Watercolour with gum arabic, heightened with metallic paint, pencil under-drawings, (visible area 327 × 500 mm), window-mounted, framed, and glazed. General light creasing: a very good example. ¶ Montgomery Martin, *The Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence, of the Marquess Wellesley*, Vol. IV, 1836–40.

£3,000

[179343]

75

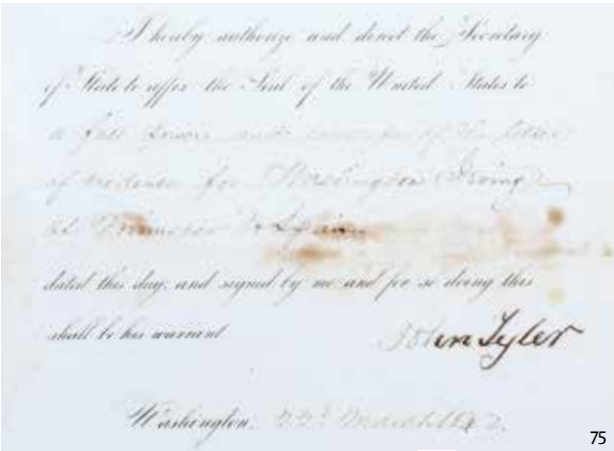
IRVING, Washington – TYLER, John. Document signed by President Tyler, ordering the appointment of Washington Irving as US Ambassador to Spain. 22 March, 1842

Single sheet, 237 × 193 mm, partially printed with signature and manuscript additions by Tyler (22 words in his hand). Some browning and light staining, mounting remnants to verso at head. In good condition. ¶ George S. Hellman, *Washington Irving, Esquire, Ambassador at Large from the New World to the Old*, 1925; Pierre Irving, ed., *The Life and Letters of Washington Irving*, 1864.

£5,000

[178502]

74



IRVING SERVES HIS COUNTRY – “THE CROWNING HONOR OF MY LIFE”

John Tyler signs as 10th President of the United States to appoint the author Washington Irving as ambassador to Spain, ordering the Secretary of State, Daniel Webster, to affix the Seal of the United States to “a full power, and envelope of the letter of credence for Washington Irving as Minister to Spain”.

Irving was a suitable candidate. He moved to Spain in early 1826, and during his three-and-a-half year stay, wrote *Columbus, Conquest of Granada*, *The Companions of Columbus*, and *the Alhambra*. He left the country for the post of secretary in the American legation in London, honing his skills as a diplomat. He returned to America in the 1830s, where he solidified his position as the nation’s leading writer. President Tyler wished to appoint as ambassador a man familiar with Spain’s people and history. Irving was recommended by his friend, Daniel Webster. He accepted the position as he was “not yet entirely at ease in the new, aggressively democratic America” (ANB).

Irving was a successful ambassador, but it marked a low point in his life. He was a well-liked figure in the Spanish court and diplomatic corps, but did not form the close friendships of his earlier Spanish sojourn and found the period lonely and unfulfilling.

Single sheet, 237 × 193 mm, partially printed with signature and manuscript additions by Tyler (22 words in his hand). Some browning and light staining, mounting remnants to verso at head. In good condition. ¶ George S. Hellman, *Washington Irving, Esquire, Ambassador at Large from the New World to the Old*, 1925; Pierre Irving, ed., *The Life and Letters of Washington Irving*, 1864.



76

IRWIN, John Frederick. Views in Southern Afghanistan. London: Vincent Brooks, Day & Son, Lith., c.1880

A SOLDIER-ARTIST IN AFGHANISTAN

First and sole edition of this rare suite of plates, a fine visual record of the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878–81) and almost certainly printed privately for Lieutenant Irwin. An online search of institutional libraries reveals just three locations (British Library, Duke, and Minnesota) and only two copies in auction records (2004 and 1957).

“Captain Irwin served with the 59th Regiment in the Afghan war of 1878–80 with the Candahar Column under Sir Donald Stewart, during 1878 as Orderly Officer to Brigadier General Hughes. Took part in the advance on Khelat-i-Ghilzie and Ghuznee and in the subsequent operations in the Logar Valley; was present in the engagements at Shahjui, Ahmed Kheyl, and Urzoo near Ghuznee (mentioned in despatches, Medal with Clasp)” (*Hart’s Army List* 1885).

The National Army Museum holds a sketchbook by Irwin, along with the original drawings for this present work. Irwin also supplied sketches made during the war to the illustrated weekly *The Graphic*. During the 18th century, drawing masters had been established at the military training centres at Woolwich,

Chatham, High Wycombe, and Addiscombe, with the aim of instructing officer cadets in drawing and watercolour. Sandhurst, too, which Irwin attended, had such a setup, as noted in a guide of 1849: “There is a Master for Landscape drawing, and the Cadets are taught to draw from nature; there are two Military Drawing Masters, who instruct the students in the art of delineating ground with the brush and with the pen . . . This power, combined with the knowledge obtained under the Surveying Master, renders the élèves of this institution valuable assistants on the Quarter-Master-General’s Staff”.

Views in Southern Afghanistan would have been a vanity project intended for distribution among a small coterie of friends and family; and something of an engaging anachronism given that the camera had established its worth in a military context as early as the Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848–9) and the pioneering work of John McCosh.

Folio. With 8 coloured lithographs loose in portfolio, as issued. Original royal blue sand-grain cloth portfolio, title gilt to front cover, brown silk ties renewed. Cloth recoloured, front cover a little cockled and mildly stained, lining paper of spine relaid, plates mildly toned: a very good copy. ¶ Bobins 257; not in Abbey or Tooley. *Complete Guide to the Junior and Senior Departments of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst*, 1849; Brian Robson, *The Road to Kabul: The Second Afghan War 1878–1881*, 2003.

£7,500

[105233]

JAPANESE ADVERTISEMENTS. A collection of early 20th century matchbox labels. Japan: [c.1930s]

A MARRIAGE OF WESTERN AND JAPANESE DESIGN MOTIFS

A collection of advertisements for cafes, bars, hotels, pharmacies, shops, and salons. Matches were a major export industry in the early 20th century; this, combined with high smoking rates, provided an opportunity for innovative graphic design. The featured businesses hail from across Japan, including Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe, Nara, and even Sapporo.

54 matchbox labels (55 × 35 mm), various colours, housed in individual glassine sleeves and 5 archival multi-pocket acetate sheets. Text in Japanese and English. Some labels a little scuffed, old adhesive remains to verso as expected: a near-fine collection.

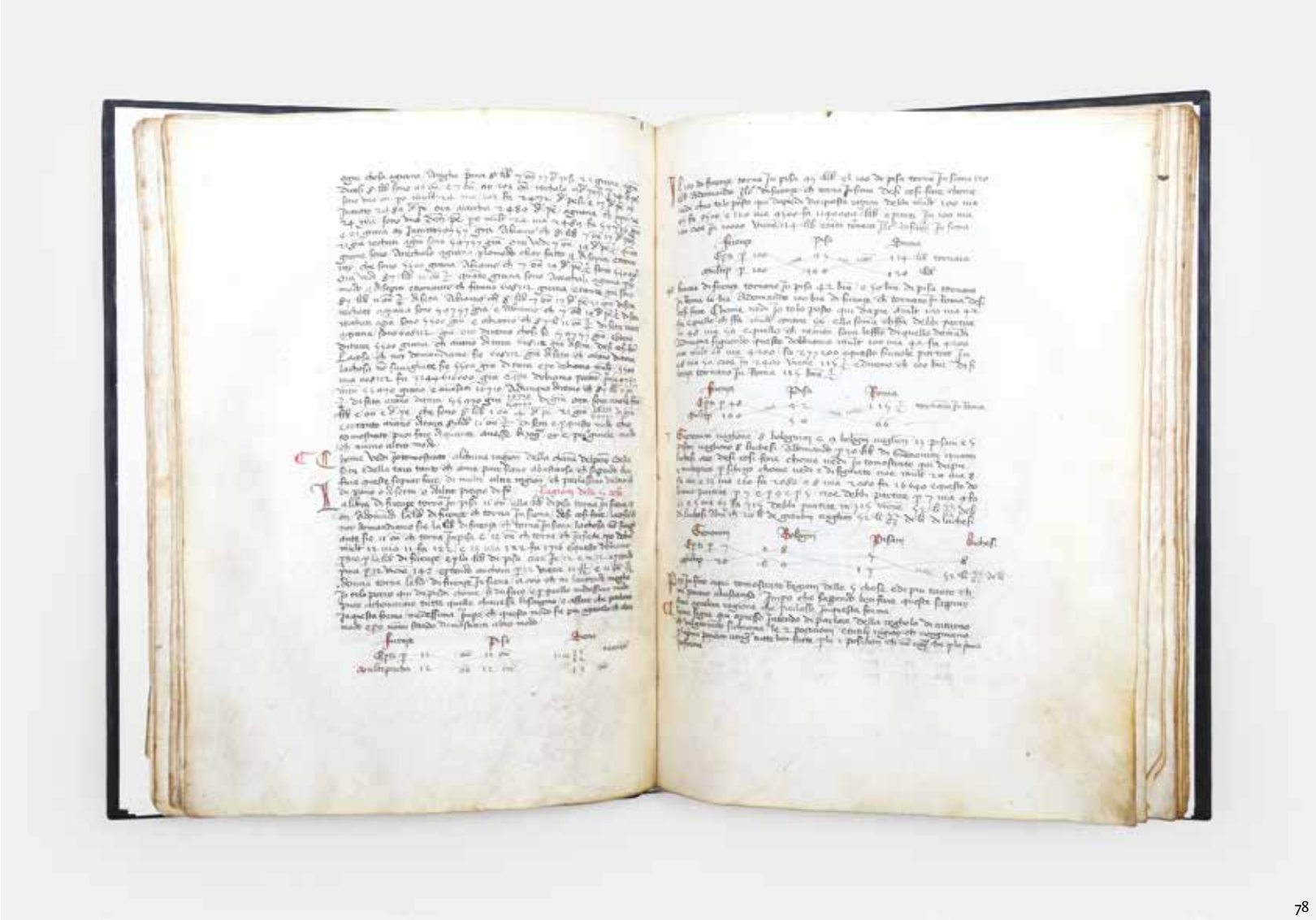
£850 [180257]

JOHANNES DE STRASBURG. Manuscript abacus treatise in Italian. [Northern Italy?]: 18 April 1419

THE ABC OF A 15TH-CENTURY ITALIAN MERCHANT

A rare unpublished abacus manuscript, unrecorded by Van Egmond. A source of information on Renaissance mathematics and business, it is notable for its early date, the copyist's signature, and its well-structured didactic contents, attractively presented in a folio written on vellum rather than the more common paper quarto notebooks.

Van Egmond records 300 surviving abacus manuscripts, dated between the 13th century and the year 1600: 284 in institutions, 4 held privately, 9 unlocated, and 3 lost. We have traced only one other unrecorded example in commerce: on 10 paper leaves and dated around 1400, sold at Sotheby's in 1999. Our manuscript is the earliest of six in private hands.



and gilt-ruled raised bands, red morocco label, gilt fillet frames to covers with fleurons at corners. Some natural discolouration to vellum, occasional creasing (mainly to initial and final leaves), stain on first leaf obscuring a couple of words each from 7 lines on recto, lower corners of a few final leaves chipped, last leaf browned and stained not affecting legibility of main text, occasional and mainly marginal smaller marks including ink splashes and wax stains. A very good copy. ¶ Warren Van Egmond, Practical Mathematics in the Italian Renaissance: A Catalogue of Italian Abacus Manuscripts and Printed Books to 1600, 1980.

£60,000 [171633]

JONES, Thomas Rupert (ed.). Manual of the Natural History, Geology, and Physics of Greenland and the Neighbouring Regions. London: George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode, for Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 1875

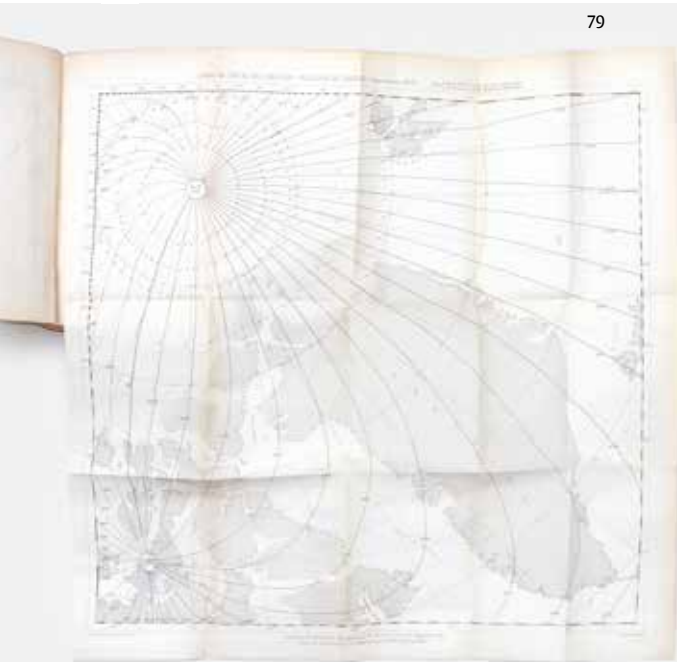
THE COPY OF EDWARD SABINE, ARCTIC EXPLORER

First edition, from the library of Edward Sabine, with his ownership signature on the front cover. Sabine made several expeditions to the Arctic and won the 1821 Copley medal for his papers on the Parry expedition of 1819–20. This copy additionally has the stamp of Kew Observatory to the front free endpaper. Kew was central to Sabine's project of a worldwide network of observatories.

George Nares's 1875–6 expedition, for which this manual was intended, reached “the highest winter quarters ever established by an expedition and the farthest north a ship had ever penetrated” (Howgego). It was a show of strength on the part of the Royal Navy, and no expense was spared on outfitting the two ships *Discovery* and *Alert* with state-of-the-art equipment. Although Nares was forced to return early as a result of illness among his crew, the expedition remains one of the best-documented Arctic voyages.

Octavo. With 3 folding maps. Original brown moiré cloth, spine and front cover lettered in black. With the bookplate of Anglo-Swiss financier Clinton E. Geiser (1923–2010); remnant of presentation slip to title page. Cloth soiled, spine cracked, front joint starting but holding firm, pages a little wavy, contents clean: a very good copy. ¶ Bibliographia Groenlandica 200; Howgego Polar N6; Jenkins, Bibliography of Whaling, p. 84.

£2,400 [168689]



Abacus manuscripts (libri d'abbaco or abbaci) of the Late Medieval and Renaissance period were Italian mathematical works with a practical focus; they collected mathematical problems related primarily to business and commerce. They played a key role in diffusing the Hindu-Arabic system in Europe.

This example, produced in folio on vellum, with the contents presented in a sensible order and in a charming hand, falls into the category defined by Van Egmond as “libreria treatises”, produced by professional scribes for sale to wealthy merchants, composed by maestri to be used in teaching, or written by their students. “Mathematics, business, economics, art, linguistics, and palaeography – in all these fields the abbaci provide valuable and sometimes unique sources of information . . . The myriads of business problems contained in the abbaci offer a series of vignettes into the microcosm of Renaissance business operation – the monies, goods, and methods of exchange that make any economy a functioning system . . . The abbaci are also an integral part of the study of ‘merchant culture’ . . . [and] provide insights into the mental makeup of this important class of society” (Van Egmond, pp. 12–15).

Folio (290 × 220 mm), 47 vellum leaves, foliated (with a few errors), lacking ff. 1–6, possibly f. 8, and an indeterminate number of leaves between f. 46 and colophon. Text written in brown ink in a charming corsiva mercantesca, headings, paragraph marks, and capital strokes in red; tables and geometrical diagrams in text. Bound in 20th-century dark blue calf, spine with blind



80

KANSHUTEL. Seiyo jiki teikokuhan (“How to Read a Western Clock”). [Japan: before 1838]

MAPPING JAPANESE TIME ONTO WESTERN TIME

First edition, early printing, pocket-size for easy reference. This work allows for quick conversion between the seasonal clock used in early modern Japan and the standardized clocks used in Europe and America; an important skill as trade with the Dutch steadily increased throughout the early 19th century. We trace no institutional copies outside Japan.

In the Edo period time was measured using a variable system. As the length of each day changed with the seasons the length of each hour would also change. Clocks were invented that could automatically compensate for these variations. Over time there grew a need to convert between this system and the fixed time clocks used by Europeans who visited Japan to trade on the island of Dejima.

The work is undated but is mentioned directly by Sato Issai (1771–1859), a Confucian scholar and proponent of modernized clocks, in his Yosei sokujiki ki (“On Western Timekeeping”, 1838).

Small octavo, pp. 14. With 13 woodblock illustrations of clocks. Original blue paper wrappers, renewed white thread fukuro-toji binding, later manuscript paper label to front wrapper in black. Front wrapper worn at head, a little worming to rear wrapper and title label, contents bright: a near-fine copy.

£1,750 [180439]



81

KENNEDY, Lettie R. Manuscript diary of her travels in California as a young woman. California: 1891–92

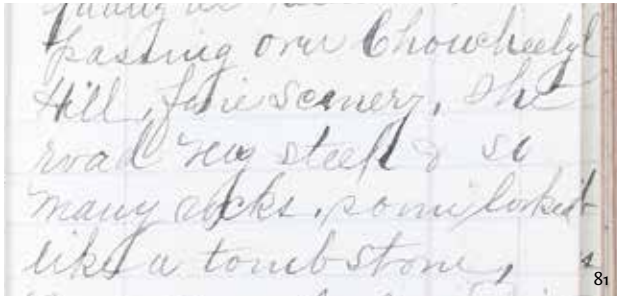
“HAD A CHAT WITH A GENTLEMAN (COWBOY)”

A bracing account of a five-week journey from Monterey to Yosemite Valley in 1891. Lettie R. Kennedy travelled via wagon with her mother and 14 others across the Rockies and, with the group, visited ranches, gold mines, and small towns, slept in various camps and the forest, and spent her days sightseeing and hiking.

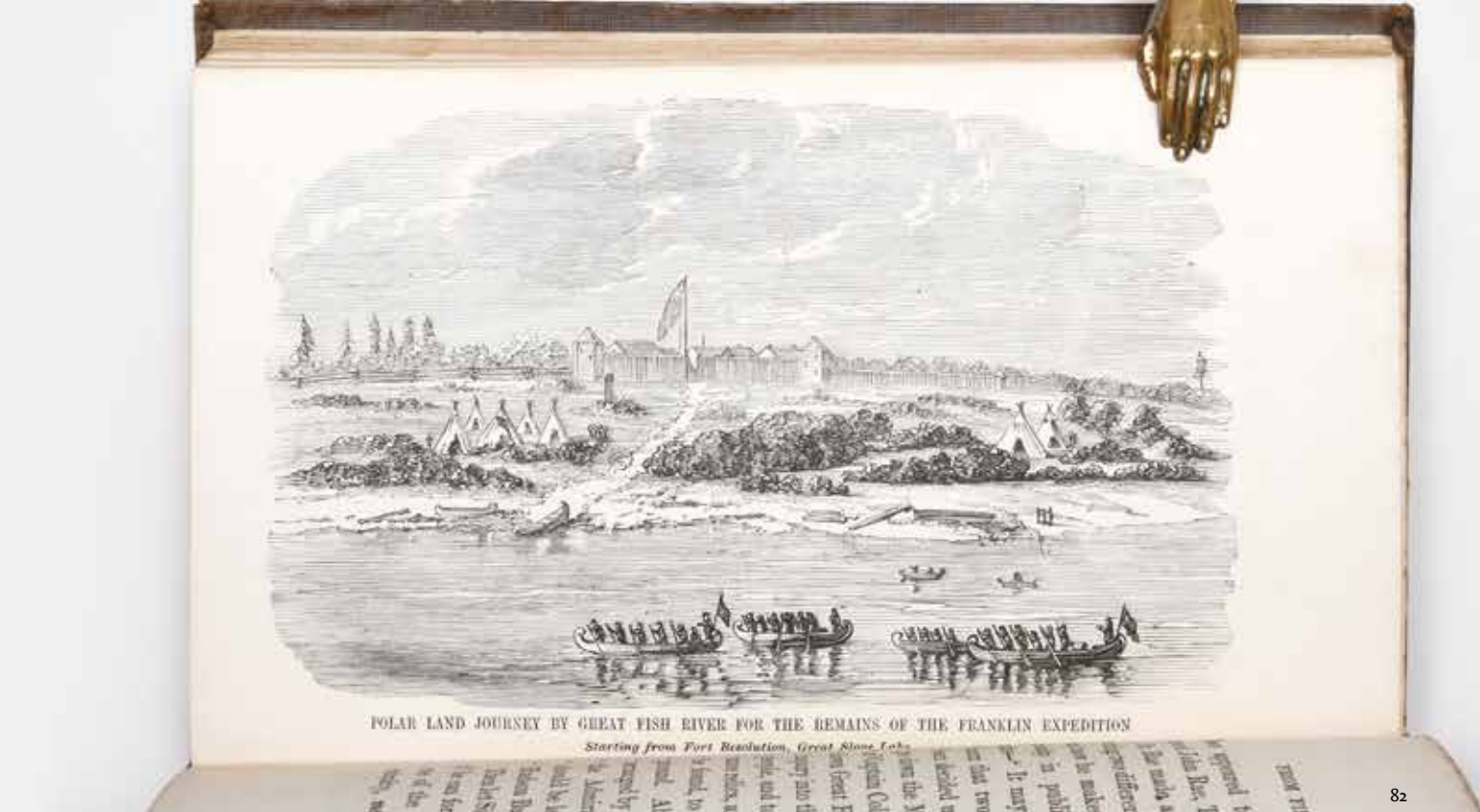
Kennedy’s account covers her travels “between or over 600 to 700 miles of land” through Yosemite Falls, Sierra Nevada, the Diablo Range, and Mariposa Mountain. She comments on everything from the fear of travelling on roads “on the edge of [an] abyss 3,257 feet deep” and the natural beauty she witnessed on her travels, to the abnormality in the size of fruit, such as seeing “pears as large as mugs”. Her party visited several gold mines, and Kennedy’s account offers a look into the lives of miners 40 years after the California Gold Rush. The last section of the diary is dedicated to a 10-day trip to San Jose the following year, in October 1892. Her key interests on this shorter holiday are the grandeur of the hotel, as her “room has a large bay window in it”, and her stargazing, such as the time she “saw planet Jupiter and its 3 moons through the big telescope”.

Octavo (125 × 80 mm), 184 pp. of neat manuscript in ink, 8 blanks. Approximately 16,000 words. Original red skiver wallet binding, covers double panelled in blind, flap with decorative emblem of a horse in blind, all edges marbled. Leather a little rubbed with colour fading, spine cocked. A very good example.

£1,250 [181203]



81



82

82

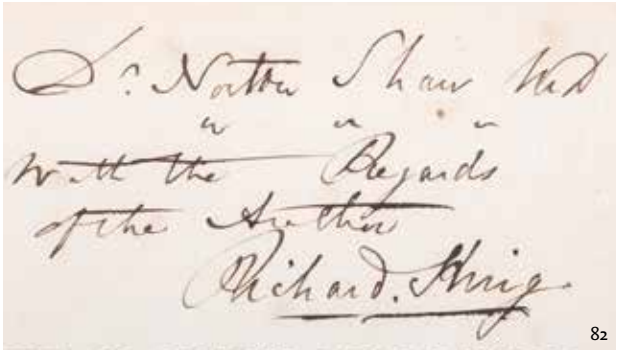
KING, Richard. The Franklin Expedition from First to Last. London: John Churchill, 1855

“ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY EIGHT MEN ARE AT THIS MOMENT IN IMMINENT DANGER OF PERISHING”

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed on the title page to the Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society: “To Norton Shaw M.D. With the Regards of the Author Richard King”. In this rare work, King justifies his conviction that the Franklin Expedition would be discovered near the mouth of the Back River, gathering his passionate correspondence with the Admiralty and Foreign Office.

Dr Richard King (1810–1876), a leading polemical figure in the Franklin debate, was one of the first to raise the alarm when the explorer did not return. He “insisted, at first on very slender evidence, that Franklin’s party would be found near the mouth of the Great Fish River. His opinion was discounted, and in 1847 and 1856 his offer to lead a search party was refused. His loud and continued insistence on the need to search his favoured site increased the animosity of the Admiralty, the Hudson’s Bay Company, and the Royal Geographical Society, who were also irritated by popular journals which took up King’s point of view” (ODNB). Matters were not helped by the current work, which “dwelt on the obduracy of those who would not listen to him. Franklin’s party was finally found by McClintock in 1859 in the spot King had suggested eleven years earlier. The delay, however, probably made no material difference since, even if his advice had been taken immediately, it would probably have come too late to save any of Franklin’s men” (ODNB).

The Franklin Expedition from First to Last “includes considerable comment on the geography, importance of the Back River route



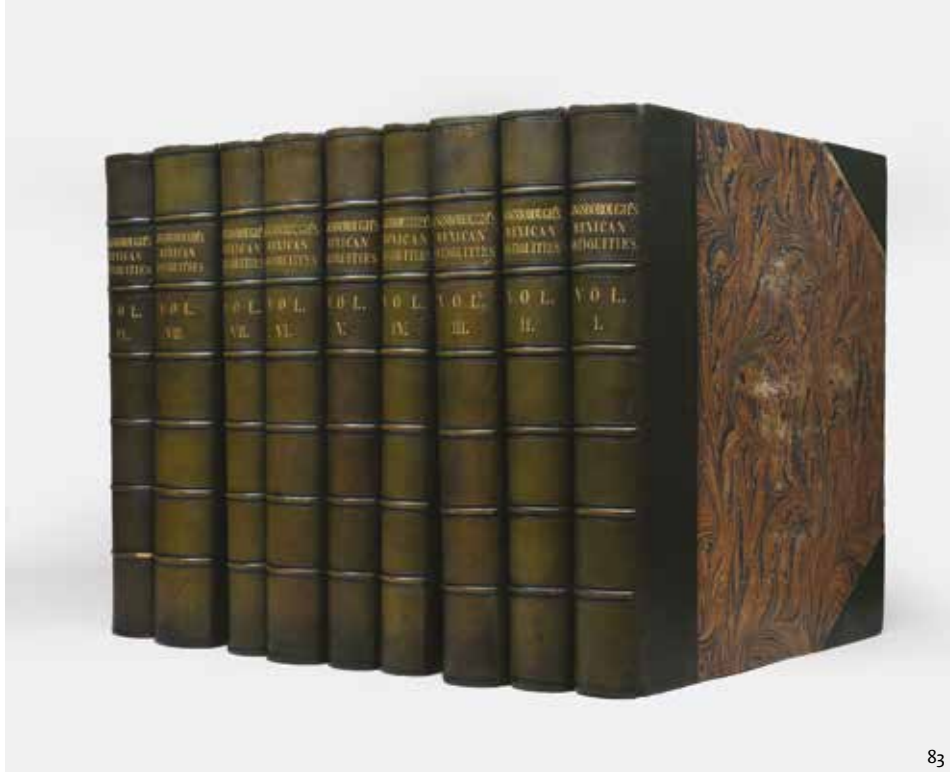
82

to find Franklin, conditions of travel in the region, and on the activities of those (in northern Canada and London) involved in the Franklin search” (Arctic Bibliography).

The recipient, Norton Shaw (1814–1868), served as the secretary of the Royal Geographical Society and was editor of the *Proceedings and Journal*. He wrote the introductory notice in Isaac Hayes’s *An Arctic Boat Journey* (1860), and Cape Norton Shaw in Baffin’s Bay was named for him.

Octavo. Wood-engraved frontispiece and plate, 2 charts, full-page map in text. Publisher’s green cloth, yellow-coated endpapers with advertisement for other works by the author. Housed in a custom half blue morocco solander box. Benjamin B. Horton, signature on front pastedown (juvenile “Jr” in ink underneath) and p. iii; pencilling to p. 160. Cloth toned, spine ends and one corner repaired, top corner of rear cover creased, inner hinges cracking but firm, occasional foxing: a very good copy. ¶ Arctic Bibliography 8706; Sabin 37797; Staton & Tremaine 3571.

£13,500 [178606]



83

KINGSBOROUGH, Edward King, Viscount. *Antiquities of Mexico: comprising Facsimiles of Ancient Mexican Paintings and Hieroglyphics.* London: A. Aglio. [Vols I–V], Robert Havell, Colnaghi Son & Co. [Vols VI–VII], Henry G. Bohn [Vols VIII–IX], 1830–48

MESOAMERICAN ART LAVISHLY ILLUSTRATED

First edition of these magnificent reproductions of the visual history of pre-Columbian and early Colonial Mexico. Kingsborough's all-encompassing work was instrumental in the transmission of Mesoamerican art to European audiences and recorded several manuscripts that have since deteriorated.

Edward King, Viscount Kingsborough (1795–1837) devoted five full years of his life and much of his fortune to the *Antiquities*, while also taking on the entire scholarly and editorial duties. For the facsimiles, he engaged the Italian painter Agostino Aglio: the two men and their agents subsequently toured virtually all the Mesoamerican materials in European collections.

The first four volumes contain full-page facsimiles of pictorial manuscripts and artefacts from the Aztecs and Mayans, including several of the oldest texts produced in the Americas and some of the earliest post-Conquest records produced in Mexico. Some, like the Codex Dresden, are reproduced in their entirety for the first time. The remaining five volumes collect scholarly analyses, translations of earlier works, and broader studies of Mexican history, including works by Humboldt and chronicles from Tezozomoc and Ixtlilxochitl.

Kingsborough's efforts consumed an estimated £40,000, at a time when a family could subsist on £500 per year. He incurred heavy debts to produce his magnum opus – debts which mounted before he could succeed to his earldom. He died seven months before his father. Had Kingsborough outlived him, he would have inherited an estate that yielded £40,000 in a single year alone.

The first seven volumes were originally published in 1830 with Aglio listed as the author and publisher. Robert Havell bought part of Aglio's edition and re-issued it in 1831, with new title pages

crediting Kingsborough as the author. Volumes I–V are part of the first issue with the original Aglio/1830 title pages, while the set overall is in the uncoloured state (we trace only two auction listings in the 21st century of the uncoloured first issue). The eighth and ninth volumes were published as a posthumous supplement by Henry G. Bohn in 1848.

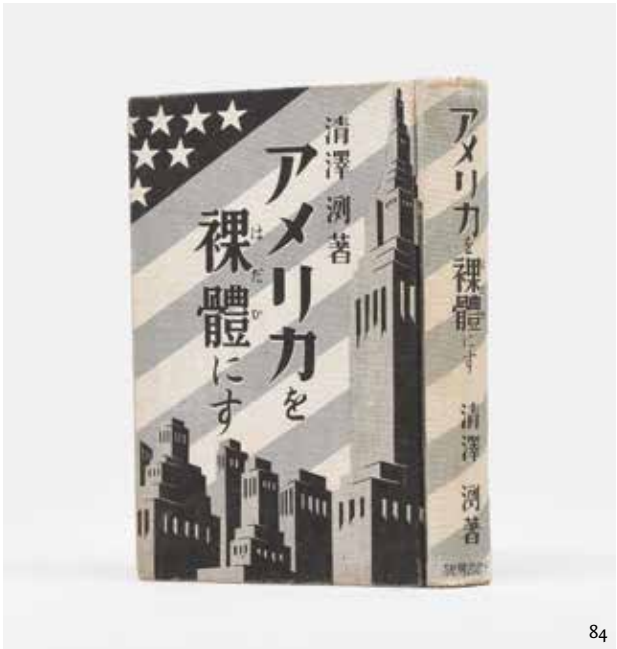
Elephant folio, 9 vols (540 × 370 mm). With 742 lithographed and aquatint plates, many on india proof paper (some folding or double-page), 2 folding tables. Contemporary green half morocco, spines with raised bands, gilt-lettered direct, marbled boards, yellow endpapers. A few near-contemporary



83



83



84

pencil annotations to vols I and V, not affecting text. Rubbing or minor loss at extremities, light external paper repairs, occasional stripping of leather with neat recolouring, boards slightly scuffed with intermittent, minor creasing of front flyleaves (torn in vol. I, with stub remaining), one tissue guard torn at centre, occasional toning or foxing: a very good set. ♪ Lowndes, p. 1276; Pilling 2088; Sabin 485; not in Abbey.

£47,500

[164375]

84

KIYOSAWA, Kiyoshi. *Amerika wo hadaka ni su* (“America Revealed”). Tokyo: Chikura Shobo, 1930

AMERICA: “THE LAND OF SPEED”

First edition of this reflection on American society written by one of Japan's most prominent pre-war liberal thinkers. He calls America “the land of speed” (p. 12) and is particularly fascinated with the automobile industry. He also writes about major challenges brought on by the Great Depression such as unemployment, corporatization, and gender inequality. WorldCat lists only three institutional copies.

Kiyosawa Kiyoshi (1890–1945) first emigrated to America in 1906 aged 16, where he attended Tacoma High School. He took courses at Whitworth College and the University of Washington, then began working for Japanese-language newspapers along the west coast. He devotes the first part of this volume to a description of America, followed by a list of its major challenges, a discussion of its internal and external perception, and a comparison with Japanese culture. He writes about high unemployment rates, giving their causes and his economic and legal solutions. He also focuses on women in America and Japan, with an entire chapter discussing Bertha Knight Landes, the first female mayor of a major US city. Other topics include the crime rate in Chicago, the differences between America and the UK, the assassination of Warren G. Harding, and the experiences of Japanese immigrants.

Octavo. Author's stamp to colophon as issued; text in Japanese. With 5 pp. of publisher's advertisements to rear. Original pictorial cloth, spine and front cover lettered in black. Binding a little loose, rear cover lightly soiled, front inner hinge stabilized, minor foxing internally: a very good copy.

£3,000

[180239]



85

85
KRAKATOA. Original photograph of the 1883 eruption.
[1883]

“THE EXPLOSION ITSELF WAS TERRIFIC, A MONSTROUS
THING THAT STILL ATTRACTS AN ENDLESS PROCESSION
OF SUPERLATIVES”

An albumen print of the eruption of Krakatoa, among the first photographed natural disasters. We have traced only two other examples of photographs of the eruption, neither the same as this one.

Krakatoa started to erupt in late May 1883 when a 3,000-foot cavity formed on Rakata Island. The first of four major eruptions occurred at 5:30 am on 27 August, followed by the other three at 6:44 am, 10:02 am, and 10:44 am. The third has been reported as the loudest sound in history, exploding with a force of 200 megatons of TNT. The eruption destroyed over 70 per cent of the island and lowered the global temperature by at least one degree.

Albumen print (215 × 165 mm), rounded corners. Mounted, framed, and glazed (frame size 365 × 310 mm). Pencil annotations on verso, “393” in centre and “NE” upper right. A little faded, some yellowing to head, weak crease to lower right corner: a very good example. ♣ Simon Winchester, *Krakatoa: The Day the World Exploded*, 27 August 1883, 2003.

£2,500

[156405]

86

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

IN THE ORIGINAL BOARDS

First edition, an attractive set with strong impressions of the plates. La Pérouse’s work is a “magnificent production, and some authorities consider the engraving and craftsmanship to be superior even to that in the Cook-Webber atlas . . . It is one of the finest narratives of maritime exploration ever written and certainly deserves to hold a place of high honour among the great travel accounts of the 18th century” (Howell).

La Pérouse’s (1741–c.1788) expedition left France in 1785 to seek an inter-oceanic passage, examining the parts of the Pacific not yet explored by Cook, conducting scientific observations on the various peoples and regions, assessing the extent of Spanish settlement in California, and determining the possibilities of French expansion in the Pacific. En route to Kamchatka, La Pérouse was the first to navigate safely and chart the Japan Sea and the strait between the island of Sakhalin and the northernmost island of Japan, which bears his name. At Kamchatka, he received instructions to proceed to Australia, arriving at Botany Bay in January 1788, just hours after Captain Phillip had arrived with the First Fleet. After leaving later the same year, the expedition was never seen again. Evidence slowly came to light that both ships were wrecked on the reefs around the islands north-west of Australia. This account is based on dispatches sent from Australia and Kamchatka before this.

The atlas volume contains maps of Russian Asia, Japan, San Francisco, Monterey, and the Sandwich Islands. The most significant results of La Pérouse’s voyage are the charts of the Asiatic side of the Pacific, and the details of “the peculiarities he observed in the [Native Americans] of the northwest coast of North America are especially valuable” (Sabin). It also features the first representation of the crested quail. The engraved portrait of La Pérouse (counted as the 70th plate) is here bound as the frontispiece in Volume I, as often.

The atlas was published in two forms: on regular (usually trimmed) and large or thick paper. Forbes and Lada-Mocarski give the measurements for the large paper issue variously at 620 × 455 and 563 × 420 mm.

Provenance: Amandine Doré (1911–2012), the French painter, illustrator, and writer, with her pencilled signature on the front free endpaper of Volume I (dated 1955), and her signature and initialled book label on the front endpapers of the atlas. Doré produced works for travel narratives such as *Mexique pay a trois etages* (1955).

5 vols, comprising 4 quarto text vols (307 × 256 mm) and folio atlas (585 × 440 mm). Engraved portrait of La Perouse after Tardieu. Atlas: engraved allegorical title page by Moreau le Jeune, 69 engraved plates and maps (some double-page or folding), many with original tissue guards loosely inserted. Original pulled paste paper boards, flat paper covered spines tinted pink, twin dark green spine labels, original sheep corners, housed together in light brown slipcase; atlas, original pulled paste paper boards, flat vellum spine covered with white paper, dark green morocco spine label, recent sheep corners. Text with occasional marginal pencillings or notes. Text vols: bookplate removed from front pastedown of vol. I, rubbed, a few superficial chips to spines and early recolouring, vol. I starting before title; atlas: spine and sides extensively rubbed, superficial split to foot of front joint, marginal tear to Plate 28 and two others. A very good copy. ♣ Anker 276; Ferguson 251 (dated 1798); Forbes 272; Hill 972; Lada-Mocarski 52; Sabin 38960; Streeter VI: 3493. Richard Reed, in *Howell Anniversary Catalogue* 72, 1982.

£22,500

[181908]



86



86

LAWRENCE, T. E. – DOWSON, Ernest M. A Short Note on the Design and Issue of Postage Stamps Prepared by the Survey of Egypt for His Highness Husein, Emir & Sherif of Mecca & King of the Hejaz. Cairo: Printed by Survey of Egypt and Government Press, 1918

“I AM PRINTING STAMPS FOR THE SHERIF OF MECCA” – THE PHILATELIC T. E. LAWRENCE

First edition, number 64 of 200 copies issued for presentation to key players in the Mesopotamia Campaign, the limitation page naming Major-General Sir Louis Bols, Allenby’s chief of staff. Bols was in Allenby’s ceremonial party, alongside T. E. Lawrence, during the entry into Jerusalem and served as Chief Administrator of Palestine in 1920.

In the early years of Sharif Hussein’s rule, the Arab Bureau and Lawrence had a significant hand in designing the kingdom’s new stamp issues. In July 1916, he wrote to his mother that “Arnie will be glad to hear I am printing stamps for the Sherif of Mecca” and explained that “I’m going to have flavoured gum on the back so that one may lick without unpleasantness” (Home Letters, p. 328). Lawrence is not mentioned by name in this work, but the introduction references “El Emir ‘Awrunis of the Northern Armies

of his Highness the King of the Hejaz at whose suggestion this work was undertaken”. Ernest Dowson, Surveyor-General of Egypt, later wrote of Lawrence’s central contribution to the stamp project in T. E. Lawrence by his Friends (1937).

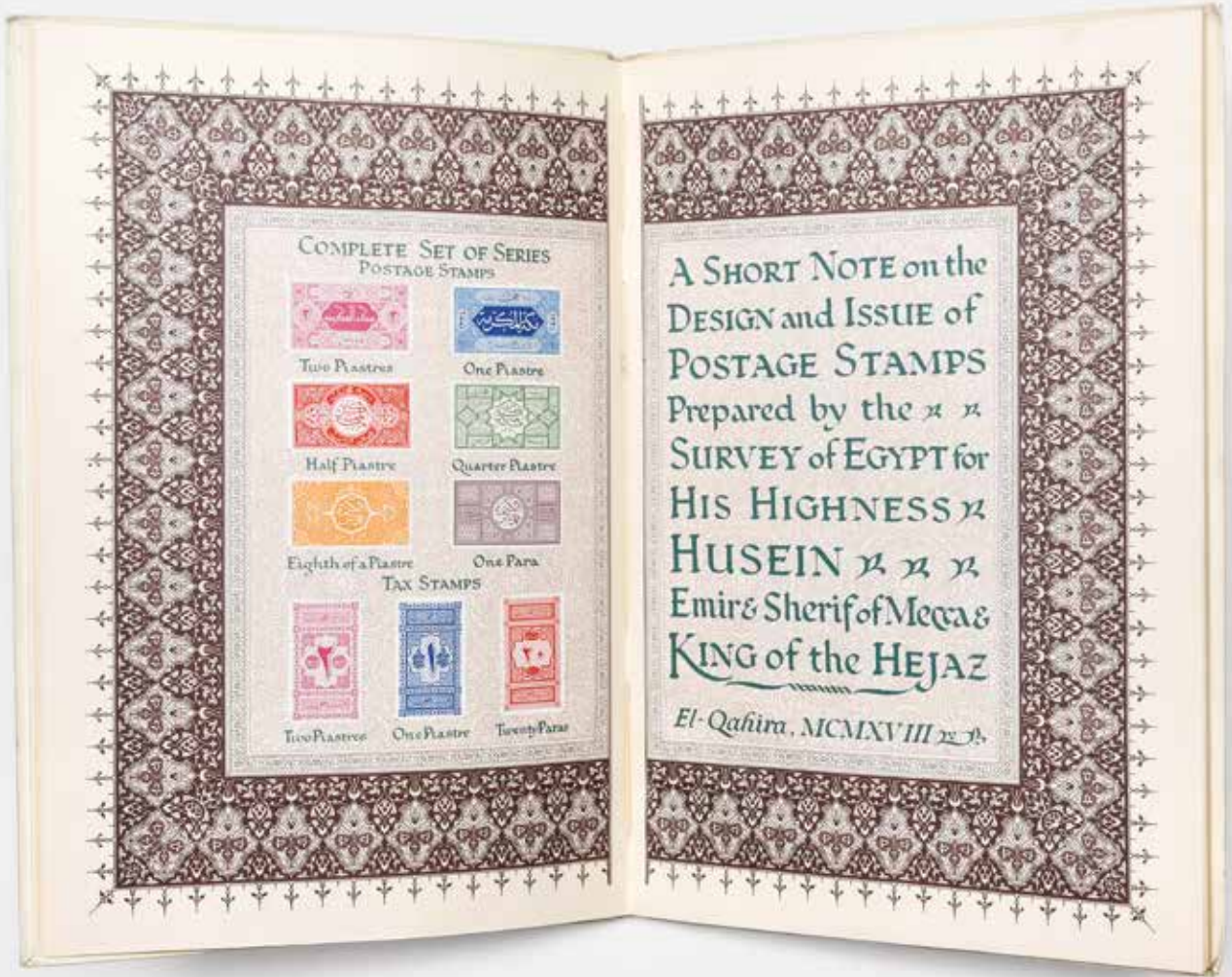
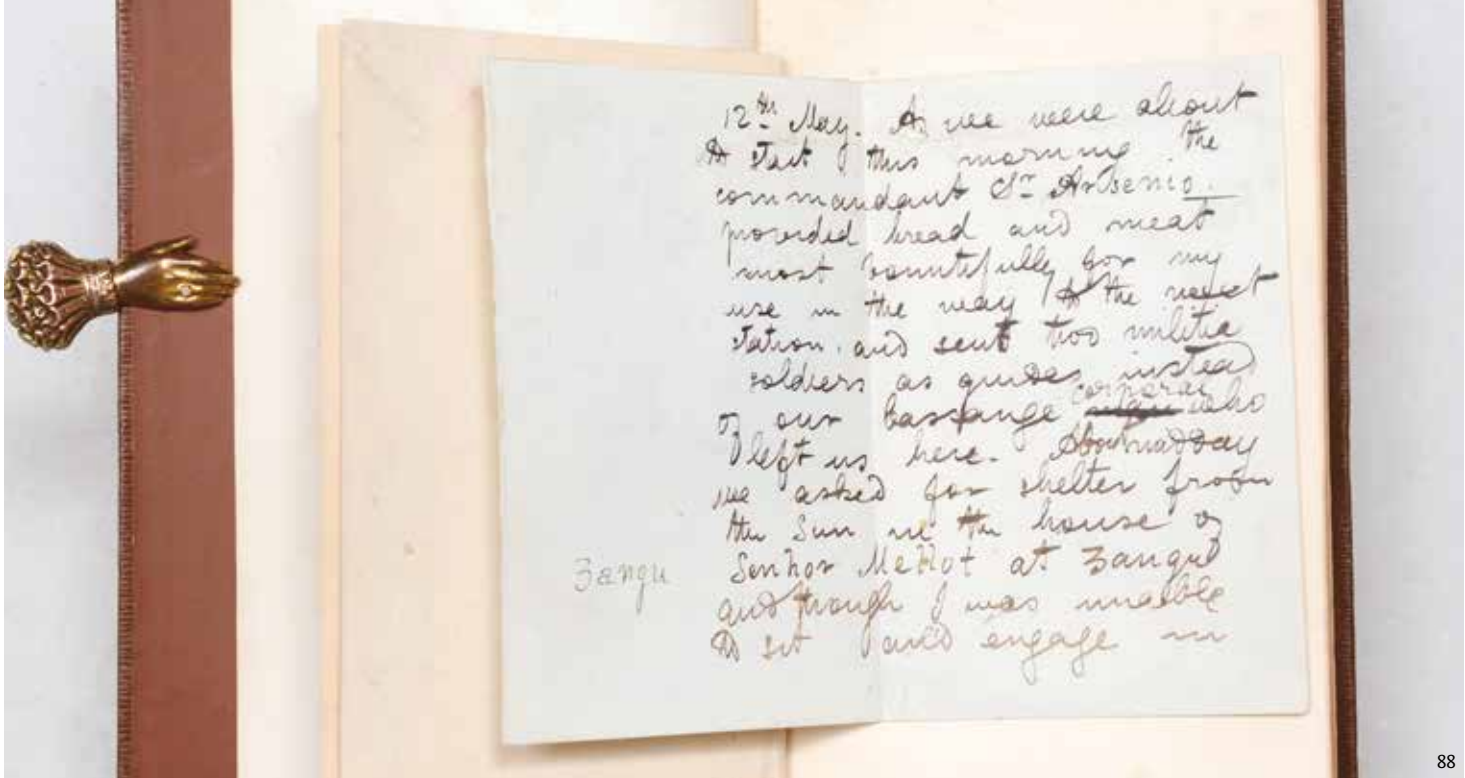
Bols (1867–1930) served at Allenby’s side throughout the First World War, first in France and then the Middle East. According to Allenby, Bols conceived the elaborate deceptions that ensured decisive victory at Megiddo in 1918. In Seven Pillars, Lawrence describes him as “a little, quick, brave, pleasant man; a tactical soldier, perhaps, but principally an admirable and effaced foil to Allenby.”

In his census, David Beech locates only 39 complete examples of the original 200, not including this newly resurfaced copy, as well as several seemingly out of series examples.

Quarto. A complete set of 9 stamps mounted as frontispiece within decorative brown border, 12 colour plates, folding appendix chart, title page printed in green and brown, headings and page numbers printed in red. Original boards decorated with green arabesque design, similarly decorated endpapers. Boards scuffed and marked, extremities bumped, a little marking to front endpaper, contents clean: a very good copy indeed. ¶ Not in O’Brien. T. E. Lawrence, The Home Letters of T. E. Lawrence and his Brothers, 1954; see David R. Beech, “Hejaz: The Survey of Egypt book of 1918”, 2007.

£7,500

[181404]



LIVINGSTONE, David. A portion of the original manuscript of Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa, together with the autograph letter of transmission from Livingstone’s sister, tipped into a copy of the first edition. London: John Murray, 1857

A RARE FRAGMENT

The only portion of the original manuscript of Missionary Travels known to remain in private hands, with an autograph letter signed from Livingstone’s sister, sending the fragment, and a copy of the first edition. Missionary Travels is one of the emblematic accounts of

African exploration in the 19th century and the foundation of the Livingstone legend.

The manuscript is on blue laid paper watermarked “Thomas James” and measuring 152 × 197 mm. Possibly a correction or revision slip, it reads in full: “12th May. As we were about to start this morning the commandant Sr. Arsenio provided bread and meat most bountifully for my use in the way to the nearest station, and sent too militia soldiers as guides instead of our Cassange corporal who left us here. About midday we asked for shelter from the sun at the house of Senhor Mellot at Zangu and though I was unable to sit could engage in

On 12 January 1892, the manuscript was sent by Livingstone’s sister Janet (1818–1895) to “my dear Mrs Metzler”. The accompanying two-page autograph letter signed, addressed from Castle Lodge, Kendal, discusses her health and her meeting with Metzler at the popular Scottish watering-place of Wemyss Bay. “The bit of manuscript enclosed, for your dear boy, was written by Dr. Livingstone in 1857 for his first book ‘Missionary Travels’”. A full transcript of the letter is available.

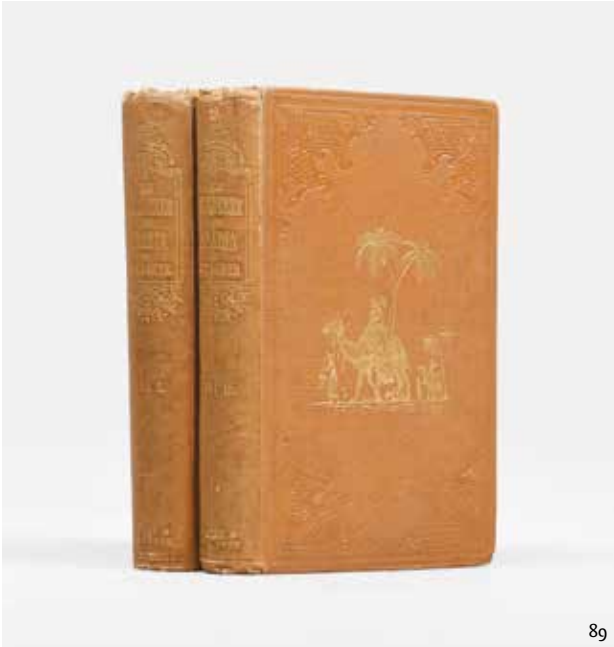
The recipient of Janet’s letter may be a relative of the German missionary Peter Martin Metzler (1824–1907). Metzler worked mainly in the Middle East, with a brief sojourn in East Africa in 1851.

Octavo. Folding wood-engraved frontispiece, steel-engraved portrait of Livingstone (with tissue-guard), 22 wood-engraved plates, folding geological cross section, 2 folding maps (one in end pocket), wood-engravings in text, 8 pages of publisher’s advertisements dated 1 November 1857. Original reddish-brown sand-grain cloth, title gilt to spine, blind panels to spine and boards, brown coated endpapers, binder’s ticket (Edmonds & Remnants) to rear pastedown. Housed in a dark brown quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Contemporary bookseller’s ticket on front pastedown. Spine gently sunned, a little wear to extremities, repair to inner hinges, customary scattered foxing. A very good, bright copy. ¶ Abbey Travel 347; Howgego IV L39; Mendelssohn I p. 908; Printing and the Mind of Man 341; SABIB III p. 136.

£65,000

[139047]





89

LOWTH, George T. *The Wanderer in Arabia; or, Western Footsteps in Eastern Tracks.* London: Hurst and Blackett, 1855

“IT IS PLEASANT TO DREAM A DREAM OF TRAVEL; BUT HOW MUCH MORE IS IT PLEASANT TO PLAN AN ACTUAL PLAN”

First edition of this often-overlooked account of two journeys through Egypt and the Holy Land in 1850–1 by George and Emma Lowth, both archetypes of the mid-Victorian adventurous and observant traveller. Volume I describes their first journey, a three-month Nile cruise from Alexandria to Wadi Halfa and then back to Cairo. The second journey, covered in Volume II, took in Sinai, Palestine, Beirut, and Damascus.

Of the Lowths (1807–1893; 1806–1861, née Watkins), little is known besides their passion for travel and George's published

travel writing and novels. In the Middle East, they employed the same local guide (named “Bishara”) and cook who accompanied Harriet Martineau on her travels in the late 1840s. Writing to a friend in 1857, Martineau commented that she had read *The Wanderer in Arabia* and found it “very entertaining” (letter of 2 March).

2 vols, octavo. Lithographed frontispieces and 4 plates; publisher's advertisements at end (Vol. I: 40 pp.; Vol. II: 4 pp.). Original light brown zigzag-grain cloth, spines lettered and decorated in gilt, boards blocked in blind, front covers with central gilt vignette of rider on camel, yellow coated endpapers, top and fore edges untrimmed. Bookplate of Garry Owen (1902–1971), a director of Aramco; mid-century bookseller's ticket and near-contemporary blind stamp (“Yacht Czarina”) on front endpapers; 1913 price note in black ink on title page of Vol. I. Spines sunned, light wear to extremities, plates foxed, a few gatherings unopened: a very good set. ♣ Blackmer 1035. Deborah Logan & Valerie Sanders, eds, *The Collected Letters of Harriet Martineau*, Volume 4, 2021.

£5,000

[181873]

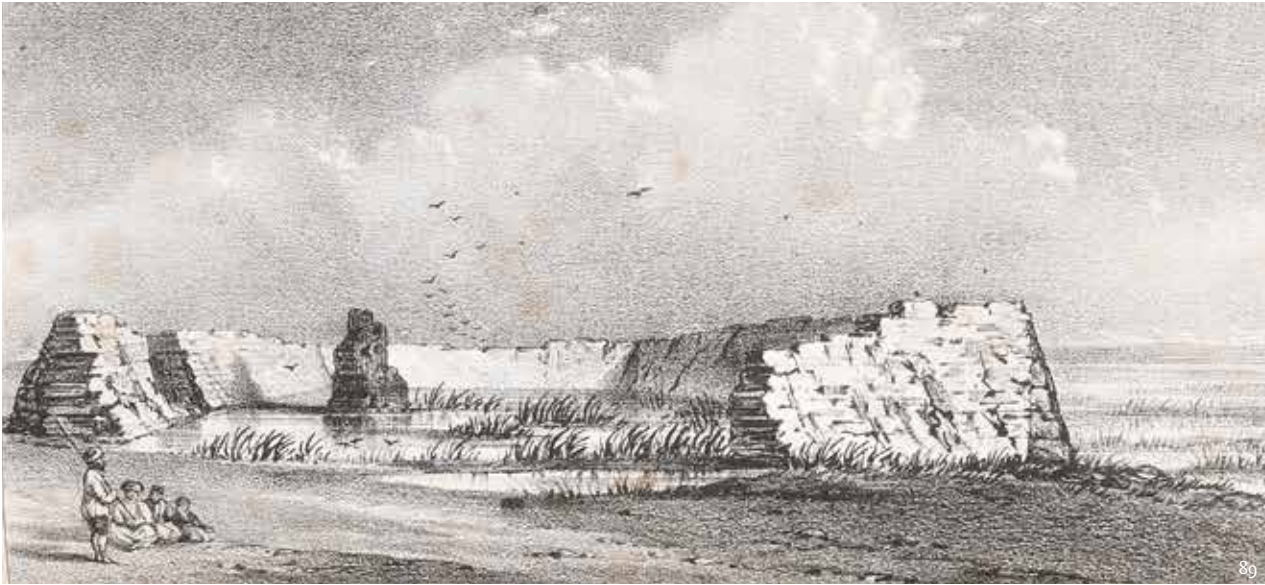
90

MAILLART, Ella K. *Forbidden Journey: from Peking to Kashmir.* London: William Heinemann Ltd, 1937

A SIGNIFICANT PRESENTATION COPY

Presentation copy of a later impression, inscribed by the author on the title page to George Kirkbride, the British Political Agent for Gilgit: “For the best of all Georges, with love from K. Maillart, London! . . . ! . . . 16.12.37. See you in Lhasa [sic], what? let me know before you start.” Maillart also inscribed the frontispiece “This must be you”, referring to a figure crossing a rope bridge. Included is a snapshot of the author in a bathing suit, seated on a beach, the verso with a note pencilled in her hand, “Easter 1937, worn out by 2 months in Paris trying to make money”.

Ella Maillart (1903–1997), known as “Kini”, travelled across China and Central Asia with Peter Fleming. Maillart and Fleming met Kirkbride and Colonel L. E. Lang, the Resident in Kashmir, in Baltit, capital of Hunza. Maillart noted: “George Kirkbride even made a confession. When he learned the correspondent of *The Times* was arriving with a woman, he assumed I'd be fat and forty and that Peter . . . would have an ‘inquisitive stoop’ and spectacles” (p. 286).



89



91

Octavo. Half-tone frontispiece and 37 plates, folding map of author's route. Original dark red cloth, spine lettered in gilt, publisher's device in blind on rear cover, buff endpapers. With dust jacket. Edges of book block a little foxed; vertical creases to jacket front panel and spine, closed tear to head and foot of rear panel, nicks and small chips to edges, tape repair to verso, unclipped: a very good copy in like jacket. ♣ Yakushi M42b.

£1,500

[165295]

91

MANGLES, James. *Papers and Despatches Relating to the Arctic Searching Expeditions of 1850–51–52.* London: Francis & John Rivington, 1852

A POLAR RARITY

Second and preferred edition, expanding on the first with 29 new articles and an additional map. Mangles, one of the first fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, presents “excerpts from magazines, newspapers, official despatches, letters, reports, and narratives of expeditions, concerning the North West Passage, the Franklin Search (then in progress), the north polar sea, routes to the Pole, wintering experiences, animals and place names” (Artic Bib.).

Mangles (1786–1867) served as a naval officer during the Napoleonic Wars and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1825. His *Papers* and other contemporary works ensured that “the reading public was therefore well provided with very detailed information on Arctic plans and theories” (Cavell, p. 198), driving popular interest in the Franklin mystery.

Octavo. With 3 maps, all engraved by August Heinrich Petermann, with partial hand colouring; tables in text. Original blue morocco-grain cloth, titles and anchor device to covers in gilt within decorative blind frame, renewed yellow coated endpapers. 1853 ownership signature of one John J. Brooke on title page, old price on front free endpaper. Sometime recased, spine and extremities of boards darkened, wear at spine ends, contents evenly toned, third map with browning at gutter: very good. ♣ Arctic Bibliography 10849; Sabin 44251; Staton & Tremaine 3282. Janice Cavell, *Tracing the Connected Narrative: Arctic Exploration in British Print Culture, 1818–1860*, 2008.

£6,000

[181875]



90



92

MAO, Zedong (signed). Photograph album chronicling a visit to China by Nikita Khrushchev, Nikolai Bulganin, and other Soviet delegates. [China:] 1954

CELEBRATING THE FIRST TOP-LEVEL SOVIET VISIT TO COMMUNIST CHINA

Signed by Mao: a lavish diplomatic presentation album, presented by Mao and other top Chinese Communist Party leaders to Marshal Nikolai Alexandrovich Bulganin (1895–1975), minister of defence from 1953 to 1955 and subsequently premier of the Soviet Union. The Khrushchev-Bulganin visit crowned five years of close co-operation between Beijing and its most important ally.

The 1954 visit, lasting from 29 September to 12 October and spanning China's national day, was the first top-level Soviet visit to



92

Mao's China. The fine photographs show, on the Chinese side, Mao, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, and Zhu De. Nikolai Bulganin, resplendent in his marshal's uniform, appears at Khrushchev's right hand.

The album opens with an official group photograph, taken in the Great Hall of the People, followed by scenes of the Soviet delegation at Beijing's airport and a photograph of Mao and Khrushchev shaking hands, Dong Biwu and Zhu De smiling in the background. Photographers were also on hand to capture the Soviet delegation watching the National Day parade from the Tiananmen rostrum.

Khrushchev and Bulganin's diplomatic charm offensive cemented the unity of the communist bloc and gave Beijing more breathing room to press claims to Kuomintang-controlled Taiwan. From Khrushchev, Mao won another important concession: the border region of western Xinjiang, seized by Chinese forces in 1949 but still under Soviet influence (due to the existence of joint Sino-Soviet stock companies), was handed over to complete Chinese control. For both powers, the visit was a triumph.

Oblong folio (285 × 350 mm). Original full red leatherette, tied with red leather chord, front cover with central gilt and red-lacquered metal national emblem of the People's Republic of China, covers lined with purple silk. Containing 32 original gelatin silver photographs (variety of dimensions, largest 290 × 230 mm), each mounted on black card and with tissue guard, dedication leaf (purple silk over black card) lettered in gilt and signed by Mao. Housed in original purple cloth solander box, padded panel lettered in gilt on front cover, purple cloth lining. Album and photographs bright, a little rubbing at extremities of a few prints, creasing to tissues; box rubbed at extremities: a well-preserved piece of history.

£300,000

[179580]

93

MAWE, John. *The Voyager's Companion, or Shell Collector's Pilot.* London: Printed for and sold by the author, and by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1825

"SEARCH AND YE SHALL FIND"

Fourth edition, scarce in the original boards and significantly expanded from the third, with a longer chapter on recommendations for conchologists collecting in faraway parts of the world. The frontispiece, "arguably one of the most beautiful depictions of natural history objects in Georgian England" (Stilwell, p. 5), was likely hand-coloured by Sarah Mawe, who co-ran the couple's



92

specimens businesses and was appointed mineralogist to Queen Victoria in 1837.

John Mawe (1766–1829) spent his younger years at sea and then turned to mineralogy and natural history, collecting for the king of Spain and travelling in Brazil. Back in London, he and Sarah Mawe, his wife, opened a new shop on the Strand, strategically near to Sotheby's auction rooms, selling specimens to the growing market of armchair collectors. His conchology guide began life in 1804 as a scarce 11-page work, *A Short Treatise Addressed to Gentlemen Visiting the South Seas and All Foreign Countries*. A second edition, of which no copies are now known, was followed in 1821 by a 56-page third edition, the first to use the title *The Voyager's Companion*.

This 1824 edition opens with a chapter on cleaning and packing shells, before presenting a 40-page discussion of the localities where they can be found. Mawe adds information on Australia, including New Holland, Van Dieman's Land, and Western Port, and other parts of the colonized world. As in the third edition, Mawe also uses the guide to pitch for business. "Should any person be desirous to send a box of shells, &c., to the author, he will pay the charges, and make an adequate return in whatever way the consigner may direct. It is proper to observe, that they must be packed in cases, and entered on the ship's manifest, and marked as below, which will prevent any risk of seizure."

Duodecimo, pp. xi, [i], 75, [1] (publisher's advertisements). With hand-coloured engraved frontispiece and plate. Original pink boards, label on front cover. Binding lightly worn and marked, inner hinges a little delicate but cords holding firm, lacking rear free endpaper, slight colour offsetting on title page: a very good, well-preserved copy. ¶ Howgego III M26; see Ferguson 397 for first edition. Jeffrey D. Stilwell (ed.), *The World's First Shell Collecting Guide from 1821: John Mawe's The Voyager's Companion Or Shell Collector's Pilot*, 2003.

£4,000

[183416]



93

MEDHURST, W. H. Chinese Dialogues, Questions, and Familiar Sentences, Literally Rendered into English. Shanghai: Printed at the Mission Press, 1844

THE FIRST EUROPEAN BOOK PRINTED IN SHANGHAI

First edition of this milestone in the history of printing in China. After the Treaty of Nanjing, the London Missionary Society quickly established its press in the newly opened treaty port of Shanghai, cutting large quantities of type and producing over 700,000 pages of text in its first year. When its imported ink ran out, the press turned to a local substitute, explaining this work’s characteristic unevenness in printing.

Chinese Dialogues contains bilingual phrases on a wide range of topics, such as “on sailors going ashore” and “on valuation of goods”, as well as moral sayings (“Wine must be according to measure, there must be no coveting of cups and excess in drinking, lest after drinking there should be disorderly speaking, mutual striking, and reciprocal railing”). The text is arranged in columns, each Chinese character accompanied by its English translation and its dialectical pronunciation.

The compiler, Walter Henry Medhurst (1796–1857), ran the mission press for its first three years of operation until 1847. Medhurst was the archetypal missionary-scholar. “His

works . . . exhibit unceasing activity of mind, a remarkable gift for languages, and an intellect not shackled by the disciplinary barriers between sacred and secular learning” (ODNB). His son issued a second edition of Chinese Dialogues in 1863.

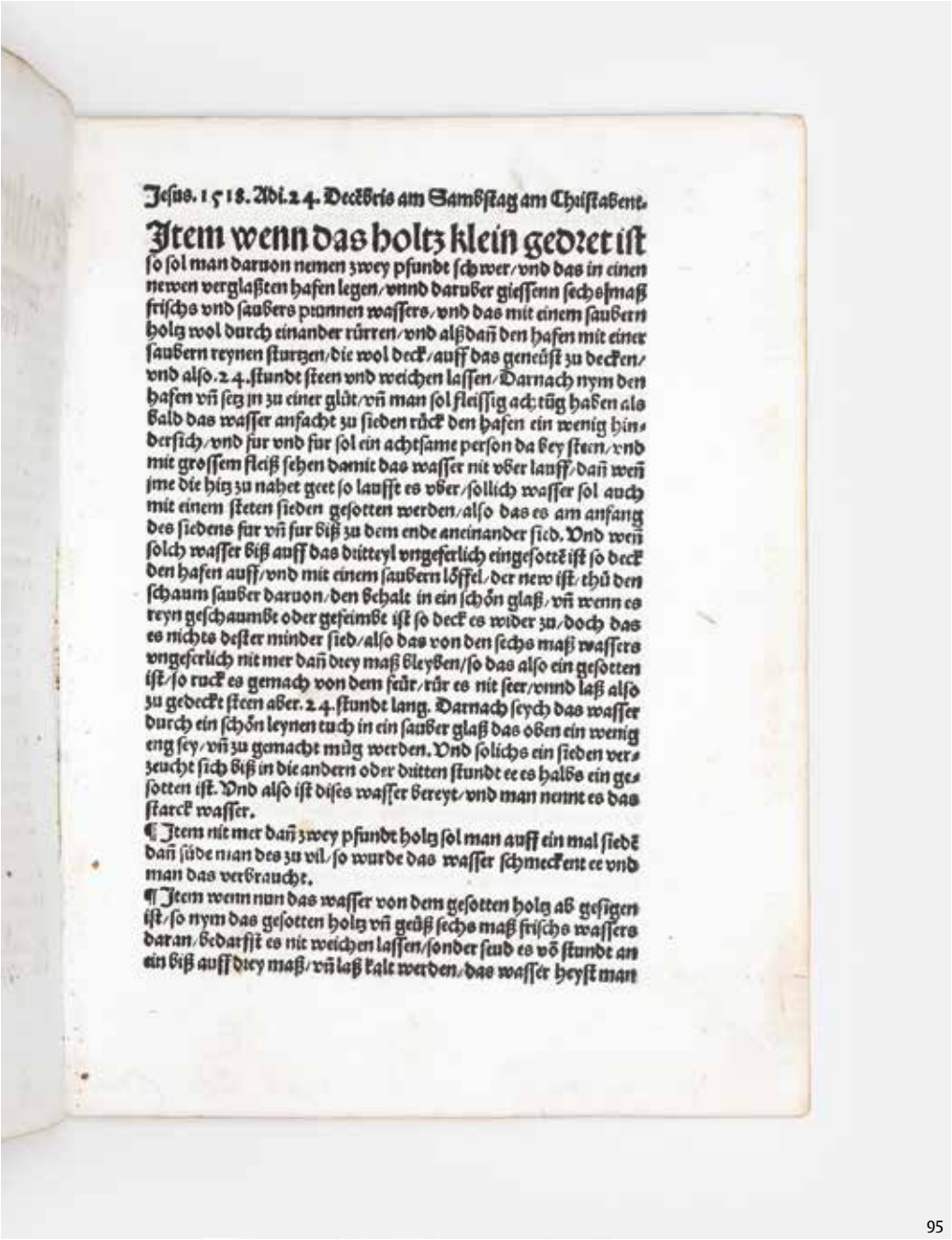
Octavo (220 × 140 mm). Chinese characters throughout. Contemporary greenish blue quarter cloth, marbled endpapers, edges yellow. Contemporary ownership signature (“William Ellis”) and notations on front endpapers; old pencil notations in text. Binding rather worn, spine consolidated with adhesive, loss at head of title page, affecting first line of title, tissue repair on front free endpaper: very good. ¶ Cordier 1642; Löwendahl 1009; Lust 1021.

£6,500 [172233]

MEDICINE. Eyn bewert Recept wie man das Holtz Gnagacam fur die Frantzosen brauchen soll. [Nuremberg:] J. Gutknecht, [1518]

ONE OF THE EARLIEST MEDICAL WORKS RELATING TO AMERICA

A rare copy of one of the earliest pamphlets promoting the use of the guaiacum wood as a cure for syphilis and providing specific instructions for the plant’s use. Printed circa December 1518, the work was published the same month and year as an equally rare Augsburg pamphlet with a similar title, Ain Recept ecept von ainem



holtz zu brauchen fur die Kranckhait der Frantzosen. Both pamphlets are recorded at the same single location in the United States. The only earlier work specifically about guaiacum noted in European Americana is Niccolò Campani’s Lamento . . . sopra il mal fancioso, a description of the “French Disease” in verse printed in Siena around 1515.

Although works about syphilis were published even prior to 1500, this pamphlet’s directions for curing the disease with the American plant guaiacum are among the first to be published, predating Ulrich von Hutten’s popular instructions for the cure which first appeared in 1519. John Alden notes in the preface to the first volume of European Americana that the “appearance in Europe of syphilis at the end of the 15th century seems . . . due to its transmission from Hispaniola, beginning with Columbus and his men . . . The consequences for the bibliographer will be readily evident, for as the armies of European powers traipsed across the Continent they spread this new scourge, reflected in the writings of the period.”

The present pamphlet includes itemized instructions for soaking and boiling the wood, drinking the resulting liquid, and inhaling smoke from the wood-fire. A regimen of medication, purging, fasting, and rest is suggested for a period of 25 days. The patient is not to be agitated, but should be surrounded by cheerful company. Once recovered, the patient can go outside, but sex is not allowed for the following two months. Other recommendations regarding diet are also provided.

European Americana cites but a single example at the New York Public Library. WorldCat adds three examples in Germany. We find no examples on the market in over half a century.

Quarto (198 × 150 mm): 4 leaves, unnumbered. Disbound. Housed in a chemise and slipcase, spine gilt. Early leather tab on fore edge of first leaf. Very slight soiling and damp-staining in margins. A very good copy, from the library of R. David Parsons (1939–2014), with his discreet posthumous book label. ¶ European Americana 518/2; First Images of America II, pp. 835–36.

£30,000 [171600]



96
MEDINA, Pedro de. L'arte del navegar, in laqual si contengono le regole, dechiarationi, secreti, & avisi, alla bona navegation necessarii. Venice: Gianbattista Pedrazano, 1555

FIRST ITALIAN EDITION OF A LANDMARK SPANISH WORK ON NAVIGATION, TRANSLATED BY AN EYEWITNESS TO THE SPANISH CONQUEST

First Italian edition of one of the most important navigational treatises of the Renaissance. This is the second issue, with the date on the title page changed from 1554 to 1555 (the colophon still reads 1554). Medina's work, first published in Spanish in Valladolid in 1545, was the first practical treatise on navigation. Forming a like pair with Martin Cortes's *Breve Compendio de la Sphera y de la Arte de Navegar*, this is the earliest work to give reliable information on the navigation of American waters, as Medina – said to have been one of Hernan Cortes's captains – based his information on the firsthand experiences of pilots and masters of the ships using the West Indies trade route. It was the earliest translations of this work, the first French edition of 1554 swiftly followed by the first issue of the present edition, which enabled the rest of Europe to challenge Spanish hegemony of the seas. It became a popular standard text in the 16th century and was soon translated into English and Dutch.

The map of the Atlantic and adjacent coastal regions, titled “Mundo Novo”, is a faithful reproduction of the map from the first edition and notably depicts the North American coastline from Labrador all the way south to Brazil and Peru, labelling Florida and several islands of the West Indies.

Small quarto (199 × 148 mm): a8 b4 A–Q8 R10; 149 leaves (of 150, lacking final blank). Numerous woodcut diagrams and illustrations in the text, full-page map of the New World on leaf E1. Old stiff vellum, rebaked in lighter vellum, manuscript spine title, title also written in ink on front board. Nineteenth-century ownership inscription on front pastedown (noting an 1887 purchase of the book from Quaritch), with William L. Clements Library bookplate below (stamped withdrawn). Vellum darkened and stained, edges worn. Shaved a bit close at head though well clear of running header. Light tanning and soiling, pen trials to margins throughout. A very good copy. J Adams M1025; Church 98; European Americana 555/39; Palau 159679; Sabin 47346.

£12,000 [171475]

97
MEERZA, Najaf Koolee; KAYAT, Assaad Y. (trans.). Journal of a Residence in England, and of a Journey from and to Syria. Originally written in Persian and translated, with Explanatory Notes. London: printed for private circulation only by W. Tyler, 1839

CHRONICLING THE FIRST VISIT TO ENGLAND BY ANY MEMBER OF A PERSIAN RULING DYNASTY

First edition, signed and dated in the year of publication by the translator, accompanied by some religious supplications also in his hand. Below these Arabic inscriptions, which are found on the front free endpaper verso of Volume I, is another note, in a contemporary hand: “London Nov. 20th 1839, Assaad Yacoub Kayat. Beyroot, Syria.”

In 1834, during the struggle to succeed Fath Ali Shah as the ruler of Persia, Whitehall intervened to support one of the shah's sons and contain the others. Firman Firman, one of the losers in the power struggle and the prisoner of the new ruler, Mohammed Shah, despatched his sons to London to make the case for his release. The princes travelled to England by way of Damascus, where the British consul John Farren provided them with his interpreter, Kayat (1811–1865), a Syrian Christian who also served as an agent of the East India Company. This account, rendered into English in Kayat's often animated prose, describes the recent history of Persia and the bloody accession of Mohammed Shah, the



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98

princes' outward voyage, their four-month stay in London, and the return journey through Germany, Austria, Hungary and Wallachia.

2 vols, octavo. Vol. I with lithographic frontispiece reproducing letter from author to translator. Original blueish green bead-grain cloth, spine lettered in gilt and ruled in blind, boards blocked in blind with central gilt device, yellow coated endpapers, edges untrimmed, binder's ticket of Remnant & Edmonds on rear pastedown of Vol. II. Front free endpaper of Vol. I with contemporary pencilled ownership signature of Robert Brown, 209 Brandon Place, Glasgow, perhaps the collector whose Persian manuscripts are held at the University of Edinburgh; assorted bookseller notations on front endpapers; remains of erased library stamp on verso of title pages and Vol. II table of contents. Cloth well preserved, light sunning and soiling to spines: a fine set. J Wilson, p. 155.

£5,250 [180381]

98
MELLING, Antoine Ignace. Voyage Pittoresque de Constantinople et des Rives du Bosphore. Paris: Treuttel et Würt, 1809–19

“COMPELLING IMAGES OF THE POWER OF THE SULTANATE”

A superior unfolded copy of the first edition of this magnificent work, “one of the finest topographical illustrated books ever produced” (Koç). The plates are usually found folded but both Blackmer and Atabey, two of the great modern collectors, owned unfolded copies. “Melling provided the earliest interior views . . . of the harem and several of the Sultan's palaces” (Blackmer).

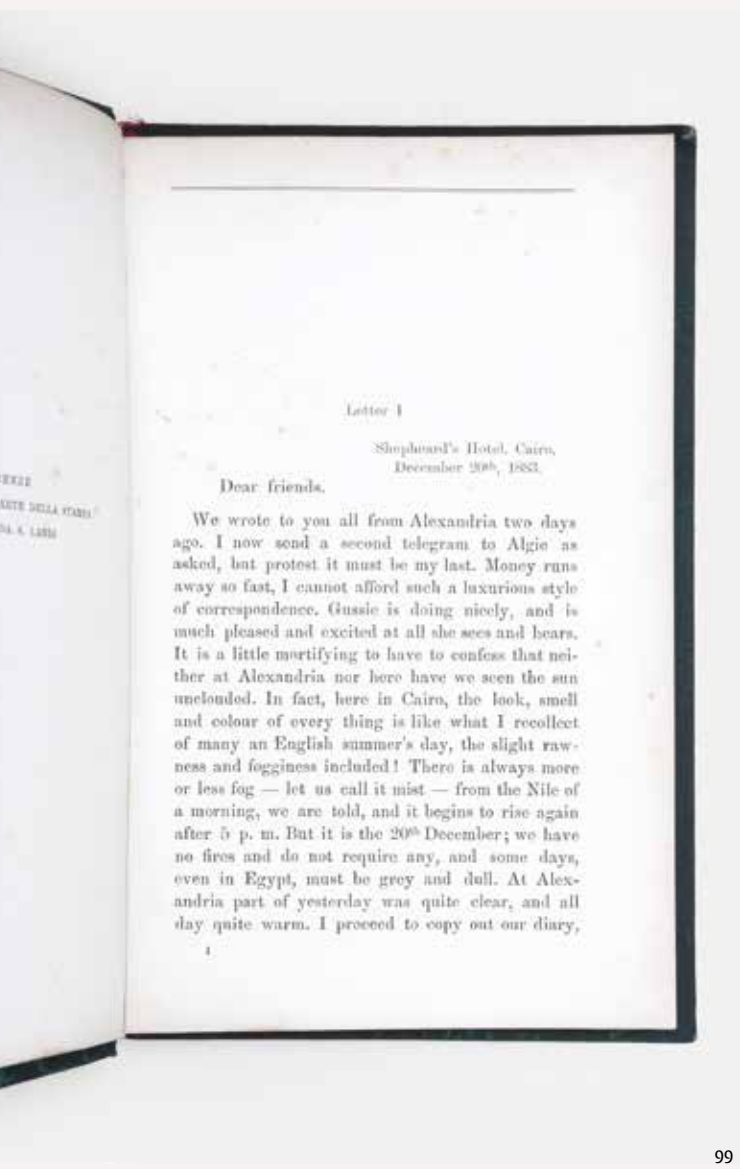
Born in Karlsruhe to a family of painters from Lorraine, Melling (1763–1831) studied painting and mathematics before, at the age of nineteen, travelling to the Levant as a member of the Russian ambassador's household. In Constantinople he was introduced to

Hatice Sultan, the cultivated half-sister of the modernizing sultan Selim III. “She wanted to renovate and decorate her house at Ortaköy, and Melling was chosen as her architect in 1795” (Blackmer).

At her suggestion Selim appointed Melling Imperial Architect, a privileged position which gave him the opportunity to observe this at close hand during his eighteen years in Constantinople. Melling was close to Hatice and open to Ottoman culture: “Melling's work in Istanbul was remarkable by any measure. The body of drawings and paintings produced was extensive and boldly took as its object the city itself and the life of its inhabitants . . . Melling provides some of the most compelling images of the power of the sultanate” (O'Quinn).

2 vols, broadsheet folio of plates (1,060 × 658 mm) and broadsheet folio text (714 × 537 mm). Plates: engraved title, 3 double-page maps and 48 double-page etched plates (some before numbers), after Melling by Schroeder, Bertaux, Le Rouge, Pillement, Desaux, Dessaulx, Desmaisons, Duparc, Dequevauviller, Nee, and others. Text: engraved frontispiece portrait of Sultan Selim III by Henri-Charles Müller after Marie-Victoire Lemoine, title page with gilt tughra of Selim III. Plates bound in contemporary red quarter roan over red boards, spine gilt; text bound in contemporary red half roan, spine with six low raised bands decorated with gilt quatrefoils, gilt lettered direct in second and fourth compartments, others tooled in gilt and blind, Stormont pattern marbled sides, untrimmed. Plates: binding with a few old repairs to joints, leather flaking in places, sides rubbed and with a few marks, 90 mm repaired tear to right margin of title (with small loss), marginal damp stain to endpapers and first two plates, scattered foxing (predominantly marginal), plates lightly cockled. Text: binding refurbished, half-title and five other leaves heavily browned, scattered foxing. Overall, both volumes in very good condition. J Atabey 798–799; Blackmer 1105; Brunet III, 1591; Lipperheide LB 41; Koç (Constantinople) I, 214; Weber 77. Daniel O'Quinn, *Engaging the Ottoman Empire: Vexed Meditations*, 1690–1815, 2019.

£57,500 [180938]



99

99
MESURIER, Adelaide Julia le. What We Saw in Egypt During the Winter of 1883–1884. Florence: Tipographia dell arte della stamp Diretta da S. Landi, 1884

“OUR HAVING COME OUT TO EGYPT INTO THE THICK OF THE IMPENDING IMBROGLIO IS CONSIDERED RATHER RASH”

A privately published memoir, unrecorded institutionally, by an adventurous and well-connected woman traveller. She records in lively detail four months spent in Cairo and Alexandria, in the company of royalty and generals, shortly after the Anglo-Egyptian War.

The account takes the form of a series of letters home, contextual references identifying the unnamed author as Adelaide Julia le Mesurier (1832–1913), the mother of Brigadier-General Edward John Granet and the railway administrator Sir Guy Granet. She dedicates her account to her first grandchild, born in 1883 to one of her daughters, Amy Granet.

Her time in Egypt, spent with two younger relatives, lasts from December 1883 to March 1884 and consists of sightseeing, stays at Cairo's Shephard's Hotel, and trips to Helwan and Alexandria. She visits Pompey's Pillar, the mosque at the Piazza, and the older city, cruises down the Nile, and journeys out to the pyramids. An

observant traveller, she provides lengthy descriptions of sights and sounds (including the occasional “hideous din” – p. 32).

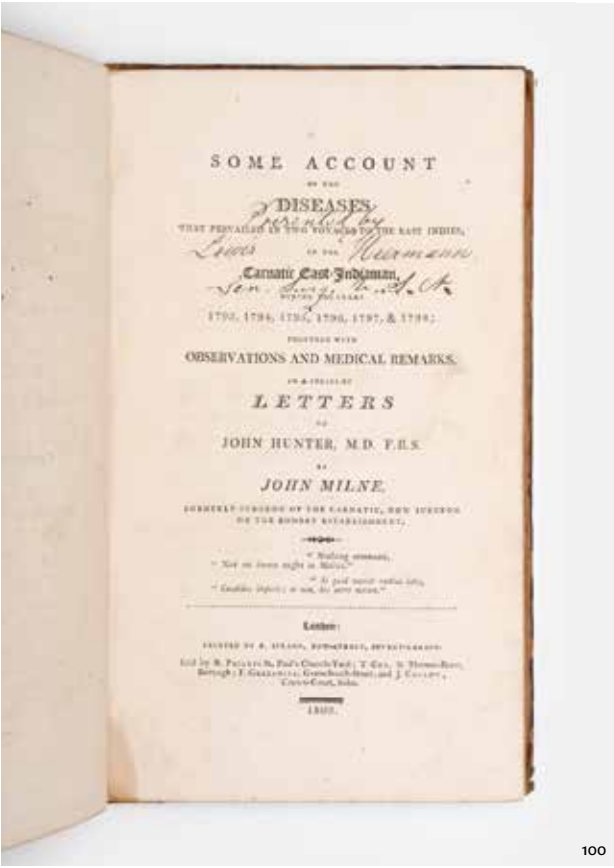
Like many Europeans, socializing is an important part of her trip. The letters are peppered with references to high-society figures, including Deputy Sirdar Francis Grenfell, Brigadier-General Sir Gerald Graham, and Emina Ilhamy, Khediva consort of Egypt, to whom she is formally presented. On the boat from Cairo to Alexandria, her fellow passengers include a nephew of Mehemet Ali and his French-speaking princess, accompanied by their retinue of family members and servants and 130 boxes of luggage. The princess is a recurring object of fascination: “She half sits, half crouches on a mattress, but never rests her back, and crochets and smokes cigarettes incessantly” (p. 7). Le Mesurier is invited later in the narrative to visit the princess's residence, writing home with a fascinating account of the meal they were served.

What We Saw in Egypt also offers a mother's perspective on the Madhist War. During her stay, Le Mesurier hears from her son Edward, in the early stage of his military career, that he will shortly be posted to Sudan, and her links with Grenfell and others allow her to keep abreast of military developments, such as the defeat of relief forces under Baker Pasha.

Octavo. Original green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, red silk bookmark. Light rubbing and foxing, bookmark detached: very good.

£4,000 [177386]

100
MILNE, John. Some Account of the Diseases that Prevailed in Two Voyages to the East Indies. London: Printed by E. Spragg, Bow-Street, Covent-Garden, 1803



100

“THE WHOLE DUTY OF THE SHIP WAS NOW TO BE ENTRUSTED TO ME”

First edition. A medical reformer who “mothered his crew as children” (Friedenberg, p. 103), Milne strongly criticizes the East India Company's system of granting cargo tonnage allocations to surgeons, which, in his view, causes doctors to neglect their patients in the pursuit of profit. We can trace no other copies in commerce since the two that sold at Sotheby's in November 1967.

Launched in 1787, the 1,169-ton *Carnatic* was built specially for the China trade and made six journeys out between 1786 and 1802. Milne (1775–1841) served as surgeon's mate and then surgeon during two voyages captained by James Jackson. His letters remark on the adverse health effects of changes to regular diets while at sea, in particular after the *Carnatic* arrived in China, where the switch from bread to rice, combined with workload and weather, caused a spike in disease. Despite his views on the tonnage system, he profited from it, using his earnings to endow a scholarship in medicine at the University of Aberdeen.

This copy is inscribed on the title page, “Presented by Lewis Heermann, Gen. Surg. U.S.N.” Heermann (1779–1833) was commissioned into the navy in 1802 and advocated for major improvements in naval medical care.

Octavo (216 × 132 mm), pp. vii (including half-title), [1], 168. Contemporary speckled calf, recently rebacked, spine lettered direct in gilt, board edges milled in gilt, edges sprinkled blue. Old blue ink stamp of knight on horseback on front free endpaper. Binding worn, especially at tips, shadows from former adhesive tape repairs on rear board, small loss at foot of free endpaper and half-title, occasional light staining internally: very good. ¶ Not in Cordier. Zachary Friedenber, *Medicine Under Sail*, 2002.

£2,000 [180828]

101
MOUNTAINEERING. Large collection of mountaineering literature. [Various places and publishers: c.1835–2005]

HIGH ADVENTURE ON THE ROOFS OF THE WORLD

A substantial group, illustrating the history of mountaineering from the early 19th century through to recent times. The collection largely comprises first editions, many of which are signed or have presentation inscriptions.

Included are famous accounts of the early attempts on Everest, along with Alpine souvenir booklets for the Victorian tourist, demonstrating the breadth of the selection. The works cover expeditions from around the world, with narratives of the Australian Alps, Himalayas, Andes, and many other challenging ranges.

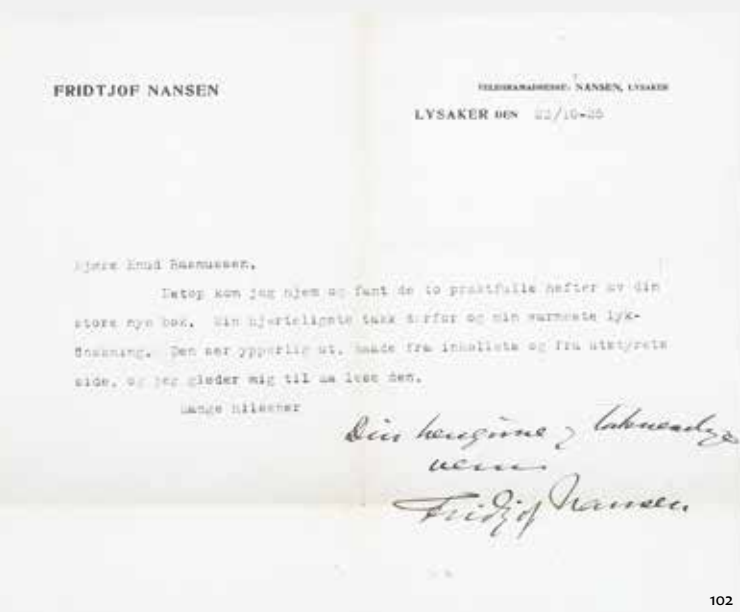
Highlights include Fitzgerald's *Climbs in the New Zealand Alps*, this is copy number one of 60 and presented to Princess Frederica of Hanover by the author; Meyer's account of the first ascent of Kilimanjaro, *Across East African Glaciers*, in the handsome original cloth; a presentation copy of Rutledge's spirited work, *Everest: The Unfinished Adventure*; and *The High Alps in the Winter* by the trailblazing climber Elizabeth Hawkins-Whitshed.

Together, 118 works, including one duplicate, varying sizes, filling approximately 4.6 metres of shelf space. Many illustrations, some colour and photographic. Various ephemera loosely inserted.

£42,000 [155521]



101



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102
NANSEN, Fridtjof. Letter to his fellow explorer and friend Knud Rasmussen. Lysaker, Norway: 23 October 1925

“MY FIRST AND STRONGEST CHILDHOOD MEMORIES ARE CENTRED AROUND HIM”

A heartfelt letter from one great Arctic adventurer to another, in which Nansen thanks Rasmussen for the gift of his recently published book, *Fra Grønland til Stillehavet* (Across Arctic America). Nansen signs the letter, “Your devoted and grateful friend”.

As a child in Illulissat, Rasmussen expressed his admiration for Nansen and his crossing of the Greenland ice sheet on skies. “Such a feat was highly esteemed by us boys of Greenland . . . We took him in as our own, our hero, and our model” (Rasmussen). This admiration grew into a lifelong friendship, with frequent correspondence and exchanging of books. Rasmussen gave a eulogy at the Norwegian Geographical Society memorial for Nansen in October 1930.

Rasmussen’s magnum opus, *Fra Grønland til Stillehavet* (1925) is the account of the Fifth Thule Expedition (1921–4), the most significant of all seven.

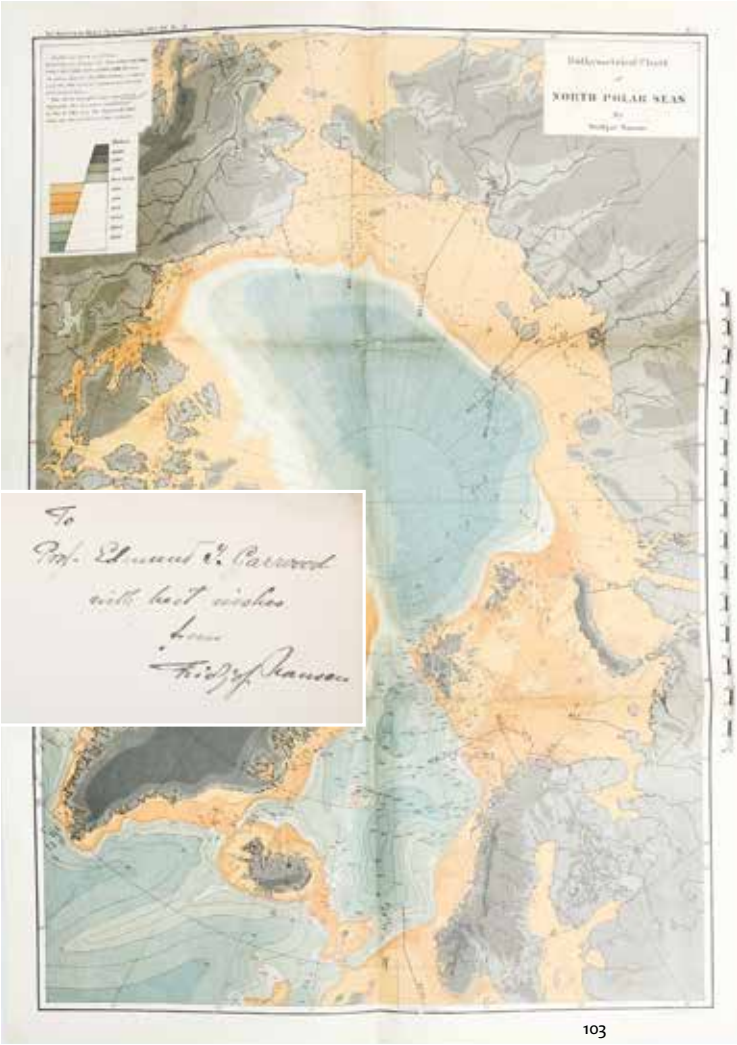
Typed letter signed, single sheet (285 × 222 mm), watermarked “National Post W&J” around a map of Norway, text on one side only. With English translation sheet on Rochdale House letterhead. Light creases from old folds: a very good example. ¶ Knud Rasmussen, “Fridtjof Nansen. Mindetale af Dr. Knud Rasmussen i det norske geografiske Selskab den 29. Oktober 1930”, in *Geografisk Tidsskrift*, vol. 33, 1930.

£2,500 [168229]

103
NANSEN, Fridtjof. XIII. The Bathymetrical Features of the North Polar Seas, with Discussion of the Continental Shelves and Previous Oscillations of the Shore-line. Reprinted from *The Norwegian North Polar Expedition, 1893–1896. Scientific Results. Vol. IV.* Oslo: A. W. Brøgger, 1904

“DR. NANSEN, WE FOUND, HAD JUST RETURNED FROM HIS MARVELLOUS VOYAGE”

First edition, offprint issue, inscribed by the author on the second title page: “To Prof. Edmund J. Garwood with best wishes from



103

Fridtjof Nansen” and with his compliments slip tipped in to the first title page. The recipient was Yates-Goldsmid Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at London University.

The expedition was a remarkable achievement in polar exploration. Nansen returned to “international acclaim not only for the voyage itself but for its results, proof of a deep Arctic Ocean, free of any land masses or islands, and extensive data on magnetism, zoology, and oceanography” (*Books on Ice*). His official account of the voyage, “Farthest North”, was a worldwide bestseller.

Garwood (1864–1949) was president of the Geological Society of London from 1930 to 1932. He commends Nansen and his efforts in a paper on exploration in Spitsbergen: “I thought of Nansen, that gallant Norseman, who, sailing northwards now three years ago, had drifted into the silence of that frozen waste; and, as I gazed, there crept over me a deep mysterious awe, a shadow from the threshold of the great unknown” (p. 366).

Quarto (291 × 220 mm). With 29 diagrams and maps, most folding (4 loosely inserted), illustrations in the text. Recent dark brown wrappers, original label mounted on front wrapper, edges uncut. Front inner hinge consolidated, illustrations with overall minor offsetting, minor tears or chips, occasional repairs (one at gutter), “Bathymetrical Chart” with small portions along lower fold in facsimile: a very good copy. ¶ Edmund J. Garwood, “Across Spitsbergen with Sir Martin Conway, with an Account of the Ascent of Hornsund Tind”, *The Alpine Journal*, no. 186, May 1897.

£2,500 [117037]

104

NAPOLEON. *Annuaire de la République Française, calculé pour le méridien du Kaire, l’an VIII [–IX] de l’ère Française* (“Yearbook of the French Republic, calculated for the meridian of Cairo, year VIII [–IX] of the French Era”). Cairo: Imprimerie nationale, An VIII–IX [i.e. sometime between Sept. 1799 and Sept. 1801]

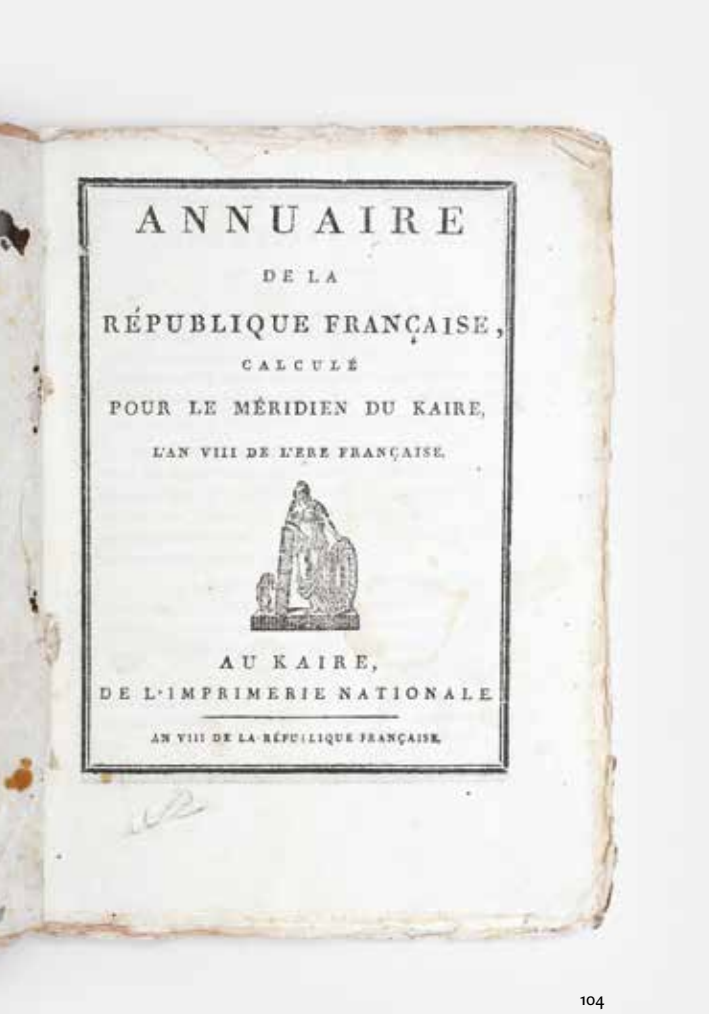
INSTALLING NAPOLEONIC ORDER IN OTTOMAN EGYPT

First editions of these comprehensive almanacs printed during Napoleon’s occupation of Egypt, showing the reconciliation of Egyptian and French systems of administration, measures, timekeeping, and currency. Each work concludes with a list of Napoleon’s personnel. An institutional search shows five copies only of the first work (two of which have a shorter pagination).

The almanacs provided essential information for the invading forces. They were compiled by the Institut d’Égypte, established at Cairo by Napoleon and modelled on the French Academy of Sciences. Multidisciplinary in concept, it aimed at advancing scientific and intellectual exploration in the region and included leading mathematicians, engineers, naturalists, linguists, and artists. Notable members included the mathematician Gaspard Monge, the chemist Claude-Louis Berthollet, and Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, a zoologist who studied Egypt’s fauna. At the institute’s meeting in August 1798 (26 Fructidor, year VII), Bonaparte, who frequently attended, invited it “to take care of the writing of an almanac. [It] was to include the division of time according to the usage of the French, that of the Copts and that of the Muslims” (Thibaudeau, p. 307).

The volumes offer a concordance of the Egyptian and French calendars, listing five systems. They also contain astronomical tables, currency and postage rates, the division of Egypt into districts, and units of measure in Egypt and France, besides information on the floods of the Nile. Both works conclude with an exhaustive list of the members of Napoleon’s army, noting medical personnel, printers, finance administration, and members of the institute and Divan (Cairo’s council), among others.

Napoleon’s invasion of Egypt began in 1798, inspired by a desire to counteract Britain’s influence in the Middle East and to ‘liberate’ the country from Ottoman rule. He saw printing as a strategic necessity and established a press immediately after reaching Egypt.



104

2 works, quarto (220 × 160 mm), pp. 119, 1 [blank]; 1–58, [4], 61– 68, [2], 48. Stitched in contemporary paper wrappers, all edges uncut. Some old ink annotations to wrappers, recto and verso, a few patches of loss to wrappers, first work with faint tide mark to title, second work with minor ink burn to front wrapper and three leaves with pale staining: very good copies. ¶ Boustany 11; Geiss 7–8 and 17; not in Schnurrer. Antoine-Claire Thibaudeau, *Historie Générale Napoléon Bonaparte*, vol. 4, 1827.

£42,500 [178045]

104

TABLES pour réduire les poids du Kaire en poids du système de la République Française.											
TABLE I.				TABLE II.				TABLE III.			
Drach.	Gramm.	Gram.	Drachm.	Rottle de 144	Hect.	Hect.	Rottle de 144	Rottle de 168	Hect.	Hect.	Rottle de 168
1..	3,0884	1...	0,3238	1..	4,4473	1...	0,2249	1..	5,1885	1...	0,1927
2..	6,1767	2...	0,6476	2..	8,8946	2...	0,4497	2..	10,3770	2...	0,3855
3..	9,2651	3...	0,9714	3..	13,3419	3...	0,6746	3..	15,5655	3...	0,5782
4..	12,3535	4...	1,2952	4..	17,7892	4...	0,8994	4..	20,7540	4...	0,7709
5..	15,4418	5...	1,6190	5..	22,2365	5...	1,1243	5..	25,9424	5...	0,9637
6..	18,5302	6...	1,9428	6..	26,6838	6...	1,3492	6..	31,1309	6...	1,1564
7..	21,6186	7...	2,2666	7..	31,1311	7...	1,5740	7..	36,3194	7...	1,3491



105

105
NELSON, Horatio, Viscount Nelson (his copy) – PALLAS, Peter Simon. Travels through the Southern Provinces of the Russian Empire. London: James Ridgway, 1803

NELSON SEEKS INTELLIGENCE ON AN AMBIVALENT ALLY

Horatio Nelson's set, with his ink signature ("Nelson & Bronte") on the front free endpaper of volumes VI, VII, and VIII, and occasional marginal pencil marks. This is the first edition to be translated by Francis Blagdon, being volumes V-VIII in the publisher's *Modern Discoveries* series.

The review in the *Monthly Mirror* may have caught Nelson's eye, as it noted that "the abilities of Mr Blagdon are fully adequate to this important undertaking . . . We have no doubt that this publication will become extremely popular". Nelson had recently (April–June 1801) concluded a term as second-in-command Baltic Fleet, which, naturally, brought him into contact with Britain's Russian allies. In this theatre, Russia "did not share the maritime commercial interests of her Scandinavian clients: she sought control of the theatre, and a rapprochement, or worse, with France. The British had long recognised this strain in Russian policy. Consequently, Denmark, Prussia, and Sweden were coerced into following a Russian programme, which had at its heart the assertion of dominance over their countries, and the establishment of the Baltic as a Russian *mare clausum* – a consistent aim of Russian policy since the days of Peter the Great" (Lambert, p. 189).

For this journey through Russia, the German naturalist and traveller Peter Simon Pallas (1741–1811), accompanied by his wife and daughter and the artist C. G. H. Geissler, travelled down the Volga to Astrakhan and then through the Caucasus to the Crimea. His earlier, gruelling, six-year expedition through Siberia to the borders of China (1768–74) resulted in one of the most acclaimed contemporary accounts of those regions, *Travels into Siberia and Tartary*.

4 vols, duodecimo. With 22 engraved plates (2 folding). Uncut in original pale blue-grey boards, sometime neatly rebacked preserving the original labels. Housed in a custom leather-entry pale green cloth slipcase. Some

stripping of paper from boards of vols. II–IV, pale tidemark to back cover of Vol. III, inner hinges cracked but firm, that of Vol. IV holding on one cord at front, damp staining at beginning and end of Vol. II, general toning and dust marking, paper flaw to leaf H13 Vol. I (without loss), yet this remains a very good set. ♪ Cross D67 (for the Longman edition); Troelstra, p. 331. Andrew Lambert, *Nelson: Britannia's God of War*, 2005.

£15,000 **[178761]**

106
NORGAY, Tenzing. Signed business card. Darjeeling, West Bengal: 'Ghang-la', 1 Tonga Road, c.1960s



106

A rare example of the great mountaineer's business card, incorporating the iconic photo taken by Hillary on the summit of Everest. We acquired this example in Japan, and it was likely signed during Norgay's visits to the country in 1963 and 1964 at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Japanese Alpine Club.

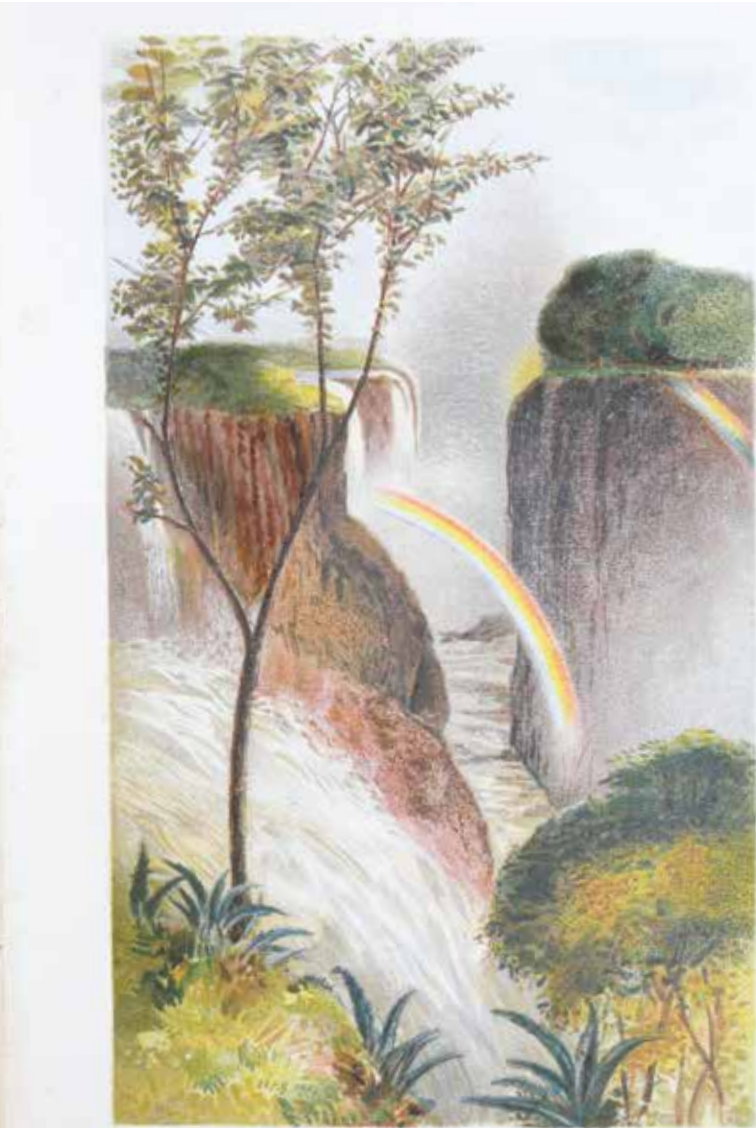
Rectangular card (87 × 53 mm), white top layer printed in blue, verso buff. Light foxing and marking, small nick: very good.

£950 **[182800]**

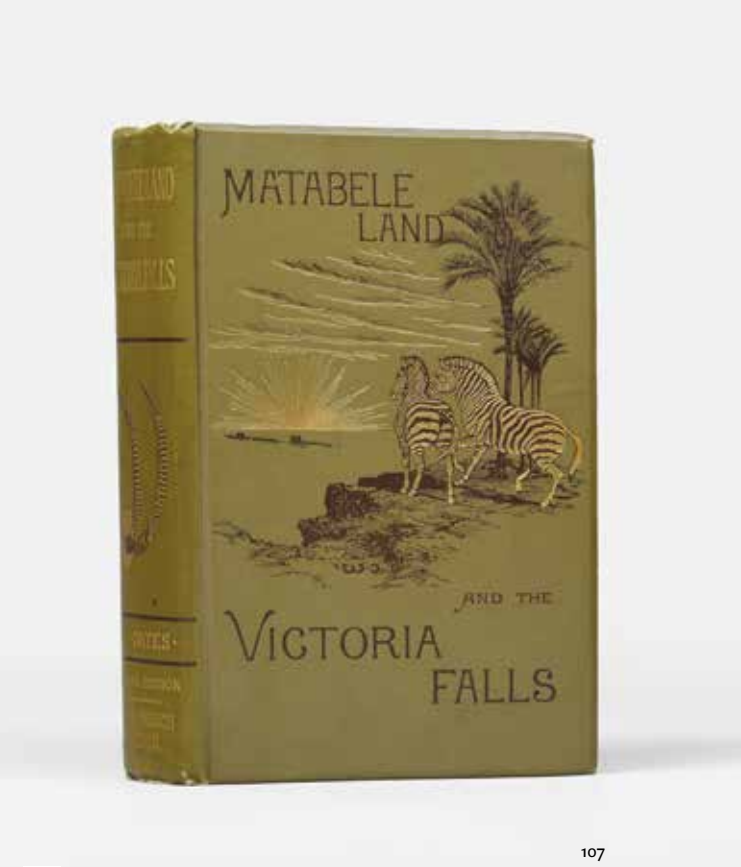
107
OATES, Frank; OATES, Charles George (ed.). Matabele Land and the Victoria Falls. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co., 1889

A FAMILY COPY

Second edition, expanded with new appendices and a preface. First published in 1881, this valuable account of Matabeleland and its flora and fauna is attractively illustrated from sketches and watercolour drawings by the author and his brother, William. This copy is from the libraries first of William and then later Robert Washington Oates, Frank's nephew.



107



107

Frank Oates (1840–1875), accompanied by William (1841–1896), sailed from Southampton to Natal on 5 March 1873, hoping to see the Zambezi and explore countries to the north to study geography and zoology. The brothers fitted out their expedition in Maritzburg and travelled through Transvaal and Bechuanaland, visiting the Tati district. William returned to England and Frank continued, spending some time "in the Matabele (Ndebele) country north of the Limpopo River. Three attempts to proceed were frustrated by the weather and the opposition of the local people" (ODNB). Finally, he arrived on the banks of the Zambezi in December and made large collections of natural history specimens. Sadly, Oates contracted a fever and died shortly thereafter, just 80 miles north of the Tati River. His letters and field notes were compiled and edited by his brother, Charles.

The new appendices are on ethnology, ornithology, herpetology, entomology, and botany.

Provenance: bookplates of William and Robert Oates (1874–1958) on the front endpapers; bookplate of Frank Oates posthumously pasted on the front flyleaf and an in memoriam bookplate on the half-title. Robert established the Oates Memorial Museum and Library, commemorating his uncle Frank and his cousin Lawrence "Titus" Oates, who tragically perished at a young age during the "Terra Nova" expedition.

Octavo. Stipple-engraved frontispiece of Oates on india paper, 6 chromolithographed plates, 14 lithographed natural history plates, all but one coloured, 2 wood-engraved plates and illustrations in the text, 4 folding maps ("Map of South Eastern Africa" bound at end with original wash colour); 2 additional illustrations of Oates's graves in England and Botswana pasted on p. 274; 8 pp. advertisements at end. Original moderate yellow-green cloth, lettered and decorated in brown and gilt, green surface-paper endpapers, edges uncut. Lower rear corner bumped, spine lightly rolled, very minor foxing to endpapers. An excellent copy. ♪ Czech, p. 210; Mendelssohn II, p. 112; Troelstra, p. 321.

£5,000 **[168856]**



108

108
PARKS, Fanny. Wanderings of a Pilgrim, in Search of the Picturesque. London: Pelham Richardson, 1850

“I SHALL NEVER BE CONTENT TO VEGETATE IN ENGLAND”
— A HANDSOMELY BOUND COPY

First edition of this lavishly produced account, beautifully illustrated with drawings by the author, her friends, and Indian

artists. Parks travelled up the Jumna River to Agra and up the Ganges to Fatehgarh, spending nearly a year visiting Cawnpore, Meerut, Delhi, and Landour in the Himalayas.

“Everywhere she went she sketched. She studied and noted every aspect of the peoples she met, and the plant, animal, and insect life she encountered, preserving with arsenical soap specimens for her renowned ‘cabinet of curiosities’, which also housed a heterogeneous assortment of interesting objects, especially Hindu figures. Her fluent Hindustani enabled her to penetrate Indian life, and she adopted some Indian customs, signing her writing and drawings in Persian script” (ODNB).

Parks prioritized making friends with the local Indian women, notably becoming close to Baiza Bai, a Scindia Maharani. “Such relationships enabled her to take part in marriage and other ceremonies normally barred to Europeans, and to gain first-hand understanding of Indian religious beliefs and practices, particularly Hinduism, in which she had a deep interest” (ODNB).

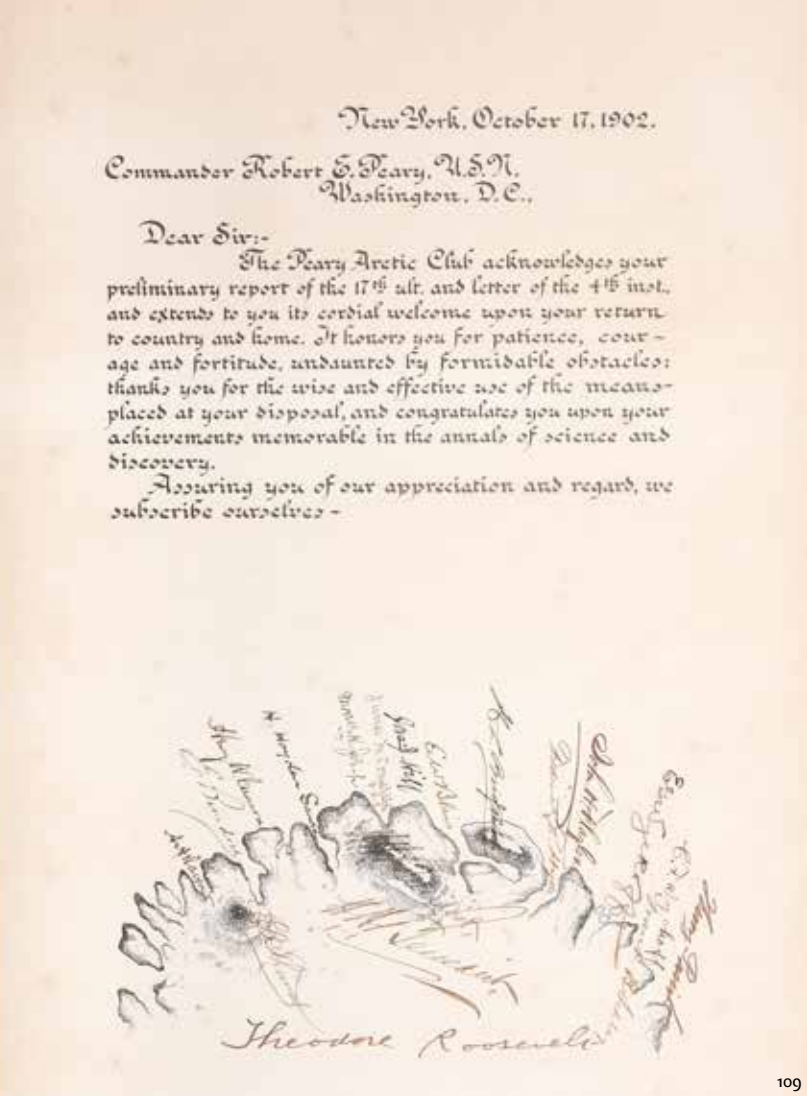
2 vols, large octavo (270 × 178 mm). Frontispiece in each volume, 47 plates (20 chromolithographed or hand-coloured, the rest lithographed, some tinted), folding lithographed panorama of the Himalayas bound at end of vol. II. Contemporary half vellum, flat spines elaborately gilt, twin red morocco labels, marbled boards, endpapers, and edges. From the collection of Nancy K. Boehm, bibliophile and president of the Grolier Club, two bookplates loosely inserted. Bindings refurbished, including labels, front inner hinge of vol. I just starting, sporadic foxing, some plates with tide marks (largely marginal), folding plate with minor repair to verso with Japanese tissue: a very good copy. ¶ Abbey Travel 476; Howgego II Ii; Mendelssohn III, pp. 630–1; Robinson, p. 218; Theakstone, p. 320.

£5,250 **[181856]**

109
PEARY, Robert E. Manuscript map of Pearyland, signed by Theodore Roosevelt and 17 members of the Peary Arctic Club. New York: 17 October 1902



108



109

“ABOVE ALL, WE, HIS FELLOW AMERICANS, ARE HIS DEBTORS”

A commemorative manuscript map of Peary Land, presented to Peary shortly after his return from the first North Pole expedition. He immortalized the patrons by naming geographic features for them, and each one has signed next to their respective location, including club president Morris K. Jesup and Theodore Roosevelt.

The American-based Peary Arctic Club was formed in 1897 to raise money and support for his expeditions. A year later, Peary set off on a four-year expedition in pursuit of the North Pole. Unsuccessful, he laid the groundwork for his future attempts, organizing sledding teams to set up food caches, while also losing eight toes. The club later funded the purchase of the steamship SS Roosevelt, which took Peary on his last and most controversial expedition to the Arctic. The signatories include Morris K. Jesup, after whom Greenland's northernmost point is named. The explorer Herbert L. Bridgman signs by Cape Bridgman, while the name of Henry White Cannon, treasurer, is found by Cape Cannon. Roosevelt signs over the Roosevelt Range, the most northerly of its kind on Earth.

Provenance: by descent to Robert E. Peary Jr, Peary's son (his sale, James D. Julia, 25–26 August 1994, lot 525); in private hands.

Bifolium, sheet size 430 × 564 mm, folded, text and map in ink on first page. Framed and glazed, wooden frame, 485 × 335 mm. Minor damp staining at foot, light toning and foxing, short split to centre; a few marks or small chips to frame. A very good copy.

£10,000 **[174368]**

110
PORTUGUESE TRADE WITH CHINA. Condiçoens com que se estabelece . . . Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galharado, Impressor da Real Meza Censoria, 1770

A REVEALING PORTUGUESE COMMERCIAL DOCUMENT

First edition of this seemingly unrecorded Portuguese prospectus for a new maritime shipping concern operating between Lisbon, Brazil, and China, issued amidst growing European challenges to Portugal's commercial position and one year before the Qing empire significantly loosened restrictions on overseas traders in Canton.

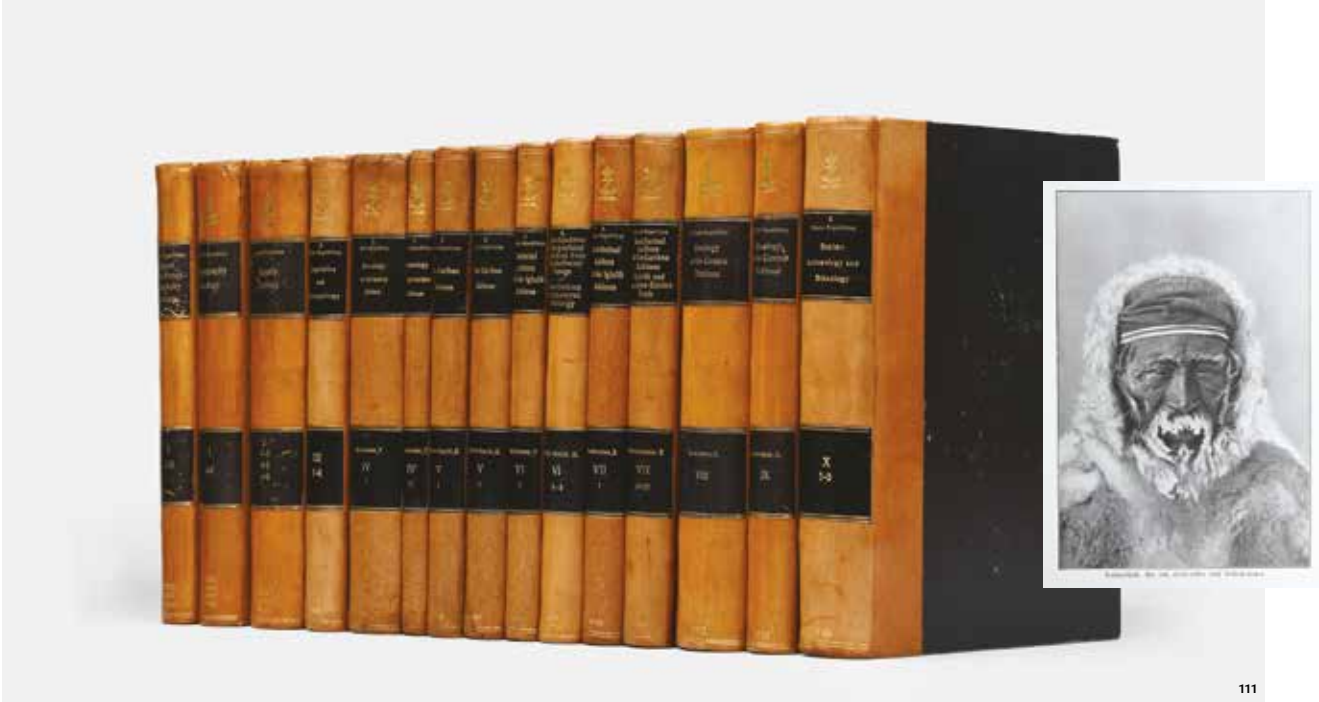
The document describes in 27 clauses the terms and operations of a new Portuguese company, which had been recently granted (by King Joseph I of Portugal) sea trade rights for 1771 between Rio de Janeiro, Macao, and Canton. It records that the company's ship will sail from Lisbon to Macao via Rio, as well as the names of its two founders (Joaquim Antonio Alberto and Florencio Teixeira de Azevedo) and the capital to be raised by stock issues. It appeals for new investors, specifies a docking period in Brazil for trading, and outlines the freight rates for Macao's residents wishing to ship items back to Portugal. In 1771, the Qing empire finally disbanded Canton's restrictive Cohong system, making the Chinese market more directly accessible to foreign traders. In the same year, the East India Company was permitted to begin operations in the city, challenging Portugal's trade routes. Canton offered Portugal a route to profits that could make up for Macao's decline as a commercial centre during the 18th century.

Folio pamphlet (311 × 220 mm), pp. 11. Elaborate woodcut vignette of Portuguese royal coat of arms on title page. Nineteenth-century string stab stitching, edges uncut. Title page dated “8 de Nov de 1770” in a neat contemporary hand, additional contemporary annotation – “justo” – on p. 4. Pages bright with a little toning at margins, small stabbed perforation at gutter throughout, affecting one letter on p. 4. A near-fine copy.

£3,250 **[154306]**



110



111

111
RASMUSSEN, Knud. Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921–24. Copenhagen: Gyldendal, 1927–52

“THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FIFTH THULE EXPEDITION FOR COMPARATIVE ETHNOLOGY CAN HARDLY BE UNDERESTIMATED”

First edition. The Fifth Thule Expedition became the best-known and most significant of the seven undertaken by Rasmussen between 1912 and 1933. The findings document Inuit culture across Canada as far as Siberia, demonstrating a commonality in traditions and world-view among indigenous peoples across the Arctic.

Knud Johan Victor Rasmussen (1879–1933) was a Greenlandic-Danish polar explorer and anthropologist, famed for being the first European to cross the north-west passage with a dog sled. On the expedition, Rasmussen was accompanied by the explorer Peter Freuchen, ethnographer Kaj Birket-Smith, archaeologist Therkel Mathiassen, interpreter Jacob Olsen, and a group of Greenlanders whose practical knowledge was vital for the success of the trip. By crossing the entire north-west passage from Eastern Canada to Eastern Russia, Rasmussen collected invaluable intangible cultural heritage along the way. He also made his mark on the Arctic landscape with Rasmussen Cape in Greenland and present-day Nunavut, the Rasmussen Basin. The other members also made important contributions. Mathiassen made archaeological excavations at Najuan, an old settlement in Repulse Bay. Birket-Smith and Olsen collected ethnographical specimens from the coastal Inuit south of Chesterfield Inlet and made a study of the Chipewyan Indians around Churchill. The group also maintained meticulous meteorological and geographical observations, and accumulated an extensive collection of botanical and zoological specimens.

Provenance: from the Danish Marinens Bibliotek (MAB), with their armorial gilt stamp to spines, typescript note on each front pastedown, and non-invasive ink stamps throughout.

10 vols bound in 15 (271 × 180 mm). With 327 half-tone plates, 47 maps (17 folding and 2 double-page), folding table, illustrations in text. Contemporary Danish half sheep, flat spines with black morocco labels, armorial gilt stamp to heads of Marinens Bibliotek (Marine Library of Denmark), black cloth boards, vellum tips, grey endpapers, speckled edges. Occasional repairs, minor rubbing and marks to cloth. Very good. ♣ Arctic Bibliography 17665; Books on Ice 8.10.

£9,500 [159645]

112
ROBINSON, Herbert J. Manuscript diary of the Omdurman campaign, 31 July – 9 September 1898. Together with Robinson’s service record, 1894–1905, and a recent transcription of the diary. Egypt and Sudan: 1898

“I HOPE I SHALL NEVER BE IN SUCH A THING AGAIN”

A 21st Lancer’s descriptive and sometimes graphic diary of the decisive Battle of Omdurman and his participation in one of the British Army’s last full-scale cavalry charges. The charge is also famous for the involvement of Winston Churchill.

Herbert Robinson (b. 1875) enlisted in the Medical Services Corps in 1894 but transferred later the same year into the 21st Hussars (from 1897, the 21st Lancers). He served in India and Egypt, earning the Queen’s Sudan Medal, and was promoted to sergeant in 1905. Written in a hasty pencilled hand, the diary commences on 31 July 1898, Robinson enjoying “bags of bully beef but the tea a bit off colour.” Travelling by boat to Wadi Halfa, the men are in good cheer, singing and admiring the scenery, but also thinking of what is ahead. He describes troop movements in preparation for the march and declining morale as the sun and the toil take their toll. Horses and men are underfed, and everything is covered with dirt. By 28 August, Robinson and his comrades are on full alert for an enemy attack at any time of day or night.

His description of the battle and the charge is a valuable historical source. “Friday 2nd Sept. Up early and went out and



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found them advancing. As I write this the artillery have opened fire now the battle is raging. Maxim guns artillery and infantry dropping them like rotten sheep in hundreds . . . We got the order to charge and then we charged them in a trench. They were about 10 to 1. A terrible thing. I hope I shall never be in such a thing again. It was awful to see the poor fellows lying mangled on the ground, some with the tops of their heads cut off and others with great wounds. An awful sight, fellows laughing and talking this morning and now laying on the desert stiff.” Unlike the bullish Churchill, Robinson has no desire for a repeat performance: “It is the talk everywhere that charge. Someone said like Balaclava. It was no mistake a dreadful thing and all who escaped ought to thank God for their lives.”

Together, 3 items. Diary: Original black roan over card covers, edges red, 34 leaves completely filled in pencil. Service record: 2 army-issue ledgers, each 22 pp., stitched into leather wallet binding as issued, fixed with buckle. With recent manuscript transcription of whole diary, 28 leaves, each neatly filled one side only, fixed top-left. Diary worn from field use, first leaf now loosely inserted, manuscript faded and marked in places but readable under good light, service record rubbed and browned, tear to cover of first ledger: a very good grouping, enhanced by the recent transcription.

£4,750 [156412]

113
ROCKHILL, William Woodville. Diary of a Journey Through Mongolia and Tibet in 1891 and 1892. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, 1894

ONE OF TWO EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED COPIES

First edition, a superbly extra-illustrated presentation copy, inscribed by the author on the title page, “William Hallett Phillips, from his fellow crank, W. W. Rockhill.” Bound in are 58 original photographs from the expedition, a sheet of Tibetan script likely in Rockhill’s hand, and an autograph note signed on Department of State letterhead, in which he explains the meaning of the script.

The first American to learn Tibetan, Rockhill (1854–1914) held a string of diplomatic posts in Beijing and Korea and as Assistant Secretary of State in Washington, DC. “Rockhill’s fame rests on his diplomatic career, but he was first and always a dedicated, pioneering, and prolific Orientalist . . . Rockhill was one of a handful of Westerners to penetrate Tibet and Mongolia, and in 1908 he was honoured by having several long conversations with the Dalai Lama, who sought the American’s advice on his delicate relationship with the Manchu Court and Tibet’s future” (ANB).



113 Water wheel on bank of Yellow river

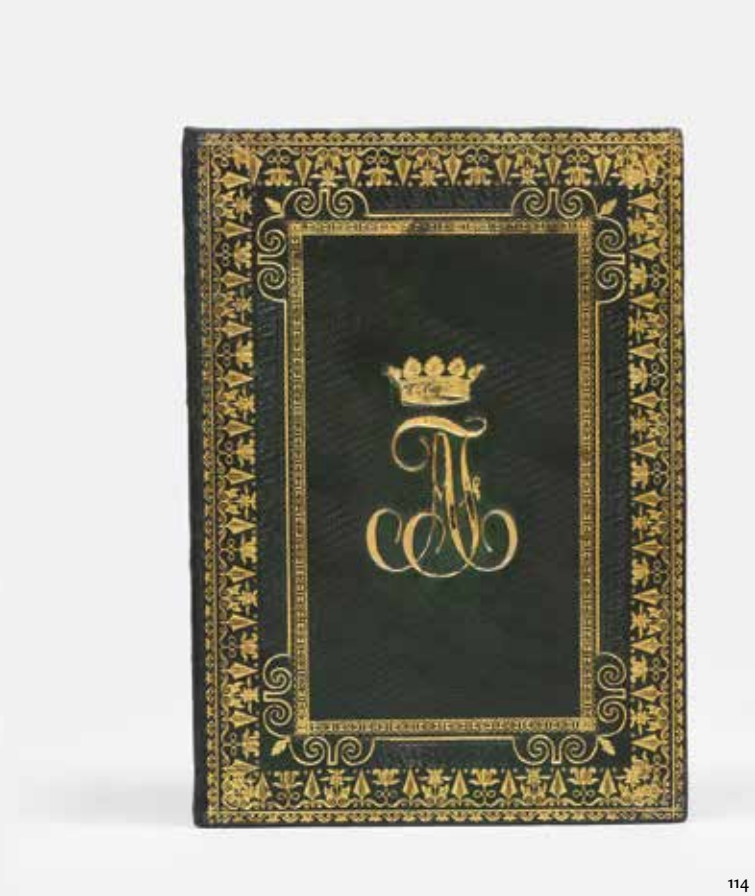
Rockhill took many photographs during his expedition and donated the images to the Smithsonian. The 58 original prints included here are mounted to correspond to the narrative and several are explicitly referenced in the text. The first image, a collotype photograph of the author in Tibet, is presented as a tissue-guarded frontispiece and is inscribed beneath (“Very sincerely your friend, W. W. Rockhill”). The remaining 57 photographs (9 albumen, 48 platinum), all captioned in a neat hand, document views, residents, and architecture encountered. The recipient of this copy was a lawyer based in Washington, DC, and a leading voice in the 19th-century US national park and conservation movement. A confidant of Henry Adams, Phillips (1853–1897) used his political connections to protect Yellowstone from poaching and railway development. A contemporary pencilled note on the first blank states that this is one of two specially bound extra-illustrated copies, the other reserved for the author. Rockhill has made a correction to the text on page 115.

Octavo (240 × 155 mm). With 27 plates (including 15 collotypes from photographs by author), large folding map with routes in colour. Bound for presentation by Pawson & Nicholson in contemporary purple half sheep, raised bands, spine lettered direct, compartments with gilt rectangles each encompassing two gilt sprigs, marbled sides and endpapers, top edge gilt, others untrimmed, red and green silk bookmark. Spine sunned, extremities lightly worn, a little staining on p. 201: a near-fine copy.

£8,500 [180492]



113



114

114
ROME GUIDEBOOK. Mirabilia Romae. [Sant’Orso: Giovanni de Reno, c.1475]

ONE OF THE EARLIEST OBTAINABLE EDITIONS

A rare incunable edition of the earliest European printed guidebook, a geographically arranged inventory of the “unmissable” monuments and sites of Rome. This copy was handsomely bound in green morocco for the library of Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, first Duke of Genoa, with his coat of arms and initials in gilt on the covers.

Dubbed by PMM the “Renaissance Baedeker”, *Mirabilia Romae* (“The marvels of Rome”) was composed about 1140–50 by an anonymous writer – sometimes identified as Benedict, Canon of St Peter’s – as a guide for pilgrims. First printed in the early 1470s, it was reprinted multiple times over the following century and translated into Italian, English, Spanish, and German. The great popularity of this work during the Renaissance illustrates a new awareness of the significance of ancient Roman remains and “was instrumental in preserving some of them. The *Memorabilia* is a valuable source for our knowledge of what remained and attracted notice in medieval Rome. One of its pleasant side-effects was the beginning of measures for the ‘protection of ancient monuments’ – such as Trajan’s column – as the Roman authorities realized their importance for tourism” (PMM).

This is one of the earliest known editions. ISTC lists eight editions conjecturally printed in the 1470s, of which all except the edition printed at Treviso by Gerardus de Lisa, de Flandria, 12 April 1475, is without a specified date or place. All are exceedingly rare, and only two of the eight editions have appeared in commerce in modern times. ISTC counts 13 institutions holding this edition.

Provenance: Prince Ferdinando Maria Alberto of Savoy (1822–1855). He owned a substantial library, mostly focused on military books. In addition to the supralibros, this copy has the prince’s



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ownership label, shelf label, and faded library stamp; early 20th-century bookplate of a member of the Asinari di Rossillon family of Bernezzo, likely Giuseppe Mario (1878–1943), marquis of Bernezzo.

Quarto (195 × 138 mm): [a8]; 8 leaves, unnumbered. Roman type 97R, 28 lines per page. Watermark: scale in a circle. Mid 19th-century green morocco, elaborate gilt and blind floral frames to covers, gilt monogram “AF” and crest of the Duke of Genoa and Prince of Savoy Ferdinando Alberto di Savoia-Carignano (1822–1855) in center of front and rear covers respectively, board edges tooled in gilt, pink endpapers, edges gilt. Housed in a custom green cloth solander box. Recased and refurbished, including discreet repair at spine ends and one corner, gilt retouched, peripheral browning to endpapers from binder’s paste, contents lightly foxed. A very good copy, attractively bound. J BMC VII.1027; Goff Suppl. M591a; GW M23540; ISTC im00590600. Richard Krautheimer, *Rome: Profile of a City*, 2000. See *Printing and the Mind of Man* 12.

£60,000 [171568]

115
ROUTH, Guy Montgomery. Ordnance N. & S. Persia 1918. Part I: Ordnance Dunsterforce 1918; Part II: Ordnance South Persia 1918. [Naini Tal: privately printed, 1936]

“I WAS ABLE TO VISUALIZE THE CURE FOR MANY OF THE ANXIETIES NOW THREATENING TO OVERWHELM THE HOPELESSLY INADEQUATE STAFF”

First edition of this scarce, minutely detailed account of two important and underreported campaigns to protect British interests from German influence in Persia and Afghanistan, written by an intelligent and observant officer. We have traced a single institutional copy only (Imperial War Museum).

Commissioned into the Royal Garrison Artillery in 1900, Colonel Routh (1882–1962) subsequently served in India, transferring to the Indian Ordnance Department in 1908. He

served in East Africa, 1914–16, Mesopotamia, 1916–18, and, in the final months of the war, as Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services for “Dunsterforce” and the South Persia Field Force. His distinguished military career in India ended on his retirement in 1936. Fluent in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu, he was an active member of the Royal Central Asian Society.

These two parts belong to Routh’s *War Memoirs of Eastern Campaigns*, a multi-volume, continuously paginated series also covering his service in East Africa, Mesopotamia, and Waziristan. In the first, concerning Dunsterforce, Routh analyses the inception of the campaign and comments on Dunsterville and his staff. In his narrative of operations, an appealing 20-page section, “Circumstances leading up to the appointment of D.A.D.O.S.,” describes his work in Persia with the intelligence officer Gerard Leachman, Sir Arnold Wilson, and Gertrude Bell. “It was one of Miss Bell’s foibles to despise the shallow soldier in his superficial outlook on life” (p. 327).

Part II, on South Persia, covers September–October 1918, when the two brigades at Bushire were organized to open a cart road to Shiraz on the Central Persian Plateau. Routh recounts the ordnance situation on his arrival and provides extracts from his diary and other materials.

Octavo (239 × 157 mm). With 3 mounted folding mimeographed maps (2 with hand colouring), tipped-in letterpress form for local purchase of stores; tables in text. Original brown cloth, recently rebaked and re-cornered in dark half calf, front board with title in gilt on red label, cream endpapers. Binding a little rubbed and marked, contents toned, one map and first and last leaves with a little browning: very good.

£3,500 [167956]

116
RUSSELL, Thomas Wentworth. Egyptian Government. Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau. Annual Report for the Year 1929. Cairo: Government Press, 1930

THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR ON DRUGS IN EGYPT

First edition of the first report of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau. Russell Pasha was a driving force in combating the



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116

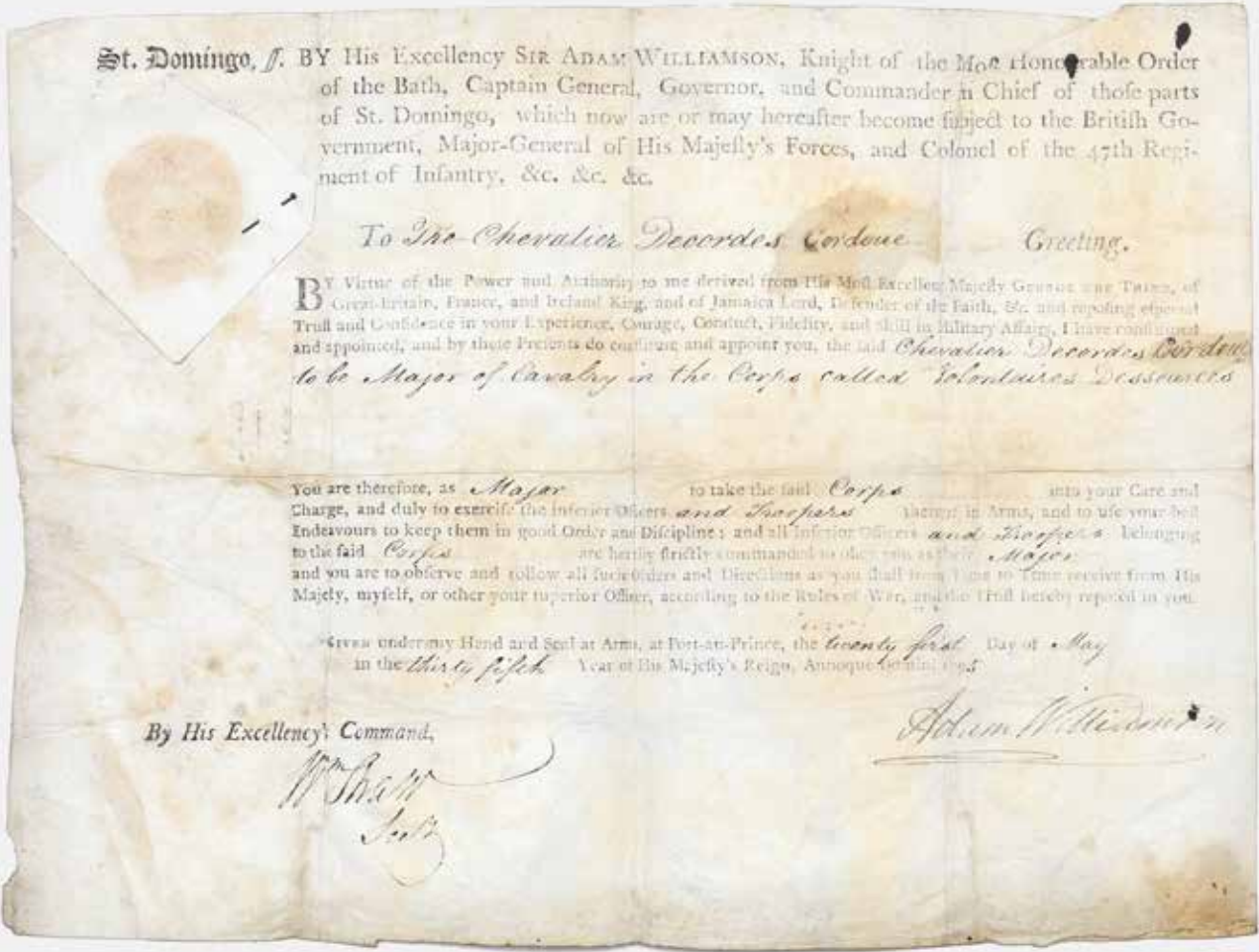
international drug trade across Europe in the inter-war period. There is only one copy listed on WorldCat, as part of a full run held at the UN, Geneva.

Russell (1879–1954) formed the CNIB in 1929, after presenting evidence to the British prime minister that as many as half of the 14 million people in Egypt were addicted to drugs. Its goals were to trace the source of imported narcotics, report the facts to the League of Nations, prosecute European traffickers, and skyrocket the price of drugs in Egypt beyond the means of the average person. Their first early success was the capture of an Armenian named Zakarian, whose confession allowed Russell to eventually locate and shut down two factories in Switzerland and France.

This volume recalls the earliest stages of the CNIB’s operations, including the crucial arrest of Zakarian. It explores the sources of hashish in Syria and heroin in Constantinople, as well as the situation in Alexandria, Russell pinpointing the city as the main gateway for drugs into Egypt. The illustrations show the tricks used by traffickers of the period, including a hat rack with concealed compartments for hiding drugs and a table with a secret drawer.

Quarto. With 18 half-tone photographic plates, folding graph, tables in text; text in English and French. Original pink printed wrappers, wire-stitched as issued. Foreign and Commonwealth Office library slip tipped to title, shelf-marks to front wrapper and title, “Foreign Office” stamped to both wrappers in black, purple withdrawal stamp to front wrapper verso, sometime hole-punched top left. Wrappers restored and contents glued back in to wrappers, closed tear to title sometime repaired, light creasing and scuffing: a very good copy.

£3,500 [173033]



118

SACKVILLE-WEST, Vita. Passenger To Teheran. London: The Hogarth Press, 1926

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper to her typist: “For Mrs Candy with gratitude from the author. Xmas 1926”. A reproduction of a painting of the author by William Strang is tipped in before the half-title page and signed by the author.

Sackville-West’s husband, Harold Nicolson, had been sent by the Foreign Office to Persia in October 1925 as counsellor of legation. He had initially invited his wife to join him that year, but Sackville-West refused at the time. However, in January 1926 she decided to join him and began her journey from London Victoria. From there she travelled to “the coast of Crete, Egypt, Iraq and then to Persia. She greatly enjoyed her visit, and on April 25, 1926, attended the coronation of Reza Shah Pahlavi (1878–1944), originally known as Reza Savad-Koochi, a charismatic officer who had served in the Persian Cossack Brigade and was appointed monarch” (Haghshenas, p. 4).

Octavo. Frontispiece, 31 half-tone plates. Original marbled brown and black cloth, spine lettered in gilt. Spine ends bumped, with slight fraying, scattered fading to cloth, half-title and plates at pp. 33/4 and 47/8 sometime tipped back in: a very good copy. ¶ Not in Robinson. See Leila Haghshenas,

“Reinventing and shifting lines in Vita Sackville-West’s Passenger to Teheran (1926)”, *Shifting Lines in Travel Writing* / 2. (In)consolation in Contemporary British and Postcolonial Literature, vol. 22, no. 1, 2024.

£1,250

[178191]



117

SAINT-DOMINGUE. Commission document signed by Governor Sir Adam Williamson. Port-au-Prince: 21 May 1795

“WILLIAMSON BOLDLY THRUST THE RIGHT HAND OF ENGLAND INTO THIS HORNET’S NEST”

A rare military commission, issued a few months after the capture of Port-au-Prince and only a few days before the recently appointed Sir Adam Williamson arrived in the city. The document appoints the Chevalier Decordes Cordoue a major of cavalry in the “Volontaires Dessources”, one of the forces raised by the British to defend the increasingly strained military occupation.

Following the Battle of Port-Républicain, the task of leading the British in Saint-Domingue fell to Williamson (1736–1798), who had spent the past four years administering Jamaica and had first dispatched British troops to the island in 1793 (“Williamson boldly thrust the right hand of England into this hornet’s nest” – Fortescue, p. 330). After his arrival, he “had to implement an experiment in what later became crown colony government. Reintroducing civil administration into a society torn apart by the French Revolution proved a delicate task. Although Williamson generally had a good word for everyone, his favouring of radical Anglophile colonists over conservative émigrés from France was received badly in Whitehall. The occupation, moreover, became notorious for military losses and escalating costs” (ODNB). British troops withdrew in 1798, the cost of colonialism too high to bear.

Based in St Marc, Colonel Dessources’s corps (black soldiers lead by white officers) fought with distinction at Morne l’Hopital (1796), Riviere Froide (1797, and Tiberun (1798). As the war progressed, its ranks were increasingly composed of press-ganged slaves.

Printed document on single parchment sheet (253 × 340 mm), completed in a secretarial hand, signed by Williamson and his secretary (William Shaw) at the foot, wax seal covered with old slip of paper fixed with pin. Browning and staining, as expected, creases from old folds, wax seal flaked away, leaving only brown shadow: very good. ¶ John Fortescue, *History of the British Army*, Vol. IV, Part 1, 1906.

£2,500

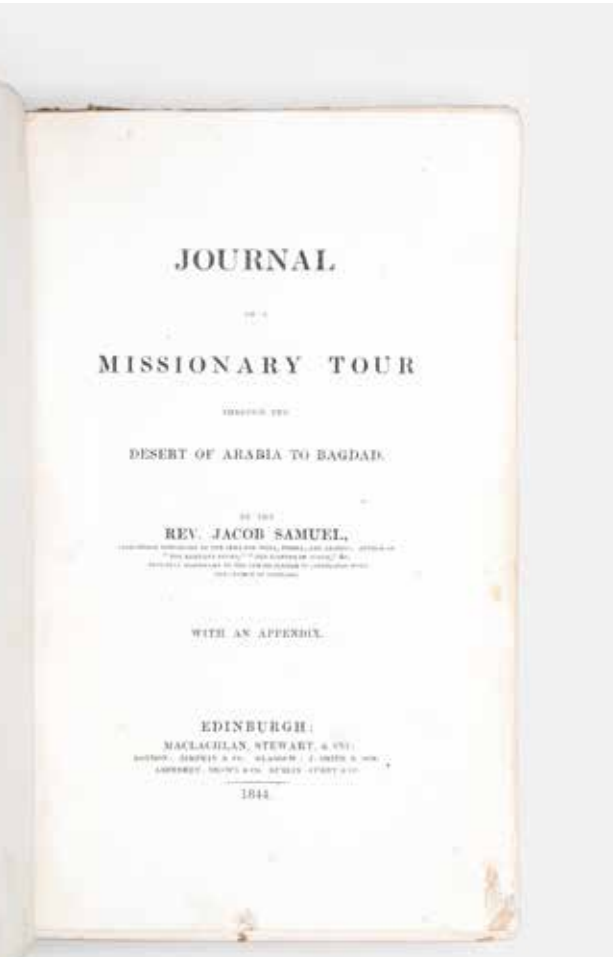
[155499]

SAMUEL, Jacob. Journal of a Missionary Tour Through the Desert of Arabia to Baghdad. With an Appendix. Edinburgh: Maclachlan, Stewart, & Co. [& other publishers in Britain,] 1844

“MY HEART BEING FULLY SET UPON CARRYING THE GOSPEL INTO ARABIA”

First edition. This scarce travel narrative takes in Muscat, Bandur Abbas, Jerusalem, and Bushire, describing the commerce of Arabia, difficulties with a troublesome German guide in Muscat, and encounters with Bedouin women. A Jewish convert to Christianity, Samuel travelled eastwards in 1835 in search of isolated Jewish communities, here commenting extensively on their culture and customs and his Jerusalem experiences.

“He was exceptional in successfully mobilising support in Scotland and amongst the British military establishment in Bombay and Poona for his missionary ministry in India, Persia and Arabia. As a non-European, he was not viewed as a serious threat to Islam; his pertinacious, enthusiastic Bible distribution and evangelism impinged on his audiences, sometimes alarmingly



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on Muslims, while for Jews it was generally perceived disarmingly, though sometimes encouragingly when there was danger of intervention by rabbis or the public authorities. On the whole, Jacob Samuel’s Bible distribution and preaching appears to have been more successful with isolated Jewish communities, cut off as they were from the wider western world, than with their populous urban centres” (O’Flynn, p. 865). On his return, he was appointed the Persian representative of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Copies are today scarce in commerce, the last traced appearing in 2016. This reflects the brevity of the subscribers list, which names only 35 individuals, predominantly women, taking 48 copies. Of these, the most (four) were taken by Lady Maxwell of Calderwood, resident at 6 Royal Circus, Edinburgh, part of a family with impressive military and travel credentials.

Octavo. Original purple cloth, spine lettered in gilt, spine and boards stamped in blind, yellow coated endpapers, edges untrimmed. Contemporary gift inscription to John Taylor, resident of Forfar, Scotland, on front free endpaper; old bookseller notations on endpapers. Spine and edges of boards sunned, spine ends fraying, the odd mark internally: very good. ¶ Thomas O’Flynn, *The Western Christian Presence in the Russias and Qājār Persia, c.1760–c.1870*, 2017.

£9,000

[182002]

SCHOMBURGK, Robert Hermann, & Charles Bentley. Twelve Views in the Interior of Guiana. London: Ackermann and Co., 1840–41

RARE PROOF COPY OF THIS SUPERB WORK

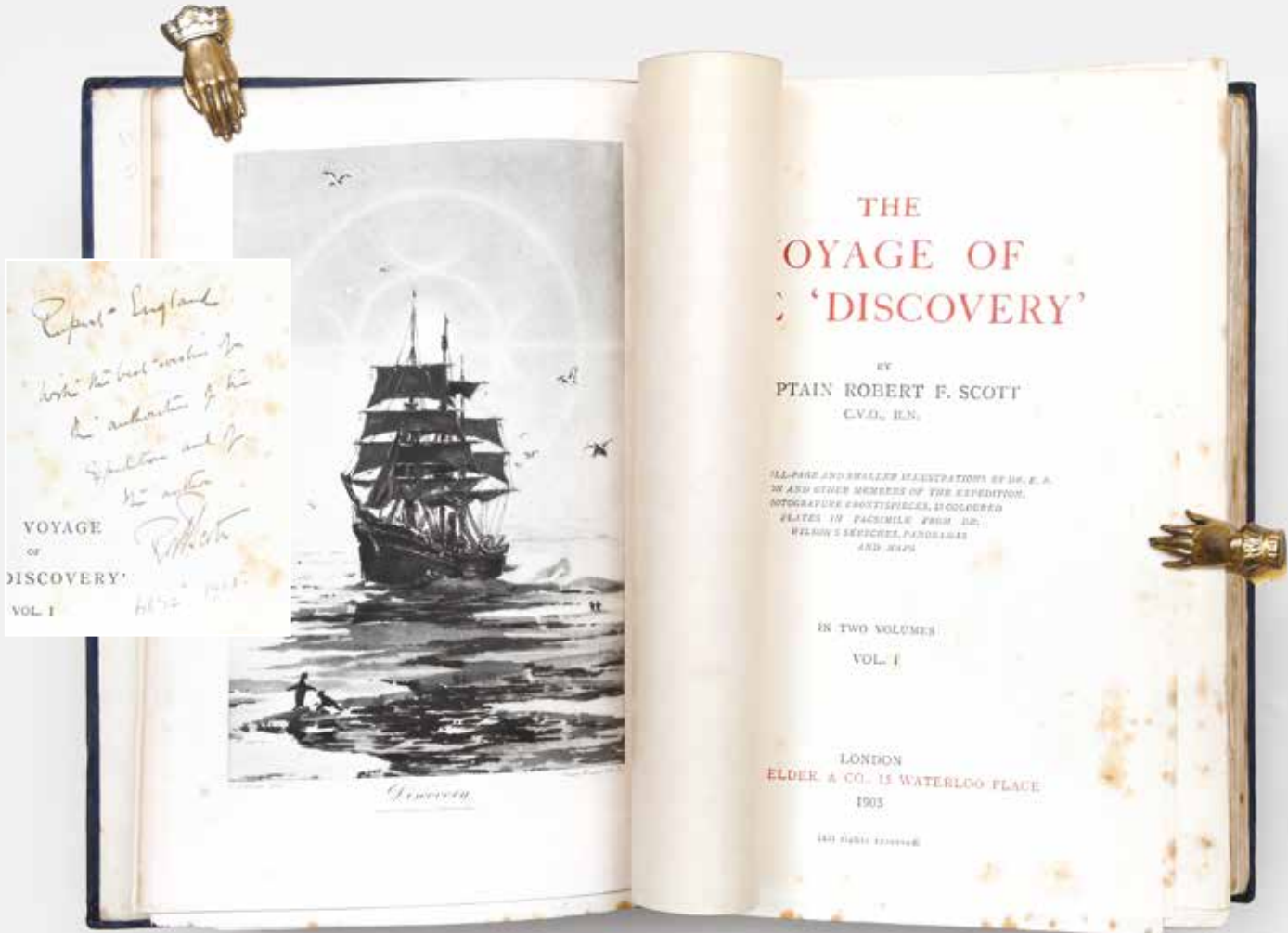
First and only edition, this copy designated “proof copy” at the head of the title page. This beautiful suite of plates introduced the landscape and peoples of the newly consolidated territory of British Guiana to a Western audience. They were sketched by the expedition draughtsman, James Morrison, under Schomburgk’s instruction, and finalized and prepared as lithographs by Charles Bentley in London.

Shortly after the merging of Stabroek, Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo into British Guiana in 1831, the Royal Geographical Society sent Schomburgk (1804–1865) to survey the borders and people of the new colony. During his expedition (1835–39), he documented many unvisited regions and discovered a number of new species of flora, including the *Schomburgkia* orchid and the giant water lily *Victoria regia* (now renamed *Victoria amazonica*, which is pictured on the title page). He was the first European to reach the sources of the Essequibo River and helped to debunk the legends of El Dorado and Lake Parime, theorizing that they arose from the misidentification of seasonal flooding in the Rupununi Savannah.

Twelve Views was issued (as per Abbey’s copy) in stiff wrappers and was available to subscribers at £2.12s. 6d. uncoloured and 4 guineas coloured. The distinguished Maltese lithographer Maxim Gauci executed several plates, including the title page. Proof copies may have been produced to entice subscribers, as this example does not include the list of their names.

When published, the subscribers list numbered 373 individuals taking 396 copies, of which 346 were for the hand-coloured version. Alexander von Humboldt and Lady Jane Franklin, her address given as “Van Diemen’s Land”, took coloured copies, as did the gardener and architect Joseph Paxton, whose patron was the Duke of Devonshire. Ten copies, more than anyone else, were taken by the Scottish cotton and sugar planter George Laing, who used enslaved labour on his Guyanese plantations.

Folio. Hand-coloured additional lithograph title by Maxim Gauci after Charles Bentley, 12 hand-coloured lithographed plates by G. Barnard (7), M. Gauci (3), and Coke Smyth (2), engraved map with route marked in red, dedication leaf with arms printed in gilt, illustrations in text. Contemporary dark green combed cloth, sometime neatly rebacked, gilt title within ornamental floral frame to front cover, pale yellow endpapers.



Issued without the list of subscribers. Binding refurbished, minor abrasions to cloth, some foxing, a few plates with light dust soiling or minor tears to margins, “Pure-Piapa” plate reattached and with small remnants of old tape on verso at the gutter, plates bright: a very good copy. ♣ Abbey 720; Howgego II S12; Sabin 77796; Tooley 447.

£8,000

[177089]

SCOTT, Robert Falcon. The Voyage of the “Discovery”. London: Smith, Elder, & Co., 1905

PRESENTED TO THE FIRST OFFICER OF THE RELIEF SHIP MORNING

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed by Scott on the half-title of Volume I: “Rupert England, with the best wishes of the authorities of this Expedition and of the Author, R. F. Scett, Oct. 12th, 1905”.

The recipient, Rupert George A. England (1878–1942), served on the steam yacht *Morning*, which made two voyages between 1902 and 1904 to restock Scott’s expedition. A famished Scott notes in a diary entry from February 9: “Today England, Evans and nine men came from the ‘Morning’, bringing us a fresh load of papers and some more luxuries, especially potatoes. At present I feel that if I had the power of poetic expression I should write an ode to the potato” (Scott, Vol. II, p. 165). Mount England, part of the Gonville

and Caius Range in Victoria Land, is named for him. He served as the captain of *Nimrod* on Shackleton’s British Antarctic Expedition (1907–9). The two fell out over the arrangements for wintering at Cape Royds and the stores, leading Shackleton to demand England’s resignation. Though never returning to the great southern continent, England served as President of the Antarctic Club in 1934.

The *Voyage of the “Discovery”* is Scott’s official narrative of his first Antarctic expedition, the first scientific expedition to pass two consecutive winters at a high latitude in Antarctica and make the first extensive land journeys into the interior of the continent.

2 vols, large octavo. Photogravure frontispieces by Emery Walker (*Discovery* in vol. I, portrait of Scott in vol. II), 12 colour plates (on 11 sheets), 166 half-tone plates, 5 double-page panoramas, 5 maps (one double-page and 2 folding in end pockets). Errata slip tipped in on front pastedown of Vol. I. Original prospectus loosely inserted. Original dark blue fine vertical-ribbed cloth, titles gilt to spines, gilt embossed medallions to front boards (reverse and obverse of the medal struck by RGS), top edges gilt, others untrimmed. Captain Richard Campbell (1933–2023), with his bookplates. Campbell specialized in Hydrographic Surveying, serving in Antarctica and the Falkland Islands. Relined, spines and joints repaired, spines with cockling and rubbing, foxing and marking internally, one folding map browned: just about very good. ♣ Books on Ice 6.6; Rosove 286 A1; Spence 1050; Taurus 41.

£12,500

[180265]



122
SECOND ANGLO-BOER WAR. Sketch book. South Africa: 1899–1902

A UNIQUE SNAPSHOT OF BOER WAR CAPE TOWN

An accomplished series of pen-and-ink and watercolour sketches – landscapes and social and military subjects – covering many aspects of life, both high and low, in Cape Town during the conflict, including depictions of indigenous people, Malays, and Boers. These attractive sketches in an unusual and flamboyant style seem professional and illustrative rather than “fine art” and are captioned in a decorative and well-formed hand. The artist may well have been a working illustrator: his captions are certainly in the manner used by such periodicals as the *Black & White* and the *Graphic*, and the style is that employed for lightly “humoresque” reportage. The captioning reveals him to be probably British but



possibly American – he makes references to the British soldier as “Tommy” and refers to “Australian and Canadian” troops. The album opens with a bird’s eye view of Cape Town from Leeuwen Street and is followed by three military subjects. Of the dozen appealing watercolours, five are landscapes and the remainder portraits, except for “On the Terrace, Dix’s”, which shows a well-to-do trio seated at a table at Dix’s Café, the place to be seen in fin de siècle Cape Town. Particularly striking is the nicely rendered full-length portrait of a young black woman entitled “The girl aint coloured, she was born that way”. This is much more of a likeness than a “type” and is echoed to some extent in the preceding image, “Tommy’s substitute for Maria”, which shows a British soldier conversing with two well-dressed black women. Local scenes include several images of refugees from the fighting, a nicely rendered portrait of a smartly dressed Indian trader, drunks on Bree Street, and “doppers”, members of the Reformed Churches in South Africa. “Ricksha” is a spirited sketch showing a young Zulu rickshaw-puller, fancifully dressed and adorned with horns and wings – an outfit intended to attract custom and often seen in tourist album photographs into the 20th century – pulling a fashionably dressed lady. A full list of the sketches is available.

Landscape octavo (145 × 245 mm). With 39 original pen-and-ink drawings and 12 watercolours of scenes and people. Contemporary dark brown hard-grain morocco, gilt lettered “Sketch Book” on front cover within border of gilt paired fillets, gilt milled edge roll, gold-veined Double Marble pattern endpapers. Custom brown quarter morocco solander box. Some abrasions to covers, a few pale stains to back cover, inner hinges cracked but firm, expert repairs to edges of first 8 leaves, general toning and finger soiling. Overall in very good condition.

£10,000 [182470]

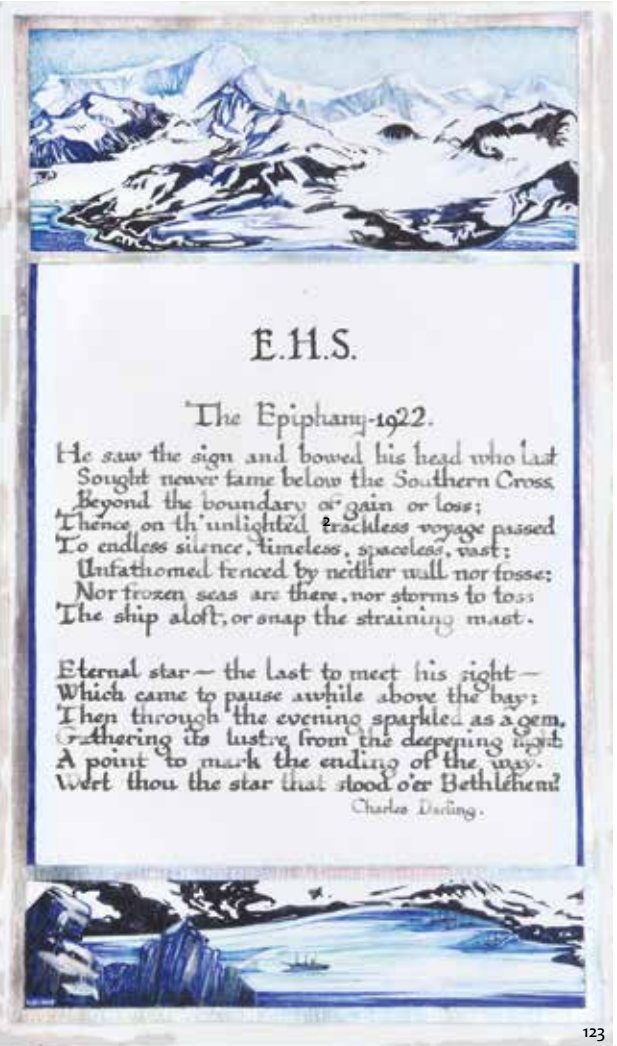
123
SHACKLETON, Ernest H. – DARLING, Charles. E.H.S. The Epiphany – 1922. [Great Britain: c.1922]

“ETERNAL STAR – THE LAST TO MEET HIS SIGHT”

An atmospherically illuminated poem, written as a tribute to Shackleton after his death and kept in the Shackleton family for over 65 years. The Shackleton-Rowett Expedition (1921–2), Shackleton’s fourth and the last of the heroic age, set out with the goal of circumnavigating Antarctica. When Quest reached Rio de Janeiro,

Shackleton’s health started declining. The ship reached Grytviken, South Georgia, in January 1922, where Shackleton suffered a fatal heart attack. He was laid to rest alongside the whalers in the Norwegian cemetery, facing south rather than the traditional east, in recognition of his lifelong Antarctic aspirations. The Epiphany was written by the elusive Charles Darling, and it was published in *The Times* in the same year. Darling was enamoured with the last words written by Shackleton the day before he died and incorporated them: “In the darkening twilight I saw a lone star hover. Gem-like above the bay”. The illuminator, who signs himself “Hodge”, was perhaps the Australian Alfred James Hodgeman (1885–1964), a member of the Australian Antarctic Expedition (1911–1914) under Douglas Mawson. Provenance: the illuminated poem remained in the possession of the Shackleton family until 2001, when it was sold at Christie’s (“Polar Sale including the Shackleton Collection”, 25 September 2001, Lot 115). Manuscript poem on vellum framed by two watercolours top and bottom, signed “Hodge” in lower left corner, within silver gouache border (215 × 125 mm), mounted, framed, and glazed (framed size 342 × 250 mm). Vellum slightly creased. A very good example. J Howgego IV S25.

£3,500 [165648]





124

124

SHOBERL, Frederic (ed.). The World in Miniature. London: R. Ackermann, 1821–27

THE COMPLETE WORLD IN MINIATURE, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED WITH HUNDREDS OF HAND-COLOURED PLATES

First edition of the entire 43-volume series, originally published in parts and rarely found complete. Shoberl’s *The World in Miniature* “form a valuable and dainty series of costume plates, and the publisher may well claim ‘spirit, fidelity, and elegance of execution for his’ numerous graphic illustrations” (Hardie, p. 114).

Frederic Shoberl (1775–1853) edited numerous works for Rudolph Ackermann. Also interested in travel literature, he published several books on the topic, including *Travellers in Switzerland* (1803), *Travels in Greece, Palestine, Egypt and Barbary* (translated from a French original, 1812), and *Travels in Caucasus and Georgia* (translated from a German original, 1814).

The World in Miniature covers many areas still largely unfamiliar to a Western audience at the time. The South Sea Islands volumes encompass Tonga, Hawaii, the Marquesas, Easter Island, Tahiti, Fiji, New Zealand, the Marshall Islands, the Caroline Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and Pitcairn Island. In the volumes on Africa, Shoberl seeks to explain the customs, religious practices, industry, and art of the region, in particular with reference to the Moors, as well as the Wolof and Mandinka peoples. His account of Japan was an important introduction for readers in English, who then had few first-hand English accounts to go by, and was textually indebted to narratives by European travellers such Kämpfner. The charming illustrations aimed to “increase the store of knowledge concerning the various branches of the great family of Man, not only for adults, but also keeping in view the instruction and amusement of the juvenile student” (Abbey).

43 vols, duodecimo (135 × 88 mm). With 646 plates (line- and stipple-engravings, and aquatints), all but 4 hand-coloured, some folding, 2 coloured folding maps. Contemporary light brown calf, flat spines gilt in compartments and gilt-lettered direct, covers ornamentally blocked in blind and decorated in gilt, marbled edges, pale brown endpapers, green silk ties. Bookplates removed, minor rubbing, small area with worming on front cover of Illyria vol. 2, leather lifting at front turn-in of Turkey vol. 3, a few spines or joints with neat repairs, offsetting from plates, occasional slight spotting. A very good set. ♣ Abbey, *Travel* 6; Tooley 515; Martin Hardie, *English Coloured Plates*, 1906.

£28,500

[156543]

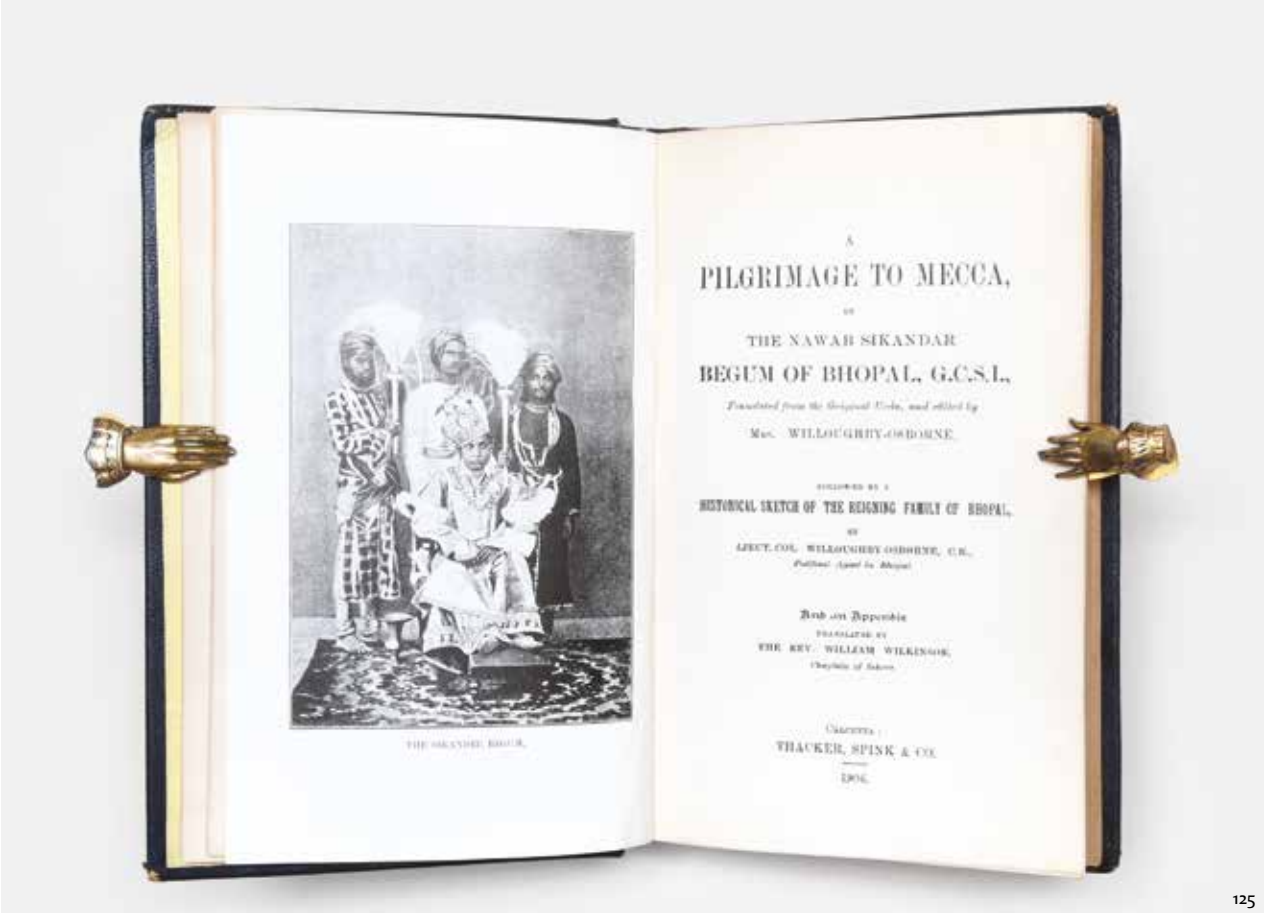
125

SIKANDAR BEGUM, Nawab of Bhopal. A Pilgrimage to Mecca. Translated from the Original Urdu. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink & Co., 1906

THE FIRST INDIAN RULER TO PERFORM THE HAJJ

Second edition, published a year after the death of the translator, following the equally rare first edition of 1870. This narrative reveals a “strong-willed and independent-minded Begum: defying the conventions of the genre, it does not so much offer an insight into her spirituality than a vivid (also described as acerbic and witty) and distinctly secular description of the social and cultural life of Arabia in the 1860s, particularly the lives of women. The Begum’s account comes very close to an anthropologist’s version” (SOAS).

Under the terms of the 1818 Anglo-Bhopal Treaty, Bhopal became a princely state in British India. Following the death of her



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husband, Sikandar Begum (1816–1868) was declared sovereign in her own right, the British impressed by her firm control of state affairs. In 1861, she was made Knight Grand Commander with the Exalted Order of the Star of India – the only female knight in the British Empire besides Queen Victoria.

In 1863, she undertook the hajj and, following her return, produced two manuscript copies of an account of her travels. One of these was entrusted to Emma Laura Willoughby-Osborne (1825–1905), the Urdu-speaking wife of the political agent in Bhopal, who completed this translation following the Begum’s death. The first edition was published in 1870. “The travelogue, which is more than just an account of holy sites and rituals, presents glimpses into the social and cultural life of Arabia, particularly into the lives of women” (Aftab).

Commercial records show two copies of the first edition and no other copies of this edition offered for sale in the past four decades.

Octavo. Half-tone portrait frontispiece and 12 plates. Original blue morocco-grain sheep, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, front cover blocked in gilt, matching decoration to rear board in blind, yellow coated endpapers, top edge gilt, others trimmed. Front pastedown with 1908 presentation inscription from unidentified professor at Wilson College, Bombay; small contemporary inscription on one plate. Sheep somewhat worn, especially at spine ends and tips, endpapers marked, front inner hinge shaken, browning and staining to some pages where material previously inserted, plates clean: very good. ♣ Aftab, *South Asian Muslim Women*, 795. “Women’s History Month 2020: Sikandar Begum, Nawab of Bhopal”, SOAS.

£20,000

[182170]



124

SINGAPORE – LAMBERT, Gustave Richard (photo.). Fifty-eight large albumen photographs. Singapore: G. R. Lambert & Co., [c.1890s]

“AN ERA OF BUOYANT EXPANSION”

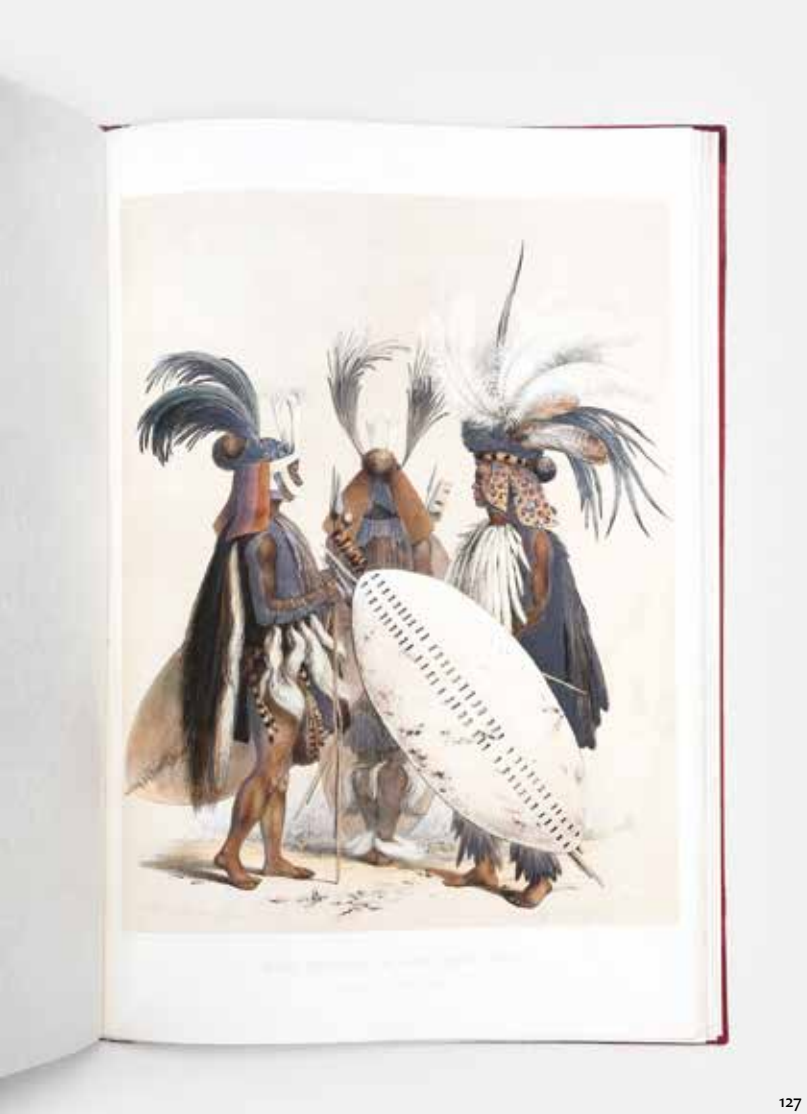
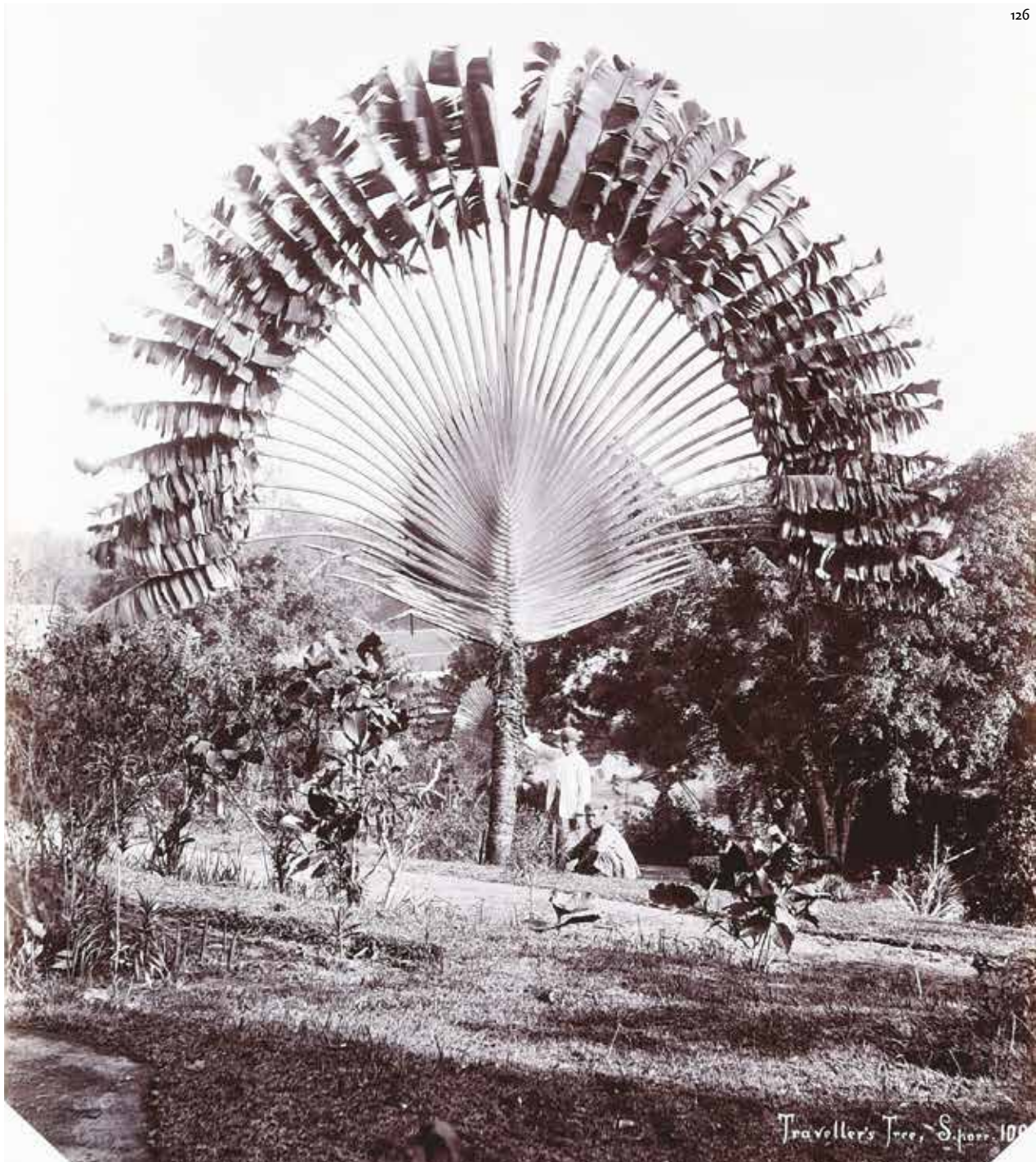
A portfolio chronicling the blend of the old and the new in late 19th-century Singapore. The dominant photographic force in the region for four decades, G. R. Lambert & Co. are considered the “creators of the lasting image of nineteenth-century Singapore” (Bautze).

Gustave Lambert (1846–1907) opened his studio at 1 High Street, Singapore, in 1867, and became the market leader after the closure of Sachtler & Co. in 1874. Business success allowed him to move into new premises on Orchard Road in 1877. In 1890, Lambert sold his name and plates to Georg Koch, a former assistant; by this point in time, he had taken over 3,000 photographs of Singapore,

Borneo, Malaya, Siam, and China, including as the official photographer to the King of Siam and the Sultan of Johor.

Of the 58 photographs here, all but 2 are landscape and 51 are captioned or numbered in the negative – a feature introduced after 1890. Views of Malay villages, including one from St James Square, contrast with the modernity of the colonial settlement, epitomized in the neo-classical Government House and the sweeping railings of its driveway, as well as in views from the back of Police Court, of the High Street from Fort Canning, and of the cricket pavilion. Other photos show the police station on Orchard Road, the Teutonic Club, the technologically advanced waterworks and promenade, and the ladies’ tennis court.

Cavenagh Bridge, Johnston’s Pier, ships in dry dock at Tanjong Pagar Dock, and the modern interior of the palace of the Sultan of Johor are other subjects for the Lambert lens. A photograph of Kampong Saigun juxtaposes the curved-roof houses of locals with the large, gabled warehouse of Howarth, Lyon & Erskine, an engineering



firm which stayed in business until 1878. A large Chinese house, with an ornate facade, serves as a foil to the Western architecture, offering a differing vision of large-scale, modern design. Although the portfolio centres landscapes rather than people, one print captures, from a distance, a solitary resident lost in thought and looking out onto the Singapore Strait at Tanjong Katong.

Together, 58 albumen prints (c.215 × 270 mm), 46 with photographer’s blind stamp, 1 with rounded corners, all individually mounted through corner slits on 295 × 365 mm sheets of contemporary card, mounts numbered in contemporary black ink manuscript top right, some captioned at foot. With 98 × 175 mm sheet of card lettered “Singapore” in contemporary black ink manuscript. Housed in custom brown quarter morocco solander box. One print with small contemporary pencil note (“mangosteen”). Prints generally just a little yellowed at peripheries, lightly creased, a few corners dog-eared, one photograph (“Changjie from Govt. Bungalow”) expertly repaired at one corner, another (ms number 37) with old tape repairs at corners, a few closed tears to mounts and adhesive tape repairs on verso: a well-preserved collection, most prints showing strong tonal range.

£20,000

[170529]

SOUTH AFRICA – ANGAS, George French. The K****s Illustrated in a Series of Drawings taken Among the Amazulu, Amaponda, and Amakosa Tribes. London: J. Hogarth, 1849

SPLENDID PORTRAITS OF THE ZULU AND FINE VIEWS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN LANDSCAPE

First edition, the outcome of two years spent by this talented artist in South Africa. Tooley describes it, along with Angas’s books on Australia and New Zealand, as being among “the most important of the illustrated travel books of their period”. This is the scarcest of the three.

The widely travelled Angas (1822–1886) learnt drawing under the natural history artist Waterhouse Hawkins. “I have had more real enjoyment of existence . . . during the many months I have passed amongst K****s and New Zealanders, than I ever had amid the anxieties and conventionalities of a more refined life” (introduction). “His sympathy with the people he met on his travels and his enjoyment of unfamiliar scenery are evident from his paintings, which have been admired and collected, particularly in Australia” (ODNB).

The plates include outstanding portraits, particularly of the Zulu and their monarch Mpande kaSenzangakhona (1798–1872), father of Cetshwayo, who negotiated a treaty with the British that defined borders in Natal and Zululand and reached an accommodation with the Boers. The views depict Cape Town, Hottentot Holland, Somerset West, and Durban.

Folio (540 × 358 mm). Lithographic portrait frontispiece of author by Charles Baugniet, on india paper mounted, 30 tissue-guarded hand-coloured lithographic plates heightened with gum Arabic, after Angas, drawn on stone by Angas, J. Needham, A. Laby, B. W. Hawkins, or W. Wing, printed by Charles Lovell, M. & N. Hanhart, and Hullmandel & Walton; wood-engraved illustrations in text. Contemporary red morocco-grain half skiver, rebacked with original decorative gilt spine laid down, red straight-grain cloth sides, sides and corners tooled in gilt, marbled endpapers, red cloth inner hinges, edges gilt, endleaves renewed. Binding just a little rubbed, contents sometime cleaned: very good. ♪ Abbey 339; Colas 134; Mendelssohn I, p. 45; Tooley 60.

£17,500

[169076]





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SPARRMAN, Anders. Resa till Goda Hopps-Udden Södra Pol-kretsen och Omkring Jordklotet ("A voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, towards the Antarctic polar circle, and round the world"). Stockholm: Anders J. Nordström; Carl Delén, 1783–1818

ONE OF THE GREAT COOK RARITIES

First edition of "one of the best travel books of its period, partly because it was written by a trained and gifted observer. He tells us much about Cook the man as well as about the voyage itself" (Parks). Complete sets with the two tapa cloth specimens are rare.

Sparman (1748–1820) travelled to Canton (Guangzhou) by way of the Cape of Good Hope, as surgeon on a Swedish East India company vessel. Upon his return "he studied medicine at Uppsala, and under the guidance of Linnaeus developed an interest in botany. His very limited means thwarted his desire for travel, but in 1771 his friend and relative Ekeburg, found him an appointment as tutor . . . near the Cape of Good hope" (Howgego). Serendipitously, Cook arrived at the Cape in November 1772, and as the naturalist on board, Johann Georg Forster, required an assistant, Sparman was invited to join the expedition. Consequently, he accompanied the party from 1772 to 1775 on its famous reconnaissance of the

South Pacific, Cook's most important expedition. Cook proved that "Terra Australis" was a myth and predicted the existence of the Antarctic beyond the ice barrier.

The survival of the delicate tapa samples is remarkable. Tapa is made from the bark of the paper mulberry and breadfruit trees, specially prepared and pounded with mallets to form continuous sheets. The rich and earthy decorations are created from dyes extracted from various roots, berries, leaves, and flowers, and the patterns, quality and size of tapa reflect the social status and prestige of their original owners. The material was a source of fascination to Cook's naturalists, who described its manufacture in some detail.

3 parts bound in two vols, octavo (179 × 106 mm). With 2 original tapa cloth specimens (Part 2, between pp. 178–9; Part 3, between pp. 234–5), 25 plates (some folding), 2 folding engraved maps. Early 20th-century half calf, richly gilt spines in six compartments, yellow speckled boards, red sprinkled edges. Labels creased with label on vol. I slightly frayed at lower right corner, occasional minor foxing or staining throughout, vol. 1: short tear to head of P2, Plate V shaved to neatline, folding map with paper repairs at folds on verso, vol. 2: plate facing p. 120 strengthened at fold with clear tape on verso. A well-preserved set, beautifully presented. ♣ Du Rietz, 1218, 1228; Hill 1615 (for the English edition); Hocken, p. 25; Howgego I S154; Kroepelien 3449, 3600; Mendelssohn II, p. 414; Parks Collection 54; Rosove 315.A1, 315–1.B1, and 315–2.B1; Spence 1144; Troelstra, pp. 413–14.

£45,000

[162031]

129

STARK, Freya. The Lycian Shore. London: John Murray, 1956

"I DID SUCH A STUPID THING OVER CHRISTMAS . . . MY STIRRUP CAME OUT OF ITS SOCKET SO THAT I FELL AND CONCUSSED MYSELF"

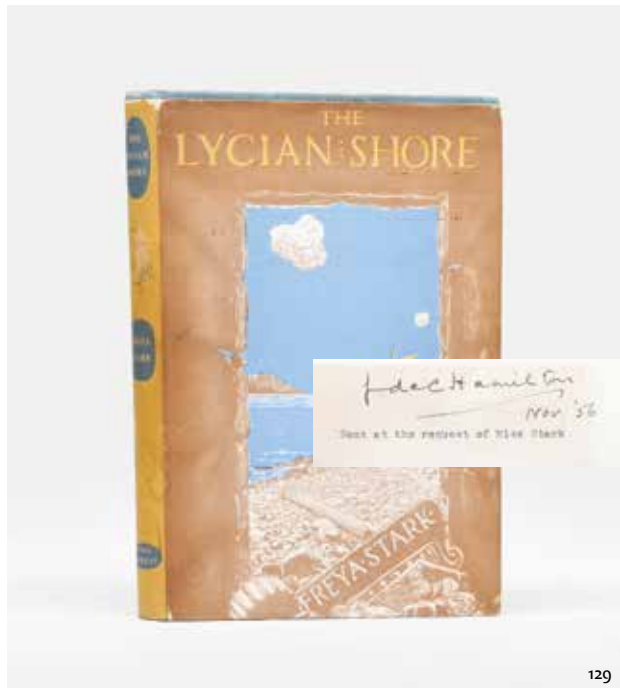
First edition, presented by the publisher on Stark's behalf to John Almeric de Courcy Hamilton, a colonial agent in Sudan, with three chatty autograph letters from Stark to the recipient loosely inserted. Mounted on the front free endpaper is John Murray's printed slip, typed "Sent at the request of Miss Stark" and secretarially inscribed "J. de C. Hamilton, Nov. '56" at the head.

Stark's lengthy letters, written between 1954 and 1965, testify to the warmth of her friendship with Hamilton (1896–1973). The first (four sides) expresses her hope to see him at Port Said during a stopover, describes her recent travels, and discusses her plans to work on the manuscript of *Lycian Shore*. The second (six sides), written from Benghazi in January 1957, opens with her admission that "I did such a stupid thing over Christmas – went out fox-hunting with the 16/5th Lancers . . . My stirrup came out of its socket so that I fell and concussed myself." The final correspondence (two sides) reacts to the death of Winston Churchill three days prior and of Field Marshal Henry Maitland "Jumbo" Wilson: "It is the ending of our era, and how lucky we were to live in a time of greatness."

Octavo. With 66 half-tone plates from photographs by Stark, folding map, wood engraving on title page by Reynolds Stone, illustrations in text after drawings by Stark; title page partly printed in red. Original blue cloth, spine and front cover lettered in gilt, top edge blue, others untrimmed. With dust jacket. Pastedowns and jacket flaps with small pieces of paper where jacket previously attached, likely as issued. Spine sunned, more so to ends and head of boards; jacket unclipped, toning, especially to spine, couple of stains, neat tissue repair: a very good copy in like jacket.

£1,750

[182092]



129

130

STAUNTON, George Thomas. Memoirs of the Chief Incidents of the Public Life of Sir George Thomas Staunton. London: printed for private circulation by L. Booth, 1856

THE GREAT SINOLOGIST'S LAP OF HONOUR

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed by Staunton on the front free endpaper, "Mrs Leake, with the author's kind regards. Geo. Tho. Staunton."

Leake (1787–1863) is named on page 210 as a subscriber to Staunton's endowment fund for a professorship in Chinese at King's College, London. She likely got to know Staunton when he was a young man, during her marriage to the orientalist William Marsden, who received from Staunton's father a presentation copy of his *An authentic account of an embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China*. Following Marsden's death in 1836, she married Colonel William Martin Leake (1777–1860), who, like Staunton, was a key player in Britain's overlapping academic and political networks.

Following his career in China, Staunton returned to England in 1817 and settled down to parliamentary and academic life, co-founding the Royal Asiatic Society in 1823 and presenting it with his collection of 3,000 Chinese volumes. In 1836, he began composing his wide-ranging memoirs, covering his life in China and after.

Octavo. Lithographed portrait frontispiece, with tissue guard, after portrait by Sir George Hayter. Original purple cloth, spine lettered in gilt, boards blocked in blind, front cover with Staunton arms in gilt, yellow coated endpapers, edges untrimmed, binder's ticker of Westley's & Co. on rear pastedown. Couple of recent bookseller notes beneath signature; old manuscript label, noting date of Staunton's death, on frontispiece. Spine sunned, small split at head of rear joint: a fine copy. ♣ Cordier 2395.

£2,500

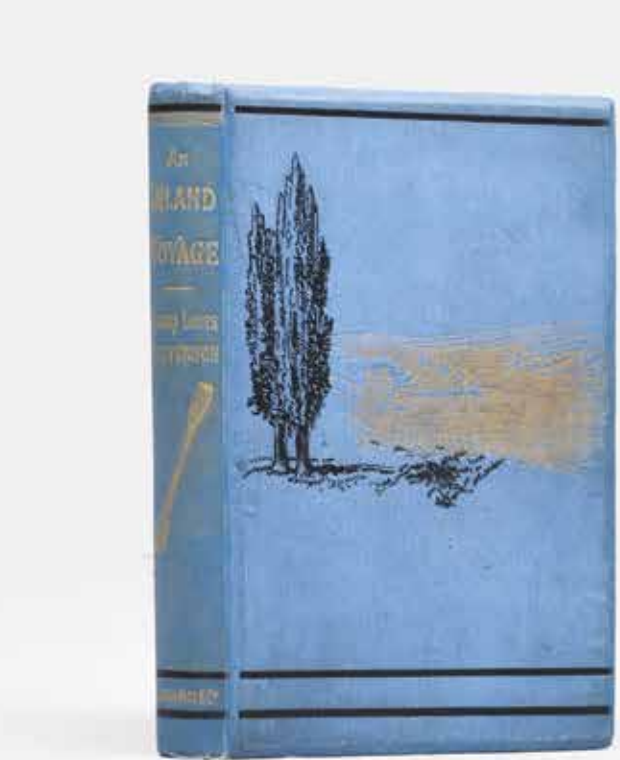
[180326]



130

100

101



of the gentleness. And above all things, my
AN INLAND VOYAGE.
dear mother, just say this up, and understand
all that I have written up just here, in the sense in
which it was intended,
and so, with my dearest love, believe me
your loving child
The Author
Swanston Cottage
May 1878.

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131
STEVENSON, Robert Louis. *An Inland Voyage*. London:
C. Kegan Paul & Co., 1878

“TO YOU AND MY DEAR FATHER BE THE DEDICATION”

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed by the author to his mother on the half-title. Stevenson’s first book, this is a travelogue about his time canoeing in France and Belgium. The first edition carries no printed dedication, but in his long inscription Stevenson declares this to be the *de facto* dedication copy.

Margaret Isabella Balfour Stevenson (1829–1897) gave birth to RLS, her only child, in Edinburgh in 1850. “Before he could write Stevenson was dictating stories to his mother and his nurse” (ODNB). Margaret noted down and preserved many of her son’s childhood sayings, which the author later drew on in his book of poems *A Child’s Garden of Verses* (1885). Following her husband’s death in 1887, Margaret became “a remarkably enthusiastic and adventurous traveller, tolerant of discomforts and extreme temperatures, game for anything” (Harman, p. 16). She accompanied her son and his wife to America and the Pacific, eventually settling with them in Vailima, Samoa.

Stevenson inscribed this copy at Swanston Cottage, the family’s summer home at the foot of the Pentland Hills, which they rented from 1867 to 1880. The author beautifully evokes the place in his second book, *Edinburgh: Picturesque Notes* (1878). “The road goes down through another valley, and then finally begins to scale the main slope of the Pentlands. A bouquet of old trees stands round a

white farmhouse; and from a neighbouring dell, you can see smoke rising and leaves ruffling in the breeze.”

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, vignette illustration to front cover in gilt and black, brown coated endpapers, binder’s ticket of Burn & Co. to rear pastedown. Housed in a custom blue quarter morocco folding box. Book label of William A. Strutz (1934–2024). Cloth lightly rubbed, spine toned, hint of wear to ends, superficial splits to front inner hinge, rear inner hinge neatly repaired. A very good copy. ♣ Beinecke 12. Claire Harman, *Robert Louis Stevenson: A Biography*, 2005.

£60,000 [174317]

132
THESIGER, Wilfred. Autograph letter to the explorer and conservationist John Neville Hare, together with Thesiger’s inscribed calling card. London: 15, Shelley Court, Tite Street, Chelsea SW3, 5 June 1964

A letter in which Thesiger both laments the lack of opportunities available to explorers to live among “unspoilt peoples” and encourages his younger colleague. On the calling card, dated 11 June 1964, he introduces Hare to the Natural History Museum’s Anti-Locust Research Centre; in the 1940s, Thesiger worked for the centre’s organizational partner, the Middle East Anti-Locust Unit, and first crossed the Empty Quarter under its auspices.

Following a term spent with the colonial service in Nigeria between 1957 and 1964, Hare (1934–2022) made his name as an explorer of Central Asia and as a specialist in the study and



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protection of the Bactrian came. His career accolades included the Ness Award (2004), Lawrence of Arabia Memorial Medal (2004), Mungo Park Medal (2006), and Lowell Thomas Award (2010).

This correspondence dates from the final year of Hare’s term in Nigeria. Replying to an initial letter, Thesiger states that he is “very sympathetic about your desire to live among unspoilt peoples. This is becoming more and more difficult. I have spent the last three years in East Africa, among the Turkana and Samburu in the NFD of Kenya, and the southern region of Tanganyika. I envy you the time you spent among the Fulani. I have always wanted to see them . . . Ring me when you get this. I am off on the 14th but I do hope we can meet before then.” The calling card, inscribed four days after the letter, suggests that Hare wrote to Thesiger to ask for help getting his foot in the door at the Natural History Museum.

3 items: autograph letter signed, single sheet of Thesiger’s letterhead (177 × 140 mm), written on both sides; mailing envelope (95 × 145 mm), franked in Chelsea on 7 June 1964, addressed in Thesiger’s hand; calling card (38 × 75 mm), recto printed with Thesiger’s name, address, and Travellers Club membership, verso with short signed note in Thesiger’s hand. Letter folded where mailed, calling card with some spotting, envelope scuffed: very good.

£3,500 [182327]

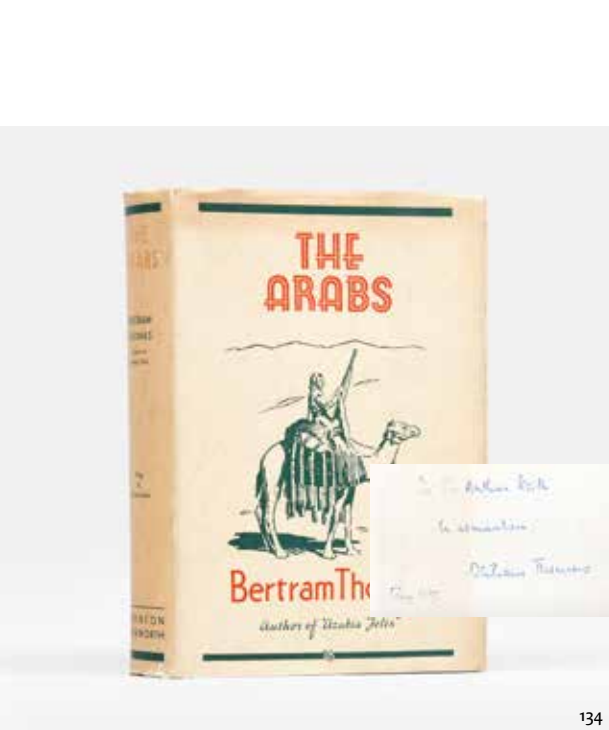
133
THESIGER, Wilfred. Signed example of the jacket artwork from *My Kenya Days*. [London:] Harper Collins, [c.1994]

Number 26 of 130 copies, signed by the author at the foot. This image of Thesiger on the escarpment near Maralal was taken by Guy Hobbs for Colorific!. It was the cover art for *The Ecologist* in May 2000.

Maralal is the market town in northern Kenya where Thesiger resided for nine months each year between 1978 and 1994. In *My Kenya Days*, he writes of Maralal that “it is here, among those whose lives I share today, that I hope to end my days” (p. 210).

Large colour poster (500 × 345 mm). Bowed, a few creases, light soiling and marking, printed area slightly affected: a very good copy.

£1,500 [179683]



134

THOMAS, Bertram. The Arabs. The life story of a people who have left their deep impress on the world. London: Thornton Butterworth Ltd, 1937

BY THE FIRST EUROPEAN TO CROSS THE EMPTY QUARTER

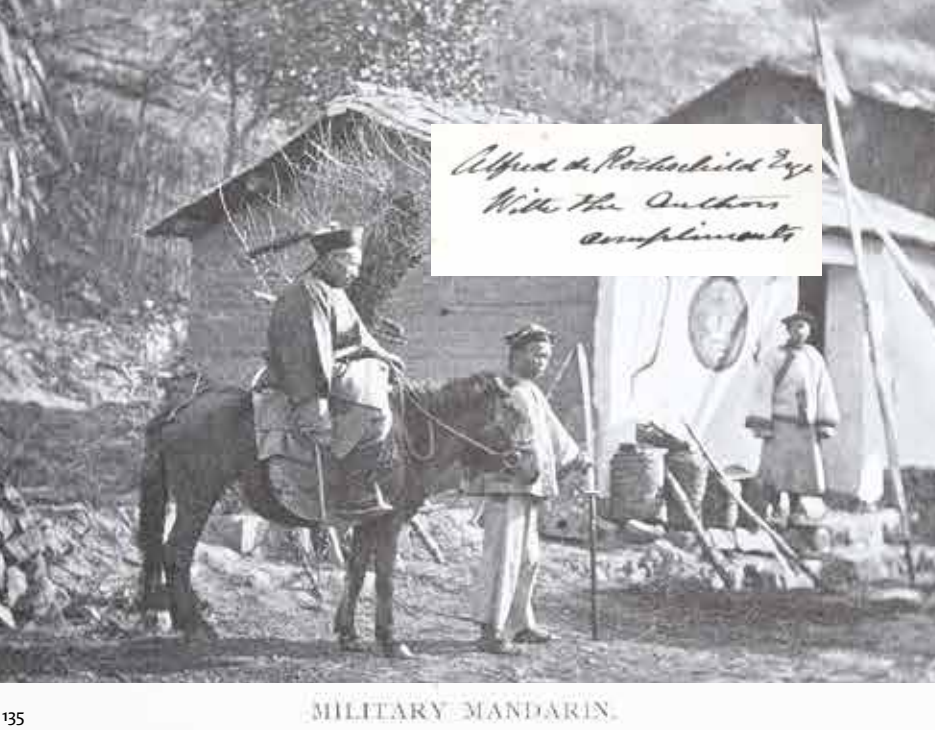
First edition, presentation copy, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper, “To Sir Arthur Keith, In admiration, Bertram Thomas, May 1937.” The recipient, a palaeoanthropologist, co-wrote an appendix to Thomas’s Arabia Felix. In the present work, Thomas praises Keith as “one of the world’s greatest living anthropologists” (p. 355).

During the First World War, Thomas was talent-spotted by Sir Arnold Wilson, the British civil commissioner in the Gulf. Thomas “distinguished himself as political officer at Shatra during the Iraqi uprising in 1920 . . . He became in 1924 financial adviser (and later first minister) in the sultanate of Muscat” (ODNB). He decided to cross the Empty Quarter and, in late 1930, he eventually set out with a small camel caravan but no promise of protection from the warring and predatory tribes of the interior. He emerged fifty-eight days later at Doha, on the Persian Gulf. The Royal Geographical Society in London promptly awarded him their founder’s medal, and other learned societies around the world followed suit . . . He was admired by T. E. Lawrence and by his successor Wilfred Thesiger, who found twenty years later that Thomas was remembered by the Bedouin as an honourable, brave, and tolerant man” (ODNB).

Keith (1866–1955) had a prominent career as a medical researcher and theorist and served as president of the Royal Anthropological Institute during the First World War. His contribution to Arabia Felix, entitled “The Racial Characters of Southern Arabs” and written with Wilton M. Krogman, argued that the earliest inhabitants of Arabia came from Africa.

Octavo. Half-tone portrait frontispiece of Thomas and 15 plates, folding map at end, maps and illustrations in text. Original light brown cloth, spine lettered in gilt, publisher’s logo in blind on front cover, top edge brown. With supplied pictorial dust jacket. Bookplate of Sir Cecil Wakely (1892–1979), member of Royal College of Surgeons. Spine lightly sunned; jacket unclipped, panels sunned: a near-fine copy in like jacket. ¶ Macro 2186.

£3,500



135

THOMSON, John. Through China with a Camera. London: A. Constable & Co., 1898

First edition, presentation copy in the scarce first issue binding, inscribed by the pioneering photojournalist on the half-title, “Alfred de Rothschild Esqr, with the author’s compliments.” Rothschild (1842–1918) was one of Thomson’s patrons, commissioning portraits and photographs of his art collection for a lavish catalogue published in 1884.

Throughout his career, Thomson (1837–1921) championed the use of photography in exploration and journalism. He used the wet collodion process, which created sharper images than tintypes or daguerreotypes. As a young man, he travelled around Asia for almost a decade, earning election to the fellowship of the Royal Geographical Society and publishing his influential four-volume Illustrations of China and its People in 1873–4. Having settled in London, he became a successful society portrait photographer and was appointed official photographer to the royal family in 1881. Through China with a Camera, in which the author narrates his travels and provides a selection of his photographs, was a bestseller and immediately reprinted.

Copies are more usually found in the red cloth of the American issue, the publisher at the foot of the spine given as “Dodd & Mead.”

Octavo. Half-tone frontispiece (with tissue guard) and 83 plates, all after photographs by the author, tables in text. Original green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, front cover with gilt vignette of azure dragon, top edge gilt, others untrimmed. Spine sunned, ends rubbed, some soiling to boards, edges and endleaves foxed: very good.

£5,000

136

THORNTON, Edward. India, its State and Prospects. London: Parbury, Allen, & Co., 1835

THE BEGINNING OF THE END FOR COMPANY RULE

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed by the author on the half-title, “Sir Alexr Dickson KCB, With the compliments of the Author.” A highly decorated artilleryman who was talent-spotted by Wellington, Dickson was an early member of the



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Royal Geographical Society and Public Examiner at the East India Company Military Seminary, 1824–40.

Thornton (1799–1875), an experienced East India Company official, composed this work in the immediate wake of the Government of India Act, which ended the company’s commercial monopoly. In detailed chapters, he profiles India’s economy, governance, judicial system, and culture, suggesting that future allocation of British entrepreneurial capital promises great returns.

Octavo. First blank roughly removed. With 16 pp. publisher’s advertisements dated November 1834 at rear. Publisher’s green cloth, printed spine label, edges untrimmed. Old pencil inscription on front free endpaper. Cloth a little marked, spine sunned, chips to label, endpapers foxed: very good. ¶ Lowndes, p. 2675.

£2,500

[183185]

137

TIBET – YOUNGHUSBAND EXPEDITION. Sketch Map of Communications in Sikkim and Tibet. Scale 1 Inch = 8 miles. No. 3,069-I. Simla: Intelligence Branch Topographical Division, June 1904



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“THE RACE FOR LHASA”

A rare intelligence map produced during a spectacular move in the later stages of the “great game”, showing Younghusband’s route as far as the fortress at Gyantse. The map incorporates both existing information gathered by pundits and also the fruits of surveys undertaken by British cartographers during the advance. We have traced a single copy (British Library, shelf number 57690.1).

The Younghusband Expedition, under a pretext of bringing the Tibetans to heel, aimed at closing a Russian backdoor to the Raj. Younghusband and his force crossed the border on 12 December 1903. Reaching Guru in March 1904, British forces massacred troops blocking their path (the Massacre at Chumik Shenko) and, following a protracted effort to seize control of the fort at Gyantse in May and June, they swept along the eastern road, reaching Lhasa in early July. “Some fifteen years earlier, as a young subaltern, Francis Younghusband had dreamed of entering Lhasa alone, disguised as a Yarkandi trader. Now, in full diplomatic regalia and with a small armed escort, he rode into the holy city. The Tibetans, their morale broken, offered no resistance” (Hopkirk, p. 183).

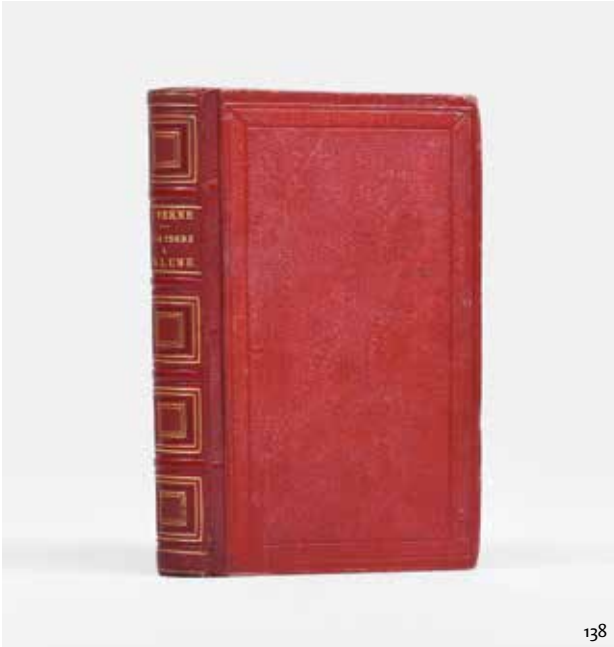
In addition to its geopolitical goals, the expedition surveyed the Tibetan interior, and information gathered was fed back to Intelligence Branch in Simla and incorporated into field maps. This example, dated June 1904, charts the expedition’s course from its December 1903 departure point of Siliguri up to Gyantse, where Younghusband was still bogged down, and gives known elevations and the course of alternative routes into Tibet, to be followed by troops advancing in Younghusband’s wake. Along the route, there are markings for the expedition’s camps and a delineation of the makeshift telegraph line running up to Kang Ma. A pair of crossed swords and a date note the site of the Massacre of Chumik Shenko.

The portions covering Lhasa and the territory to the west are sketched according to information gathered in the 19th century by pundits such as Nain Singh Rawat and Kishen Singh. The map shows the course of the Tsangpo and Nyang Chu and some of the geographical features of Younghusband’s planned route east to Lhasa, including the pass at Karo-La and the large lake of Yamdok Tso, both of which were explored by Kishen Singh in 1880.

Heliozincograph printed on cloth (780 × 670 mm). Traces of couple of contemporary purple ink annotations. Clean and bright, barring couple of minor stains, old folds and creasing: very good. ¶ Peter Hopkirk, Trespassers on the Roof of the World: The Race for Lhasa, 1983.

£7,500

[177840]



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138
VERNE, Jules. De la Terre à la Lune. Trajet direct en 97 heures. Paris: J. Hetzel, [1865]

“A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, JULES VERNE WROTE A BOOK ABOUT A VOYAGE TO THE MOON” (NEIL ARMSTRONG)

First edition in book form, in the publisher’s deluxe shagreen-backed binding, advertised on the final page of the publisher’s end catalogue: “1/2 chagrin, doré sur tranches”. Hetzel’s stock was available in wrappers, in “cartonné, tranches blanches”, and in this deluxe binding, the most expensive of the three issues.

Verne played on the commercial appeal of armchair travel. His is “the first hard science-fiction novel with full recognition that the preparations for a moon voyage may be just as interesting as the lunar voyage itself. It is also one of the first lunar voyages written from the point of view of scientific adventure, rather than as personal satire or religious speculation” (Bleiler).

The calculations, such as the escape velocity required to leave Earth’s orbit, were produced with the assistance of the mathematicians Joseph Bertrand and the author’s cousin Henri Garcet. Verne’s scientific ideas inspired Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, a father of astronautics, who envisioned multistage rockets as a feasible alternative to the large cannon or “space gun” design in the

story. Just over a century after its publication, the tale was cited by Neil Armstrong during his own lunar voyage on Apollo 11.

Duodecimo. With half-title, errata leaf, and publisher’s 17-page catalogue preceded by fly-title. Publisher’s red quarter shagreen, spine lettered in gilt, compartments with square frames in gilt and blind, red pebble-grain cloth sides panelled in blind, white silk endpapers, edges gilt. Gift inscription dated January 1901 from Jeanne Marsais to her son André on first blank. Spine bright and unfaded, small mark on rear cover, rubbing to sides and edges, soiling to endpapers, foxing to contents. A very good copy. ♣ Bleiler 2230.

£7,500 [179968]

139
WANG, Dahai. The Chinaman Abroad: Or a Desultory Account of the Malayan Archipelago, Particularly of Java. Translated from the Original by W. H. Medhurst. Shanghai: Printed at the Mission Press, 1849

SOUTH-EAST ASIA THROUGH CHINESE EYES

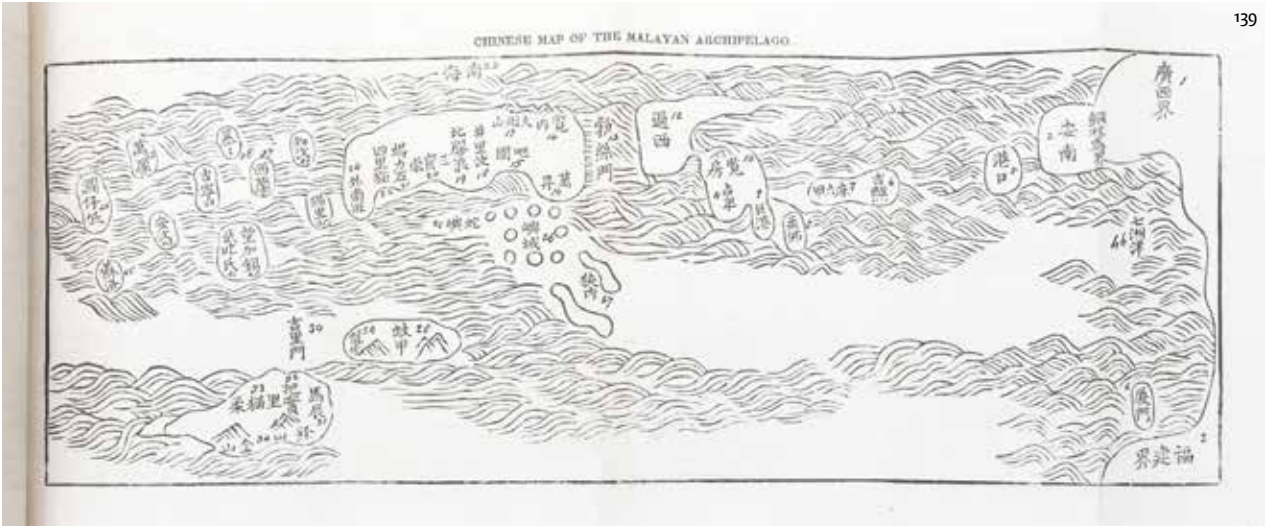
First edition, the first translation into English of portions of this revealing Chinese travel narrative, in which Wang Dahai, a scholarly soldier of fortune, describes foreign and local inhabitants of the archipelago, its flora and fauna, and modern technologies in use. This is among the rarest 19th-century Shanghai imprints: we have traced no other copies in commerce in recent decades.

A Fujianese who failed to pass the imperial examinations, Wang, like many Chinese, ventured to south-east Asia to seek his fortune and resided in Java for a decade in the 1780s and 1790s. His six-volume account, titled *Haidao Yizhi*, appeared in 1806. The sections translated here show the breadth of the 18th-century Chinese worldview. Wang comments on Dutch and English traders, the coastal inhabitants (“they are tall in person, with bushy whiskers” – p. 31), Chinese Muslims, and many other groups of people, his knowledge extending as far as Ceylon, Bengal, and the Cape of Good Hope. He reports on animals such as alligators, boa constrictors, and rhinoceros, as well as more unusual phenomena (“savages with tales”, “the flying head, an elf”, and “the tooth-extracting tribe”). Of technology, he is particularly taken with European ships, telescopes, and “sky-rockets, or bombs.”

The translator, Walter Henry Medhurst (1796–1857), was the archetypal missionary-scholar. “His works . . . exhibit unceasing activity of mind, a remarkable gift for languages, and an intellect not shackled by the disciplinary barriers between sacred and secular learning” (ODNB).

Octavo (197 × 127 mm). With folding Chinese map of Malay Archipelago. Recent green half leatherette, brown spine label, marbled sides, edges sprinkled red. First and last few leaves browned, otherwise a fine copy. ♣ Cordier 2669; Lust 704; not in Löwendahl.

£6,000 [182734]



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140
WARD, Emily Elizabeth. Six Views of the Most Important Towns, and Mining Districts upon the Table Land of Mexico. London: Henry Colburn, 1829

TO THESE MINES THE TOWN IS INDEBTED

First edition of this attractive suite of views sketched during a series of journeys inspecting mines across Mexico. We have traced four other copies in commerce in the last 50 years.

Lady Emily Elizabeth Ward, neé Swinburne (1798–1882), studied under the Irish painter William Mulready. In 1824 she married Sir Henry George Ward (1797–1860), who was made chargé d'affaires to Mexico the following year. The couple arrived in a volatile country, recently independent from the Spanish Empire after 11 years of civil war. As part of his diplomatic mission, Ward enthusiastically promoted the rescue of Mexico’s abandoned or destroyed mines, with “a heartfelt conviction that this was an endeavour of mutual benefit. Mexico had the silver mines, Britain had the funds to get them working again and the technological know-how to resolve the perennial problem of flooding” (Fowler, p. 21).

The detailed views show mines in Guadalajara, Zacatecas, Sombrerete, Catorce, Valladolid, and Tlalpujahua. The engraver, John Pye (1782–1874), was praised by Turner for his skill in rendering subtle light effects. Copies are found both coloured and uncoloured.

Landscape folio (320 × 495 mm), pp. [16]. With 6 tissue-guarded engraved plates by John Pye. Contemporary red half calf, spine ruled in gilt, marbled boards, red calf label to front cover, edges sprinkled red. Housed in a custom red cloth solander box. Bookplate of John Rushout, 2nd Baron Northwick; late 19th-century black manuscript title on spine. Spine refurbished, board edges and corners worn, loss to title label, endpapers creased, some scattered foxing: a very good copy. ♣ Abbey Travel 668 (note); Sabin 101287; not in Robinson or Theakstone. W. Fowler, *First Impressions*: Henry George Ward’s Mexico in 1827, 2017.

£5,750 [163571]

141
WATT, George. A Dictionary of the Economic Products of India. Calcutta: printed by the Superintendent of Government Printing, 1889–93

A PRODIGIOUS AND ENDURING SURVEY OF INDIAN FLORA AND ECONOMIC PRODUCTS

First editions of this monumental work, rarely encountered in commerce, which consolidates a vast amount of data on India’s plants and economic products. It was intended both as a reference work and as a manual for India’s future economic development. All known English sources were consulted, as were several works in regional languages, and it cites classical authors and early travellers.

This project arose from requests to provide collections of India’s economic products for international exhibitions. The Government of India’s revenue and agriculture department appointed George Watt, professor of botany at Calcutta University, to lead the project, assisted by Trailokya Nath Mukherji, a curator at the Indian Museum. The focus is on flora and agriculture.

“There is no other work of the kind by a single hand to compare with the Dictionary. The author spared no pains in collecting and sifting his material, and submitting to specialists his conclusions. The Dictionary was in greater demand than had been anticipated, and soon became unobtainable, being treasured by all who were fortunate enough to possess it” (*The Times* obituary, 5 April 1930).

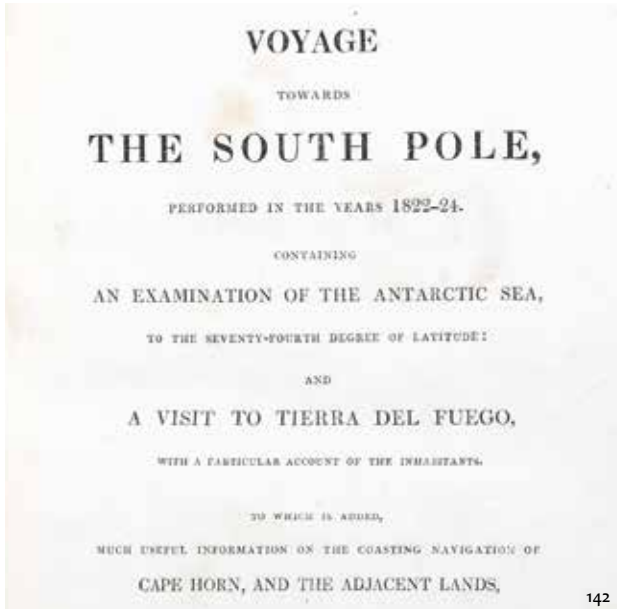
This set was bound before the publication of the 1896 volume, which is not present.

6 vols bound in 9, large octavo (250 × 154 mm). Contemporary green half calf, spines lettered in gilt, marbled sides, brown endpapers. Early ownership signature of one Malcolm Cumming to vol. II, some pencilled annotations. Bindings worn, sunned, and soiled, contents foxed, some minor worming: a good set.

£5,000 [177967]



141



WEDDELL, James. *A Voyage Towards the South Pole.* London: for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1825

FARTHEST SOUTH – “THE TRUE STARTING POINT FOR AN ANTARCTIC COLLECTION”

First edition of Weddell's account of a two-year sealing voyage. Weddell and his crew reached 74°15'S, 34°16'45"W, a new farthest south, discovering what is now known as the Weddell Sea.

Weddell (1787–1834) served in the Royal Navy before taking command of the *Jane* in 1819, after which he hunted seals in the Falkland Islands and South Shetlands. When the seal population reduced, he was commissioned to go further south for new hunting areas. In addition to reaching the furthest south, the crew also visited and described the Cape Verde Islands, the South Orkney and South Shetland Islands, and South Georgia. They wintered in the Falklands and made further landfalls at Tierra del Fuego, Patagonia, and Montevideo on their return journey.

Weddell ventured 320 kilometres further south than Cook. “The ice-free conditions that allowed Weddell to travel so far south were so unusual that no navigator was able to emulate his feat for more than a century” (Day, p. 41). Rosove notes that, “even when sail ships were replaced by steamships, and wooden hulls by metallic ice-cutters, his explorations were difficult to duplicate”.

This copy has eight pages of advertisements, which appears to be a combination of Rosove's issue "a" and "d", in that they are dated "1 August 1825", while also reading "Early in January, 1826, will be published" (here found on page 7, not 5 as stated in Rosove).

Octavo. Hand-coloured lithographed frontispiece, 4 lithographed plates, 2 folding panoramic lithographed plates, 8 engraved maps and charts (6 folding), errata slip facing p. iv; 8-page publisher's catalogue bound at front. Publisher's greenish blue paper boards, sometime rebacked, new paper spine label, endpapers renewed, untrimmed. Housed in a custom blue cloth slipcase. Boards a little soiled and edges with minor loss, occasional foxing, minor offsetting, one folding map sometime repaired with archival tape on verso. A very good copy. ¶ Hill 1843; Rosove 345.A1; Taurus 4. David Day, *Antarctica: A Biography*, 2012.

£6,000 [176441]

WORLD WAR II. Archive relating to Major-General Horace Hayes Fuller (Deputy Chief of Staff, South East Asia Command) and his participation in the Japanese surrender of Singapore. *Various dates, primarily 1945–47*

THE END OF THE WAR IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

A collection reflecting Fuller's important role in South East Asia Command, including proof copy number 142 of Mountbatten of Burma's post-war official report, inscribed by Mountbatten to Fuller, as well as a "short snorter" signed by General Raymond Wheeler and other members of the US delegation to the Japanese surrender of Singapore. Also present is Fuller's copy of a photographic portfolio documenting the ceremony.

Fuller (1886-1966) gained command of the 41st Infantry Division in 1941 and was promoted to the temporary rank of major-general in December. In late 1944, he succeeded Wedemeyer as deputy chief of staff at SEAC under Mountbatten. The proof copy of Mountbatten's report is inscribed on the inner front cover, "To Horace Fuller, Deputy Chief of Staff, SEAC, in gratitude and appreciation of his loyal support and friendship, from Mountbatten of Burma." An accompanying letter from Mountbatten addresses the recent publication of a book mentioning differences between Mountbatten and Stilwell. "The two Governments may well not wish the whole of this Report to be published. I would therefore impress upon you that this is a personal copy to enable you to make any last minute comments if you find any factual inaccuracy."

On 10 September 1945, Fuller travelled to Singapore as a member of Wheeler's official party for the signing of the instrument of surrender. The souvenir portfolio of US Army photographs, lettered with Fuller's name on the front cover, chronicles events between 9 and 13 September. The images show the arrival of Wheeler's group at Kallang Airfield – in a group portrait in front of their C-54 transport plane, Fuller stands next to Wheeler – and Wheeler's inspection tour of Changi prison. Photographs also show



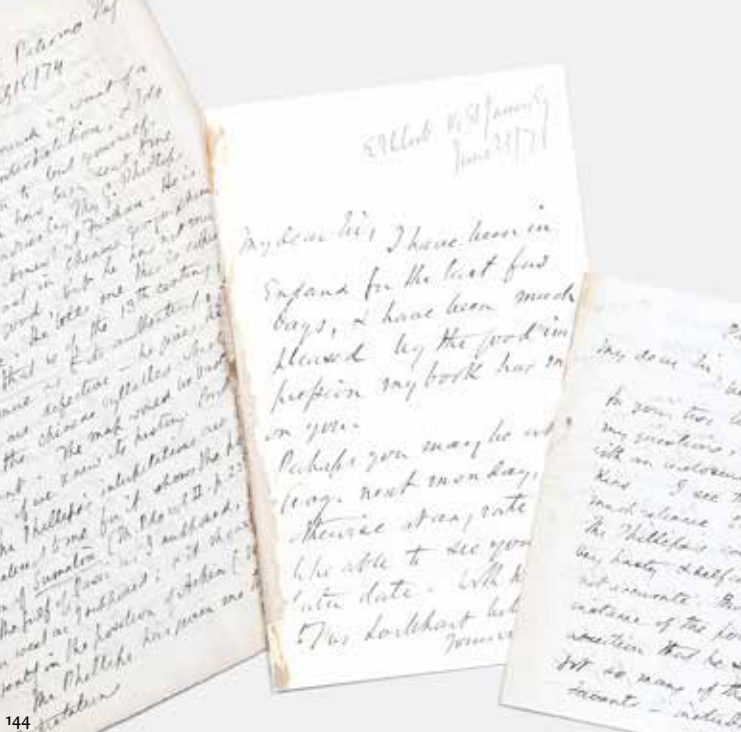
the surrender ceremony and a dinner given in Wheeler's honour at Raffles Hotel, during which Fuller sat between Brigadier-General Thomas S. Timberman, SEAC, and Margaret "Peggy" Wheeler (a civilian employee of OSS and the general's daughter).

The banknote was signed on 12 September 1945 by members of the party, perhaps at the Raffles dinner. Among the signatories are Wheeler himself, Brigadier-General William H. Tunner (Air Transport Command), Margaret Wheeler, and Major-General Thomas J. Hanley (United States Air Force). The note is signed on the reverse by members of the C-54's flight crew.

Alongside these core items is a gelatin silver portrait of General Douglas MacArthur, inscribed "To Horace Fuller. With the affectionate regards of his old comrade-in-arms. Douglas MacArthur" and recalling Fuller's command of the 41st Infantry, as well as a charcoal portrait of Fuller by McClelland Barclay (1891-1943), executed after Fuller's promotion to major-general. A full listing of the other items in this archive, such as ribbon racks, photographs, and badges, is available.

Together, 6 core items: quarto report, original buff wrappers, inscribed by Mountbatten of Burma to Fuller; single-sheet typed letter signed (250 × 200 mm) from Mountbatten to Fuller; Japanese Invasion Money 100-dollar banknote (170 × 85 mm), inscribed "Singapore Surrender 12 September 1945" at head and signed by Fuller and 22 other individuals; Fuller's souvenir portfolio of US Army Signal Corps photographs from surrender of Singapore, original wooden boards, with photostat reproduction of Instrument of Surrender, 36 large gelatin silver photographs (210 × 270 mm), 4 leaves duplicated typescript captions; gelatin silver portrait (247 × 197 mm) of General Douglas MacArthur, inscribed by MacArthur to Fuller; charcoal portrait of Fuller, contemporary frame and glaze (260 × 220 mm). Together with material concerning Fuller's military career (full inventory available on request). Wrappers of report repaired, Mountbatten letter with small loss top-left (not affecting text), boards of portfolio somewhat worn and caption leaves browned, MacArthur portrait with some silver mirroring, charcoal portrait with wear to frame, other material showing signs of handling; generally a very good collection.

£15,000 [172534]



YULE, Henry. Four autograph letters signed to Dr William Lockhart. *London and Palermo: 1870-74*

“IN WANT OF A LITTLE HELP IN CHINESE INTERPRETATION”

An appealing snapshot of a 19th-century scholarly relationship, shedding light on the publication of Yule's well-received *The Book of Ser Marco Polo* (1871) and his revision of the text for the 1875 second edition. The recipient was the second person Yule thanked in the book's preface, and his contributions are alluded to frequently in the text.

Following his retirement from the Indian civil service in 1862, Colonel Yule turned his attention to scholarship. By the 1870s, he was on intimate terms with Lockhart (1811–1896), a former London Missionary Society doctor and a respected sinologist. In the first letter, written while Yule is finalizing his manuscript in Palermo, he asks for help with “the interpretation of the character on this coin rubbing which Mr [Alexander] Wylie gave me.” The coin is illustrated, and its circumstances of discovery discussed, on page 132 of Volume II. The following year, he writes to Lockhart to record his pleasure at “the good impression my book has made on you.”

By 1874, Yule was busy preparing a revised second edition, published in 1875. From Italy, he writes to Lockhart in July, finding himself in need of help. "The enclosed map [not present] has been sent to me with some notes and sundries by Mr [George] Phillips of the Consular department at Fuchau. He is evidently an enthusiast in Chinese geographical studies, which is good, but he has not much notion of evidence." He asks Lockhart to check Phillips's interpretations and a month later, thanks Lockhart for his replies. "I see that there is not much reliance to be placed on Mr Phillips's conclusions; he is very hasty and self-confident, but not accurate." The fruits of this 1874 correspondence are reflected in the second edition, including in the form of revisions to the map of Hangzhou and its environs.

4 bifolia (135 × 105 mm to 213 × 153 mm), filled across 9 pages in total, laid-down 1885 newspaper clipping on one blank; 2 bifolia tipped to each other at fold. Housed in custom green cloth chemise and slipcase. Bifolia with old folds from mailing and sometime removed from book or album, skinning and browning at folds and one bifolium with losses along most of the centre fold and therefore fragile, text unaffected: a very good collection.

£1,300 [180264]



PETER HARRINGTON

L O N D O N

CHELSEA
100 FULHAM ROAD, LONDON

MAYFAIR
43 DOVER STREET, LONDON

NEW YORK
35 EAST 67TH STREET, NEW YORK