

# Voyages & Travel

## Catalogue 1518



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# Voyages & Travel

CATALOGUE 1518



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*Cover illustration; item 62, Perrot.*

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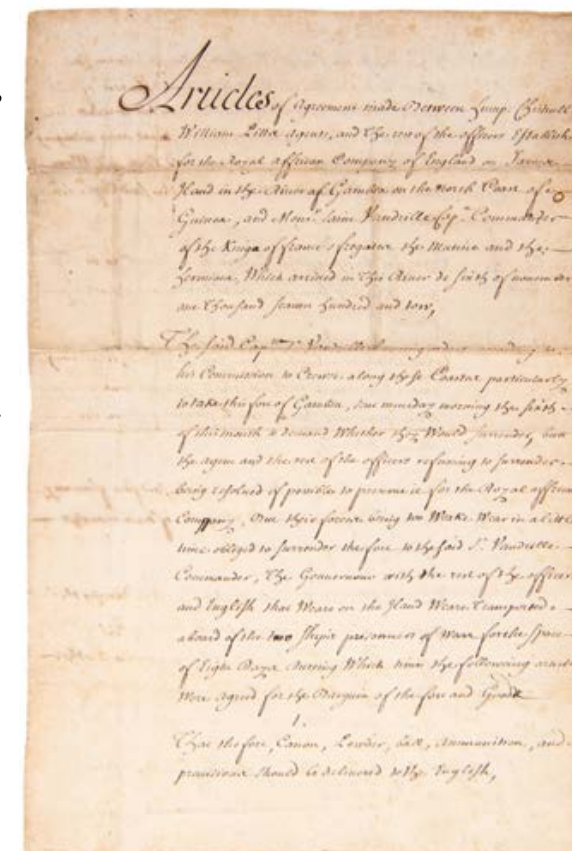
In these Diaries we find neither the name of the city nor the ruler. This is truly African, arising from the superstitious fear of either being known. The expedition seems to have left the country persuaded that the name of the old capital was "Chungo," or Chungu ('Diary,' July 24, 1799). According to Mr. Cooley, it is 10 miles south of the modern capital, and 20 miles north of the River Luo. Ladislaus Magyar declares that the true name of the Cazembe's capital is Tamba-la-meba, but I do not know how he heard it. The Arabs of Zanzibar spoke to me of it as "Usenda," possibly a corruption of Lucenda, Luenda, Lunda, or Londa. It is now assumed, I do not know why, that Lucenda is a pure error for Lunda.

§ 'Bulletin,' Series V., tom. iii. p. 357.

### *The Royal African Company Held to Ransom*

Secretarial ms in ink. 4pp on two loose leaves. Folio. Old folds, some spotting and toning. [Kunta Kinteh Island], 1702. £2,750\*

The Portuguese were the first Europeans to make contact with Kunta Kinteh Island (James Island) in 1456. Situated in the Gambia River, it changed hands several times between the Dutch, England and even Poland over the next two hundred years. England renamed it James Island in 1664 and allowed the Royal African Company to administer it. It was an important strategic outpost for the British, allowing them to control traffic on the river. At this time, the primary resources were gold, ivory and enslaved humans, very much in line with the charter of the Royal African Company as established by Charles II. As such, attacks on the





island were constant by the French navy, as well as privateers such as Henry Baton. While the RAC invested heavily in the fort (which held about 200 captives in addition to accommodation for their own staff), adding mounted guns to the walls and the like, it was still vulnerable.

This document is a result of one such attack, specifically the French government's dispatch of two frigates *Murine* and *Hermione* under the command of Capt. Saine Vandrille. The British fort was attacked and captured, and the officers held as prisoners of war for eight days while these articles of surrender were agreed. In exchange for the fort, its ammunition, powder, ball and provisions being returned to the English, Vandrille and his crew would retain some of the ammunition and provisions from the English vessel *Christopher*, as well as assorted merchandise held on James Island. Furthermore, Vandrille's ship should not be harassed for a period of nine months after the signing of these articles and the English government were to pay a ransom of five thousand pounds. William Pitt's second agent on Kunta Kinteh Island would remain with the French until the money was paid.

The document was signed on behalf of the Royal African Company by Hump. Chishull, William Pitts, Rich. Lawson, Tho. Yelmore, John Mounslow, and Robert Plunkett. This incident was reported in the April 1703 edition of the *Paris Gazette*.

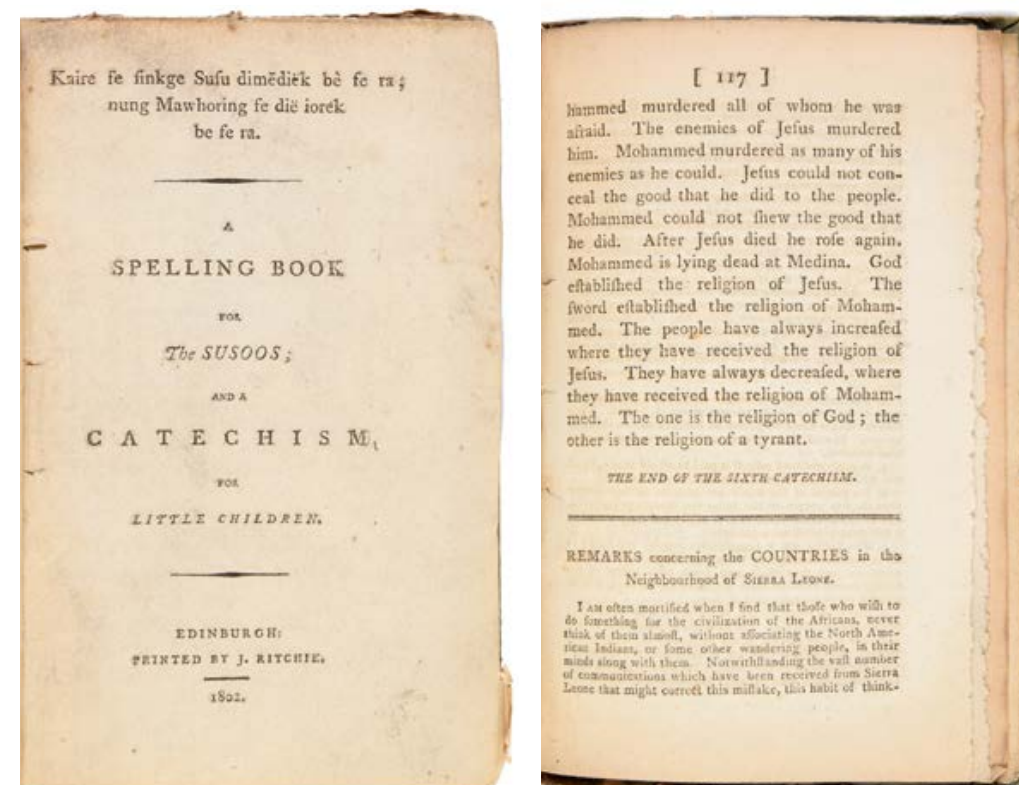
### *The First Appearance of Susu in Print*

**2 BRUNTON (Rev. Henry). A Spelling Book for the Susoos; and a Catechism for Little Children. [Bound with:] First [- Sixth] Catechism, in Susoo and English, for the use of the Susoo Children.**

First edition. 12mo. An unsophisticated copy in contemporary paper-backed boards, title-pages a little dusty. 33, [3], 15, [1], 85, [1], 55, [1], 120pp. Edinburgh, 1801-1802. £3,750

**Rare and satisfying volume containing the first appearance of the Susu language in print.** Susu is still spoken by the people of present-day Senegal and Gambia. The work is a re-translation of Macaulay's edition of Dr Watt's *Catechism of the Principles of Religion, for little children*, which was produced for children in Sierra Leone. **The works brought together here provide a neat digest of the missionary project.**

"Henry Brunton had commenced his missionary life in the British West African colony of Sierra Leone. There his patron Zachary Macaulay directed him and Peter Grieg to work among the Susu people on the Rio Pongas, an area under Islamic influence 200 miles north of Freetown ... On his return to Edinburgh due to ill-health ... he welcomed the invitation from the Church Missionary Society to prepare for publication a series of catechetical booklets in the Susu language as well as a Susu grammar and vocabulary. The grammar included an intelligent discussion



of mission strategy in relation to semi-Islamised peoples. These were used to a limited extent by CMS missionaries on the Rio Pongas (1806-16), but were indeed **pioneering publications in both Susu and African linguistics and as such had intellectual and literary influence**" (O'Flynn).

The catechisms cleverly use the benefits of education to enhance the propagation of Christian dogma, although commerce was never far away. Where the *Spelling Book* and first three catechisms remain fairly straightforward, the fourth specifically addresses "the advantages that would arise to the Sussoo people from their learning to read and write their own language." It speaks of the value of literacy as a means towards self-sufficiency in agriculture and manufacturing and, by being able to commit transactions to paper, they "might shew written accounts to those with whom they dealt, which would prevent many unpleasant disputes, and they might know with certainty when any one endeavoured to cheat them." The *Fifth Catechism* is altogether more aggressive, coming with the loaded subtitle, "intended to expose the absurd notions that the Susoos entertain concerning religion." Finally, the *Sixth Catechism* tackles the differences "between Christ and his religion and Mohammed and his religion." It concludes with a separate, three-page section, Remarks concerning the Countries in the Neighbourhood of Sierra Leone. O'Flynn, Thomas, *The Western Christian Presence in the Russias and Qajar Persia, c.1760-c.1870* (Boston, 2017) p.258.

## Early African Dialects

### 3 CLARKE (John). *Specimens of Dialects: Short Vocabularies of Languages: and Notes of Countries & Customs in Africa.*

First edition. 8vo. Publisher's printed wrappers, rebacked with wrappers laid down, ms annotations in ink and pencil. 104pp. Berwick-on-Tweed, printed by Daniel Cameron, 1848. £3,750

A very good copy of this important collection of African dialects. John Clarke (1802–79) was a Baptist missionary who served both at Jamaica and Fernando Po, which he reached in 1841 and returned to in 1844. While he did manage to establish a mission on Fernando Po, it wasn't particularly successful and closed in 1858. (However, the Baptist mission on mainland Cameroon did better.)

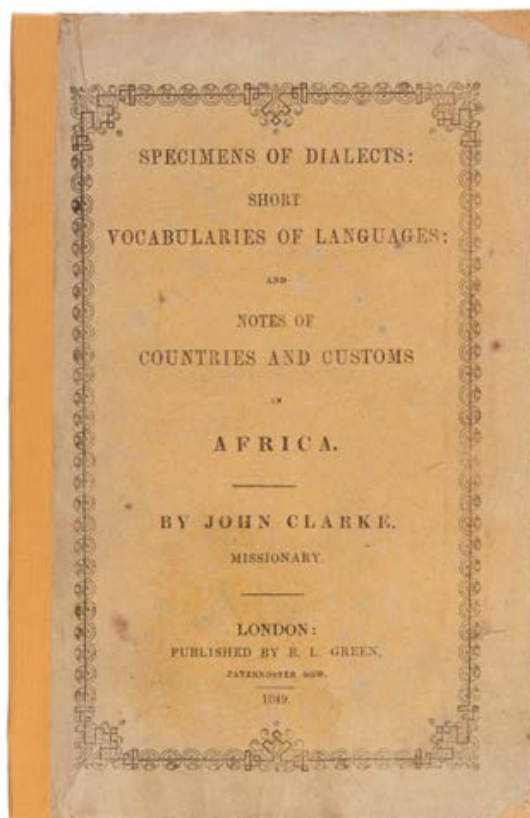
Clarke's collection draws on a wide range of sources, including Samuel Crowther as well as his own interviews, for example, with enslaved Munshi (or Tiv people) in Nigeria and Cameroon. In fact, this marks the first appearance of the Tiv language in print.

Ill health forced Clarke to return to England in 1848. Both this work, and his *Introduction to the Fernandian Tongue* were published in Berwick-on-Tweed that year and are the principal fruits of this time in West Africa. The lower wrapper bears

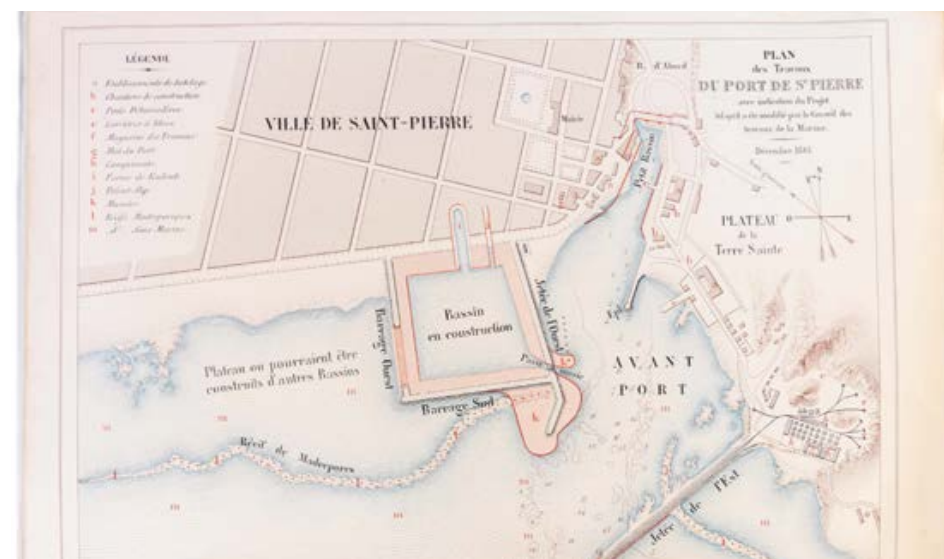
an advertisement for the elusive first edition of the author's *Introduction to the Fernandian Tongue*, described as "Just Published" with the London imprint of B.L. Green and dated 1849. The wrapper imprint also reads, "London: Published by B.L. Green, 1849."

Just two copies at auction in 2008 and 1915.

Duggan, E de C., "Notes on the Munshi ('Tivi') Tribe of Northern Nigeria: Some Historical Outlines" in *Journal of the Royal African Society*, Vol. 31, No. 123 (Apr., 1932), pp. 173–182; Jockers, H., "Linguistic Studies on Tiv – Before, by, and after R.C. Abraham" in *African Languages and Cultures*, Supplement, No. 1 (1992), p. 163.



AFRICA



With the Gorgeous Lithographed Frontispiece

### 4 [?DELISLE (Louis Henri Hubert).] *Note sur les Travaux du Port de Saint-Pierre par un Créole de l'île de la Réunion.*

First edition with the half-title. Coloured, engraved frontispiece plan, title-page vignette. Small 4to. Later marbled paper wrappers, faint dampstain to top edges. [5]–15, [1]pp. Saint-Cloud, Imprimerie de Mme Vve Belin, 1862.

£2,250

Located on the south-west side of the island, construction of the port at Saint-Pierre commenced in 1854 and wasn't completed until nearly 30 years later.

This publication appeared near the mid-point of that time and presents the author's comments on the progress of the works, which he describes as "indispensable" to the island. He prefaces his remarks with a brief history of the location, outlines some of the ongoing costs, and quotes from official documents. The text is accompanied by a handsome plan printed in four colours.

It was a difficult time for Réunion which had seen demand for its sugar exports collapse. The economy would suffer further with the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 which reduced the number of ships provisioning there.

The author remains anonymous, but in addition to identifying as a Creole, he states that he lived both at Saint-Pierre and Saint-Paul which is to the north-west. Creoles receiving education, or rising through the ranks of society, was not unheard of in Réunion. Their first Creole governor, Louis Henri Hubert Delisle (1811–1881), served from 1852–1858 (i.e. the first phase of the port's construction). The text is dated February, 1862. It's possible that this publication was a reputation enhancing effort on Delisle's part. Given the access to government papers and the expense of production, its authorship could have only been drawn from a small circle.

Rare. OCLC locates two copies at BnF and Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées. Ryckebusch, 5978.





*Early Photographs of Sudan*

**5 TRÉMAUX (Pierre).** *Parallèles des Edifices anciens et Modernes du Continent Africain* dessinés et Relevés de 1847 à 1854 dans l'Algérie, les Régences de Tunis et de Tripoli, l'Egypte, la Nubie, les Déserts, l'Ile de Méroé, le Sennar, le Fa-Zoglo et dans les Contrées Inconnues de la Nigritie. *Atlas...*

AFRICA



First edition. Large double-page map, two original photographs, tinted lithograph title, two chromo-lithographs, two photo-lithographs & 43 other lithographs (majority tinted in one or more tints, one coloured), 33 engraved plans (2 of these coloured). Folio. Contemporary half morocco, extremities slightly rubbed, lower corner of upper board bumped. [2](title, contents), [14](letterpress, printed on recto only) ll. Paris, Hachette et Cie., [1864-1868]. £28,000

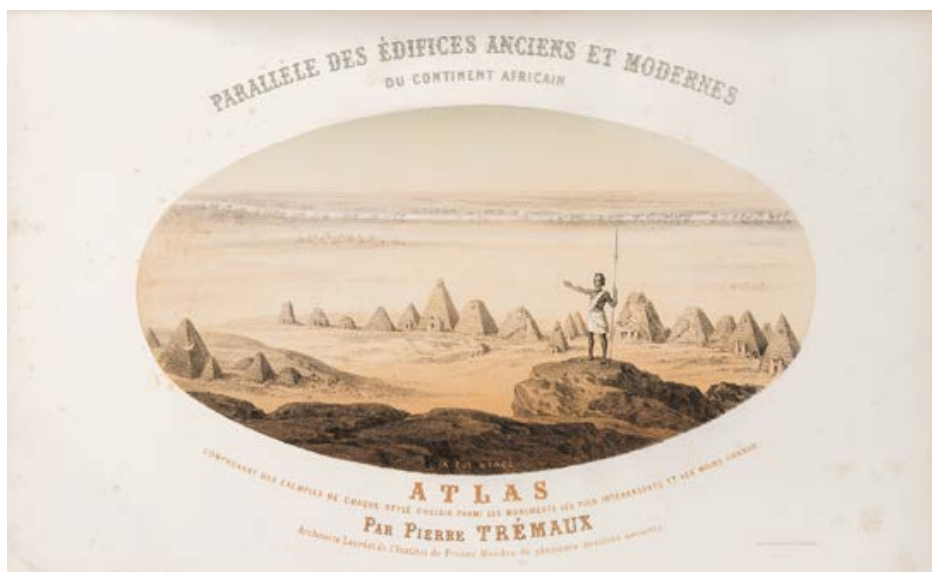
French interest in Africa, the Middle East and beyond commenced with Napoleon's occupation of Egypt (1798–9). Fifty years later it was undiminished and here we have some of the **earliest photographs of the Sudan**.

Pierre Trémaux (1818–95), an architect by training, came to North Africa as part of the team of Europeans despatched by Ali-Pasha to investigate the economic potential of the region. He spent seven years in Africa (1847–54) and recognised the importance of recording everything that he saw. Trémaux sketched not only the ancient sites along the Nile and in the Sudan and Nubia, but also contemporary buildings on every scale, from native huts to great edifices, thereby providing the material for his second work.

Amongst the buildings which he sketched were the pyramids at Méroé (see lithograph title), whilst he provided plans of the Amun temple at Jebel Barkal, noting separately that two pylons and a row of ram sphinxes were still visible: "The sanctuary could be entered to find a lovely granite altar covered with sculptures and a hieroglyphic inscription of Taharqo with his cartouche, all dedicated to the supreme god Amun." It is interesting to note that many of the buildings which Trémaux recorded are now covered by the waters of the High Aswan Dam, particularly so in the South where Lake Nubia, part of Lake Nasser hides many architectural treasures.

"Trémaux worked on a project documenting the architectural history of Asia Minor and Africa, which was published in three parts over the course of several years (1847–62). Trémaux employed daguerreotypes, his own sketches, and, later, calotypes as the basis for the lithographic illustrations. Later fascicles of *Voyage au Soudan oriental et dans l'Afrique septentrionale exécutés en 1847 à 1854* were issued with mounted salted-paper prints which faded and required replacement by lithographic reproductions" (Lenman & Nicholson).

Brunet V, 935; Lenman, R & Nicholson, A., "Early Photography in the Middle East" in *The Oxford Companion to the Photograph* (Oxford Press, 2006).



### *The Official Photographic Record*

6 [ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN] HARROLD (Sergeant John) et al. [Album of Photographs by the 10th Co., Royal Engineers of the Abyssinian Campaign.]

78 albumen prints, incl. 5 panoramas (3 three-plate, & 2 two-plate). With both printed captions beneath each image and the uncut sheets from which these have been trimmed, together with 10 extra images faintly captioned. Folio album. Modern half red morocco, retaining original label, gilt. [Abyssinia, 1867–1868]. £10,000

The earliest surviving body of work by photographers accompanying a full-scale military operation. The Royal Engineers had made two previous attempts to employ photography in the Crimean War, though none of the images survived.

Led by Sgt John Harrold, they took two sets of equipment (Dallmeyer's triplet achromatic camera and Ross's 3A portrait lens) weighing 2600 pounds in total. The photographers were not commissioned to document the campaign but to reproduce the maps and sketches of routes intended to guide the troops. However, the capture of the British Consul had received much publicity in England, and Disraeli was keen to exploit this to divert attention from crises in the domestic arena. As such, these "considerable investments were undoubtedly important motivating forces behind the official recording of the campaign in photographs" (James R. Ryan, *Picturing Empire*, p74).





PANORAMIC VIEW, SOUTH CAMP



PANORAMIC VIEW, ANNESELEY BAY

The photographs depict views, camps, military groups, portraits of native people and drawings by Holmes, Simpson and Baigrie. Although over 15,000 images were

taken on the march, they failed to take a photo of King Theodore's body after he committed suicide — the King had been buried before Harrold obtained permission.



### *Delicate Images of the South African Diamond Rush*

#### **7 TOBIN (Thomas. W.) Sketches – Taken during a Diamond Tour Through South Africa.**

Thirty-nine pen and ink illustrations laid down, 8 with wash. 4to. Cream paper wrappers, spine worn. South Africa, 1871. £4,500

A rare survival dating from the first South African diamond rush. Thomas Tobin, Secretary of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and three assistants were despatched by the Mayfair jeweller Edwin Streeter to undertake a thorough survey of not only the geology but also the extant South African diamond industry.

Edwin Streeter was a renowned gemstone merchant, jeweller and author whose publications included *Precious Stones and Gems* (London, 1877) and *The Great Diamonds of the World* (London, 1882). The sketch book contains a number of landscape views which display robust, accurate if unromantic draughtsmanship as well as diagrams detailing the geological composition of the land.

*The illustrations are as follows:*

1. Sketch of the Constitution of Table Mountain. 2. On Table Mountain. 3. “The Bluff” – Natal Jan 14 1871 4. The Wreck of the “Westenhope” Bird Islands Jan 11 1871. 5. Section of country from Durban to Maritzburg. Natal. 6. Probable section of Greenstone trap mountain. 7. Ox Cart (Natal) Jan 19. 1871. 8. Umgeni Falls – Natal.

nr. Maritzburg. 9. Interior of “Kafir hut” (Petty Chief). 10. “The Drakensberg” from Natal. 11. The Source of the Vaal River (about 5 hours). 12. Platberg – Harrismith. 13. “Rensberg Kop”. “Drakensberg”. 14. “Aalltges Kop” Harrismith. 15. Free state. on road about 18m from Hebron. 16. Robinson’s Farm. 17. “Our Tent” at Spence’s Farm. 18. The Vaal River from Spence Kop. 19. At the Diggings. 20. Pniel (from Klipdrift). 21. Sections of the “Vaal River”. 22. Pniel – from “Jardines”. 23. Sketch of Formation of “Du Toits Pan”. 24. “Du Toit’s Pan” from. “Bultfontein” June 10.71. 25. The House “plastered with diamonds” – Du Toits’ Pan. 26. Free State (about 10 m from “Du Toits Pan”) near Modder River. 27. Modder River drift – sand and mud deposit– June 12.71. 28. Fauresmith (near Jagersfontein). 29. Orange River near Belhulie. 30. “Outspan”. 31. Burghersdorp. 32. Queenstown from the Hexagon. 33. On the Katberg (Hex’s looking E). 34. Clayslate beds \_ Grahamstown. 35. Section of country from – Port Elizabeth to Somerset. 36. St Helena (looking W). 37. Peak Teuesiffie (?) from the sea. 38. Ascension (looking N.W.). 39. – Nos 1 and 2 The first diamonds found in S. Africa. 3 The Hopkins diamond. (Straw colour).





# LACERDA'S JOURNEY TO CAZEMBE

IN 1798.

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED

By CAPTAIN R. F. BURTON, F.R.G.S.

ALSO

## JOURNEY OF THE POMBEIROS

P. J. BAPTISTA AND AMARO JOSÉ, ACROSS AFRICA FROM ANGOLA  
TO TETTE ON THE ZAMBEZE.

TRANSLATED BY B. A. BEADLE;

AND A

## RÉSUMÉ OF THE JOURNEY OF MM. MONTEIRO AND GAMITTO.

By DR. C. T. BEKE.

[Published by the Royal Geographical Society.]

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1873.

*Dr de Lacerda's observations 1797-1798*

| Place  | S. Lat.     | P. Long. (det.) | Var.        |
|--|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Ponte de Tengelane                                       | 18° 0' 18"  | "               | "           |
| Sulhama Town   | 17° 54' 24" | 45° 42' 15"     | 22° 42' 46" |
| Chupampa / S. bank<br>of Zambeze                         | 18° 18' 0"  | 44° 23' 30"     | 22° 37' 0"  |
| Sua Town   | 13° 39' 50" | 43° 53' 10"     | "           |
| Shê de Moambique<br>(on Zambeze, S. side<br>da Serpente) | 16° 30' 58" | "               | "           |
| Mazimpanga Range   | 15° 19' 15" | "               | 22° 50' 40" |
| Mazunguwa (S. side)                                      | 12° 33' 0"  | 41° 26' 30"     | 21° 58' 30" |
| Moino d'Alto (S.)  | 10° 20' 35" | 39° 10' 0"      | "           |

*Signed and Annotated by Burton*

### 8 BURTON (Richard F.) Lacerda's Journey to Cazembe in 1798.

First (only) edition. 8vo. Unbound, title page detached, incomplete, review of the work pasted on verso of title page, an autograph ms slip loosely inserted, with a modern morocco drop back box, gilt. [1]-56, 71-2, 87-8, 103-4pp. London, John Murray for the Royal Geographic Society, 1873. £12,000

Signed by Burton on the title page with his annotations throughout the text.

This appears to be a working copy, on which Burton has made typographic and factual corrections, notes misprints and other observations. The autograph slip enclosed lists "Dr de Lacerda's observations 1797-1798", a small table denoting the latitude and longitude of eight separate places included on page 123 of the published text.

In addition to their annual volume of transactions, the Royal Geographical Society occasionally published works of geography. Prompted by Livingstone's explorations, this was a particularly important example, including nearly everything known of the interior of Africa to that time. Burton's piece occupied the first 164 pages of the work and included two controversial appendices that were later rejected by the Royal Geographic Society. Penzer, pp89-90; Casada, 85.

*“the greatest slave trader and ruffian of the White Nile”*

**9 BAKER (Samuel). ALS to Mr Bates.**

Holograph ms. in ink. Bifolium folded to make 4pp. Marine Hotel, Cowes, 14 April, [1874]. £2,250\*

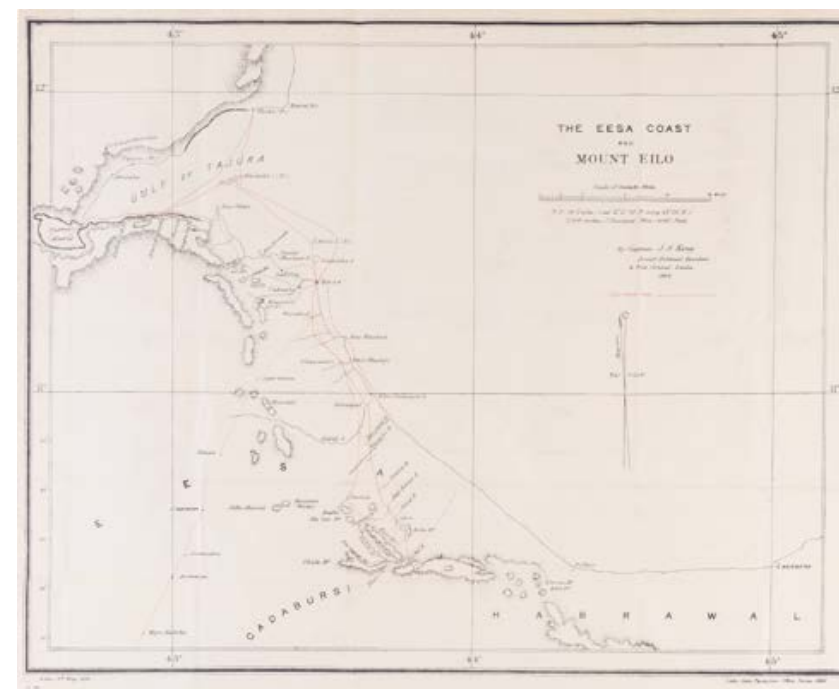
An excellent and incensed letter from the important English explorer and colonial governor. It begins with him refusing an invitation due to poor health, but notes that if “Livingstone were alive I would run away sick to serve him if in need.” Baker then turns to the main subject of the letter, the slave trade in Central Africa.

Having recently been replaced by Charles Gordon as governor of the Equatorial Nile Basin, he notes with horror the employment of Abou Saud, whom he calls “the greatest slave trader and ruffian of the White Nile companies, who represented Agad & Co. – the slave hunters par excellence of Central Africa!” He adds: “I have now in my possession Nubar Pacha’s receipt for 17 documents – evidence against him deposed by numerous witnesses ie – officers, native chiefs, soldiers, including his own people and his own head-men ‘that he instructed his people to fire at me and that he has plundered slaves and massacred the natives.’ Is it possible that a British officer can employ such a villain who has at every footstep opposed my attempts to suppress the slave trade?”

Lamenting that information received direct from Cairo confirms the appointment, Baker concludes “If true, all my time will have been lost, and my work will be undone, as the scoundrel Abou Saood ... will by bribing the interpreter be able to mislead Colonel Gordon who is ignorant of Arabic. My last act was to overtake three vessels with 700 slaves on board belonging to Abou Saood on the road to Khartoum!”

Baker’s account of the time, *Ismalia*, which had just been published included much material on the slave trade, Abou Saud, and even references the incident above with the three ships carrying 700 captives. The suppression of the slave trade was not only central to Baker’s governorship but would dominate Gordon’s appointment here as well as his future governorship of the Sudan.

Marine Hotel  
Cowes - 14 April  
19, Seymour Street,  
W.  
Dear Mr Bates  
I am sorry to  
say that I cannot have the  
melancholy satisfaction of  
accompanying you livingstone,  
remains in Saturday -  
The doctor sent me away  
from town to keep quiet, as I  
have never been the same since  
I had that severe attack of  
Pneumonia on my first arrival  
in England, and after my lecture  
at Liverpool I was laid up with  
a touch of the old complaint - this



*The Brooke-Hitching Copy*

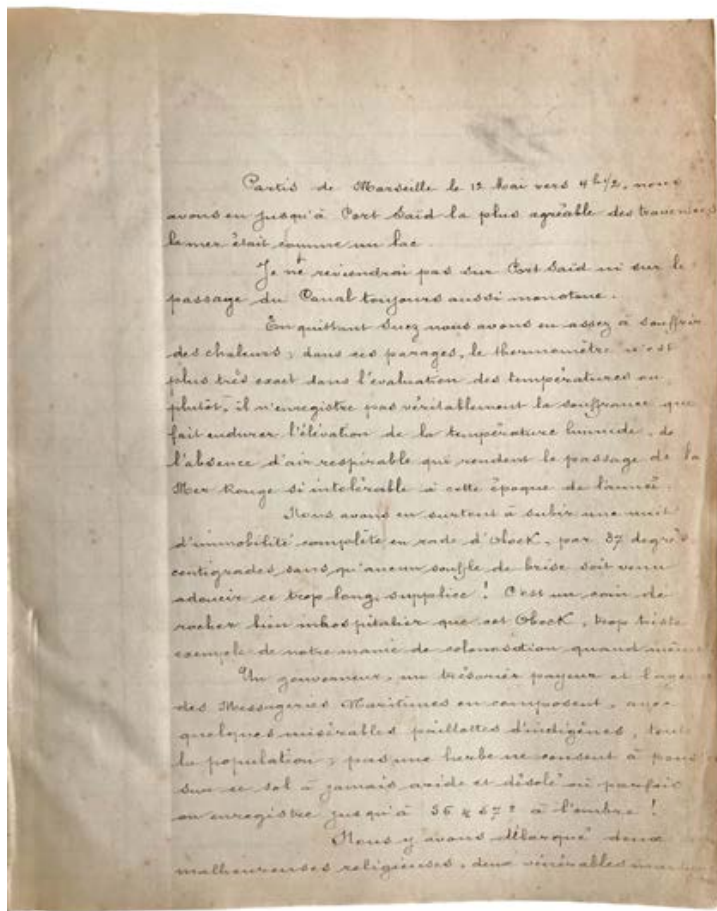
**10 KING (Capt. J.S.) Account of a Trip to Mount Eilo on the Northern Frontier of the Gadabursi Country with a Sketch Map showing the Routes. Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government. No. CLXXXIX. New Series.**

Folding lithograph map dated Aden, May 1886. Folio. Cloth backed wrappers, creased, a little soiled & chipped, ex Foreign Office copy, ms. ownership inscription on rear wrapper, fragile but very good, pencilled ownership initials of Franklin Brooke-Hitching. 13, [1]pp. Bombay, Printed at the Government Central Press, 1886. £1,500

King writes in his capacity as Assistant Political Resident, Zaila, in Northern Somalia. He undertook the expedition in February 1886, having arranged terms with the sub-tribes of the Gadabursi and Habr Awal, “who, having committed several raids, were shut out from Zaila, Berbera and Bulhar.” Accompanied by 34 men, he proceeded on camel from Zaila to Warabod, Udwardiri, Harakjid, Idris, Barrahe, Eilo, Salak and Garisa. The account occupies the first ten pages of the work. The remaining three break down the distances travelled from city to city and includes notes on water supply and other general remarks. The map is titled: The Eesa Coast and Mount Eilo. It includes King’s route and was printed in Poona.

Rare: OCLC locates three copies (BL, SOAS, Oxford).





### *An Epic Cross-Continental Expedition*

**11 VERSEPUY** (Charles Maurice). [Journal of an expedition across Africa, 1895–96.]

Manuscript in ink. 4to. Contemporary marbled boards, some wear to the edges. 579pp. [Paris, c. 1896]. £9,500

Unpublished nineteenth-century journals of such substance are scarce on the market. This one documents a French expedition from Mombasa to Banana in what's now the Democratic Republic of Congo just north of the mouth of the Congo River. Expedition leader, Charles Maurice Versepuy (1863–1896), assumed two thirds of the costs. The balance was carried by his friend, and co-explorer, Georges Baron de Romans. They were accompanied by Maurice Sporck (1871–1955).

Departing Zanzibar on 6 July with a convoy of 150 (which included enslaved porters and Askari soldiers), the expedition headed into German East Africa and stopped at missions in Rabai (English), Bura (French) and the German fort at Moshi. Inclement weather prevented Versepuy from attempting Mt Kilimanjaro, but they

replenished provisions by shooting game at every opportunity: they bagged zebra, rhino, gazelle, kongonis, giraffes and lions.

By 28 September, they'd travelled roughly 450 kilometres. In November they picked up the path Joseph Thomson took to Uganda in 1882 and stopped at Fort Smith, which was only established four years prior. Here they were able to hire another fifty porters.

Of course, it was in 1895 that Kenya became a British protectorate. Within the larger rebellion of the Maasai there were other skirmishes. **In this instance Versepuy's party was caught up in the Kedong Massacre of November 1895.** It was believed that the Maasai had mistaken a large caravan for a war party. Versepuy's agent in Zanzibar, Andrew Dick, was just a day ahead of them and turned back when he learned of the situation. He wrote to Kikuyu for assistance, which was denied, and was subsequently killed in the attack that followed. The journal includes a description of this.

The Maasai were fighting with the Wa Kikuyu, who had abducted two Maasai girls and killed a cow. Fort Smith was inundated with fleeing Wa Kikuyu. However, Versepuy was able to secure guarantees from the Maasai that their caravan could proceed unhindered and they departed Fort Smith on 14 December. Ten days later they crossed the equator near Eldama Ravine, where James Martin (who'd assisted Thomson) had established another fort, the last on that route to Uganda.

On 11 January 1896, at Mlamba they were visited by Major George Glencairn Cunningham who, having fought with the Wa Nifa, was returning to Kampala with 380 Sudanese soldiers, completing his Nandi expedition. Following Cunningham's party's path made Versepuy's journey much easier. They met the Wa Saga in the Kovindro region and there are plenty of notes on their customs, dress and how keen their chiefs were to converse with Europeans. Being in the vicinity, Versepuy took the opportunity to visit Ripon Falls where Lake Victoria empties into the Nile.

They noted the differences in bartering exchange as they moved further inland and, at a French catholic mission just west of Mengo, Versepuy met the Irish missionary turned trader Charles Stokes who advised him on the geography of the Congo Free State. (Stokes would later be tried and hanged by the Belgians.) They spent a month at Kampala before departing for the Congo on 22 February. Moving into the Singo district they noticed the number of deserted villages due to war. By mid-March, they were close to the Katonga River and a few days later Mount Lubaba. The Baganda remember Stanley coming through the region previously for his having pillaged and destroyed a number of villages in 1889.

They crossed into the Congo on 17 April. The local Bahema, wearing amulets made of gazelle horns or bullet shells, were terrified of the Belgians and assumed Versepuy was one of them.

On 23 April, they arrived at Moumbo, a village where the chief spoke Swahili and gave them information on the local tribes — Wa Konjo, W Mboula and Wa

Bikla. He also mentioned the wandering tribes of Tambouté and the Wa Niema, both of whom were formerly enslaved by Arab traders only to later fall under Congolese dependence. Moumbo itself was still dependent on Tippu Tip, the notorious ivory and slave trader, who at that time controlled a large part of eastern Congo. By 5 May, they'd reached the Ibina river and were met by a Congoloses guide and two soldiers who'd been sent by the Belgians at Wamambi station. They later met the lieutenant Van der Wielen who apprised them of the distances to Mawambi, Ituri, Basoko and Leopoldville and, just as importantly, gave them thirty kilos of rice.

Two weeks later they reached the Belgian station at Avakoubi with Versepuy's health deteriorating (possibly dysentery). After a week they left by canoe and on 6 June arrived at Jambouya station and made the next day's steamer at Basoko. By the time they reached the Irebu station on the 23rd, the ship's doctor advised Versepuy not to travel any farther. The last entry of the diary is on 5 July where they'd reached the mission at Bolobo, about 250 kilometres shy of Brazzaville. It's apparent that they returned home via Boma (then capital of the Congo Free State), nearby Banana, and the Portuguese exclave of Cabinda.

We understand from the manuscript that Versepuy sent his notes back to France as the opportunity presented itself. He also states that photographs, sketches, seeds and other botanical specimens, ethnographic objects and even a live leopard(!) were also dispatched to France. Occasional gaps in the journal – usually place names – suggest these notes were transcribed by a colleague, friend, or family member. Versepuy died on 4 September, probably from malaria, just a week after his return and wouldn't have had the time to do this work himself.

Versepuy understood Swahili and we know that he'd read several accounts of other expeditions (he knows when he's on Thompson's or Lugard's path for example, and even complains at one point of all the English place names on his maps). However, his preparations were somewhat lacking, especially in regard to water. His caravan twice suffered shortages in western Uganda. The high desertion rate of their porters may be partly explained by his refusal to allow rest days, which would have been particularly galling given that Versepuy largely travelled on horseback.

**The journal is an important first-hand contribution to our understanding of travel in late nineteenth-century Africa.** While reports of the expedition were printed in the *Geographical Journal*, there is no mention of Versepuy or this expedition in Howgego. Having set out to attain Mount Kenya and Lake Rudolf, they were forced to alter their route due to aggression from the Maasai. After stopping at Lake Edward, Versepuy headed south and broadly followed the same path as Stanley but in the opposite direction. It is variously recorded as either the fifteenth or seventeenth expedition to successfully cross the continent.

Four of Versepuy's manuscript maps from the expedition are held at the BnF. *Not in Howgego*; Romans, G., "La mission Versepuy au lac Albert-Edouard" in *Societe de geographie de Paris* (1897) p.175; Sasseville, E de., "Recent Explorations in Equatorial Africa" in *National Geographic Magazine*, Vol VIII (Washington DC, 1897) pp.88–91.



Lieut. The Hon. R. Molyneux, Royal Horse Guards, and  
Lieut. Winston Spencer-Churchill, 4th Q.O. Hussars.

*Including a Picture of the Young Churchill*

**12** [ATBARA & OMDURMAN] GREGSON (Francis). Khartoum. 1898.

232 photographs of various sizes, all with captions printed directly onto 22 album leaves. Oblong folio. Full red morocco, joints repaired. Np, c. 1898.

£8,500





Very rare: this album provides a visual record of two of the most important battles of the Second Sudan War – those of Atbara and Omdurman. The reconquest of the Sudan was in many respects a belated avenging of Gordon's death in 1885 at the Siege of Khartoum. As the Scramble for Africa continued apace, Britain decided to re-assert Egypt's claims to the Sudan. Kitchener led the Anglo-Egyptian Army to defeat the Mahdi at Ferkeh in 1896, then with the Battle at Atbara in April 1898 and at Omdurman in September.

The album documents Kitchener's entire campaign from the massing of forces in Egypt to the taking of Khartoum. The photographs are wide-ranging and record British regimental units, living conditions of the expedition, native warriors, aftermath of the battles, including the burying of the dead ("like snowdrifts") as well as portraits of assorted minor characters involved. Also featured are portraits of the major officers in the campaign, such as General Kitchener, Col. Wingate, Slatin Pasha, and a young Winston Churchill of the Queen's Own Hussars. **Churchill's account of the campaign, *The River War*, is one of his finest works and the images here constitute a fascinating photographic accompaniment.**

It includes thirteen different headed sections and several give a specific location and time. Beginning with actions preparatory to the Battle of Omdurman, the planning of which began as early as 1896, early pages of the album depict "Atbara Camp, August 15th"; "Wad Hamed Camp. Sirdar's Review, August 25th"; "Leaving Wad Hamed".

The Battle of Omdurman and its aftermath are the subject of about half of the images. Opening with skirmishes on September 1st, the battle itself occurred



the following day. Kitchener led a force of 8000 British troops and an additional 17,000 mixed Sudanese. He organized them in a perimeter around the village of Egeiga and braced for the arrival of the 50,000 strong Mahdist army.

Repelling a direct attack, the combination of artillery and maxim guns prevented the Madhist forces from getting closer than 50 metres to the British line. Kitchener then marched on Omdurman, dispatching the 21st Lancers to clear the way. The battle proved more arduous than envisaged, as 2500 (a full 2000 more than anticipated) Madhist troops were stationed on the route to the city. This allowed the Khalifa to regroup with still 30,000 troops in the field. The subsequent battle occurred over the Kerreri Hills and Surgham Ridge. Despite being outnumbered, it was an overwhelming victory for the British, who suffered a mere 387 casualties (with 47 dead), compared to nearly 10,000 Mahdi deaths and another 13,000 wounded.

There are eight pages of remarkable, often graphic, photographs depicting the battle in regular intervals. The pages are titled thus: "September 1st, 3.0pm"; "September 2nd, 6.0am"; "September 2nd, 8.30am"; "September 2nd, 11.30am." The remaining pages capture the broad aftermath of the battle, which concluded the campaign. Four pages are devoted to Khartoum (two on September 4) and ten (49 photographs) to Omdurman. The album concludes with an image of the young Winston Churchill.

According to a letter in the Cambridge University Library, the photographs were taken by a wealthy civilian named Francis Gregson who accompanied the expedition as war correspondent for the *Budget* and *St James Gazette*. Indeed, one

picture shows “Our Special Correspondent” Gregson. In the introduction to his *Khartoum Campaign* (London, 1898), Bennett Burleigh thanked Gregson in the introduction for assisting with “maps, sketches and photographs.”

Interestingly, three other copies are held at Cambridge University Library, the Imperial War Museum, and Northwestern University. Similar albums are found at Windsor and the National Army Museum. **Given the expense, care of execution and quality, it’s unlikely that many copies were printed and that they were intended for officers.** Substantially rarer than the Royal Engineers album of the 1868 Abyssinian Expedition, it is the closest thing to an official photographic publication of the campaign.

A full list of images is available on request.

### *Confidential*

**13 FOREIGN OFFICE. British Somaliland and Sokotra. Handbooks prepared under the direction of the historical section of the Foreign Office. No. 106.**

Confidential issue. Large folding colour map. 8vo. Original grey-blue printed wrappers, spine professionally repaired, otherwise very good. iv, 40pp. London, H.M. Stationery Office, March 1919. **£750**



In the Spring of 1917 the Foreign Office started work on a series of handbooks for the use of British delegates attending the Peace Conference. Published in 1918 and 1919, the handbooks were only issued to officials and all were marked ‘Confidential’ on the upper wrapper. The present handbook, No. 106, contains detailed information on British Somaliland and the remarkable island of Socotra, covering, inter alia, geography, political history and economic conditions. The large folding map was published by the War Office in 1909.

In late 1919 it was decided that a revised version should be made available to the British public.

Scarce. OCLC locates 5 copies, 3 at the BL then one at Oxford, the other at New Brunswick.



### *With a First-Hand Account of the Coronation*

**14 SELASSIE (Haile), Emperor of Ethiopia. SPRINGFIELD (E.O.) Coronation of Haile Silassie.**

Thirty-three photographs, newspaper cuttings, invitations and ephemera relating to the coronation, 11pp typescript tipped in. Folio album. Quarter pebblegrain cloth over printed boards, a little worn but holding fine, inscribed “E.O. Springfield The Palace Khartoum Sudan.” Addis Ababa & elsewhere, [1930]. **£5,000**

Haile Selassie (1892–1975) reigned as Emperor of Ethiopia from 1930 to 1974, just a year before his death. He is central to modern Ethiopia’s identity and also the key figure in Rastafari. His coronation was held on 2 November 1930 at the cathedral of St George in Addis Ababa. **This album provides a wonderful overview — first-hand from Springfield’s own account and related ephemera, then the bigger picture with related clippings and feature articles from the press.**





The album opens with a group portrait of the British delegation, captioned in pencil. We see Simpson standing next to the twenty-year-old Wilfred Thesiger, who attended as honorary attaché to the duke of Gloucester. Thesiger is dressed in a top hat and tails and has his eyes closed.

Of real interest is Springfield's account of festivities. His typescript is respectful from the outset — "I would like to preface my remarks by saying that I don't want to try and make fun of it all in any way whatsoever. **We were most hospitably entertained from the moment we left Djibuti and the Ethiopian Government spared neither trouble nor expense to put up a good show, and I feel that everyone will agree that they succeeded.**" He then relates a few good natured mishaps — time differences, lost speeches and the like, before getting to the heart of the occasion. "I personally had a magnificent and uninterrupted view of the whole show, being not more than 20 feet from the Emperor's throne." There follows a detailed account of the ceremony as well as his remarks on the reception following.

Among the ephemera is Springfield's ticket to the coronation, plus a pass from Sydney Barton (British Minister to Ethiopia) in Amharic reading "Let bearer (Mr E.O. Springfield) pass as he is carrying food to the Emperor." There is a printed seating plan (again with Thesiger next to Simpson), and a French translation of the Ethiopian national anthem: *Hymne National Ethiopien*. Traduit de l'Amharigna par M. Emile Karam, Professor de Mathematique. Addis-Ababa, Imp. Du Courrier d'Ethiope, 1930. More ominously, there are two photographs of executions and one of a flogging.

A valuable and substantial record of Selassie's coronation.

## Celebrating Independence

### 15 [THE GAMBIA] Detailed Working Programme. The Gambia Independence Celebrations 1965.

First edition. 18 folding maps & plans. 8vo. Original printed blue card wrappers, the name "Cox" in red crayon to upper cover, else a very good clean copy. 77pp. Bathurst [= Banjul, The Gambia], 1965. £750

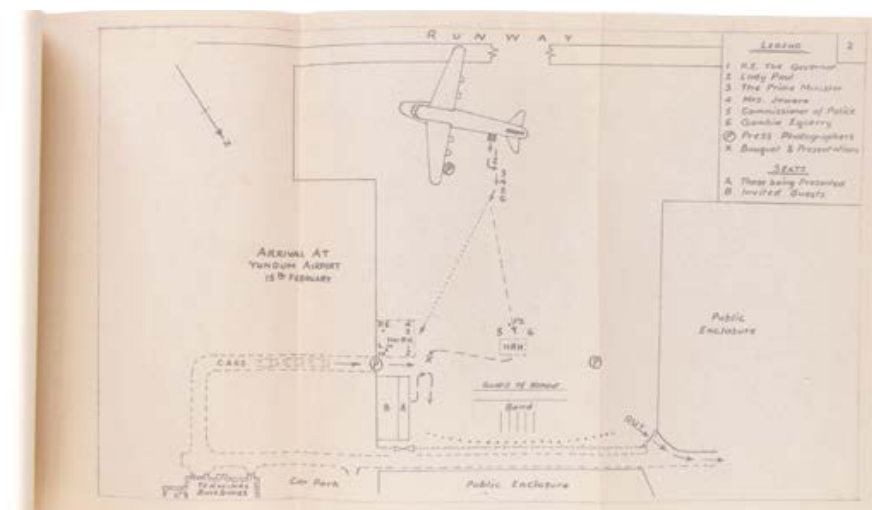
An unrecorded "restricted" publication regarding the logistics of the 1965 celebrations and ceremony surrounding the declaration of independence in The Gambia, wherein it transitioned from a colony and protectorate of the British Empire, to a constitutional monarchy within the Commonwealth.

The festivities began on Monday 15th February 1965, building up to the official independence ceremony on Thursday 18th. The guests of honour were Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and his wife Katherine. Prince Edward is Queen Elizabeth II's first cousin, and acted as her representative at several Commonwealth independence ceremonies in Africa.

The detailed nature of the programme sets it apart from publicly issued commemorative publications on such events. This is clearly a working document for those on the inside of operations, with minute by minute itineraries for each day. Indeed, the plans at the back of the booklet show maps of the routes of official vehicles, exhaustive placements of guests and dignitaries, and even the floorplan of the royal quarters at Government House, Bathurst. All this indicates that this was likely a document prepared for the use of security personnel, and to brief those guests most closely involved in proceedings.

This phase of independence for the Gambia was short lived. In 1970, following a national referendum, the people of the Gambia voted to become an independent republic within the Commonwealth, removing the British monarch from the position of Head of State.

No copies recorded on OCLC, Library Hub or found through internet searches.



## EGYPT, NEAR EAST & MIDDLE EAST

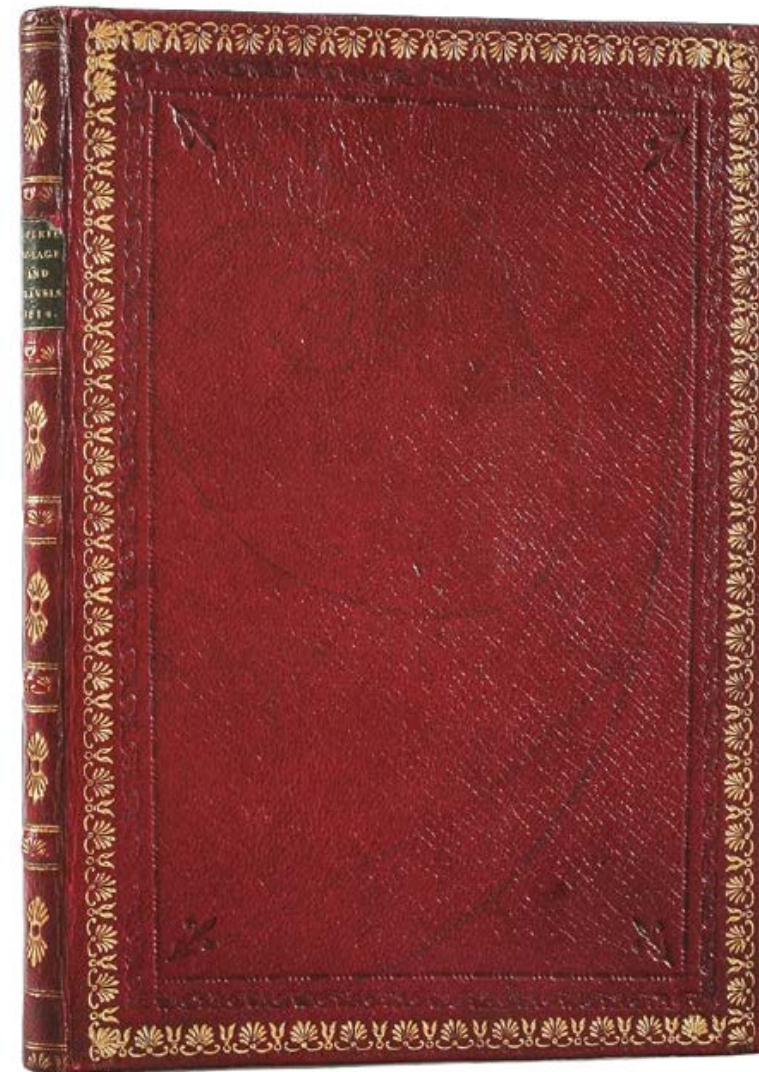
### *The East India Company in the Middle East*

**16** COVERTE (Robert). A True and almost incredible Report of an Englishman, that (being cast away in the good ship called the Assention, in Cambaya, the farthest part of the East Indies) travelled by land through many unknowne Kingdomes, and great Cities ... the second impression newly corrected.

Second edition. 4to. Full red calf, stamped in gilt & blind, leather label to spine, without blanks A1, K3, & K4, title-page soiled & repaired, with the lower right quarter supplied in facsimile, some light soiling throughout, otherwise a good copy [6], 68pp. London: N.O[kes], for Thomas Archer, 1614. £12,500

The second edition of Coverte's account of the fourth East India Company voyage to the East Indies, following the first edition published in London in 1612. The author was steward on board the *Ascension* under Capt. Sharpey. They left Plymouth with a companion vessel the *Union*, in March 1607, and, on their voyage south, were among the first Englishmen to see the Cape of Good Hope, arriving there in July 1608. The *Ascension* having separated from the *Union* in a storm reached India, via Madagascar, Pemba Island and Socotra, where the ship ran aground while approaching Surat. Not granted permission to remain in Surat, the crew departed to various destinations. Coverte and others set out for the Mughal Court at Agra, arriving there in December 1609. He and other crew members left Agra in January 1610 "with the intention of making their way back to the Levant by the overland route. Travelling by way of Kandahar, Esfahan, and Baghdad... they reached Aleppo in December 1610 and from the coast of the Levant sailed for England. They subsequently arrived home in April 1611" (Howgego).

An absorbing account presented in the form of a travel diary, Penrose described the work as a "vigorous narrative...it relates its author's reception by the Emperor Jahangir, and his tedious journey across India, Afghanistan, and Persia, and as such is one of the best examples of a travel journal that the period produced."

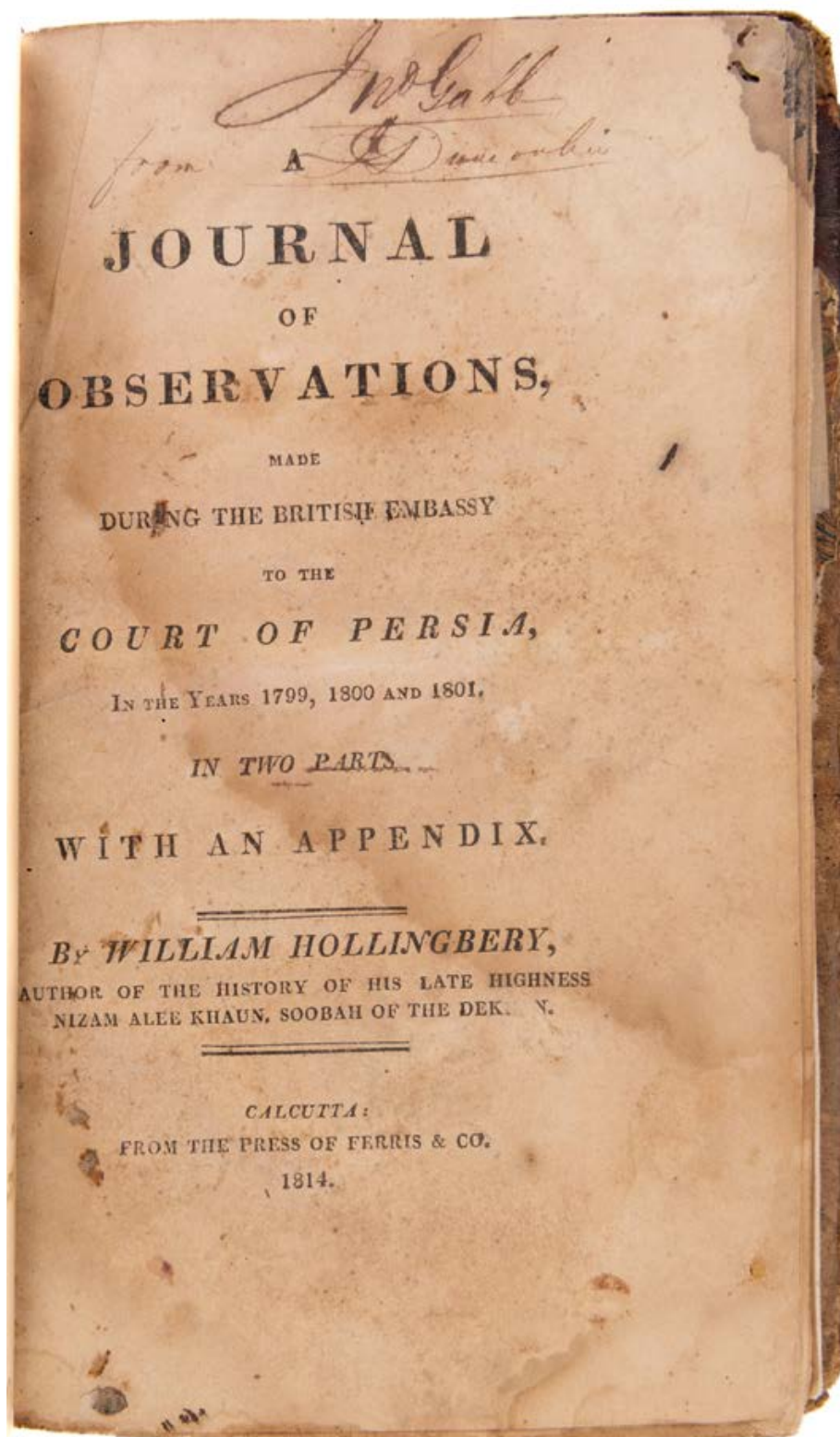


As pointed out by Parker (*Books to Build an Empire*) "This voyage marks the lowest depth to which the company's misfortunes sank in its early years, for the loss of the two ships nearly ruined it financially ... during these years of unprecedented English travel and trade into the east there was a great dearth of literature describing the voyages of the East India Company's ships. Between 1608 and 1614 only one book appeared which described England's new-found commerce."

An extremely popular travel account, a third London edition appeared in 1631 and German translations were printed in 1617 and 1648. The account was also included in compilations of discovery and exploration published by De Bry, Hulsius, and van der Aa.

STC, 5896; Howgego, C211; Penrose *Travel & Discovery in the Renaissance*, p.324.; Parker *Books to Build an Empire*, p.181; Mendelssohn, p.388.





*Rare Calcutta-printed Account of Qajar Iran*

**17 HOLLINGBERY (William).** *A Journal of Observations, made During the British Embassy to the Court of Persia, in the years 1799, 1800, and 1801.*

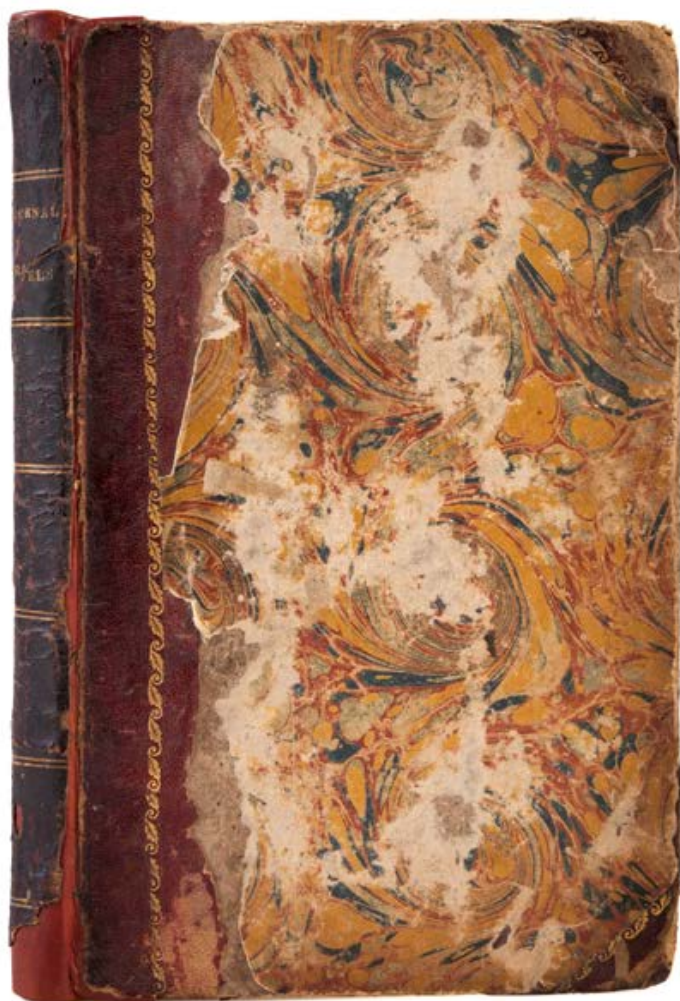
First edition. 8vo. Contemporary half calf and marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine; recased with new endpapers, rebacked with old spine laid down on new leather, corners worn, marbled paper rubbed and tatty at extremities. A little (defunct) marginal worming, interior pages water-stained, with some darker staining to the top right corner of the first fifty or so pages. Ink presentation inscription to 'J.W. Gabb from J. Dumoulin' at top of title-page. A scruffy but complete and firmly intact copy of a very rare book. Housed in a modern cloth solander box. [2], iii, [1], iv, 135, [1], xxv, [1], vi [subscribers]pp. Calcutta, From the Press of Ferris & Co., 1814. £15,000

A rare and important travel account, written by a member of Sir John Malcolm's famous embassy to Persia in 1799–1801. It offers a valuable picture of Iran during the early period of Qajar rule, which would last for more than a century. This copy belonged to a subscriber, James Dumoulin, who was an active figure in the literary scene of early nineteenth-century Calcutta and produced the second complete English translation of Sa'di's *Gulistan*.

William Hollingbery (c.1767–1809) wrote one other work, a history of the Deccan and its rulers, before composing *A Journal of Observations* ... upon his return from Persia. Publication was first delayed as the government proofed the manuscript, and then by Hollingbery's untimely death in 1809. It eventually appeared posthumously, with added footnotes (mostly containing biographical information) by an anonymous editor.

As Hollingbery could not publish any sensitive political information there is no mention of the motivations behind the mission, or the content of the treaties made with Fath-Ali Shah Qajar (1769–1834) — a commercial treaty guaranteeing the mutual protection of British and Persian merchants, and a political treaty obliging the two powers to jointly repel an Afghan invasion of India and/or a French invasion of Persia. Instead, his journal focuses on the topography, antiquities, contemporary culture and populations the embassy encountered on its journey.

It begins with the voyage from Bombay to Bushire, which included visits to Muscat, "the emporium for the trade of India with the Persian Gulph and Red Sea" (p.6), Hormuz Island and Kharg Island. Thence the overland route westward through Dalaki, Khesht and Kazerun, to Shiraz where the embassy was received by Hossein Ali Mirza, the Governor of Fars. There, as at other major cities, the embassy was stalled by official exchanges, displays and other forms of time-absorbing pageantry, which allowed Hollingbery to gain more than a casual impression of the city's infrastructure and daily life. Interesting notes examine produce, with a nice passage on wine (see, p.40), and notable buildings, such as the tombs of Hafiz and Sa'di.



A determined march through Fars took them within reach of Isfahan, where they met with a cavalcade of true grandeur: “about two thousand cavalry, and three or four thousand foot, which with the citizens, whom curiosity had brought out, amounted at the least to thirty thousand souls.” (p.60). Once within the city, Hollingbery explored the Chaharbagh and studied the paintings embellishing the western chamber of Chehel Sotoun. The fading Safavid finery contrasted with the less elegant appearance of the newly chosen capital, Tehran, which the embassy reached in November 1800. Alongside valuable notes on its defences and fluctuating population — estimated at no more than 12,000 in Summer and no less than 70,000 in Winter — Hollingbery recounts Malcolm’s first and second audience with the Shah. Upon seeing the monarch for the first time, he was struck by his dress and “handsome person”, paying compliment to the jewels adorning his outfit (“not less than a million sterling”) and his beard “which is supposed to be the largest in his dominions” (p.81).

The final part of the narrative covers the return journey to India, by way of Hamadan, Kermanshah, Khanaqin, Baghdad, and a cruise down the Tigris to the Persian Gulf. Despite being a little brisker in his descriptions, Hollingbery’s eye still paused over archaeological sites such as the Behistun inscription, the Taq-e Bostan Sassanid carvings and the “strange superstructure” (p.125) of the Ctesiphon Arch (Taq Kasra). The main text is then followed by three appendices, the most valuable of which is Hollingbery’s short discourse on the ruins of Persepolis (p.vi–xxi), adding greatly to the short section in his journal.

**Provenance:** James Dumoulin, translator of the *Gulistan* (*The Goolistan*, Calcutta, Mirror Press, 1807). As well as being listed as a subscriber (p.ii) he is also mentioned in two footnotes, on page 37 and 44. The former, below the passage on Sa’di’s tomb, pays compliment to his work: “The oriental literary world is much indebted to Mr. James Dumoulin for a faithful and most excellent translation of that celebrated work.”

Rare. Hollingbery’s *Journal* is among the rarest English-language works on Iran, more so than the Indian issues of Francklin’s *Observations made on a tour from Bengal to Persia* (Calcutta, 1788) and Waring’s *A Tour to Sheeraz* (Bombay, 1804), both of which are more widely held institutionally and have appeared at auction in recent years. It most likely had a short print run and lists only 142 subscribers. Libraryhub locates one copy in the UK, at the British Library. OCLC finds just two more, at the Royal Danish Library and the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. Wilson, p.98. Diba and Ghani both list a reprint (Tehran, 1976) but not the original publication.

### *Author’s Presentation Copy*

**18 CHESNEY** (Capt Francis Rawdon). **Reports on the Navigation of the Euphrates.**

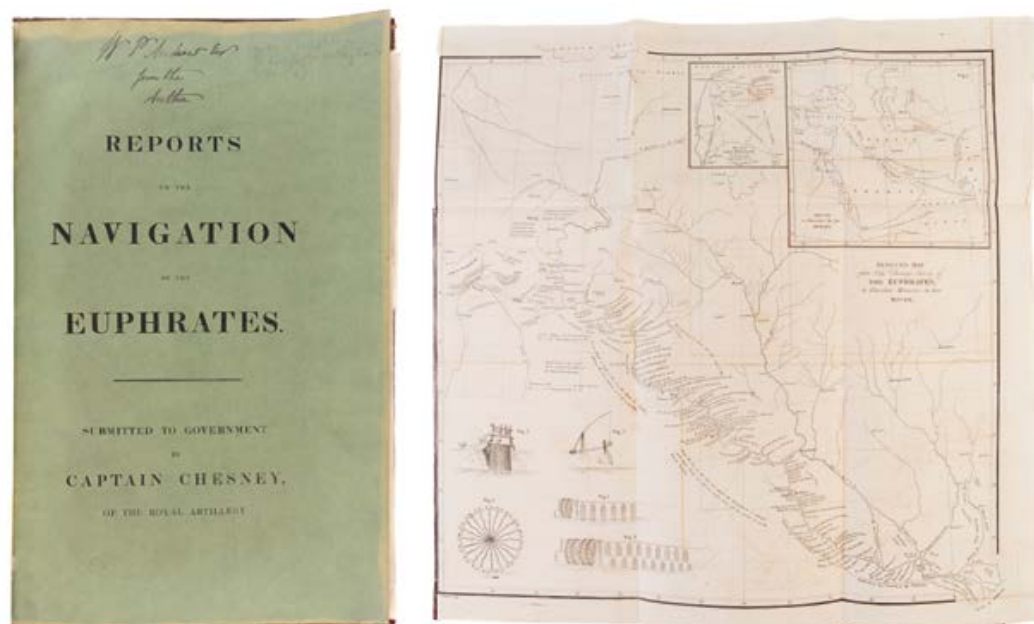
**First edition. Folding map & folding diagram. Folio. Contemporary calf, gilt, foliate borders to covers, a.e.g., original printed upper wrapper bound in; extremities worn, leather repairs to head and foot of spine and corners, joints split but holding, otherwise good. Some very light spotting to opening leaves and plates, rest of interior clean and fresh. Ink presentation inscription to recto of upper wrapper. [vi], 68pp. [London], printed by George Taylor, [1833].**

£3,000

The presentation inscription reads: “W.P Andrew Esq. from the Author.” Among the many works Andrew wrote is *The Euphrates Valley route to India* and *The Euphrates Valley Railway* making this an interesting association copy.

An important work on the British exploration of the Ottoman Middle East, arguing for the Euphrates as a new trade route between Britain and India. Privately





printed on the advice of Sir Robert Gordon and Sir Stratford Canning, it was distributed to persons of influence and helped win Chesney the command of the official survey, undertaken from 1835 to 1837.

Chesney first became aware of the Euphrates as a potential trade route when he came across Thomas Love Peacock's questionnaire, sent to British consuls in the region, comparing it to the Red Sea route. Standing "four feet nine inches tall, frequently rejected in love, and anxious to rescue a stalling military career, [he] decided to answer the questions by an assiduous on-the-spot survey of both options, which might give him fame. In 1830, he examined the northern Red Sea; he then travelled through Syria to Baghdad, which he reached in January 1831." (Parry, p.119).

*Reports...* draws on those surveys, providing a general outline of the river (focusing on the section from Hit to the Shatt al-Arab), a more detailed account of important features and obstacles, and comments on the principal towns and tribes. It also includes ten appendices, which cover, inter alia, the distances and time required for boats descending the river, the time required to cross the Syrian Desert and notes on the arming and equipment of the steamer. The final section is an additional memoir on Chesney's second visit to the upper part of the Euphrates in March 1832.

Scarce. LibraryHub locates two copies, at the British Library and the Royal Society Library. OCLC adds eight more, at the London Library, Leiden University, Columbia, the Newberry Library, the New York Public Library, Pennsylvania State University, the Southern Methodist University and Yale.

**Provenance:** William Patrick Andrew (c.1807–1887) was director of the East Indian Railway and founder of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway. His attempts to

establish the Euphrates Valley Railway, along with his publications on the project, make this an interesting association copy.

*Atabey*, 233; *Not in Wilson or Macro* (who both list the account of the later expedition); Parry, J., *Promised Lands: The British and the Ottoman Middle East*, Princeton, 2022.

*"not printed for publication"*

**19** [DAMER (George Lionel Dawson).] **Thoughts on the Question of the East, suggested by a tour in Turkey, Syria, and Egypt, during the last autumn and winter.**

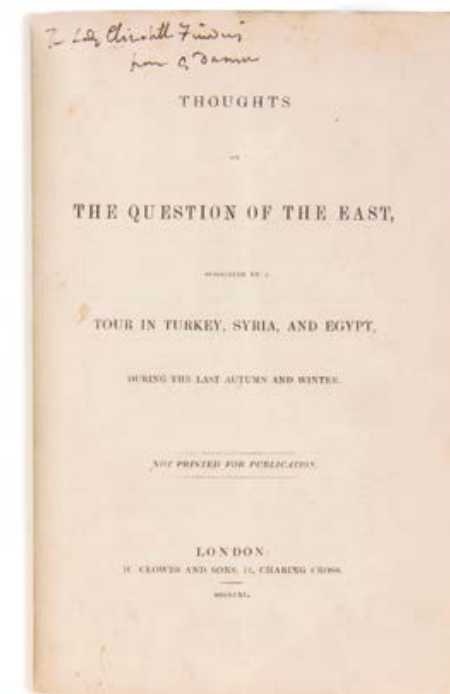
First edition. 8vo. Modern wrappers, inscribed on the title page in ink "To Lady Charlotte Fielding from G. Damer". A few manuscript corrections to text, final leaf a little rubbed else very good. 15, [1]pp. London, Not printed for publication, W. Clowes and Sons, 1840. £750

Presentation copy of a rare Great Game pamphlet, "not printed for publication".

Col. George Lionel Dawson-Damer (1788–1856), younger son of the 1st Earl Portalington, was a Conservative MP who served as Comptroller of the Household in Peel's second ministry. Damer, a name he assumed when succeeding to a female relative's estate at Came Abbey in Dorset, had a distinguished military career, receiving the Companion of the Order of Bath for his service as quartermaster general to the Prince of Orange in the 1st King's Dragoon Guard, seeing action at Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

Damer had some experience of Russian affairs, having been seconded to the Russian army in 1813 under Sir Robert Wilson. As such, he was present for the retreat of the French cavalry from Moscow. The present paper is the result of several months spent travelling in the Levant, looking at the political and social conditions of the region. In particular, he concerns himself with how the Eastern Question might impact British relations with India. He proposes fostering good relations with Mehmet Ali, suggesting that the British give him Bagdad as part of the campaign in Afghanistan. Similarly, he is keen to promote allegiance with the Turkish Pasha.

Very uncommon, 7 copies only on OCLC.





*From Layard's Expedition to Nineveh*

**20 COOPER** (Frederick Charles). [Four watercolours of Northern Iraq and a panorama of Mosul.]

1. "Mosul from the Eastern bank of the Tigris." Pen, ink and watercolour panorama, measuring 265 by 425mm. Further ms. note stating "Plate 2 To be placed opposite p.80 of the manuscript Vol 1." Mosul, n.d. but [c.1850].
2. "Encampment near the Belled Sinjar, March 28th 1850." Watercolour and pencil, measuring 200 by 360mm. Sinjar, 1850.
3. "Sheik Adi." Watercolour and pencil, measuring 250 by 360mm. N.d. but [c.1850].
4. "Astonishment of Koords at an opera glass." Watercolour, measuring 130 by 200mm. Pasted onto a larger sheet. N.p., N.d. but [Northern Iraq, c.1850].
5. [An untitled view, possibly looking across the Tigris]. Watercolour and pencil, measuring 220 by 320mm. N.p., N.d. but likely [Northern Iraq, c.1850]. £7,500\*

A beautiful suite of images from Austen Henry Layard's (1817–94) second expedition to Nineveh, including a watercolour of the tomb of Sheikh 'Adi, the holiest temple of the Yazidis.

Having first discovered the site in November 1845, Layard resumed his excavations in 1849 and continued south to Babylon. Frederick Charles Cooper (1821–80) accompanied him as the official artist and produced a number of watercolours,

and at least sixty drawings, on the expedition. (As photography was still in its infancy, expedition artist's sketches and drawings were the principal method of recording new discoveries.)

Alternately intimate and expansive, these five images were painted in the northernmost parts of modern-day Iraq and Iraqi Kurdistan. Cooper was clearly inspired by those areas, as many of his surviving works focus on the landscapes and diverse peoples of Sinjar, Mosul and Lalish. The aforementioned watercolour titled *Sheik Adi*, shows the conical towers of the temple and, beneath it, two Yazidis walking along an embowered path. The clothes of the two walkers appear to match Cooper's description of Yazidi dress, pencilled below a sketch in the V&A collection ('Yezidis of the Sinjar. March. 25<sup>th</sup>, 1850.'): 'Cloak of yellowish drab with Red ornaments – Dress – pure white'. The people in the *Encampment near the Belled Sinjar* could also be Yazidis, as they have long been resident there, but the clothing and tents are not indicative.

Like most of Cooper's images, these are unsigned. However, the pencil captions are in the same hand as those in the British Museum and there's no mistaking their delicacy — the line and colour — which is typical of his work. Thankfully Cooper titled most of his works and often included notes to the hastier sketches, some of which provide interesting details. The panorama of Mosul, for example, features two small arrows signalling the positions of the French Consulate and the English Vice Consulate.

Cooper was paid £200 per year with an additional £30 for travel expenses. He departed England for Constantinople in late July 1849 where he met Layard and proceeded to Trabzon and then travelled overland into Mesopotamia, reaching Mosul on 30 September 1849. He remained there almost exclusively until July







1850. Cooper didn't particularly enjoy life on the road. He missed his wife, who was pregnant, struggled with the heat, and didn't much like the food. He also clashed with Layard, who considered him lazy. This verdict seems somewhat unfair, when Layard, in his published account, "seems to have taken credit for some of Cooper's better work" (Mallalieu). Despite this, many of Cooper's drawings appeared in *Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon...* (London, 1853).  
Curtis, J., "A Victorian Artist in Assyria" in *Iraq* Vol. 72 (2010), pp.175-182; *How-gego II*, L19; Mallalieu, H.L., *Dictionary of British Watercolour Artists* (ACC Art Books, 1976), p.86.

### *Unusually Frank Account of the Holy Land & North Africa*

**21** [ANON.] *Journal of a trip to Palestine & the North of Africa*, July 1852.

Manuscript in ink. Two folding pen and ink illustrations tipped in at end. 8vo. Contemporary full dark green roan, lacking clasp, marbled edges; front joint split but holding firmly, extremities a little rubbed, corners bumped, otherwise very good. 274pp. [N.p., but presumably copied out from journal notes, either in North Africa or back home in Britain], 1852. £1,750

A vivid manuscript journal of four months' travel in Syria, Palestine, Tunisia and Algeria, complemented with two original ink sketches. Seemingly composed from memory and diary notes, it is a bracingly informal account of the author's experiences and impressions, ricocheting between valuable documentation of life in the Ottoman Middle East and North Africa, and damning episodes of boorishness and

bigotry. Though the writer goes unnamed, he was a member of the British Army, noting that an English Officer met by chance "was a brother to a man in my regiment" (p.8).

Travelling with a friend, only referred to as 'Coke', he set off from London in July 1852 and reached Smyrna (Izmir) by way of Ostend, Dresden, Trieste, Corfu and Syros, partly in the company of none other than Mohamed Sa'id Pasha. From Smyrna he steamed up the Dardanelles and on to Istanbul, where he sampled the *hammams* and witnessed the aftermath of a fire which "consumed 700 houses" (p.17). At Beirut, reached in mid-August, his travels began in earnest, as he and Coke set off overland in the company of a dragoman, tracing the Lebanese coast, then diverting inland to Baalbek and Bloudan. At the latter they met the English Consul, Sir Richard Wood, who was deemed to be "a capital fellow" (p.35).

Upon reaching Damascus, where they devoured "peaches larger than the biggest oranges cutting them like apples" (p.38), they planned their trip to Palestine. The following journey proved to be somewhat gruelling and perhaps added to the writer's disappointment at finding contemporary reality at odds with his expectations: "Nothing can destroy one's fair dreams of the Holy Land more than a visit to the country." (p.53). Despite his negative outlook he still explored many of the principal sites, leaving detailed descriptions of, inter alia, the Church of the Annunciation, Jacob's Well, the Wailing Wall and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.



After a frustrated attempt at boar hunting in Jericho they moved on to Jaffa and were lucky to have the assistance of the Consul, Dr. Assad Yacoub Kayat. The most interesting company, apart from Kayat and his wife (who imparted a curious description of a Turkish wedding), came in the form of Lord Viscount Bury, looking “quite the pirate with sash round his waist, head shaved, moustaches sprouting & the whole surmounted by an enormous turban & tarboushe” (p.114–115).

Desiring a change of scenery, they boarded a French steamer to Alexandria, thence to Tunis via Malta. After a stay in the city they rode to Suliman for another attempt at boar hunting, then on to the ruins of Carthage. The final part of the journal sees Coke, suffering from various ailments, stay behind as the writer presses on alone to Constantine and Algiers. It features several notable sections, including his reluctant stay at the residence of the Governor of El Kef and a description of ‘Couskusou’ (Couscous), the “standing dish among the Arabs” (p.163). The latter outlines the production of couscous and the preparation of various dishes.

Written a decade or so before the Ottoman Middle East became more accessible to Western travellers — organised group trips, such as those led by Thomas Cook, started in the late 1860s — the journal provides an insight into how Westerners made their way from place to place, often with very little in the way of local knowledge and linguistic capacity. It shows how such travel led to happenstance cultural exchange and education, but also how hardships and accidents exacerbated already bigoted stances on local populations, sometimes leading to overt racism and violence. Its chief value arguably lies in the unvarnished exposition of those dynamics, alongside the nuggets of information undimmed by the vexations of their recorder.

The two ink sketches show the writer and Coke preparing for a hunt, and “an Arab rabbit hunt at Borg Boira [Bouira, Algeria] — taken from nature”.

*“Printed for private circulation only”*

## 22 BROMFIELD (William Arnold). *Letters from Egypt and Syria*.

First edition. With an additional tinted lithographed title (bound in as a frontispiece) and wood engraving of a sandstorm on p.154. 8vo. Contemporary blind decorated brown cloth, spine lettered in gilt, a.e.g., brown silk page-marker; professional repairs to extremities of spine, corners a little bumped, otherwise very good. First blank and litho title foxed, rest of interior clean and fresh. Ink presentation inscription to recto of first blank. Engraved bookplate of John Brinton to front pastedown. xxxii, 280pp. London, 1856. £750

An uncommon privately printed account of a year’s travel in Egypt and the Levant, with a presentation inscription from the author’s sister. It is a useful source on the

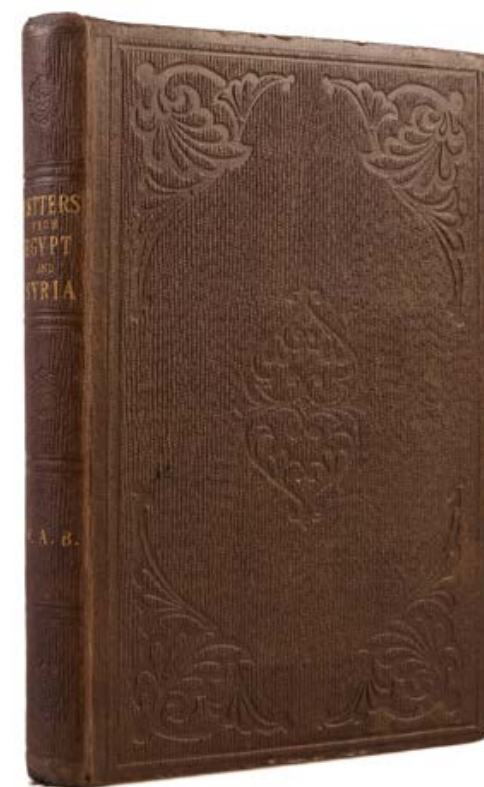
flora of Egypt and Palestine, as Bromfield was a botanist whose enthusiasm won him the nick-name “*Abu Hashish*” among his Arabic-speaking companions.

William Arnold Bromfield (1801–1851) took a degree in medicine at the University of Glasgow but found botany much more to his liking, and, as a gentleman of leisure, had the time and means to devote himself to its study. After a continental tour he settled in Ryde on the Isle of Wight where he honed his skills, amassing a body of research eventually published as *Flora Vectensis* (London, 1856). He then sought out flora further afield, spending six months in the West Indies in 1844 and undertaking an extensive tour of North America in 1846–47. Though friends and family thought his travels might be over he was soon off again, led by a fascination with the Near East.

The book is composed of letters recording Bromfield’s experiences, from docking in Alexandria in October 1850 to his untimely passing from typhus in Damascus almost exactly a year later in October 1851. Written to his sister and never intended for publication, they exhibit an intimacy and directness missing from most Victorian travelogues, relating memorable episodes such as the observance of snake-charmers at work in Cairo and meetings with Dr. Assad Yacoub Kayat (an important character in nineteenth-century Anglo-Syrian relations) in Jaffa. The majority of the letters concern his extensive travels in Egypt — venturing south as far as Khartoum — but there are also several devoted to his final journey, through Syria and Palestine, along with notes from Bromfield’s ms. journal.

Interesting additional sections include a memoir of the author, extracts from the letters of those that cared for him in Damascus and memoranda on the plants mentioned in the letters.

It appears some copies included a lithographed portrait, adhered to the verso of the frontispiece. This was almost certainly a later inclusion by Bromfield’s sister, as most copies (including this example) are without it.







*Driving through Northern Iran*

**23 UNIDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHER.** Photograph album of the 15th Light Armoured Battery in Iraq and Iran during WWI.

Small 8vo album. Contemporary dark grey cloth, extremities scuffed, corners bumped, otherwise very good. 48 original silver gelatin photographs, held into windows, some captioned on the verso, a few faded but largely sharp and clear. Ink captions below each image. Various places, including Baghdad, Qazvin, Zanzibar and Baku, 1917–[1919]. £600

A fascinating pocket-sized photograph album, principally showing the progress of the 15th Light Armoured Motor Battery through Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq) and Iran toward the close of WWI. As part of North Persia Force, which took over from Dunsterforce, they were tasked with reaching the Caspian Sea and protecting vulnerable oil installations.

The images show the distinctive Rolls-Royce armoured cars, the challenging route and notable buildings in Qazvin and Zanzibar. Several attest to the brutal conditions that faced the Iranian people during the war, such as that showing the ‘grave yard after the famine, Zinjan’ and an image of ‘Persian refugees’ travelling through open country.

Other photographs show scenes in Iraq and Egypt, some of which predate the formation of North Persia Force and document the earlier years of the Mesopotamian Campaign. One captures three soldiers looking out over a desert battlefield at ‘Trench mortar fire at the taking of Tekrit 1917. Mesopotamia’.

*The Rare Confidential Issue*

**24 FOREIGN OFFICE.** Armenia and Kurdistan. Handbooks prepared under the direction of the historical section of the Foreign Office. No.91.

Confidential issue. Large folding colour map of ‘Armenia’ (War Office, November 1918). 8vo. Original grey-blue printed stiff wrappers, professionally rebaked, ms. reference number and small stain to upper wrapper, corners slightly creased, otherwise good. Interior pages and map clean and fresh. iv, 85pp. London, H.M. Stationery Office, May 1919. £850

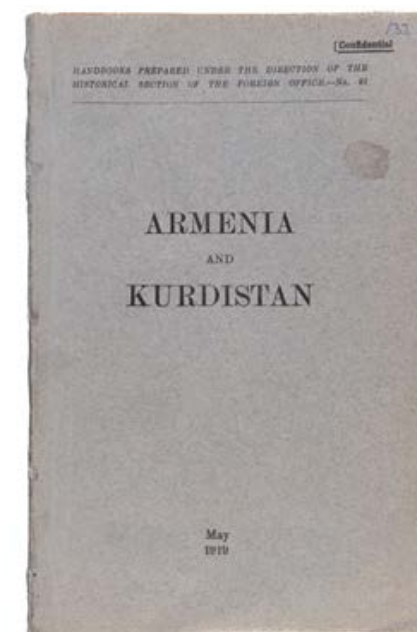
A rare Foreign Office handbook, published soon after the First World War and during the partition of the Ottoman Middle East. This confidential issue primarily focuses on Armenia, with additional notes on Kurdistan.

In the Spring of 1917 the Foreign Office started work on a series of handbooks for the use of British delegates attending the Peace Conference. Published in 1918 and 1919, the handbooks were only issued to officials and all were marked ‘Confidential’ on the upper wrapper. By late 1919 it was decided that revised versions should be made available to the British public, printed in greater numbers and in green wrappers rather than the blue-grey of the confidential issue.

The present handbook, No. 91, is devoted to Armenia and Kurdistan, which were both stateless nations at the time of the war. As a result, it covers a poorly defined landmass, stretching from Samsun and Iskenderun (modern-day Turkey) to Yerevan (Armenia) and Urmia (Iran). Though published after WWI and the establishment of the First Republic of Armenia (est. 24/05/1918) it was probably compiled earlier as it largely focuses on Armenia’s pre-war and wartime history.

The content includes geographical, historical and political sketches, with much of the supporting data (on population, trade etc.) drawn from Russian and Turkish sources. Several sections highlight the horrors of the Armenian Genocide and the extent to which persecution had undermined the great commercial and cultural abilities of the Armenian people throughout their history.

**Rare.** LibraryHub locates two copies, at the British Library and SOAS. OCLC locates just one more, at the University of New Brunswick. It also appears Oxford University holds a copy, listed in a run of Peace Conference handbooks.





*Life of a Qajar Diplomat*

**25 KHAN (Mirza Reza).** Two books by Mirza Reza Khan, Persian diplomat and poet, with related material.

**'ARFA' (Riza), i.e. [KHAN (Mirza Reza)].** *Muntakhab-i Danish*. (Selected Knowledge). First edition. Varying lines of Persian naskh within double-ruled frames. Full-page black and white half-tone portrait of the author. 8vo. Original teal cloth, gilt, covers elaborately blind-stamped; spine a touch sunned, several tiny white stains to covers, otherwise very good. 96, 26pp. Istanbul, Matba'ahi-i Akhtar, 1309 AH [1892/93 AD]. [With:] **ARFA' (Riza), i.e. [KHAN, (Mirza Reza)].** *Divan Gohar Khavari*. (Divan Eastern Gem). Presumed first edition. Lithographed Persian text, with varying lines of *nasta'liq* in chromolithographed gold floral borders, chromolithographed title-page printed in gold, iridescent red and iridescent green. With 72 full-page black and white photo-engravings (including 52 reproductions of ms. leaves, letters and certificates) and 9 full-page colour illustrations (a line-drawing repeated in different colours). 4to. Original orange-red morocco, richly gilt, green morocco central medallions to both covers, corner-pieces of green morocco inlay to upper cover, bevelled boards, speckled edges, lime green silk tie loosely inserted; extremities a little rubbed, a few light grazes to covers, otherwise very good. [1], 208, [5]pp. N.p., n.d., but [c.1905 AD]. [And:] **UNIDENTIFIED ARTIST.** *Needlework sampler of Mirza Reza Khan's Coat of Arms*. Sampler in white, green, red and gold thread on emerald fabric, measuring 270 by 320mm. Backed with linen, metal hoops at top corners, a little crumpled in places, a few threads coming loose, otherwise in excellent condition. N.p. [but likely Monaco], 1320 AH

[1907/08 AD]. [Plus:] **UNIDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHER.** Photograph of **Mirza Reza Khan** with a *qalyan*, and two photographs of his daughter **Fatima** in dance costumes. Three original silver-gelatin photographs, measuring 134 by 85mm, and 144 by 89mm. All in very good unfaded condition, one printed as a postcard with ms. message by **Fatima** in Swedish. N.p., n.d. but [Monaco, c.1920].  
£6,000

A small but attractive gathering of items relating to the life of **Mirza Reza Khan Arfa'** (1846–1939), a Persian diplomat who fulfilled a diverse array of roles during the late Qajar period. They exemplify the striking visual legacy he left behind in books, artworks and architecture, often mixing Western and Persianate features. Reza was born in Tabriz and looked set for training at a religious school when a downturn in his family's fortunes redirected his path to Istanbul, where his brother-in-law ran a shop. Outside of working hours he studied the manifold languages of the city, soaking up French and Turkish. It was in Tbilisi, on his return journey to Iran, that he took up a humble role at the Persian consulate and began to learn Russian. He was then in the right place at the right time when "the court of Naser al-Din Shah ... needed a Russian interpreter for his journey across the Caucasus on the way to Europe" (Sirjani, *Encyclopaedia Iranica*), thus kick-starting his diplomatic career. Having given a good account of himself, he was made third secretary at the Tiflis consulate and later won roles on the frontier commission of Khorasan-Ahal and the suite of the Shah for his final trip to Europe (cf. Diba, Tabriz in Monaco). After becoming consul-general in Tiflis, increasingly important roles followed, such as Minister to the Russian Court at St Petersburg (1312/1895), representative of Persia at the first Hague Conference (1899) and Ambassador to the Ottoman court (1317/1900). Alongside his professional commitments he showed a strong appetite for the arts, not only as a collector but as the author of over a dozen books.

Though his output is not of great literary significance, it stands as a fascinating example of cross-cultural book production at the turn of the century, with works in Farsi, French, Russian and Swedish, published across several cities, including Tehran, Istanbul, St. Petersburg, Paris and Stockholm. The two books here, *Muntakhab-i Danish* and *Divan Gohar Khavari*, are examples of his Persian-language poetry, the former printed with moveable type and the latter predominantly with lithography. *Divan Gohar Khavari*, in particular, fully embodies his maximalist sensibility and desire to employ aspects of Persian book production. A work of biography in verse, it features typographic page numbers, lithographed text (in *nasta'liq* script) and chromo-lithographed borders and titles in gold and iridescent inks. All of which is printed on paper so smooth (presumably in imitation of polished paper), that the ink appears to have struggled to set. The illustrations, most of which are photo-engravings, show the author and various scenes from his career, including images of the Russian Court, Nicholas II and the empress consort, Alexandra Feodorovna.



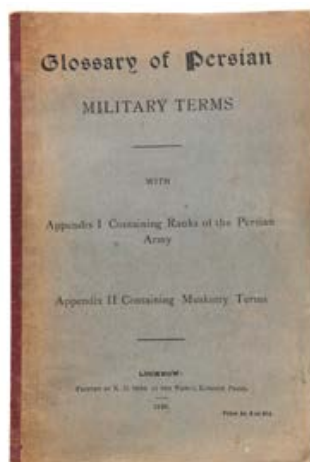
The largest and most conspicuous of Reza's creations were his houses, in Tabriz, Borjomi and Monaco, which took inspiration from the great masterpieces of Safavid architecture. Each contained large collections of Iranian art and items created by Reza's family. The needlework sampler and small photographs give a sense of those interiors and though unsigned (apart from one photo-postcard) appear to have been made by his daughter Fatima at their Monaco residence (Villa Daneshgah), where the family lived for much of the time after 1910. The sampler copies Reza's coat of arms, a beautiful design made in 1320 AH (1902/03 AD), with sewn titles and mottos in French and Farsi. One of the Farsi titles announces him as the 'Prince of Peace', and the French motto '*Paix porte prospérité*' also points to the peacekeeping component of his diplomatic career; not to mention a nod to the wealth that came his way, some of which was gained "reportedly not always through honest means" (ibid.).

The photographs were probably taken at a studio in Monaco, or in Villa Daneshgah. Of small size, they were likely intended as gifts and keepsakes, with one used as a postcard by Fatima (written in Swedish, a language learnt from her Finnish mother, Elsa Lindberg-Dovlette). The two images of her, striking poses in differing dance attire, seem a small but fitting tribute to her father, proudly placing occident and orient side by side.

Both books are rare. Neither are recorded in LibraryHub, and OCLC locates just one copy of *Muntakhab-i Danish*, at the University of Utah. *Divan Gohar Khavari* appears to be unrecorded in Western library catalogues, but we have been able to trace a copy in Iran, at the Grand Ayatollah Boroujerdi Library in Qom.

References: 'Ali-Akbar Sa'idi Sirjani, 'Daneš' in *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, 15 December 1993 (accessed 08 March 2022); Farhad Diba, 'Tabriz in Monaco' in *The Iranian*, 12 December 2003, (accessed 10 March 2022).

### Rare Martial Glossary



#### 26 [ANON.] Glossary of Persian Military Terms.

First edition. 8vo. Original quarter red cloth and printed card covers; covers a little dust-soiled, otherwise very good. 48, [2]pp. Lucknow, Printed by K.D. Seth at the Newul Kishore Press, 1926. £350

A rare glossary of Persian military words, with many technical terms and other vocabulary covering warfare more generally (weaponry, injuries etc.). Each word is given in English and Farsi, the latter in a slightly cramped Persian *naskh*.

There are two appendices at the end of the volume. The first provides a list of ranks in the Persian Army

(including "ranks which have no exact parallel in the British or Indian Army") and the second lists musketry terms.

**Rare.** No copies in LibraryHub. OCLC locates just one copy, at the University of Pennsylvania. There is also a copy in the India Office Records at the British Library (IOR/L/MIL/17/15/38).

### Stark's First Book

#### 27 STARK (Freya). Baghdad Sketches.

First edition. 12 plates. 8vo. Original red cloth, paper label to upper board and spine, chipped, slightly worn, ownership inscription to front free endpaper, bookplate to front pastedown. A very good copy. [viii], 132pp. Baghdad, The Times Press, 1932. £1,250

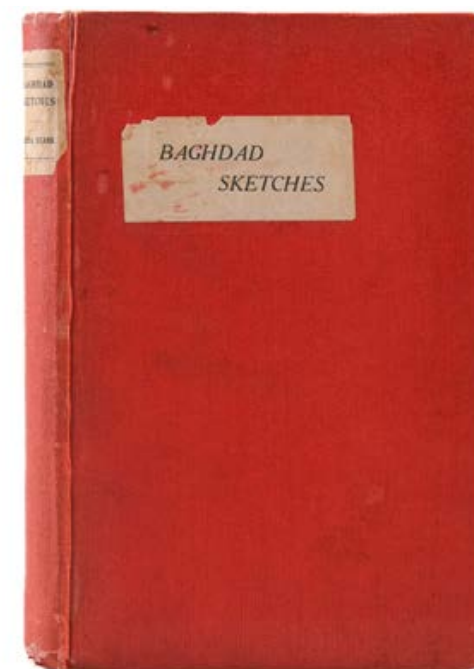
A very good copy of Stark's first book. An English edition didn't appear until 1937.

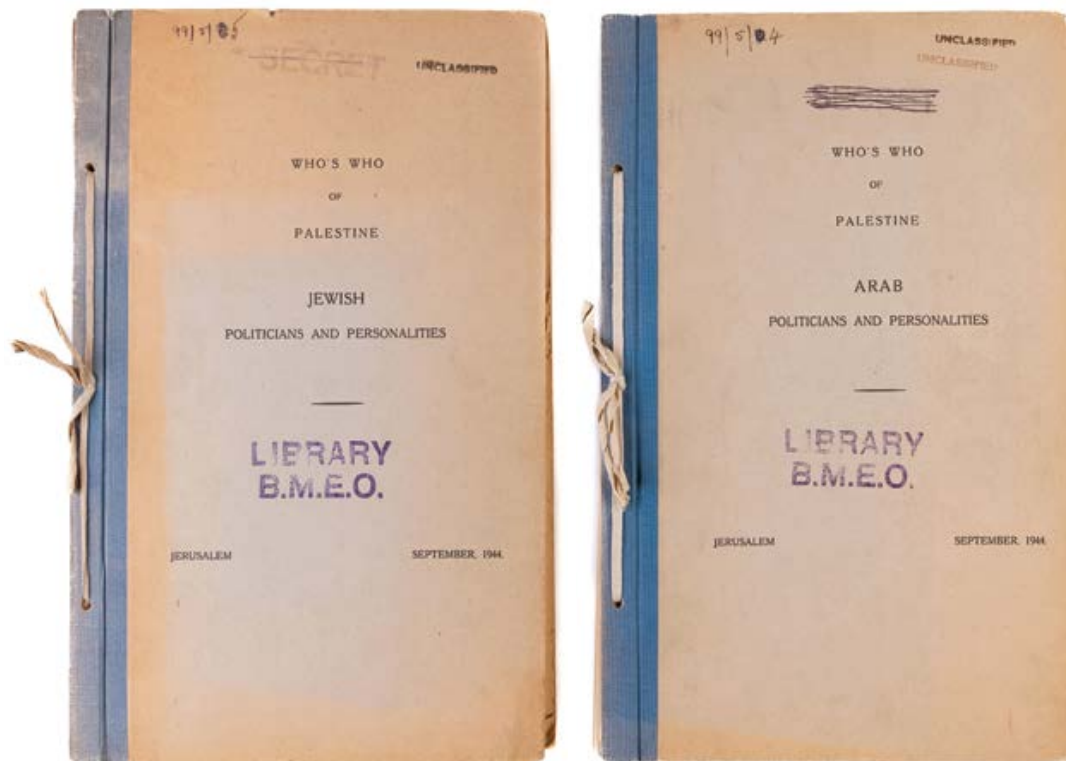
Stark enjoyed a worldly upbringing in Paris and Italy before returning to England to train as a nurse. She later learned Arabic at the School of Oriental Studies, and would become one of the greatest female travellers of the twentieth century. "In 1929 she moved to Baghdad, where she went slumming in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

Jane Robinson, in her work *Wayward Women*, describes Stark thus, "In all her journeys she has been able to distill and communicate a rich philosophy of travel and to illustrate the art of travelling in time as well as place. She carries the past with her ... always teaching and learning at the same time. She is, quite simply, a classic."

Each chapter of *Baghdad Sketches* evidences her potential as a travel writer. The last two, pertaining to the Yezidis and Kuwait respectively, are especially gem-like in finish and beauty.

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





“SECRET”

**28 [BRITISH AUTHORITIES, PALESTINE]. Who's Who of Palestine. Arab Politicians and Personalities.**

Duplicated typescript, probably mimeograph. Small folio. Original quarter blue cloth and printed boards, open spine, the binding secured with original string ties, as issued; boards a little faded and scuffed, corners bumped, opening and closing leaves browned, otherwise very good. Front board stamped ‘SECRET’ (this crossed out), then later ‘UNCLASSIFIED’, plus ms. reference number and stamp of Library B.M.E.O. (British Middle East Office). 2, [81]ff. Jerusalem, September, 1944. [And:] **Who's Who of Palestine. Jewish Politicians and Personalities.** Duplicated typescript, probably mimeograph. Small folio. Original quarter blue cloth and printed boards, open spine, the binding secured with original string ties, as issued; boards and cloth slightly faded, a few small dents to extremities, corners bumped, opening and closing leaves browned, otherwise very good. Front board stamped ‘SECRET’ (this crossed out), then later ‘UNCLASSIFIED’, plus ms. reference number and stamp of Library B.M.E.O. (British Middle East Office). 4, [156]ff. Jerusalem, September, 1944. £15,000

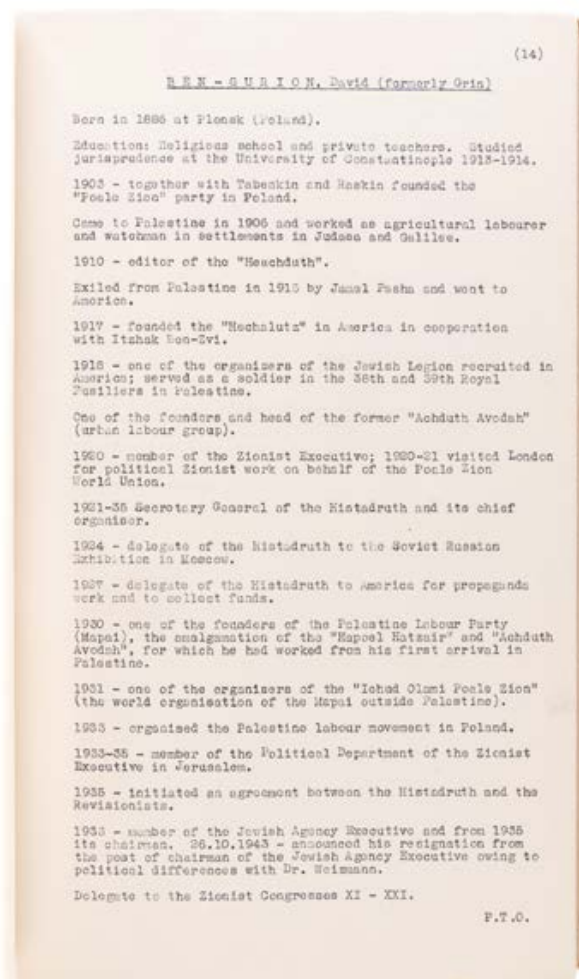
Two extremely rare ‘Who's Who’ intelligence reports, compiled by the British authorities in Palestine, listing the most influential Arab and Jewish political and societal figures of the period. Published in the years between the Arab Revolt (1936–39) and the Independence of Israel (1948), they provide essential background to the modern history of Palestine, and a valuable insight into the opinions and perspectives of the British intelligence officers based in Jerusalem in the 1940s. The material was of such a sensitive nature that the books were stamped ‘SECRET’ and kept out of public circulation.

Though neither report lists an author or publisher, they were almost certainly produced by the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), a branch of the British Palestine Police. Though initially in charge of forensic investigations, the role of the CID shifted toward intelligence and preventative security after the riots of 1929, and continued along that path as Jewish and Arab paramilitaries and terrorist groups increased their activities in the 1930s. The Second World War witnessed a further change, as the CID focused more on the growing issue of militant Jewish organisations opposed to the British limit on Jewish immigration (and the British Mandate more generally).

The *Who's Who of Palestine* reports are a remarkable example of the intelligence gathered by the CID during the Second World War, listing significant Arab and Jewish ‘politicians and personalities’ in separate volumes. Interestingly, they avoid the inclusion of many figures directly involved in militant and terrorist organisations, which were presumably grouped in separate reports. Instead, they focus on leading politicians, activists, journalists, academics and even important non-political figures based in Palestine (bankers, industrialists, landowners etc.). They also include international figures involved in the debate over political Zionism, or issues concerning Palestine more broadly.

The reports are structured slightly differently, and though published at the same time (September, 1944) appear to have been compiled over the course of several months. The volume on Arab figures is more discursive, with brief facts (religion, age, occupation and residence) followed by biographical sketches, some of which are highly detailed and stretch over several pages. The longer profiles focus on politicians, including all eight members of the Arab Higher Committee (the main political organization representing Arab Palestinians, outlawed by the British Administration in September 1937). The entries on the two most powerful members, Mohammed Amin al-Husseini (c.1897–1974) and Raghib al-Nashashibi (1881–1951), make for fascinating reading — outlining their political careers, longstanding family rivalry and assessing their influence as of 1944. Unlike the restrained voice of reports prepared for wider circulation the tone is bracingly candid, such as in the following assessment of al-Nashashibi: “Ragheb does not possess the qualities of a true leader nor does he enjoy the confidence of any appreciable section of the Arab population. Such hold as he still has on his old followers is due partly to personal loyalty but chiefly because most of his followers suffered harm





the character sketches are surprisingly frank and unvarnished: [of Ben-Gurion] “One of the most prominent leaders of the Mapai and Histadruth. An extremist nationalist. In 1939 he was described as the only man in the Jewish Agency who possessed ‘definite ideas, aims and a plan for putting them into effect’. A vigorous orator.” (profile 14, f.2).

**Scarcity:** Both reports are remarkably rare. LibraryHub does not locate any copies in UK institutions. OCLC lists just one copy of the Arab *Who's Who*, at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, but this is described as a ‘print reproduction’ which could either point to the printing process (mimeograph) or signify that it is a later reproduction of the original publication.

We have located a single copy of the Jewish *Who's Who*, in the papers of Richard Charles Catling (1912–2005), now held at Oxford University (Bodleian Library, Special Collections). Catling was a British police officer who joined the

at the hands of the gangs and terrorists for whom Haj Amin was primarily responsible — and Ragheb is the symbol of opposition to Haj Amin and his works.” (profile 48, f.5).

The volume on Jewish figures is nearly double the length of the Arab report, most likely due to the CID’s wartime shift of focus and the presence of more informants within the Jewish community. Each profile records date of birth, education, biographical timeline, character and, finally, address (sometimes to the specific house number). Most of the prominent political figures of the time feature, many of whom played decisive parts in the establishment of the State of Israel. **There are eighteen of the thirty-seven signatories to the Israeli Declaration of Independence, including future Prime Ministers and Presidents David Ben-Gurion, Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Moshe Sharett and Golda Meir.** As with the Arab report,

CID in 1936 and advanced to assistant inspector-general in 1945. That the Oxford copy — the only other surviving example we can find — was in his possession (and appears to have been held in the CID HQ Political Reference Library) strongly supports the view that the reports were produced by the CID.

As the reports have no number indicating print run we do not know how many copies were produced. Given the clandestine nature of the content, DIY printing process and dearth of surviving copies, it is likely the number was in the tens rather than the hundreds.

**Provenance:** The Library of the British Middle East Office. The BMEO was a division of the Foreign Office, tasked with providing expert advice on the British territories in the region. It operated from 1945–1961, first in Cairo, then Beirut.

### *Holy Qur'an Printed in Mecca*

#### 29 [QUR'AN]. Mushaf Makkah al-mukarramah.

8vo. Original white pictorial cloth, blocked in designs of black and gold, spine a little darkened, covers slightly stained, otherwise good. Arabic text on pink paper. Interior slightly browned. 606, 16pp. Matba'at Mushaf Mekka, [c.1950]. £275

A nice example of one of the first Qur'ans to be designed and printed by Saudi nationals after the Kingdom's independence in 1932. The colophon, just below the signatures of five Islamic scholars, states it was first printed in 1368 AH (1948/49 AD). The present example is probably a slightly later version, dating to around 1950.

Though most likely printed in large numbers — for pilgrims undertaking the Hajj and also potentially for export to other parts of the Islamic World — it is surprisingly rare in Western institutions. We could not locate any copies in LibraryHub and only one in OCLC, at UNC Chapel Hill. The UNC copy is dated 1941, which may be in error as it appears the company printing these Meccan Qur'ans only began production in the mid-to-late 1940s.





*The First Authoritative Geologic And Geographic Map Of The Arabian Peninsula*

**30 BROWN (Glen Francis). UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Arabian Peninsula. Map I-270 B-1.**

First edition. Colour offset map, measuring 1210 by 1380mm, neatly folded. Scale 1:2,000,000. A few tiny stains to the back, a little creasing along some of the folds, otherwise in excellent condition. Washington D.C., The Survey (U.S. Geological Survey), 1958. £7,500

The first edition of this highly significant map of the Arabian Peninsula. Produced by the US Geological Survey for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco), it was the first accurate geologic and geographic map to show the entire peninsula and was central to the resource exploration and development of the following decades.

Dr. Glen Francis Brown (1911–2001) first travelled to Saudi Arabia in 1945 after being selected to locate water supplies in its deserts. He so impressed King

Abdulaziz that he was asked to return in 1950, as head of a project backed by a partnership of the Saudi government, the US Geological Survey and Aramco. As vast amounts of oil had been discovered by that point the task was multifaceted: “to conduct reconnaissance geologic mapping, mineral evaluation, and water-resource studies in the western and central parts of the Kingdom.” (Reinemund, *Memorial to Glen F. Brown*, p.37).

Over the course of several years Brown’s team surveyed the whole of the country and produced a series of regional geologic and geographic maps at a scale of 1:500,000, which were used for further exploration and the planning of new infrastructure. It was then decided the survey should be extended to the rest of the peninsula, and that a general map was required to contextualise the regional examples.

The present map is the fruit of Brown’s efforts, combining his team’s surveys with the best available data and other cartographic sources to achieve the greatest accuracy. He also sought to add up-to-date information on the petroleum industry, with some oil fields, pipelines and shipping terminals shown for the first time on a printed general map. First published in 1958, in English and Arabic versions, it was followed by a second edition in 1963, and formed the basis of all subsequent geologic maps of the peninsula.

Due to its large size many copies appear to have been folded for field use or employed as wall maps. This example is folded but is otherwise in excellent condition.

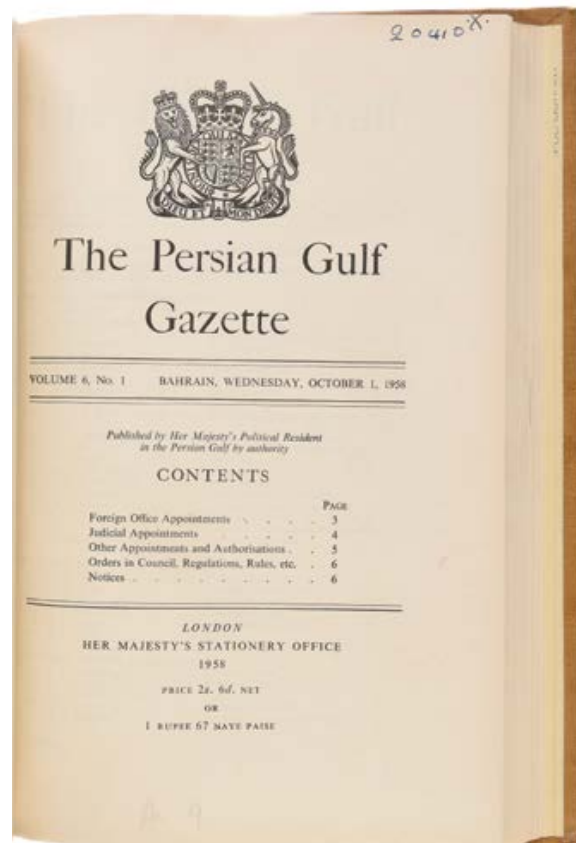
Parry, James V., ‘Mapping Arabia’ in *Saudi Aramco World*, 2004/1, 20ff.; Reinemund, John A., ‘Memorial to Glen F. Brown’ in *The Geological Society of America*, v.32, April 2002, p.37–39.

*Legislation in the Gulf States*

**31 GREAT BRITAIN. HER MAJESTY’S POLITICAL RESIDENT IN THE PERSIAN GULF. The Persian Gulf Gazette.**

Volumes 5 and 6 (eight issues and eight supplements), bound in one. Small folio. Contemporary sand buckram, red and black labels with gilt lettering to spine, ‘FOREIGN OFFICE’ stamped in black to front cover, boards a little scuffed, otherwise very good. ‘Withdrawn from the FCO Library’ stamps to endpapers. Some light damp-staining to the top edge of textblock, ms. ink reference numbers to some title-pages, rest of interior clean and fresh. Vol.5 (no.1–4 & supplements 18–21), 234pp.; Vol.6 (no.1–4 & supplements 22–25) 256pp. [Bahrain], H.M. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, [printed by] London, H.M.S.O., 1 October 1957 to 1 August, 1959. £2,750





Two early volumes from the highly important *Persian Gulf Gazette*, which ran from 1953 to 1972. Published in the final decades before the independence of the Gulf States, it is a fascinating record of the waning of direct British involvement in the government of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the Trucial States (now the United Arab Emirates).

The *Gazette* was a quarterly publication containing notices of anything relevant to Britain's jurisdiction in the aforementioned States, from political appointments to new Orders and Regulations. It was sold at H.M. Political Agencies in Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Dubai, and H.M Consulate, Muscat.

*Supplements* were also published with each issue, printing the Orders and Regulations in full. These include all manner of Regulations — often created in response to rapidly developing infrastructure — covering, inter alia, employment, shipping, patents and the penal system.

Though fairly well-held institutionally, original issues (not to mention volumes and runs) are rare in commerce.

Provenance: Foreign Office library, one volume from what would have been a full run of the *Persian Gulf Gazette*.

EGYPT, NEAR EAST & MIDDLE EAST

## EUROPE, RUSSIA, TURKEY

*The Rare First Edition*

**32** DE MONCADA (Don Francisco). Expedicion de los Catalanes Y Aragoneses Contra Turcos Y Griegos.



First edition. Engraved title page. 8vo. Modern dark mottled quarter calf with spine elaborately decorated gilt with a ship design in each of 5 panels, some paper repairs here and there but a clean copy with a bookplate featuring a map of the Mediterranean area, decorated with various vessels in the name of Francisco Condeminas. x, 185, 8[contents]pp. Barcelona, 1623. £3,200

This first edition describing the exploits of the Catalan mercenaries under Roger de Flor in the Eastern Mediterranean during the first few years of the fourteenth century. A tumultuous account of sieges, massacres, murders, double dealing and treachery in Byzantium.

At a loose end after the War of the Sicilian Vespers the Catalan horde, numbering about 4000 men, was engaged, in 1303, by the Byzantine Emperor Andronikos II Palaiologos to strengthen his forces against the Turks.

The mercenaries served faithfully but eventually became too unruly and their employers turned against their hirelings. Numerous battles were fought, the Catalans generally maintaining the whip hand, before their eventual retreat in 1310 into what is now central Greece.

### *A Snapshot of the British Empire*

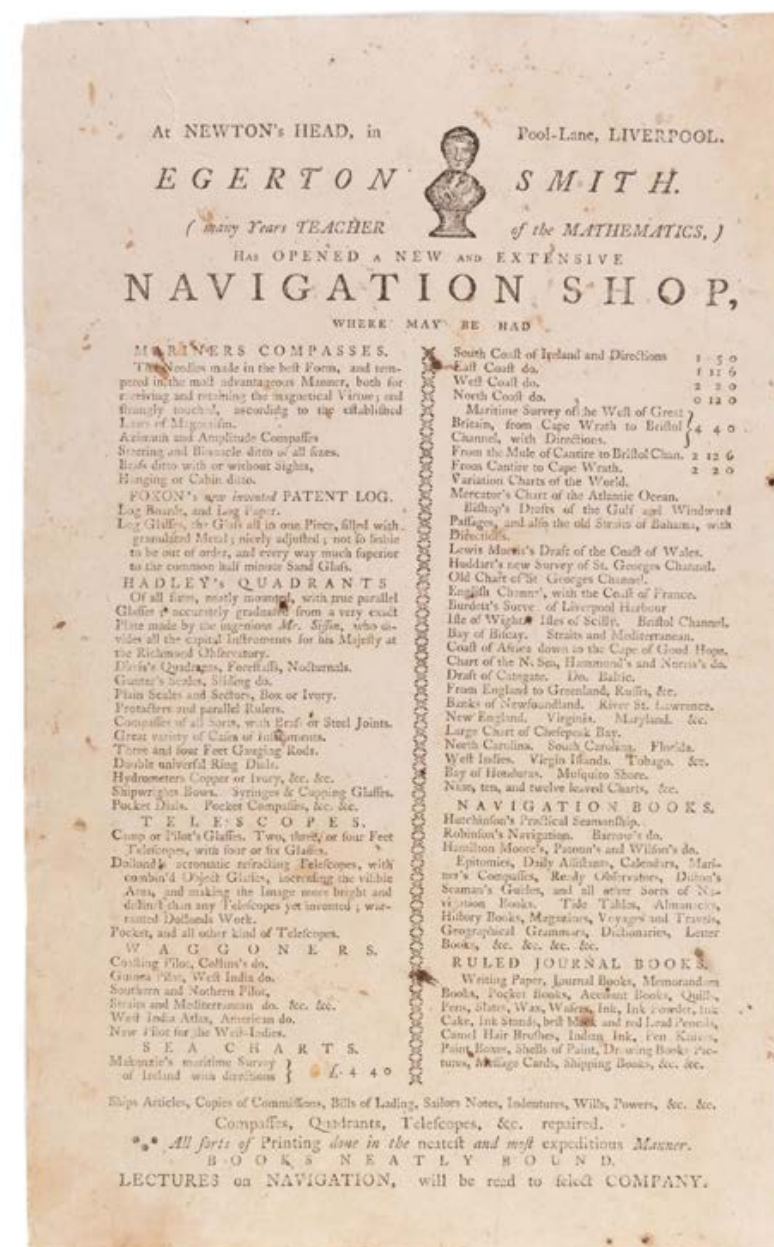
**33 SMITH (Egerton), senior.** At Newton's Head, in Pool-Lane, Liverpool. Egerton Smith (many Years Teacher of the Mathematics,) Has Opened a New and Extensive Navigation Shop ...

Letterpress broadside with headpiece (a bust of Newton) measuring 320 by 200mm. Text in two columns. A little spotted and toned, but very good. [Liverpool, c. 1775-1780]. £2,500\*

Seemingly unrecorded, Egerton Smith's advertisement for his navigation shop inadvertently provides a snapshot of the British Empire's concerns, not only because of the Revolutionary War, but also the triangular trade which remained active during these years.

Divided into Mariner's Compasses, Patent Logs, Hadley's Quadrants, Telescopes, Waggoners (i.e. pilots), Sea Charts, Navigation Books and Ruled Journal Books, the business also repaired the same and was a printer and binder.

In addition to maps of England and Ireland, American maps feature prominently: Banks of Newfoundland, River St Lawrence; New England, Virginia, Maryland; Chesapeake Bay; the Carolinas and Florida; West Indies, Virgin Islands, Tobago; Bay of Honduras and the Mosquito Shore; Bishop's draft of the Gulf and Windward Passages and also the Straits of Bahamas with Directions. Similarly there is a map of the Coast of Africa down to the Cape of Good Hope as well as the Guinea Pilot, West India Pilot, the West India Atlas, and the American Atlas.



Of course, Liverpool was one of the primary English ports in the slave trade. The *Brooks* no less (of which the infamous plan was drawn) was a Liverpool-based ship, and the port served as a base for numerous Revolutionary War privateers.

After Egerton Smith's death, the business was carried on by his widow, Ann, from 1788-1800, and later their son Egerton Jr. (1774-1841) was also the founder and editor of the Liverpool *Mercury*.





*The End of John Paul Jones*

**34** [[JONES (John Paul)] [CATHERINE II] SAYER (James). *The Patriot Exalted.*

Etching measuring 415 by 300mm. Very good, some dampstaining to the verso, not affecting image. London, Thomas Connell, 15 March, 1792. £2,500

A little-known footnote to the career of John Paul Jones, father of the United States Navy, is that in “1788, Jones agreed to join the Russian side in Catherine’s new war against the sultan, which had come about after an Ottoman ultimatum to

quit Crimea and return it to its previous independent status. The inducement was that Jones would be given supreme command of the new Black Sea fleet, [then] wintering at Kherson and Sevastopol. Jones was part of a long line of foreign officers in the employ of the Russian navy ... and since the new United States had still not established a navy of its own, the opportunity for gaining a major command, even if under a foreign ensign, must have seemed an opportunity too good to miss” (King). Instead of the entire fleet, it turned out he was only given command of the Kherson squadron. Worse was to come, as he not only fell foul of Russian court politics, but in 1789 was arrested on an alleged rape charge. Catherine allowed him to leave for Paris in July that year, where he remained until his death not long after this print was published.

The armament of Russia was a perplexing issue for England, although Prime Minister William Pitt’s plan to invade Russia was met with fierce opposition by Charles Fox. Catherine II was extremely grateful to Fox for this, so much so that she actually placed a bust of Fox between those of Demosthenes and Cicero in the Russian royal residence, Tsarskoe Selo. In Pitt’s speech to the Commons on 1 March, 1792 defending his government’s actions over the arming of Russia, he responded to a question as to whether he might expect to receive an honours should he visit St. Petersburg, that “he scarcely imagined he should have the honour of being placed in a gallery between two of the greatest orators of Greece and Rome” (Cobbett).

Two weeks later, this image appeared. **The bust of John Paul Jones on the lower left is an ominous reminder of his role in this current situation in addition to that of the Revolutionary War.** James Gillray also produced a print on the same topic – *Design for the New Gallery of Busts and Pictures* (London, H. Humphrey, 17 March, 1792) – which appeared just two days later.

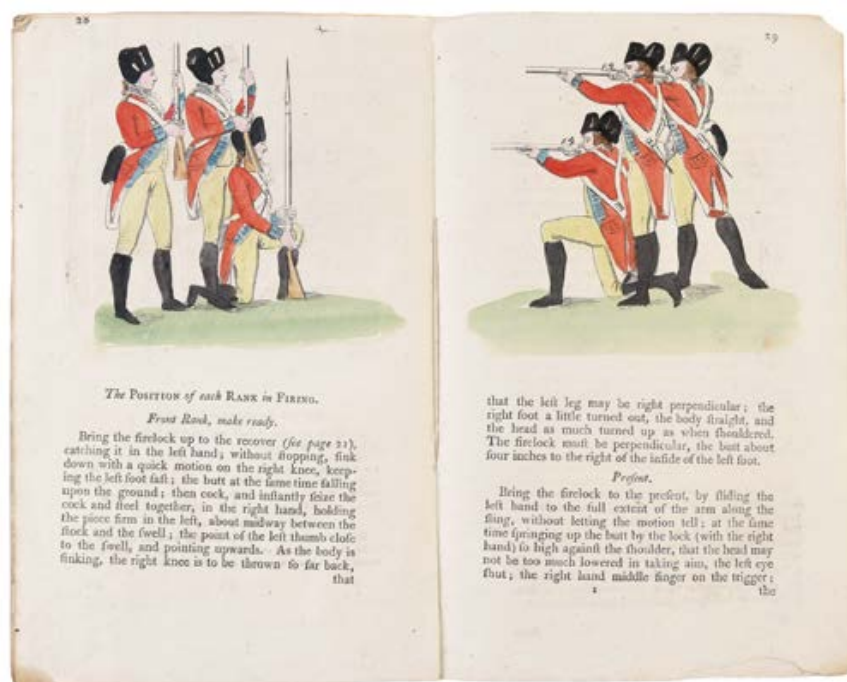
OCLC locates copies at Yale, the Morgan and Clements. We find others at BL, V&A, and NPG.

*Cobbett’s Parliamentary History of England*, vol. 29, (London, 1817) p.998; King, C., *The Black Sea: A History* (Oxford, 2004), p.158.

### *Exceedingly Rare*

**35** [NAPOLEONIC WARS] *The Complete Drill Serjeant: containing the plainest instructions for the Drill, Manual, and Platoon Exercise [...] by a late Lieutenant in his Majesty’s Marine Forces.*

First edition. Hand-coloured engraved frontispiece and 21 half page, hand coloured engraved vignettes of military figures. Sewn in contemporary paper wrappers with marbled backstrip. Errata slip pasted to read inside wrapper. Top corner slightly bumped, else a near fine copy. [ii], 34pp. London, For C. Stuart, 1798. £1,250



An extremely rare example of the first edition of this utterly charming military manual, unrecorded in the major libraries though a copy of the second edition of the same year is noted at the British Library, NYPL and a few other locations. We know of another copy of the first edition once in the R.U.S.I. library which passed through our hands, but it had only two of the plates coloured.

The work begins with “an address to all the volunteer corps of Great Britain and Ireland” which is signed by “an old soldier”. The drills are light infantry, for rifle and bayonet.

During the period of the Napoleonic Wars, the British army swelled by over 200,000 men. This additional enlistment was voluntary, rather than via conscription, and required a great effort in recruitment and training. A pamphlet such as this would have made a fine gift to a young recruit, or indeed, an inspiring prospect to a child.

No copies found on OCLC or LibraryHub. Cf. ESTC, T59387 for 2<sup>nd</sup> ed.

### Lampooning Napoleon

**36 GILLRAY (James).** *The King of Brobdingnag and Gulliver (Plate 2nd).* Scene “Gulliver manoeuv’ring with his little Boat in the Cistern” ...

Handcoloured etching measuring 350 by 450mm. Trimmed to plate mark, closed tear repaired. London, Hannah Humphrey, 10 February, 1804. £3,250\*

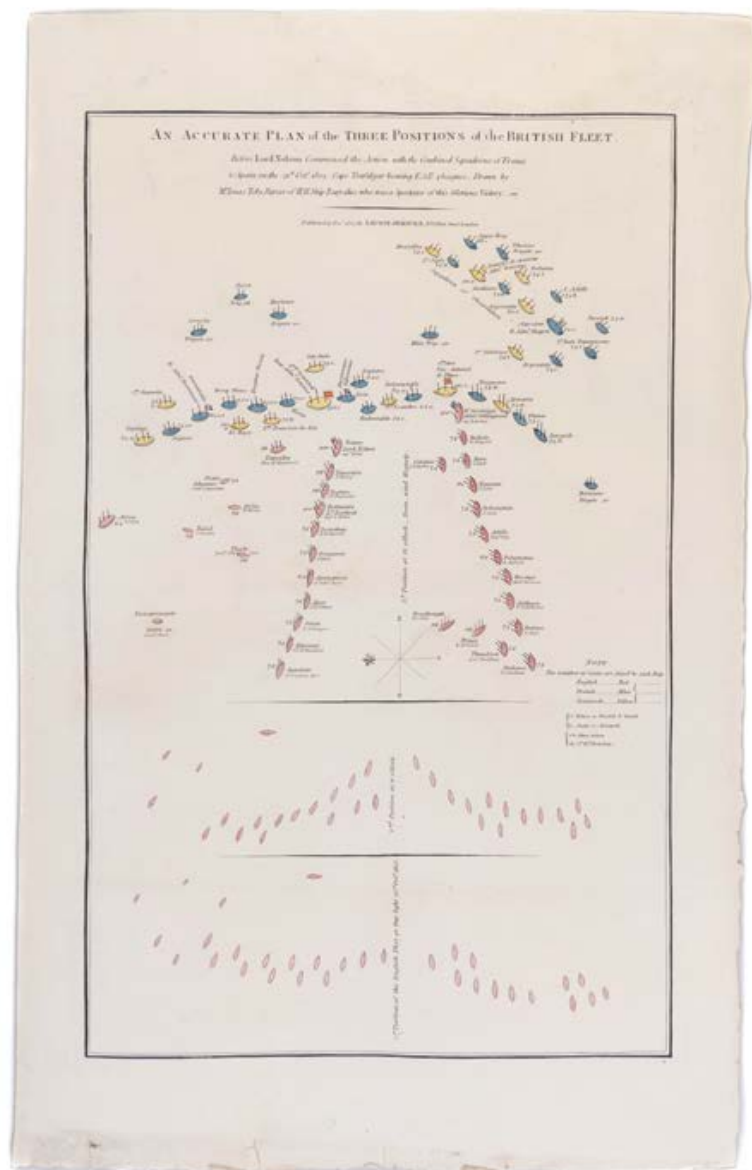
A sequel to BMSat 10019, where King George III examines a tiny Napoleon on his hand, Gillray now has him sailing in a bathtub with King George III similarly watching in wonder with an amused entourage in the background. This was published in the immediate aftermath of the failure of the Peace at Amiens and the subsequent fear of French invasion.

David Francis Taylor expands on this, writing that the “structural centre of *The King of Brobdingnag and Gulliver* (Plate 2nd) remains that of its 1803 predecessor: the confrontation between the absurd egoist and the wise, beneficent, and ever-alert monarch. But this encounter is now enveloped by a scene of unbridled hilarity in which laughter spans and in some sense unites the classes: princesses, pages, and beefeaters share the jest” (Taylor). He goes further, “In 1803 *King of Brobdingnag*, Napoleon elicits the Englishman’s curiosity and censure; in 1804, he evokes amusement and ridicule. This print not only encourages laughter but is *about* laughter” (*ibid*).

Britain’s superior naval power prevented a French invasion, a supremacy best demonstrated at the Battle of Trafalgar the following year. BM satires 10227; Taylor, D.F. “Gillray’s Gulliver and the 1803 Invasion Scare” in Cook, D ed., *The Afterlives of Eighteenth Century Fiction* (Cambridge, 2015), p.228.







Exceedingly Rare

**37 [BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR] TOBY (Ionas).** **An Accurate Plan of the Three Positions of the British Fleet.** Before Lord Nelson Commenced the Action with the Combined Squadrons of France & Spain on the 21st Octr 1805. Cape Trafalgar bearing E.S.E. 4 leagues ...

Hand-coloured broadside measuring 415 by 260mm (plate size), expert repair to upper margin. London, Laurie & Whittle, Fleet St, 17 December, 1805.

£3,750

EUROPE, RUSSIA, TURKEY

The victory at Trafalgar confirmed the supremacy of the Royal Navy which would remain unchallenged for a century. The death of Nelson only confirmed its mythic status in the English imagination. Published within two months of the battle, this handsome broadside sets out the position of the English naval fleet against a combined French and Spanish force. Each nation's ships marked in a different colour, the number of guns recorded beside each, and its fate (taken, wrecked, burnt, sunk, escaped, or since taken) also noted. Wherever possible, Toby has included the commander of each ship. We naturally see Nelson on HMS *Victory*, Collingwood on the *Royal Sovereign*, but also the French Rear Admiral Dumanoir on the *Formidable*, Duguay Trouin on *Implacable* and the Spanish Admirals, Asneros and de Alava. Not at BL, not in Libraryhub. We find a copy at the National Maritime Museum, OCLC locates another at Stanford.

### Celebrating Victory at Navarino

**38 [GREEK WAR OF INDEPENDENCE] Battle of Navarin. 20th October 1827.**

Printed broadside measuring 520 by 130mm. Old folds, lightly toned, ms. numerals to verso. Dartmouth, np, c. 1827.

£1,500

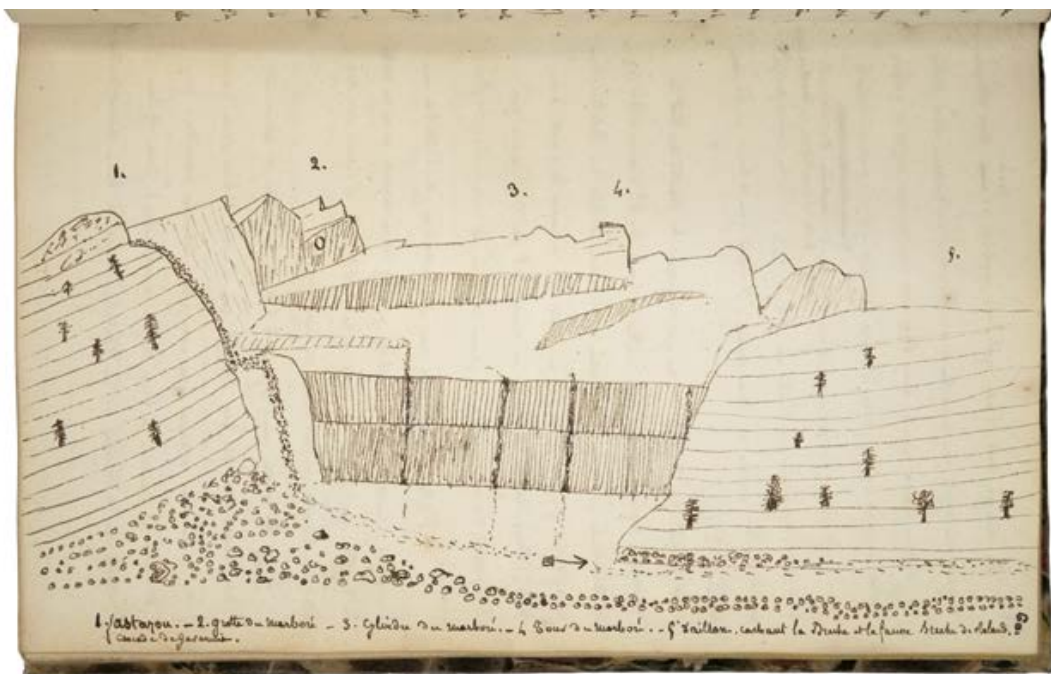
A seemingly unrecorded slip song celebrating the British victory at the Battle of Navarino.

The twenty-seven verses commence with an urging for Greek independence followed by a description of the battle itself, noting that the combined Allied fleet numbered only twenty-seven ships compared to the Turks' and Egyptians' hundred and twenty-four. Several English ships are named: *Albion*, *Talbot*, *Philomel*, and *Rose*, as well as the officers, Admiral Codrington and Captain Fellowes.

In 1826, France, England and Russia intervened in the Greek War of Independence (1821-32) demanding an armistice. Turkey refused to comply and Egypt sent troops to reinforce their position. Allied forces launched an attack on 20 October 1827, destroying the Egyptian fleet which brought the subsequent withdrawal of Egypt from the conflict. It proved the decisive battle in the war, and the last to be fought by ships under sail.

Not on OCLC, Libraryhub or KVK.





### *A Veteran of the Pacific Tours his Own Country*

#### **39 ROUSSEL (Alexandre-Victor).** [Souvenirs of geological and natural history travels.]

Holograph ms. in ink. Illustrations throughout. 8vo. Contemporary grey half-cloth, ownership inscription "Doctor Roussel." 355pp. Paris, Gavarnie, Mont-Cenis, Grenoble, Fontainebleau, 1838–1871. £6,250

"Le 7 juillet 1838, à 7 heures 20 minutes du soir, je parti de Paris ..."

A lengthy, nearly career-spanning record of Roussel's botanical and geological observations and studies made in his travels throughout France. The unpublished manuscript, written in a small, neat hand, documents eighteen separate trips made from July of 1838 to September of 1871. Most of the voyages originate from Paris, with destinations including Mont-Cenis, Gavarnie, Grenoble, Fontainebleau and environs, Melun, Toulouse, Auxerre, Nantes, Le Creusot and Cherbourg.

The manuscript includes Roussel's identification of plant species and his abundant and minute observations on the geological and topographic details of the French landscape, interspersed with 87 small ink illustrations (generally geographical and architectural features) and three large figures (2 full-page drawings and 1 table). The full-page drawings include an illustration of Roussel's route through the Pyrenees around Gavarnie and observations of sedimentary layers made in Toulouse. In one of his voyages Roussel is joined by the eminent Finnish botanist William Nylander.

Born in Melun, Île-de-France, Alexandre-Victor Roussel (1795–1875) trained as a pharmacist and served in the French army at home as well as Algeria. Stationed at various garrisons in France and Algeria, he always took the opportunity to get to know the local flora. Roussel was guided in his early botanising by fellow officer and botanist Captain Pouzolx. The pair first collected plants together in Toulon and the surrounding area, at one point accompanied by Dumont D'Urville and Charles Gaudichaud in 1817. Roussel was then based at Thionville in Lorraine, where he continued his botanical excursions with Pouzolx. At this point he began to specialise in cryptogams, making many new discoveries, which he sent to J.B. Mougeot and J.B.H.J. Desmazières, who honoured him in species epithets. In 1837–1839 Roussel was attached to the French army in Algeria as chief pharmacist, taking the opportunity to scour the coast and area surrounding Algiers for novel cryptogams, which he sent on to M.C. Durieu and Camille Montagne. Following his return to France, Roussel was appointed principal pharmacist at the Parisian hospital of Val-de-Grâce, where he would see out the remainder of his career. His reputation in botanical circles grew and grew, meanwhile, and in 1862 he was named vice-president of the Société botanique de France. In his hometown of Melun he established a botanical garden, which was later gifted to the town. The genus *Rousselia* Gaudich. was named in his honour.

Roussel published very little and we find no record of any manuscript material at auction.







*One of the Few Accurate Eyewitness Accounts*

**40 LONGWORTH (J.A.) A Year Among the Circassians.**

First edition. 2 vols. 2 frontispieces and 5 lithograph plates. 8vo. A very good copy in original mauve blind stamped publisher's cloth, spines a little sun faded, gilt, extremities slightly rubbed, minor foxing to frontis tissue gurd, text clean & bright. xi, [1], [2], 312; [viii], 351, [1]pp. London, Henry Colburn, 1840. £2,000

An invaluable account of Circassian culture by a *Times* journalist who lived amongst them. Scotsman John Longworth was closely associated with James Stanislaus Bell, and their ostensibly mercantile and journalistic forays into Circassia brought them both under accusations of espionage. This was not entirely untrue, as they were largely present at the behest of David Urquhart, who was attempting to force Britain's hand in defending the Circassian people and secure their independence by engineering a diplomatic incident between the British and Russian naval forces in the Black Sea.

This is considered to be one of the few accurate eye witness accounts of Circassian culture by a British traveller in the nineteenth century. It captures a vitally significant portrait of this indigenous highland population of the Caucasus, at a time when it was closely connected to the Ottoman Empire. Within a quarter century this vibrant population would be largely forced from their homeland during the 1864 mass deportation and ethnic cleansing, a result of Russian imperialist expansion at the end of the Russo-Turkish war.

This scarce title is rarely found complete with all seven beautiful lithographed plates.

EUROPE, RUSSIA, TURKEY



*Beautiful Gouaches & Lithographs*

**41 MOTTU (Luc-Henry.) Swiss Views.**

An album of 4 original gouaches & 7 highly finished hand-coloured lithographs laid down on cream card. 4to. Elaborate green morocco, gilt, incorporating a pictorial woven design of partridges, extremities rubbed. [Switzerland, c.1850]. £3,500

A lovely group of Swiss views by the artist Luc-Henry Mottu (1815-1859). These include a fine large view of Montreux and small lithographs of Vevey, Grindelwald, and Pont St. Maurice, the remainder being, for the most part, identified pastoral or lakeside views.







### *A Complete Set of Parker's Sketches*

#### **42 PARKER** (Captain William Hyde). **A Series of Sketches in the Black Sea.**

First edition. Eleven sepia tone lithographic plates, including two double fold-out panoramas. Folio. Contemporary half red buckram with maroon cloth boards, gilt lettering to spine, 2 sets of original wrappers bound in, including at rear the wraps to the second part. Some foxing, a little rubbed and marked, but very good. London, Dickinson Bros, [1854]. **£9,500**

A lavish series of views and types, based on sketches made in the region of the Black Sea by Royal Naval Captain William Hyde Parker (1825–1854). Parker was commander of British steam warship HMS *Firebrand*, and was tasked with compiling a survey of the Crimean Peninsula and adjacent coastlines. Clearly a talented artist, he took this task as more than a simple exercise in military intelligence, and captured the beauty of the landscapes alongside the character of local types. Parker was killed on July 8th 1854, whilst engaged in a mission to storm a Russian Fort at the Sulina Mouth of the Danube River.

No expense was spared in the printing of the present publication, which would have likely been circulated in a small edition to an exclusive audience. Dickson's of New Bond Street, as stated on the wrappers, were the publishers for Queen Victoria. The publication was issued in three parts, without text, priced 21s. 'plain' (as here), or 31s. 6d. coloured.



The plates comprise: a composite of local types, 'Village of Beicos – Bosphorus', 'Batoum – Frontier of Georgia', 'Greek Encampment – Besika Bay', 'Trebizond' [panorama], 'Beicos Bay, Bosphorus', 'Sinope, with wrecks of Turkish Ships', 'Bashi-Bazouk', 'Military Pasha & Attendant' & 'Tatar (Government Messenger)', 'Sinope, From the Peninsula', 'Panoramic View of the Southern Coast of the Crimea' [panorama]. This work is rare. 2 copies only listed in OCLC (V&A and University of Bern), a set is also held in the British Museum, and an incomplete set at the Mariner's Museum, VA. The last complete copy traced in auction records, the Atabey copy (hand-coloured) made £24,000 in 2002. *Atabey* 924; *Abbey, Travel* 234.





## A Nobelman's Account with a Focus on Economics

### 43 HAXTHAUSEN (Baron August von). *Transcaucasia: Sketches of the Nations and Races Between the Black Sea and the Caspian.*

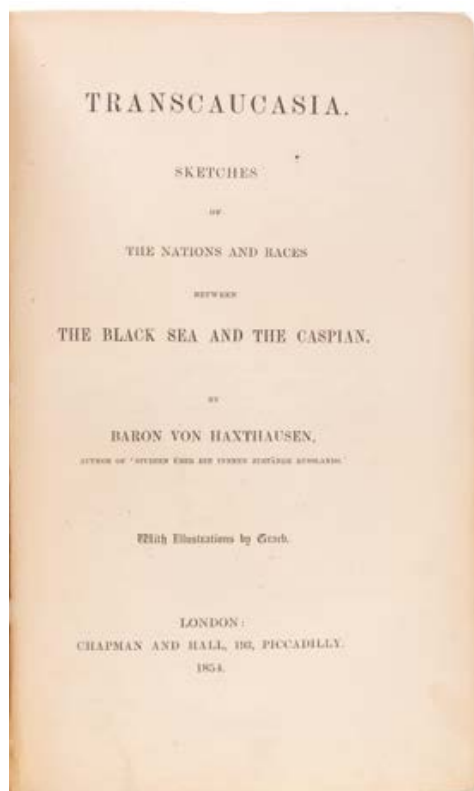
First edition. Folding map & eight chromolithographic plates, further engraved vignettes in text. 8vo. Publisher's mauve blindstamped cloth, spine gilt, sunned, extremities a little rubbed, minor marginal dampstaining to rear endpapers, else very good. xxiii, [i], 448pp. London, Chapman and Hall, 1854. £850

A rare work by Westphalian economist Baron von Haxthausen, published in English at the opening of the Crimean War. Though the manuscript was composed in the author's native German and completed in 1849 under the title 'Transkaukasien', this is the first edition to reach the press, having not found a favourable reception with German or French publishers. The translation was made by J.E. Taylor. Commenting on the war in the preface, there is an assurance that "the translation has not been revised by the Author, and nothing whatsoever has been done to adapt it to the present crisis."

Haxthausen's particular focus from an economics perspective was in land, specifically soil, and the intersection between the abolition of serfdom and the "primeval relation of man to the soil". He travelled through the Caucasus with his

equally noble companion Prince Paul Lieven, who shared his interest in the division of landed property. They were also concerned with investigating the theoretical connection between the Osset people and the Ancient Germans, as well as the Caucasus tribes more generally.

Their expedition began at sea from Kerch to the Circassian coast, stopping at Anapa, Soojouk-Kale, Gelintschik and Kabardinsk. There is discussion of Circassian slavery, as well as trade with Russia and Turkey. Their travels continue into Georgia and Armenia, where from Erivan there is a visit to the Yezidis and the Dervishes. He shows keen interest in the history of the different ethnic groups, and records where he can their movements and migrations, often returning to the Circassian people as a point of reference.



## Public Health Announcements by a Female Artist

### 44 [WWIPUBLIC HEALTH] EDWARDS (Grace). *The Fly Danger ... The Mosquito Danger ... The Louse Danger.*

Three offset lithograph broadsides, each with central image. Measuring 480 by 305mm. Old folds, a little browned, some minor marginal tears to the Fly broadside, abrasion to Mosquito with loss to two words, which is also rather creased. London, South Kensington, British Museum (Natural History), c. 1915-1918. £750

A complete set of public health announcements illustrated, and prominently signed in print, by Grace Edwards (1874-1965). This little-known artist worked on a contract basis for the British Museum from about 1903 and specialised in entomology as well as model making. She was well-regarded and also provided the illustrations for Ernest Austen's 1909 *African Blood-Sucking Flies Other than Mosquitoes and Tsetse-Flies*.

These broadsides were part of a public health campaign during the First World War warning the public (at home and abroad) of the spread of disease by insects. The posters include information on breeding places, how to avoid them, detection, prevention and methods of killing each insect. According to the NHM website 40,000 of each were printed, though surprisingly few have survived. OCLC locates just three copies of the Louse Danger, but not the Fly or Mosquito.



## INDIA, CENTRAL ASIA & THE FAR EAST



*With Fine Engraved Plates*

**45** HERPORT (Albrecht). *Eine kurtze Ost-Indianische Reiß-Beschreibung, darinnen vieler Ost-Indianischen Insulen und Landtschafften Gelegenheit, ...*

First edition. Engraved half-title, and 9 folding engraved plates. Small 8vo. Contemporary vellum, a very good copy. [xviii], 242, [5]pp. Bern, Georg Sonnelitner, 1669. £15,000

INDIA, CENTRAL ASIA, FAR EAST



“Prior to enlisting as a soldier in the VOC, the Swiss Herport was trained as an artist, he is listed as ‘landscape painter from Berne, born 1641, died 1680’. Instead of pursuing an artistic career he enrolled for military service and left Holland for Batavia in the spring of 1659. He was a member of Johan van der Laan’s company which was sent to Formosa and Macao, he returned to Batavia around 1663 ... Herport served under Rijckloff van Goens on the Malabar coast and arrived in Ceylon at the end of 1662. There he remained for the next four years, leaving the island only for short expeditions to the coast of India...” (De Silva and Beumer “Dutch Ceylon”).

The plates in this book are of a better quality than usual; they show a fine view of the Cape, Batavia, Formosa (showing the loss of the Island to the Chinese Emperor Cheng Ch’eng Kung or Coxinga, of which events he was an eyewitness), the rest being views of Ceylon or Cochin.

*Landwehr* 310. *New Mendellsohn*, Vol.2 p.547; *de Silva*, p453; cf. *Cordier BJ*, 383.





### *Dutch War Against the Celebes*

**46 SPEELMAN (Cornelis).** *Journael of Kort Verhael Van't begin, voortgange en eynde des Oorloghs tuschen den Koningh en verdere Regeeringe van Macassar, en de Nederlandtsche Geoctroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie, 1666-9 voorgevallen. Vertoonende de heerlijke Overwinningen der voornoemde Compagnie tegen het Macassars Rijk.*

First edition. Small 4to. Loose in old marbled wrappers retaining original stitching. 16, 8pp. Amsterdam, Marcus Doornick, n.d. but 1670. £2,250

A most uncommon account of the expedition sent by the VOC to enforce their monopoly in the southern Celebes. The Muslim ruler of Macassar, encouraged by rival European nations, wanted to open his country to trade. The Dutch objected and sent a force headed by Cornelius Speelman (1628-84).

"In 1667 Speelman landed at Butung and cleared the island of Gowa forces, and in 1668 forced the sultan of Tidore, by then free of any Spanish presence, to submit to the Dutch East India Company (VOC). A peace treaty was signed between Ternate and Tidore, both under VOC control. By the Treaty of Bungaya (18.11.68) Gowa submitted to VOC control, depriving Sultan Hasanuddin of any influence

outside the general area of the city of Makassar. The treaty provided the Dutch with rights to trade, and permission to build a fortress there. The sultan died in the following year, bringing to an end any concerted opposition to Dutch occupancy. Refugees from Makassar initially fled to other parts of the island, but eventually the whole of Celebes fell under Dutch control" (Howgego). The Dutch's favourable trading position was re-established and Speelman later served as governor-general of the East Indies from 1681 until his death in 1684.

*Howgego I, SI 36; Landwehr, 238.*

### *With an Additional Image not Recorded by Cohn*

#### **47 [CRUIKSHANK (George).] TYGER HUNTING.**

A suite of 6 hand-coloured etchings measuring 220 by 260mm, laid down on blue paper, plate 4 trimmed with some loss of the imprint, a little dusty but very good. London, Threadneedle St., Dean and Munday, n.d. but c. 1815.

£4,500\*

Cohn tells us that this suite is "Found coloured and uncoloured but extremely rare in both states." One wonders if he actually saw a set as he gives only abbreviated titles (out of sequence) and lists only five where we have six. Our set includes plate numbers which begins with setting out on the hunt and ends with the death of the tiger.

*The series is as follows:*

**1.** Setting out to Hunt the Tyger; **2.** Tyger in full Chase; **3.** Tyger at Bay in the Water; **4.** Tyger at Bay on Land; **5.** The Tyger Hunted by Indian Dogs; and **6.** Death of the Tyger.



While undated, these were no doubt influenced by either Williamson and Howitt's *Oriental Field Sports* (1805–07), which was a critical and commercial success, or Charles D'Oyly who in 1814 published a dramatic image titled *A Tiger Hunt*. Of course, William Brooke's satirical *An Imperial Tiger Hunt* appeared in 1813. Cohn, 2059.

*Includes an MS. Self-Portrait by the Author*

**48 WALLACE (James), surgeon.** *A Voyage to India: Containing Reflections on a Voyage to Madras and Bengal in 1821 ... Instructions for the Preservation of Health in Indian Climates; and hints to surgeons and owners of Private Trading-Ships.*

First edition. 8vo. Contemporary grey boards, spine mostly perished but holding, extremities worn, a little spotted. xv, [1], 166pp. London, T. and G. Underwood, 1824. £2,000

A charming copy featuring a presentation inscription and self-portrait by the author on the front free endpaper. "Mr Wallace respectfully takes the liberty of presenting Messrs T & R Brown with a copy of his 'Indian Voyage' & his likeness."



ing Messrs T & R Brown with a copy of his 'Indian Voyage' & his likeness."

The first part is a narrative of the voyage itself: departure, voyage, approach and arrival. It's followed by instructions for the preservation of health in Indian climates and then hints to surgeons.

Uncommon in the trade. RBH records a single copy at Frances Edwards in 1965. OCLC locates copies at Cambridge, NLA, and Aberdeen. Libraryhub adds Oxford, TCD, Royal Society of Medicine, and Liverpool.



*A Special Copy on Card*

**49 EDEN (Emily).** *Portraits of the Princes and Peoples of India.*

28 hand-coloured lithographs mounted on 24 sheets of card (four cards with two lithographs each). Printed captions to each plate mounted on the reverse of the card, hand-coloured lithographed title page (illustrating the son of the Nawab of Banda). Folio. Original gilt pictorial boards, expertly rebaked. Minor spotting within, bookplate removed from front pastedown, a very good copy. London, J. Dickenson & Son, 1844. £42,500





Emily Eden (1797–1869) is best known for her letters which appeared under several different titles, *Up the Country* (London, 1866) being the most famous. However, she was also a talented artist, and this set of hand-coloured images on thick card is as fine a copy as one could hope to find.

Her family were Whig aristocrats and she was raised in comfort and educated at home, showing an active interest in the arts and politics. Following the death of her mother, she and her sister, Fanny, lived with their brother George Eden, Lord Auckland (1784–1849). Their lives changed dramatically when he was appointed governor-general of India in 1835. Despite her reservations, she travelled with him to the subcontinent and slowly became accustomed to her new life.

Importantly, she accompanied her brother on a lengthy tour of north-western India, October 1837 to February 1840. This trip not only provided material for *Up the Country*, but also the opportunity to produce the images collected here. She sketched frequently, sending home at least two completed sketchbooks to her sister. While the images here include portraits from every station of life — falconers, grooms-men, servants, traders, fakirs — Eden is best known for her portraits of the Sikh rulers of the Punjab. Here we have Ranjit Singh, Maharaja Sher Singh, Hira Singh, and the young Purtab Singh, who was murdered not long after she drew him.

In 1842 she returned to England, worked up her sketches into lithographs which she published in four parts two years later. Just a handful of copies such as this one card would have been produced.

A full list of images is available on request.

*Not in Abbey*; Eden, E, *Up the Country* (London, 1867).





*From the Emerson Tennent Family*

**50 NICHOLL (Andrew). [Eleven pencil drawings of Ceylon.]**

Pencil drawings measuring 255 by 355mm and smaller. Most captioned either on the image or the verso. Ceylon, July, 1848. **£17,500\***

A wonderful group of drawings made by the Irish artist Andrew Nicholl (1804–86). The images are further distinguished by having belonged to Nicholl's patron, Sir James Emerson Tennent.

Having established himself as an artist of some renown in Dublin and London, Nicholl took up the position 'teacher of landscape painting, scientific drawing and design' at the Colombo Academy in 1846. This was shortly after Tennent had been appointed colonial secretary for Ceylon.

These images were drawn during a circuitous five-week journey through the central, northern and western provinces of the island. The journey was an official tour of the interior by Tennent in his capacity as Colonial Secretary. Departing from Colombo in July 1848, the party travelled via the Kadagonava Pass to Kandy, and stopped at Matale, Dambulla, Polonnaruwa, and Anaradhapoora. Nicholl remained there to continue sketching while the others continued the tour. Nicholl's lyrical account of this part of the journey was published in the *Dublin University Magazine*, Vol. 40 (1852), pp.527–540.

Nicholl intended to travel back to Kandy and from there take a coach to Colombo. He was staying with the district Judge, Mr Tranchill, who accompanied him as far as Dambulla and sent him on his way with a small team of guides. However, a few miles outside Dambulla they met fleeing villagers who told them a Rebel King had been crowned and an uprising against British rule had begun. Nicholl fled, with men sent by the King in pursuit. He arrived back in Anaradhapoora after two days in the jungle. From there he took the coastal route to Colombo.

Many of Nicholl's illustrations are held at National Museum in Colombo, and he also exhibited at the Royal Academy in London in 1849. Nicholl's illustrations were also used in Tennent's landmark work *Ceylon* (London, 1859).

*The images are as follows:*

1. [A Gok Kola Thorana made of Palm leaves.] Pencil sketch measuring 240 by 343mm. July, 1848. This entrance was possibly for a ceremonial occasion and is a tradition still practised today.
2. "Ruins at Roowanywelisaye ... [Sic. Ruwanweliseya]." Pencil sketch measuring 240 by 343mm. July 1848. This is the Ruwanweliseya in Anuradhapura's sacred city before its reconstruction. Made by King Dutugemunu, it is one of the most sacred pagodas / temples in Sri Lanka.
3. [A typical village scene with Coconut Palms, Paddy Fields and Elephants.] Pencil sketch measuring 255 by 355mm, and inscribed 'Cribb & Son 288 Holborn'.







July 1848. The man in between two palms in the lower left of the drawing is collecting toddy from the coconut inflorescences.

4. **“The Raja Elephant.”** Pencil sketch measuring 255 by 370mm. July 1848. ‘Raja elephant’ usually refers to an elephant belonging to the Dalada Maligawa in Kandy who carries the sacred tooth relic of Lord Buddha in the procession. So this is likely Kandy Lake with elephants belonging to the Kandy temple.
5. **[Probably the Dambulla cave temple.]** Pencil sketch measuring 165 by 222mm. Inscribed ‘Ceylon’ and dated, ‘July, 1848’. This is the cave where King Walagamba sheltered while escaping from Indian/Tamil invaders (103BC). It was later turned into a temple.

6. **[A road leading to large buildings, possibly near old Colombo or Galle.]** Pencil sketch measuring 240 by 343mm. July, 1848.
7. **“Elephant Watch House and fortified Rock of Sigirii ... [sic. Sigiriya].”** Pencil sketch measuring 230 by 325mm. July, 1848. Elephant chasing houses (“pala” in Sinhalese) were common in Ceylon where most of the population farmed the land through Chena cultivation. The stations were manned throughout the night to chase away any elephants or other large animals that might attack their fields. This is still practised in some rural areas.
8. **“Fortress Rock of Sigiree [sic].”** Pencil sketch measuring 165 by 255mm. Inscribed and dated on the verso, ‘July 13 1848’. Sigiriya Rock. Site of the Palace of King Kashyapa in the 5th Century and now a World Heritage and UNESCO site.
9. **“Lowamahapaaya or the [Burial? Bush?] Palace Anuradhapura, Ceylon.”** Pencil sketch measuring 240 by 343mm. Inscribed and dated, July 22 1848. The entrance of the Lowamahapaaya Temple in the Anuradhapura sacred city. The Lowamahapaaya Temple (Lowa, “metal”; Maha paaya, “huge building”) was a nine-story building built by King Dutugemunu in the 5th Century that housed Buddhist monks. On the floor are scattered Guard Stones suggesting this was the main entrance.
10. **[Banyan trees and a village house thatched with hay.]** Pencil sketch measuring 270 by 350mm. July 1848. A large home such as this probably belonged to a village chief.
11. **“[...] Monaragala or Peacock Mountain [...]”** Pencil sketch measuring 255 by 370mm. Inscribed, July 1848. The Peacock Rock in Sinhala. Monara is “peacock” and gala is “rock” in Sinhalese.

**Provenance:** the Emerson Tennant family, Co Fermanagh, and by descent. Anglesea, M., “Andrew Nicholl and His Patrons in Ireland and Ceylon” in *Studies: An Irish Quarterly Review*, Vol. 71, No. 282 (Summer, 1982), pp. 130–151; Nicholl, A., “Five Weeks in the Forests of Ceylon” in *Dublin University Magazine*, Vol. 40 (1852), pp. 527–540.

*Early News of The Indian Mutiny  
by the Notorious Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab*

**51** [COOPER (Frederic Henry).] **The Crisis in The Punjab, From the 10th of May until the Fall of Delhi,** By a Punjab Employee. For the Benefit of the “Lawrence Asylum”.

First edition. Two plans mounted in the text (one folding). 8vo. Recent quarter calf over marbled boards, some pencil & ink annotations to margin. ii, iv, v, 154, vi, [errata]pp. Lahore, Punjabee Press; H. Gregory, 1858. £2,500

An early publication on the Indian Mutiny, printed in Lahore by a notorious participant and annotated by a soldier who served at the time. In conjunction with James Neill, John Nicholson and William Hodson, Cooper was responsible for the killing of about 500 Sepoys and some civilians. This work includes an entirely unapologetic account of this incident.

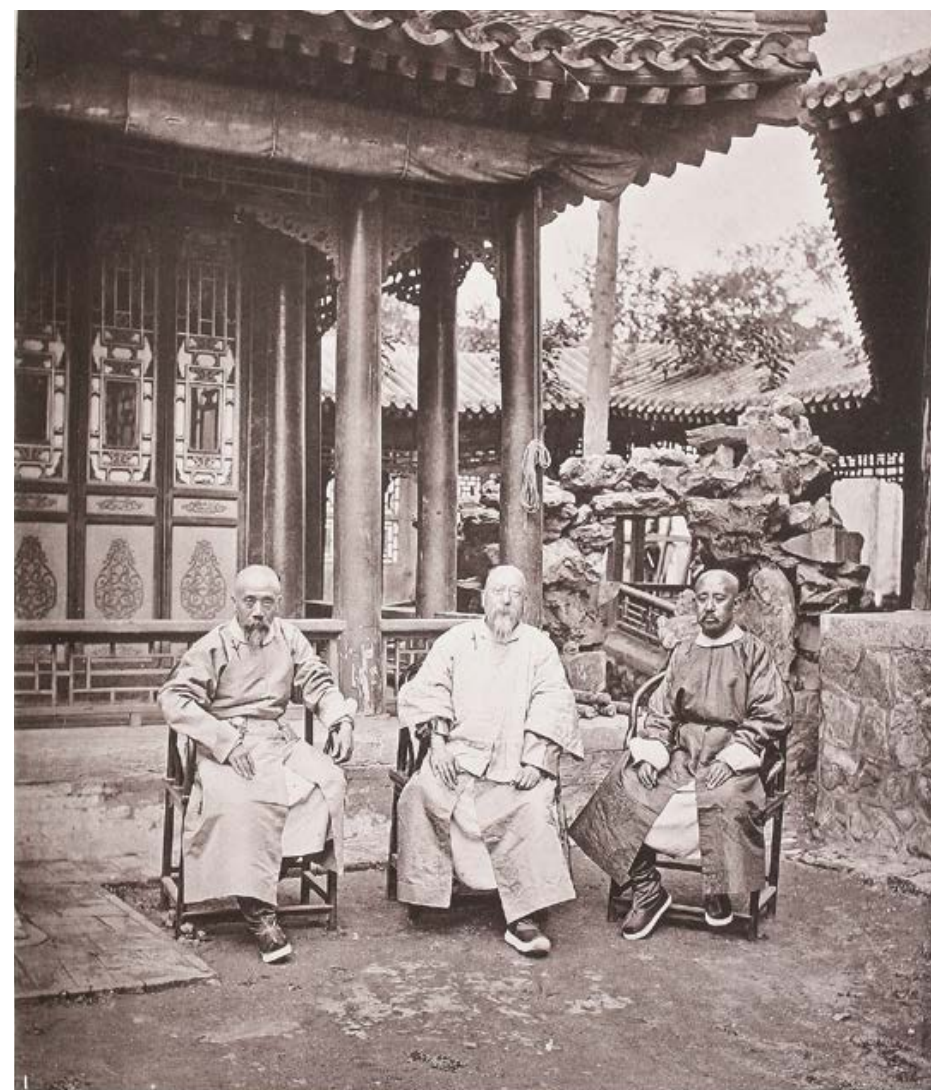
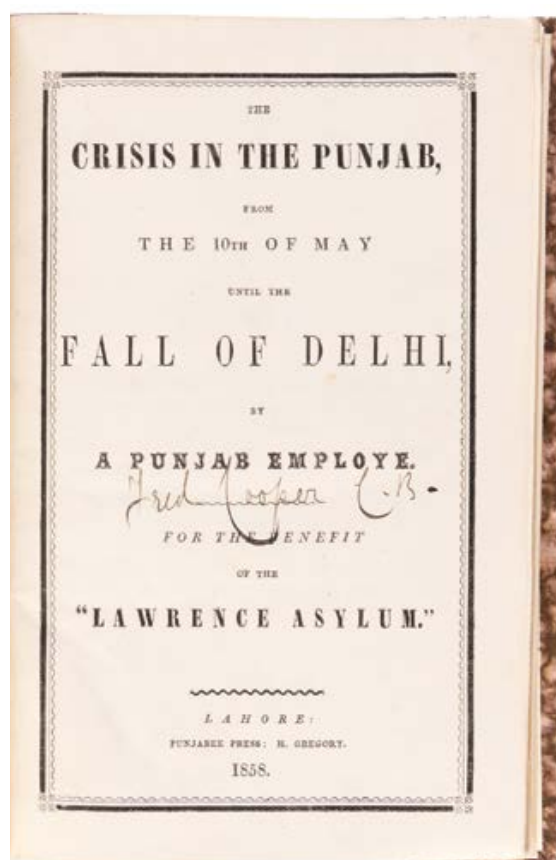
The nine chapters are as follows: Disarming the Native Troops ... ; General Measures Adopted, March of the Army to Delhi; The Frontier – Doings There; Jullundur; Mutiny and Engagement at Jhelum and Sealkote; Mutiny of the 26th N.I. Murder of Major Spencer ... Mutinies at Ferozepore and Peshawar; Concluding Remarks.

Taylor places the work in context: “Cooper was Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab, based at Amritsar and, although a civilian, was responsible for the ‘extermination’ of the disarmed 26th BNI at Ujnalla, in particularly inhumane and unpleasant circumstances, for which he was praised and supported by his superiors but roundly condemned by many in the House of Commons when news reached London. He wrote this book to vindicate his conduct which he considered ‘prompt, spirited, and thorough’.” Indeed, in the Commons on 14 March 1859 the Liberal

MP and Quaker Charles Gilpin condemned his actions in the following terms: “as an Englishman, he felt himself called upon to blush for the shame which had been brought upon the character of his country.”

Most of the annotations are in pencil by someone who served with the 61st Brigade and has initialled some of his notes “K.C.” He gives translations of certain terms and the occasional comment on the text itself.

*Ladendorf* 244; Taylor, P.J.O., *Companion to the Indian Mutiny of 1857* (OUP, 1996), 170.



*Spectacular Photographs of China*

## 52 THOMSON (John). Illustrations of China and its People.

A Series of two Hundred Photographs, with letterpress descriptions of the places and people represented. Vol. 1 marked second edition, the rest first editions. 4 vols. 96 autotype plates. Large folio. Original pictorial cloth, gilt, rebaked, occasional foxing (not affecting the plates), overall still a very good set. a.e.g. London, Sampson Low, 1873–1874. £46,000

A clean copy of this rare work, showing superb images of Imperial China including rare portraits of high government officials as well as a large number of architectural



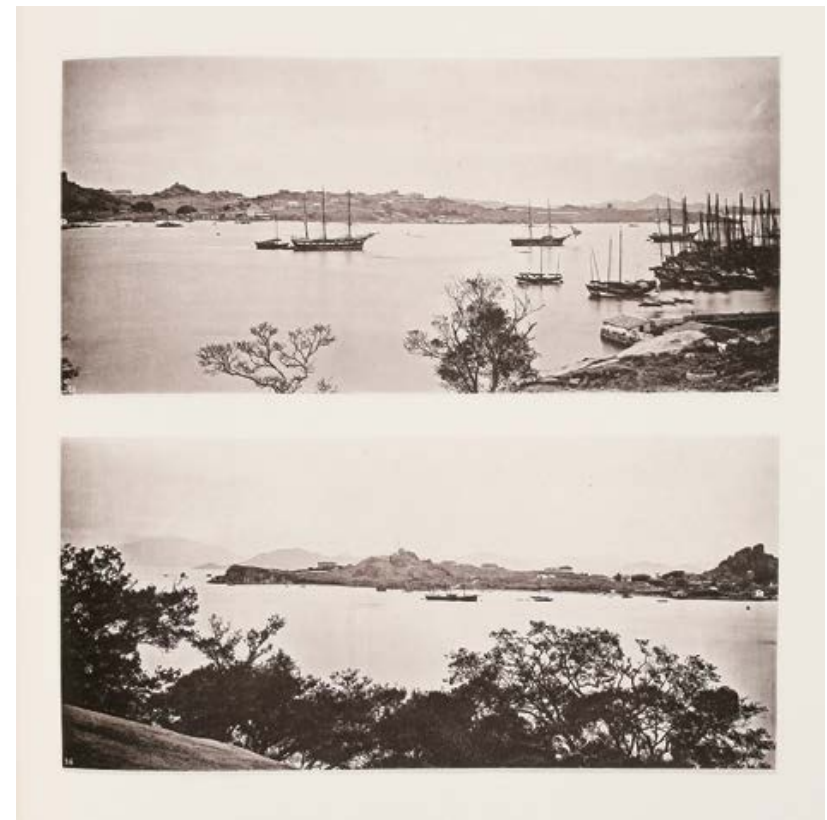


and scenic views. This item ranks amongst the most spectacular photographically illustrated books on China published during the nineteenth century.

John Thomson (1837–1921) moved to Hong Kong in 1868 where he opened a studio but spent much of the following four years travelling through China before returning to England in 1872. Sampson Low used a patented process called autotype to reproduce Thomson's photographs with the highest possible accuracy. Autotype is a form of collotype which comes very close to the high resolution of the original albumen-prints. Due to the cost very few books were published using this technique.

Apparently only 600 copies were printed of volumes 1 and 2, a small print-run that was later increased to 750 copies for volumes 3 and 4. This means that 150 additional copies were printed of volumes 1 and 2 in 1874 with the addendum '2nd edition' on the title-page (presumably in order to suggest that it was selling well). However, it is in all other aspects part of, and identical to the first edition. They were sold for £3/3s per volume, a very substantial amount at the time.

C.f. Ovenden, R., *John Thomson (1837–1921)*, p.32–33. Cordier I, 94; Roosens/Salu: *History of Photography – Bibliography of Books*, 10391; Colnaghi: *Photography; The first eighty years*, 325.







*A Delightful Album*

**53 HARKNESS** (Annabella Harriette). British India. A fine album of watercolours (98) and pencil drawings (2) depicting scenes mainly in the environs of Chakrata and Dehra Dun but with a handful of views in Lucknow, Amritsar and elsewhere, dated between February 1878 and 1886.

100 images of varying sizes within a re-backed contemporary large folio album lettered "Sketches in India". Approximately 44 full page (10 of which are botanical) 27 half page (11 botanical) and 29 smaller images (4 of which are botanical or entomological). Mostly captioned, dated and signed with her monogram. India, 1878-79. £12,000

The artist Annabella Harkness, née Annabella Harriette James (1839-1928) was the wife of Major (later Maj-Gen.) John Granville Harkness, her first cousin, who, after a distinguished military career in the Crimean War served in the Second Afghan War of 1879-80.

Hers is the spirited hand of a gifted *memsahib*, very much at home in her chosen watercolour medium, with a confident use of bright colour. Her work depicts their various bungalows and holiday retreats illustrating *inter alia* the life and pursuits of a young mother, while her husband commanded operations in the Khyber

Pass. After losing one daughter in infancy, a second child, Edith Geraldine, was born in 1866, and is surely the subject of the picture titled "On the Jardi Road, nr. Chakrata." The image shows a young girl, foliage in hand sitting on a rock on a mountain road. Beside her sits a VCO with rifle, indicative of the security measures taken to protect the families of ranking officers stationed overseas.

There are many accomplished pictures of natural history specimens, and like the landscapes, these are often executed on an unusually grand scale. Native botanicals depicted include (her captions): *Iris Nepaulensis*, *Frittilaria Verticellata*, *Geranium*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Gentiana Kurro*, *Potentilla Cantlezana*, *Peristylus Goodyeroides* salep misri, *Roseæa Purpurea*, *Hedychium flavum* Ind. Keola, *Arum*, *Poinsettia* from Doctor Jameson's garden at Dehra, and many more. The classifications used demonstrate a confident interest in scientific botany, and the





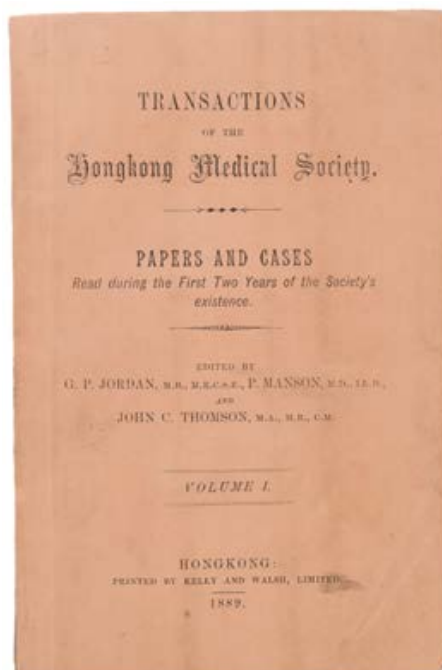
added note of folk names like “Jungle corn” alongside Arum, or “salep misri” after the *Peristylus Goodyeroides* also suggests a more local engagement with this learning. “Salep misri” is the Hindi name for a preparation made from the root of certain orchids to concoct a soothing hot beverage, particularly popular in the Ottoman Empire. These are also a few entomological specimens, including a praying mantis and Monaul butterfly.

Harkness’ travels can be followed through her paintings of archaeological sites and the splendid scenery of the hill stations visited in Uttarakhand, Kashmir and Chandigar in the summer months. Her architectural drawings are accomplished, and include an exterior and large interior study of the Golden Temple at Amritsar, as well as views of Lucknow. She also depicts colonial dwellings, including the “Residence of General Taylor”, and her own bungalow — a peaceful scene in which two female figures, perhaps herself and her daughter, can be seen painting whilst an attendant stands by.

Her interest in local people is apparent through images such as “sugarmaking at Dehra”, and a fine detailed portrait of a young woman captioned simply “Komalli”. She wears the large Hindi nath in her nose, and other bridal jewellery. A full list of captions is available upon request.

### *A Crisp Copy*

**54 JORDAN** (Gregory Paul), **MANSON** (P) & **THOMSON** (John C.) editors. **Transactions of the Hongkong Medical Society. Volume 1** (all printed).



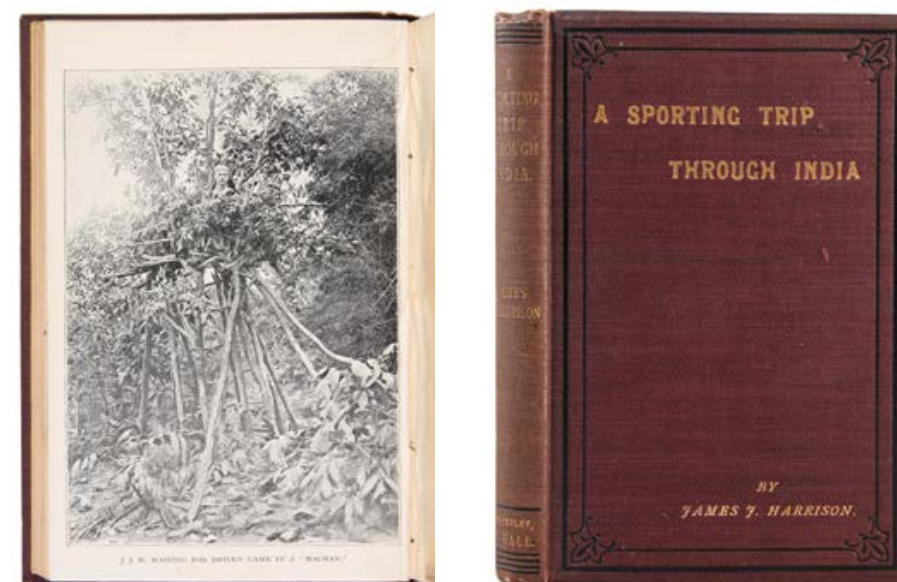
First and only edition. 8vo. Original printed wrappers, near fine. viii, 264 [ii](index)pp. Hongkong, Kelly & Walsh, 1889.

£1,500

The Hongkong Medical Society was founded in 1886 with Sir Patrick Manson as the president. Its focus was very much on dealing with local diseases as well as providing medical care for the poor.

It includes the following articles: Cocaine — its uses in minor surgery by J. Milford Atkinson, Malarial Fevers of Hongkong by W. Watson Pike; The Telluric Causation of Disease by T.J. Preston; On Some Cases of Lymphatic Obstruction occurring among the Detachment of Royal Marines at Fort Hamilton, Corea by Surgeon A.J.

Willey; Abscess of the Liver by Patrick Manson; Notes on a case of Raynaud’s Disease by J.B. Adam; Endemic Haemoptysis by Patrick Manson; A Treatment of Intestinal Flux by Patrick Manson; A Case of Aneurismal Varix by Gregory P. Jordan. Surgeon A. De C. Scanlan An Epidemic Hospital For Hong Kong. Patrick Manson, The Operative Treatment of Elephantiasis of the Scrotum. Uncommon.



### *An Uncommon Account*

**55 HARRISON** (James J.) **A Sporting Trip through India.**

First edition. Frontispiece & 11 plates. 8vo. Publisher’s decorative maroon cloth, spine & lower board gilt, lightly sunned. [iv], 163, [1]pp. Beverley, F. Hall, “Independent Office”, 1892.

£1,250

A handsome copy of Harrison’s account of a hunting trip through the Central Provinces of India and Sri Lanka, where he caught pigs, elephants, deer and tigers. The author is observant and includes his notes on agriculture and local practices.

“A rather scarce work with some quite good photos of the author and his trophies” (Czech). Harrison states in the introduction that the photographs are his own.

He returned home via Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Nagasaki, Vancouver, the Rockies, Banff, Niagara and New York.

OCLC locates 5 copies at Yale, Kent State, USC, BL and York. There are just 3 copies recorded at auction.

*Czech Asia*, 100 (incorrectly listing 10 plates).



### *A Huge Archive of Images by a Colonial Surveyor*

**56** [MITCHELL (Kenneth William Sanderson).] [Six photograph albums of c.1600 platinum prints, depicting colonial life and big game hunting in Ceylon].

c.1600 hand coloured platinum print photographs, majority 95 by 120mm, though some large format (240 by 290mm) prints also included. Most images with typescript captions, tipped into 6 oblong folio albums, titled "Photographs" in gilt on leather labels. Just a few photographs excised across the albums. A little scattered foxing to the card mounts and a little wear to albums, but contents excellent. [Sri Lanka & UK] c.1910-1921. £12,500

A rich and substantial series of personal photograph albums, compiled by K.W.S. Mitchell, an assistant superintendent in the Ceylon Survey Department. Mitchell was the author of the 1928 book *Tales from Some Eastern Jungles*, which features thirty-two of his photographs alongside hunting stories, with many notes on life in the field. The present collection of well over a thousand photographs, gives a detailed view of the lifestyle and activities of a civil servant, travelling across the country on official government business, and indulging his passion for wildlife photography and hunting en route.

Mitchell, identified in a few self-portraits in the album as "K.W.S.M.", is listed as Senior Assistant Superintendent of Surveys in the 1915 *Ceylon Blue Book*. Other members of the Survey Department are also featured in images and named in the captions, including Laurence Eaton Sanderson Mitchell (as "L.E.S.M." — presumably the author's brother), G.K. Thornhill and Messrs Ingles, Ruddock and Shipton. Mitchell spent over a decade living and working in Sri Lanka, and these albums represent his extensive personal record of that time.

The photographs are accomplished, showing technical proficiency at capturing wildlife scenes in particular. One image depicts a disguised "shelter for a photographer", and from the many sequences of live action shots captured at watering holes, it's clear that Mitchell applied himself as patiently with a camera as he did with a gun. The concluding essay in Mitchell's *Tales from Some Eastern Jungles* sheds further light on the photographic method, and gives a detailed description of his technique and equipment. Titled "Notes on Cameras and Simple Photography", it covers everything from the recently developed telephoto lens, use of flash, to Mitchell's preferred preparations for tinting, using ox gall or gelatine. He also explains his preference for the platinum print process thus: "Some printing papers are useless for records in the tropics, as they fade. The most permanent appear to be platinotype and sepia-toned bromide papers; ordinary bromide is not quite so permanent" (266).

As extrapolated in the stories recounted in his book, Mitchell was a voracious hunter. Indeed, trophy scenes make up a large portion of the albums, many in the field, but the interior shots of superintendents' quarters etc. also show a great number of stuffed and mounted prizes. Mitchell's engagement with wildlife was multifaceted: in one of the typescript poems, he states a preference for shooting with a camera, and he documents what he describes as "evidence of poaching" in protected areas of the jungle. There are several examples of what he calls "rogue" elephants, hunted and culled, and occasionally accompanied by images of the





communities or roadways they had troubled, for example: “paddy field wrecked by elephants.” There are also several images of local people who have been injured by wildlife, and certain trophies bear captions like “the fine leopard which mauled a boy and treed a man”, or “cattle slayer.” There is a sequence of images describing traditional crocodile hunting techniques involving digging out the amphibian’s burrow in the mud.

Both alive and dead, a great deal of wildlife is depicted. Species include: elephant, pangolin, crocodile, python, wild buffalo, sloth bear, leopard, spotted deer, monkey, mongoose, stork, boar and Kabaragoya to name a few.

By the very nature of the work of surveying, Mitchell’s albums cover a lot of ground. Predominantly focussed in the central and southern districts, Batticaloa seems to be a main base, with the “Survey Bungalow” located there. Other named locations include: Sigri Rock, Adam’s Peak, Colombo, “Moon plains” at Nuwera Eliya, the ruined temple cities of Anuradhapura and Polannuwara, Hambantota, Kantalai, Matora and Trincomalee. There are fine panoramic views of Topowewa and Badulla, as well as views of the “Kandy Veddah country”. The temple ruins include fine images of archaeological antiquities, for example “the lion’s claw Sigiriya”, and a striking image captioned “A crude, ancient carving & young Priest.” Singhalese and other Indigenous people are well represented throughout, and in the case of trackers, often named in the captions.

His printed work, *Tales from some Eastern Jungles* offers rich context to many of these images beyond the captions, however only hints at the true scope of his photographic record contained within these albums. His feelings about himself



as a photographer are explored somewhat in the preface: “For some hobbies, the rifle, gun or snare are a means to an end; the pen a recorder of observations, notes, facts or theories; but the camera can record, for the eye, facts and situations that were otherwise dead forever in a moment.”

Mitchell, K.W.S. *Tales from Some Eastern Jungles*. London, Cecil Palmer, 1928. (A copy included).



### *The Best Monograph on the Subject*

**57 KOUNIN (I. I.) editor. YARON (Alex) illustrator. Eighty Five Years of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.**

First and only edition. Numerous illustrations and photographic plates. Oblong folio. Bound in faux crocodile skin cover with embroidered emblem of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. Some wear to extremities of binding, but overall in very good condition. [8], 282pp. with 4pp. adverts interspersed throughout. Shanghai, Cosmopolitan Press, 1938. £2,800

A richly illustrated history of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps which was a multinational force controlled by the Shanghai Municipal Council. It was founded in 1853 in response to the Small Sword Society uprising. By the 1930s it included a Jewish Company, a Portuguese Company, an Interpreters Company, a White Russian Company and (ironically) a Japanese Company. This is the best monograph on the subject published in Shanghai. Rare. Only seven copies in OCLC.



## AUSTRALIA & THE PACIFIC

### *The First and Second Circumnavigators: Magellan & Loaisa*

**58 OVIEDO Y VALDEZ** (Gonzalo Fernandes de). **Libro XX.**

First edition. Woodcut arms to title-page, 3 woodcut illustrations. Small folio. Modern vellum a washed copy. 64ll. Valladolid, Fernandez de Cordova, 1557.  
£65,000

**Rare and important:** containing accounts of Magellan's and Garcia Jofre de Loaisa's expeditions, which were the first and second circumnavigations. The work documents the first navigation of the Strait of Magellan and the European discovery of the Philippines.

The foremost chronicler of the Indies, Oviedo left behind a vast collection of ill-arranged data on his death, a small portion of which had already been published in his two works on the Indies. The twentieth book was the only part that was to be published in the years immediately after Oviedo's death and is a **stand-alone, separate publication**. It is very uncommon (Borba suggests only ten copies are known) but when found is more often than not, as one would expect, bound with either the first or second edition of the *Historia*.

*Libro XX* follows only Pigafetta and Maximilianus Transilvanus' accounts of Magellan. **Oviedo, who had access to one of Pigafetta's surviving mss, drew on both sources providing a richer, more complete treatment of the voyage.**

Magellan's voyage was intended to establish a western route to the Moluccas (Spice Islands), and he was equipped with five ships and a crew of 237. They departed Seville on 10 August 1519, stopping at Tenerife and then Rio de Janeiro on 13 December. Near Port St Julian in Argentina, a mutiny was quelled, and Magellan's crew had their first encounter with the Indigenous population whom they would call Patagonians. **It wasn't until 23 October 1520, having already lost one ship, that they entered the Straits of Magellan. They soon lost another as the San Antonio defected and returned to Spain, though entered the Pacific on 28 November.** Sailing across the ocean, many of the crew contracted scurvy and dysentery and it was



only landfall at San Paolo Island that granted the expedition a temporary reprieve. They reached the Marianas (Guam) before **becoming the first Europeans to visit the Philippines**. Caught up in a regional conflict, Magellan was killed trying to capture a neighbouring island. The expedition's sole seaworthy ship, the *Vittoria*, carrying 47 crew, crossed the Indian Ocean and arrived at Sanlúcar on 6 September 1522. The cargo included 533 hundredweight of cloves.

The rest of the work (92pp) is concerned with the second trans-Pacific expedition to the Spice islands, commanded by **Garcia Jofre de Loaisa**. **Here the sources appear to be two members of the expedition, Martin de Islares and a cleric, Juan de Arecaga, both of whose accounts were previously unpublished.** Hitherto Gomara has been considered the principal printed source on this expedition (pub. 1554), and it was used extensively by Burney and others. However the Gomara account

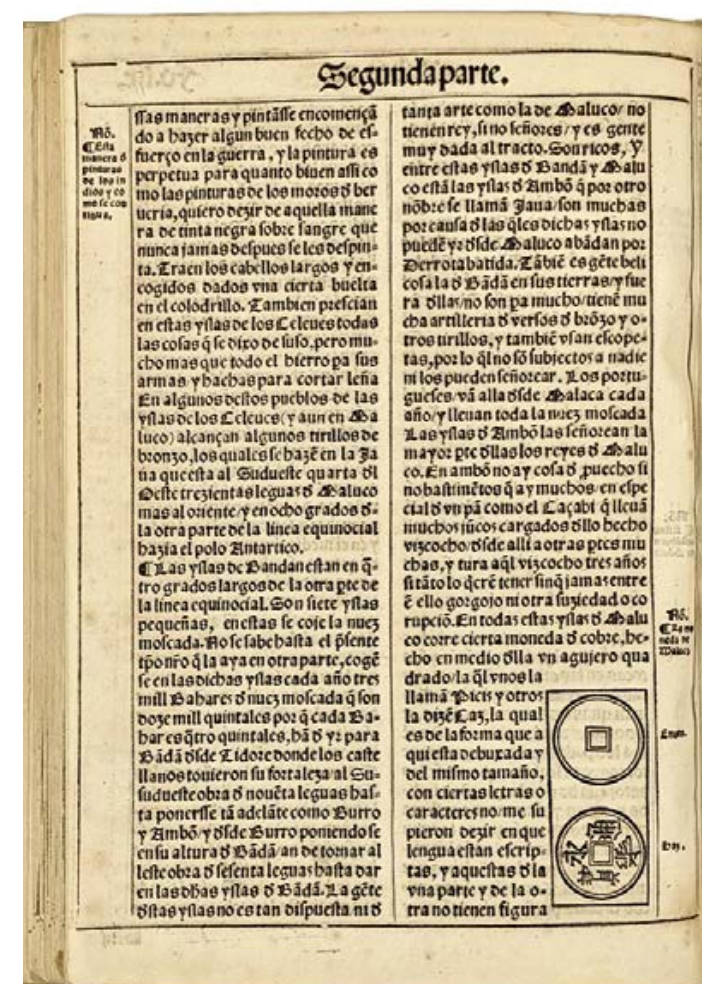


is extremely brief, covering some eight pages, and Herrera, Oviedo's successor as official historian of the Indies, writing at the beginning of the next century, was to devote only 38 pages of his famous chronicle to the events of the expedition, thus Oviedo's twentieth book has a strong claim to be considered the main primary printed source.

This "unhappy" (per Oviedo) expedition was originally commanded by Garcia Jofre de Loaisa. It consisted of six vessels and a pinnace, manned by a total complement of 450. Sailing from Spain in July 1525, they made the coast of Brazil in December after difficulties and adventures during which two of the ships were lost, finally making their way through the Straits of Magellan at the end of May 1526. Separated by a gale, one of the ships, the *Pataca*, being low in provisions sailed north and successfully made for the west coast of New Spain. The friar Arcaga was on board and he was able to give news of the expedition to Cortez. Another ship the *Santa Maria de la Vitoria* commanded by Loaisa steered north west, but the commander fell ill, died, and was succeeded by his second in command Juan Sebastian del Cano (one of the Magellan voyage survivors), who lasted only four days before expiring, when one Alonso de Salazar took command.

By 4th September, 1526, they had sighted the Marshall Islands and made the Marianas Islands where they watered and rested — unlike Magellan, they found the Indigenous people co-operative. Soon after setting a course to the South, Salazar was overcome and a new commander Martin Yniguez was elected before they had reached the Celebes. Having reached the Moluccas by November, an intense rivalry grew up between the Portuguese, who were already established, and the depleted Spanish crew. Naval skirmishes between the two continued throughout 1527. In July of that year Yniguez died, poisoned by the agent of the Portuguese, and Hernando de la Torre took over command. In the meantime Cortez fitted out a fleet in Mexico, Alvaro de Saavedra was chosen as commander and he reached Tidore (Borneo), where de la Torre was based, in January 1528. In order to explain the plight of this remote but important outpost Saavedra made a first attempt to re-cross the Pacific, and in so doing discovered Papua, but was beaten back by contrary winds and returned to Tidore. A second attempt was made which again was unsuccessful and cost Saavedra his life, the remaining crew making their way back again to Tidore where de la Torre was gallantly maintaining a Spanish claim. It was not until 1534 that the Spanish left the Spice islands via Cochin and de la Torre reached Spain three years later in 1537.

Oviedo y Valdes (1478 – 1557) is one of the earliest and most reliable chroniclers of the Indies. Having spent over 30 years in America, he witnessed the conquering of the New World by the Spanish, and was present for the return of Columbus in 1493. Church says of his work, mostly referring to the *Historia*: "He was Governor of the Province of Carthagen and filled other high positions. The knowledge thus acquired of men and events gave him unusual opportunities for gathering information for this, his chief work. Like most active men, his views were



tinctured with partisan feelings so that whatever he wrote must be received with caution, as he was far from being an impartial chronicler. Authority was given him by the Emperor to demand from the different governors of Spanish America such documents as he might need for this work. He gives a vivid picture of conditions as they then existed, and his work, which possesses considerable literary merit, is a vast storehouse of facts relating to the times. This is the source from which most literary writers have drawn their accounts of the early occurrences in the New World." (Church, 71). *Libro XX* was written in San Domingo in 1539 when Oviedo was planning an expedition to China.

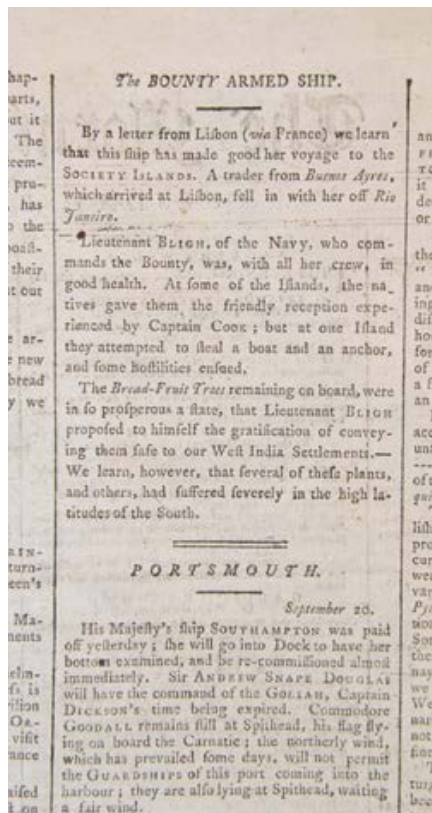
The publication of the *Historia*, which comprised nineteen books, stopped due the death of Oviedo, as stated on ff.64. A work of immense importance for the Pacific, while titled *Libro XX*, this is a complete work unto itself.

Alden, 557/31 ; Borba, 64 4; Church, 106 ; De Tavera, 1073 ; Sabin, 57991 (all treating this as a separate work); Howgego I, L136 & M16.

## On the Eve of the Mutiny

### 59 [HMS BOUNTY] [BLIGH (William).] The Bounty Armed Ship.

In *The Morning Herald*, No.2784. Broadsheet folded to make 4pp. Old folds, chip to central fold, possibly from being bound, ink stamp to front page. London, J. Lukford, Tuesday September 22, 1789. £1,250



A very good copy of this early notice of HMS *Bounty* in the London press. They report news from a Buenos Aires trader arrived at Lisbon that the *Bounty* "has made good her voyage to the Society Islands" and that all are in good health. It continues: "At some of the Islands, the natives gave them the friendly reception experienced by Captain Cook; but at one Island they attempted to steal a boat and an anchor, and some hostilities ensued." The report adds, "The Bread Fruit Trees remaining on board were in so prosperous a state, that Lieutenant Bligh proposed to himself the gratification of conveying them safe to our West India Settlements."

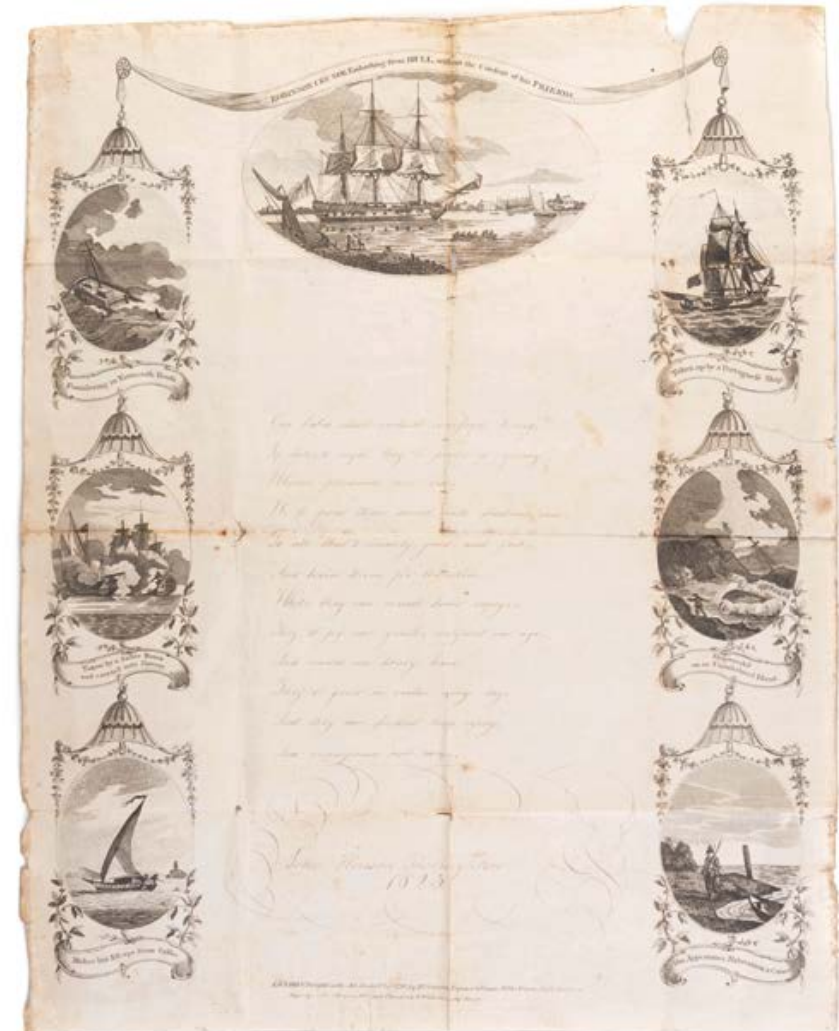
This report was likely made toward the end of the *Bounty*'s five-month stay in Tahiti which ended on 5 April, 1789. Three weeks later, on the 28th, the crew mutinied under Fletcher Christian. Bligh and eighteen loyal seamen were cast adrift in a small boat, while the *Bounty* mutineers would eventually set sail for Pitcairn Island.

## Illustrated Crusoe Ephemera

### 60 [DEFOE (Daniel).] ROBINSON CRUSOE embarking from HULL without the Consent of his FRIENDS.

Pictorial lettersheet with a border of engraved vignette illustrations, manuscript additions to the central space. 485 by 380mm. Old folds with small areas of separation and loss where folds meet. Two closed tears repaired with tape, one with a chip affecting top margin only. Browning to edges. London, R[ichard] Carpenter, 1793. £2,500

An apparently unrecorded large lettersheet, illustrated with shipwreck scenes from Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*. First published in 1719, the popularity of Defoe's tale resulted in not only multiple editions in multiple formats, but it also appeared as juvenile narratives in chapbooks, deluxe suites of engraved plates, transformation cards, engraved sets, and even this lettersheet.



The scenes are captioned as follows: Foundering in Yarmouth Roads; Taken by a Sallee Rover and carried into Slavery; Makes his escape from Sallee; His appearance, Habitation & Canoe; Shipwrecked on an Uninhabited Island; and Taken up by a Portuguese Ship.

With manuscript addition signed "Jonh Henson Thorney Fen 1823". These constitute two stanzas copied in best penmanship from Nathaniel Cotton's poem 'The Fireside'. 243626





### *The First Man to Step off the Endeavour at Botany Bay*

**61** [COOK (Capt. James).] SMITH (Rear-Admiral Isaac). [Mourning ring for Rear-Admiral Isaac Smith.]

Diamond, pearl and enamel set into a gold ring with the following inscription inside: "Rear-Adml Isaac Smith Ob 2 July 1831 Ob 78". Housed in a crimson morocco box with brass clasp. [London, c. 1831]. £25,000\*

An extraordinary survival. A mourning ring for the memory of Rear-Admiral Isaac Smith (1752–1831), who not only served on James Cook's first and second voyages to the Pacific, but was the cousin of Elizabeth Cook, the commander's wife.

Smith is distinguished for being the first Englishman to set foot on Botany Bay. He was active in documenting that time, not least, he compiled a vocabulary of thirty words from the Indigenous Australians he interacted with. He continued to record his experiences throughout the *Endeavour's* time in the Pacific. In 1775, he sailed as master's mate on Cook's second voyage, the first to cross the Antarctic Circle. On both voyages he assisted with surveying and cartography, and was given his own command on his return. He continued to serve in the Royal Navy until 1794 when ill-health forced his retirement. At this point he moved in with his cousin, Elizabeth Cook, who lived in Clapham until his death in 1831.

In his will, dated 18th December 1827, Smith bequeathed "unto my dearest Cousin Mrs Eliz Cook of Clapham in Surry two hundred guineas for a ring and mourning and all or any part of my effects in plate books or furniture at her house at Clapham she may chose to accept as a mark of my great regard and respect for her knowing she does not wish a larger legacy."

He also left nineteen pounds for the son and daughters of his late cousin Charles Smith for a "ring of remembrance" and eighteen for the same to Elizabeth

Ann Stuart and Mary Marston each. But this ring is so elaborate with its diamond and black pearl setting that it's almost certainly the one that Elizabeth Cook had made.

Beaglehole describes Elizabeth Cook in old age as being "handsome, with good bones and a great deal of dignity, rather than warmly beautiful, her white hair rolled back in an eighteenth century fashion, her face a rather squarish oval, nose aquiline, mouth good but rather too thin, strong jaw — erect, dressed in black satin, her head surmounted by a large cap with goffered edge, tied over a sort of ruff, she must have conferred distinction upon the street. If one is inclined to see in her somewhat of the intimidating, one may remember the ring she wore with her husband's hair in it."

Beaglehole, J.C., *Life of Captain Cook* (Wellington, 1974), pp693–4; Smith, K.V., "1770: The Endeavour Lists Forgotten Words from Botany Bay" in *AQ: Australian Quarterly*, Vol. 75, No. 1 (Jan-Feb, 2003), p.32.

### *People of the World*

**62** PERROT (Aristide-Michel). *Tableau comparatif des races et des costumes des principaux peuples des cinq parties du Monde.*

Lithograph broadside with contemporary colour measuring 450 by 600mm. Old repair to closed tear, otherwise very good. Paris, Basset, n.d. but c. 1840. £3,000



A lovely example of mid-nineteenth-century lithography. This piece depicts seventy figures from Europe, Asia, the Pacific (Oceania), Africa and America, all in national costume.

The Pacific is represented by an Australian, two New Zealanders, a Hawaiian, a Polynesian (Nuka Hiva), and an Indonesian (from Sunda). America is more wide-ranging and includes Inuit, Sioux and Pani, Osage, Californian, Mexican, Patagonian, and even a Greenlander.

Aristide-Michel Perrot (1794–1877) was a French geographer and cartographer, who specialised in making miniature maps. This image makes a nice companion to his later print of New World flora and fauna: *Acclimatation Tableau* représentant les Animaux, quadrupèdes, oiseaux, poissons, insectes ...

Rare. OCLC locates a single copy at NLA (Rex Nan Kivell Collection NK6244). *Not in Forbes; not in Ferguson.*

### *A Rare Voyage to the Gambier Islands with 18 Beautiful Plates*

**63** LESSON (Pierre-Adolphe), LESSON (René Primevère), annotator. *Voyage aux Iles Mangareva, Oceanie.*

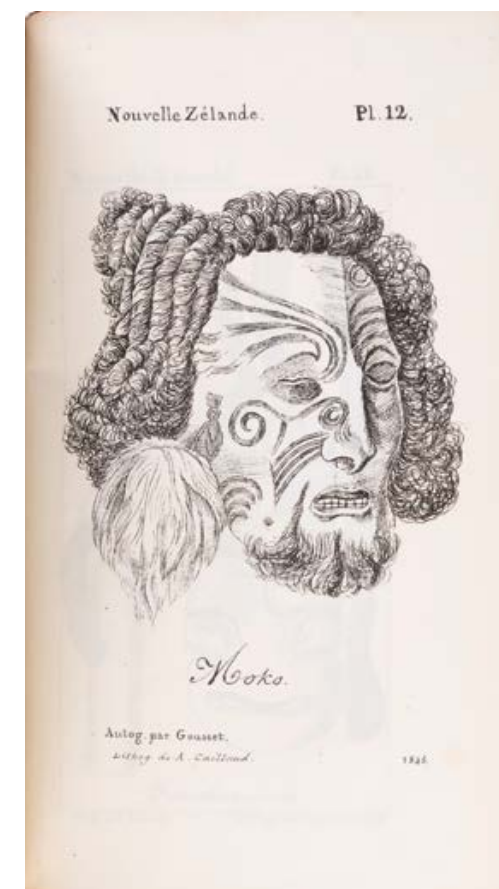
First edition. 18 lithographed plates (some dated 1845). 8vo. Publisher's blue illustrated wrappers, a little spotted throughout. 164pp. Rochefort, Mercier & Devons, 1844 [but 1845]. £5,250

A very good copy of this rare work by Pierre-Adolphe Lesson (1805–88), brother of the more famous René (1794–1849), who has contributed some (printed) annotations to the work. Mangareva is the largest of the Gambier Islands, 1600 kilometres south of Tahiti.

Pierre-Adolphe initially apprenticed as a carpenter before studying medicine at Rochefort in 1821. He sailed to the Pacific with Jules Dumont-d'Urville on his 1826–29 expedition on the *Astrolabe*, which made stops at Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, New Caledonia, Mangareva, Vanikoro, and the Caroline Islands.

In 1839 he sailed on the *Pylade* under Captain F. Bernard, which participated in the blockade of Buenos Aires before sailing to the Pacific and visiting Valparaiso, Mangareva, the Marquesas, and Hawaii. This work concerns just the first part of the *Pylade* voyage to Eastern Polynesia and specifically Mangareva. In addition to the voyage narrative and observations of the Native people, their customs and habits, there are many references to his earlier time there with Dumont-d'Urville.

With the annexation of the Marquesas in 1842, Lesson was appointed Chief Physician of the islands and so he was a Pacific veteran in his own right by the time he came to write this book. Promoted to Chief Physician of the Pacific colonies in 1846, he remained in the Marquesas until 1849 when ill-health forced his return to France. His life-long interest in the Pacific was borne out with the publication of his four volume ethnography, *Les Polynésiens* in 1883–84.



While dated 1844 on the title-page, 1845 is printed on the upper wrapper and the text is also dated 1845 at the conclusion. The plates are all after drawings by the author and curiously do not depict anything from Mangareva. Instead we see flowers, artefacts, and people from the Marquesas (plates 1–10), Australia, and New Zealand.

Just a single copy at auction in 2017. O'Reilly, 1036; *not in Hill.*

### *Explorers and Corsairs: Columbus, Cook, La Perouse, Dumont D'urville*

**64** TROMPETTE (F.) *Tableau Dressé pour F. Trompette, agent d'affaires en librairie pour M.-A. Mariani.*

Printed broadside measuring 490 by 630mm. Old folds, some very minor edge-wear, with reinforcements to verso, and discreet ink stamp. Sainte-Ménehould, Typographie Duval, n.d. but c. 1850. £2,000



This document is a historical record featuring portraits of eight famous explorers, naval commanders, and corsairs. The portraits are arranged around a central table of information. The portraits include Christopher Columbus, Anne Hilarion de Tourville, Jean Bart, James Cook, Jean-François La Perouse, François-Paul Brueys, and Jules Dumont d'Urville. The central table contains various details, including names, dates, and other relevant information.

This curious production was almost certainly made for French classrooms and features information enabling trade. There are three tables: the first being for straightforward multiplication, the next gives conversions of foreign currencies into French francs, the third calculates daily expenditure based on annual earnings. This is accompanied by a list of various French departments — Jura, Loire, Somme, Gironde et al — with their capitals, population breakdown, plus agriculture and manufacturing products.

This information is augmented by the portraits and biographies of eight famous explorers, naval commanders, and corsairs: Christopher Columbus (1451–1506), François l'Olonnais (1630–1669), Anne Hilarion de Tourville (1642–1706), Jean Bart (1650–1702), James Cook (1728–1779), Jean-François La Perouse (1741–1788), François-Paul Brueys (1753–1798), and Jules Dumont d'Urville (1790–1842). A rare survival with just a single copy recorded at the BnF.

### *The Disastrous Voyage of the Beejapore*

**65** [AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION] [JOHNSON (Dr. Osborne).] A medical record tabulating the illnesses and deaths of passengers on the ship Beejapore.

Manuscript in ink, closely written but entirely legible. Pencil (unidentified) coastal profiles on inside of the rear wrapper. 4to (230 by 190mm). Contemporary marbled wrappers, some spotting and dampstaining. 17, [1]ll. At sea, 12th October 1852–12 March, 1853. £5,000

This is a handwritten medical record from the ship Beejapore. It lists the names of passengers and their medical conditions. The record is written in ink on a piece of paper that is slightly aged and has some staining. The list includes names such as John, James, and others, along with their respective medical conditions and dates of arrival and departure.

A fragile survival from the one of the darkest, mid-nineteenth century emigrant voyages. The *Beejapore* was the only double-decked ship to sail for Sydney in the 1850s, and this voyage had one of the worst survival rates with 56 passengers dying at sea — 55 of them being children under the age of five. Of the 911 emigrants on the ship (this was part of a government assisted emigration program) about half of were from the Isle of Skye.

The *Beejapore* departed Liverpool for Sydney on 12 October, 1852. "On this ship, chartered against the better judgement of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners just three months earlier, twice the usual complement of steerage passengers were aboard. They were housed in two lower steerage decks in the belly of the ship. Hence an assistant medical officer was appointed to assist the ship's



doctor, known as the surgeon superintendent, in supervising the public health and hygiene routines on the voyage” (Haines, 1).

These were Dr Osborne Johnson (1827–1901) and Adolphus Barnett (1813–1867), who were responsible for the medical care of the 1032 people on board. An eyewitness account was provided by one of the passengers, William Usherwood. Of course, it would have been awful onboard and among such conditions. Usherwood was despairing of the efforts of the medical team, noting in one passage that Mr Barnett “actually felt himself sufficiently well to go below this afternoon this being the second time only I believe that he has been there since we sailed. [This] is such an important event that I cannot allow it to pass without being noticed herein.” Such inattention led to problems with both hygiene and discipline onboard; one woman was found having tried to strangle herself with a rope.

**The manuscript here lists the name of each ill passenger, their sex, their disease, when they took ill, the progress of their condition (“cured”, “died”, “getting better”) and the number of days they were treated.** The first death of a child recorded was that of eighteen-month-old Sarah Phiser who died on the 16th October and is listed as being “Dead when called to.” She might have died of measles as her three-year-old sister Eliza was also ill from the 13th October until cured 28 days later on the 28th November.

The majority perished from the standard childhood illnesses of measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and diarrhoea. The ship reached Sydney on 6 January 1853. “Owing to the horrendous death toll, and with emigrants still ailing, the

vessel was towed to the quarantine grounds where the married emigrants and cabin passengers were accommodated in wooden houses and tents. Troops were brought down from Sydney to prevent emigrants attempting to move beyond the barriers designed to imprison them, and the doctors remained to attend the sick” (*ibid*, 2–3). Another 62 emigrants would die during the thirty-four day quarantine at the North Head station.

While unsigned, by cross-referencing the names in the manuscript against the passenger lists — there was only one viable ship that left Liverpool on 12 October, 1852 — we were able to establish that this is Osborne’s journal from the *Beejapore*. All but one week’s entries are in the hand of Osborne. The remainder are presumably in that of Barnett’s.

Johnson returned to England (bringing this ms with him) and took over the family practice at Bassingham. Barnett remained in Australia after the voyage, perhaps partly because of Usherwood’s unsparing criticism.

Haines, R., *Doctors at Sea, Emigrant Voyages to Colonial Australia*, Macmillan, 2005; Usherwood, W., “W. Usherwood’s journal of a voyage to Sydney, New South Wales, in the ship Beejapore, Captain I. McLay, October 1852–January 1853” in *The Shipping Gazette and Sydney General Trade List*, 15 January 1853, p. 17. The passenger list of the Beejapore can be seen here: [https://indexes.records.nsw.gov.au/ebook/list.aspx?series=NRS5316&item=4\\_4790&ship=Beejapore](https://indexes.records.nsw.gov.au/ebook/list.aspx?series=NRS5316&item=4_4790&ship=Beejapore)

### *Exceedingly Rare Pacific Voyage with Medical Notes*

**66 PROUST** (Jean-François-Armand). *Voyage en Oceanie* (1848 à 1852).

First edition. 4to. Stitched as issued in printed self-wrappers, untrimmed, some pale marginal dampstaining. 52pp. Paris, Rignoux, Imprimeur de la Faculté de Médecine, 1858. £4,250

Very rare. Proust’s doctoral thesis is partly an account of the voyage of the *Alcmène* under Jean d’Harcourt, who was ordered to find an appropriate site on New Caledonia to establish a penal colony.

Several factors had conspired against French occupation of New Caledonia; the surrounding reefs as well as a hostile Indigenous population meant that even the Balade missionaries who had settled in 1843 left just four years later.

**They departed Papeete on 20 April, 1850, and sailed for the New Hebrides, followed by a long stretch in Sydney from 8 July to 12 September. Given the nature of this voyage, there was considerable interest in Sydney as a penal colony and there are descriptions of the city and their excursions.** Proust notes how cheap beef was (at 40 centimes per kilo) which allowed them to serve it to the crew twice daily and the attendant health benefits were enjoyed by all (“qui ne cessa pas un seul instant d’être des plus satisfaisants”).



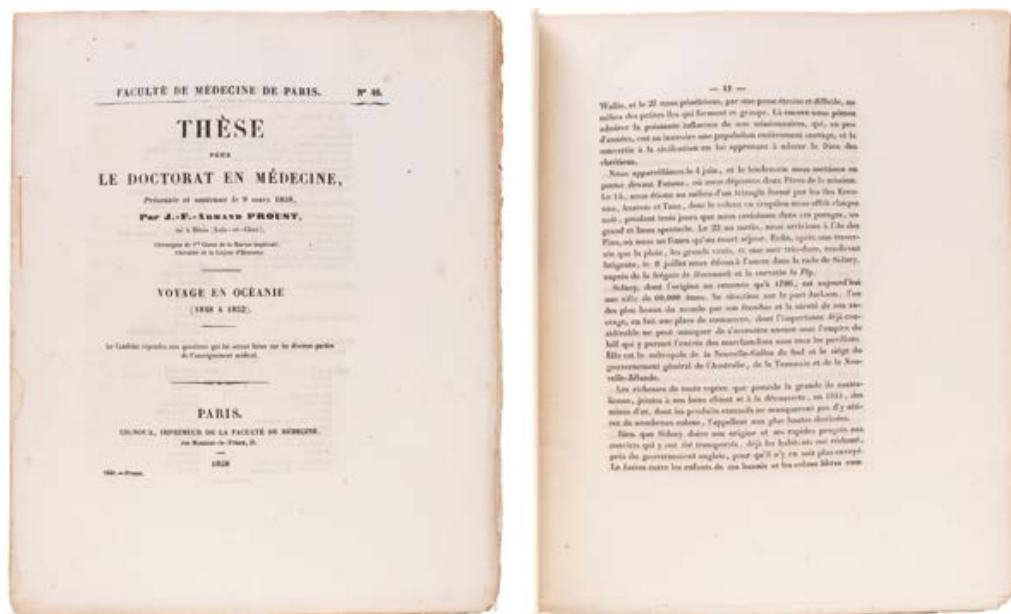
From there they sailed to the Isle of Pines and then to New Caledonia: they reached Kouaoua and Hienghene in November and, having established friendly relations with Chief Bouarate (Bwaxat), set up camp on the site of the abandoned Balade mission. From that base, d'Harcourt instructed the ensign Devarenne to conduct a hydrographical survey of the north coast, while Bérard (their geologist) Proust and Taragnat were to explore the island and meet with Devarenne at Cape Tonnerre. This proved difficult; Bérard abandoned the party and returned to the ship while Devarenne, Proust and Taragnat, had been taken prisoner. A punitive expedition soon followed killing about 30 New Caledonians.

The expedition spent time at Hobart and a brief description is given of the city and hospital at New-Town before they sailed for New Zealand on 22 May, 1851. The ship was wrecked off the north coast (without loss of life) on 2 June, and the account includes a description of it and his treatment of the injured. He also mentions the kind treatment received from Colonel Wynyard, governor of the North Island and from the crew of HMS *Fly*.

Proust conducted comparative observations of tropical diseases, trying to find connections with ailments in the Pacific islands visited on the voyage — Wallis and Fortuna, Australia, New Zealand, and New Caledonia — and those in other French colonies such as Réunion and Cayenne. His account of the voyage is interspersed with notes on the crew's health and the diseases he treated.

Partly on the basis of the reports submitted by Proust, d'Harcourt and Bérard (geology) the French decided to proceed with the colonization of New Caledonia in 1853.

OCLC locates two copies at BnF and Paris Sante Medecine.



*With a Panorama of the Sydney Docks*

**67 FREEMAN BROTHERS (?) SYDNEY PHOTOGRAPHS.** [Seven photographs, including a four sheet panorama of the Docks taken from Dawes Battery.]

Seven lightly albumenised salt prints laid down on card with ms captions. Measuring 180 by 240mm & 210 by 350mm. Archival mounts. [Sydney, c. 1859]. £9,500

An important group of seven images assembled by an officer of the Royal Engineers in Sydney. It includes an early, and possibly unique, four plate 90 degree panorama of Sydney docks. The images are captioned in ink "Ft. Macquarie", "the harbour", "the docks", and "the harbour Sydney." The three other images are "The docks" (which is very similar to the central image of the panorama), "Artillery barracks Sydney" [St. George's Mossman], and "Govt Domain Sydney."

The first photograph taken in Australia was a daguerreotype of Bridge Street, Sydney by Captain Augustin Lucas in 1841. Commercial photography began the following year when George Baron Goodman began charging a guinea for daguerreotype portraits, reportedly taking several thousand of these in a little over four years. 1859 was an important time in Australian photography as William Blackwood introduced the *carte de visite* to Sydney. Also, while working for the Department of Crown Lands and Survey of Victoria, John Walter Osborne invented the first commercially viable photolithographic process.



### Maori Nobility

**68 WRIGGLESWORTH** (James Dacie), photographer. **Maori cartes de visite.**

Fifteen cartes de visite & one group portrait, images measuring 90 by 55mm and 155 by 180mm. Laid down on two white cards and captioned in ink, old tears repaired. Wellington, n.d., but 1865. £9,250\*

A rare collection of images of Maori nobility by James Wigglesworth (1836–1906).

Born in Middlesex, Wigglesworth and his mother arrived in Lyttleton on the *Samarang* in 1852, and commenced work as a hairdresser a month later. He moved to Wellington in 1854, where in addition to photography, he also worked as a book-seller. He was briefly in partnership with George Henry Swan, which was dissolved on 15 Jan 1865. On 2 January, 1866, a favourable notice of Wigglesworth's own studio appeared in the *Wellington Independent*:

“Besides the excellent portraits of those members of the New Zealand Parliament who honored Mr. Wigglesworth with a ‘sitting’ during last session, we notice views of important places and portraits of ‘Maori nobility;’ while likenesses, alike striking and faithful, of town celebrities abound in the well-stocked

reception-room of this studio. Foremost amongst the ‘nobility’ we notice William Thompson — the king maker — an excellent picture displaying physiologically the characteristics of this great chief. Then again, there are groups of Maoris, the most striking of which is one formed by members of the retinue of Thompson who were present in Wellington a few days ago. These Maoris have doffed the European costume, for the sake of effect, and show themselves in ‘fighting trim’ and ‘eager for the fray.’”

Some of these are certainly from this exhibition — William Thompson, William Porata, Noa Rawliche, Topiars Wife, Wellington — on the second sheet are all in European dress. The others are all in traditional clothes and from the same period.

The first sheet has nine cartes de visite laid down. They are as follows: Wi Takos Wife; Major Kempe N.C.; Rueruria from Taranaki; Epuni Hutt; Topia Ora Maori Queen; Paul Orakei Auck[land]; Aperahama; Haramura Otaki Chief in dress he wore at Duke of Edinburgh's Ball; No.1 Harirota Rangiohahia No.2 Ani Aperahama.

The second sheet has: Wm Thompson King Maker; Kercopa; No.1 Te Kootis Wife No.2 Topiars Wife; Wm Porata Chief & M.L.A.; Noa Rawliche – Taranaki; Maori Fishboy Wellington. The group shot has eleven Maori (men, women & children) standing and seated before a wooden building.

*Wellington Independent*, Volume XXI, Issue 2304, 2 January 1866.

<https://canterburyphotography.blogspot.com/2019/11/wigglesworth-james-dacie.html>





## Wallace's Classic Work

**69 WALLACE** (Alfred Russell). **The Malay Archipelago:** The land of the Orang-Utan, and the Bird of Paradise. A Narrative of Travel, with Studies of Man and Nature.

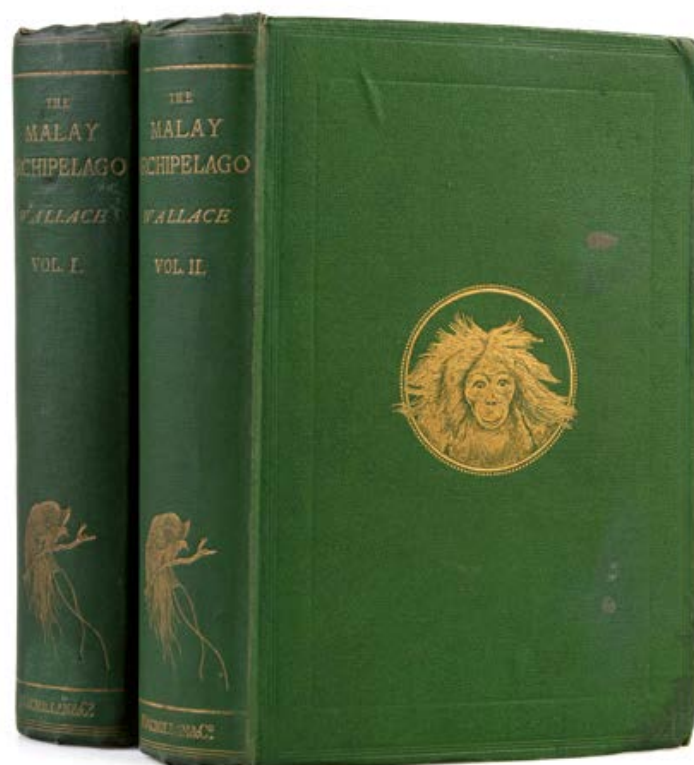
First edition. 2 vols. 2 frontispieces, 9 maps (2 folding), 6 plates, numerous illustrations. 8vo. Original green cloth, hinges repaired, extremities slightly rubbed, discreet ex-lib stamps. xxiii, 478, 52ads (dated December 1868); iv, 524pp. London, Macmillan & Co., 1869. £7,500

Wallace's "Malay Archipelago is regarded as the most celebrated of all writings on Indonesia and ranks with a small handful of other works as one of the nineteenth century's best scientific travel books" (Howgego).

He began his eight year journey in 1854 visiting each of the islands in the archipelago, some more than once. Perhaps his most important discovery was that the archipelago is zoologically divided into two by the deep water straight (Wallace's Line) between Bali and Lombok. As his journey progressed so Wallace become a confirmed evolutionist, however it was not until he was suffering from a fever in the Moluccas that he came up with the theory of natural selection as the method of evolution. Putting his ideas down on paper over the following two days Wallace sent them off to Charles Darwin, the result being their joint paper which was given to

the Linnean Society on 1st July, 1858. Returning to London in 1862, Wallace sold sufficient of his collections to obtain income of some £300 per year from the capital raised and began work on *The Malay Archipelago*, which was published in 1869 (DNB).

*Howgego II, W10.*



## A Superb Lifetime Album

**70 SWEET** (Samuel White). **Captain Sweet's Views of South Australia.**

Title-page printed in gold, 50 silver gelatin photographs measuring 210 by 163mm, captioned in ms. & mounted on stiff card leaves within plain gilt frames, some tissue-guards remain. 4to album. Publisher's green morocco over bevelled boards, spine gilt, broad gilt panel to covers, triple-rules and scrolling foliate roll tool, title lettered in gilt to upper board, gilt roll tool turn-ins, gilt edges. Ownership inscription on front pastedown. Slightly rubbed, card leaves a little cockled with some consequent smutting to margins, short closed tear into caption of "Sheep Shearers" but the views themselves excellently preserved with good tone, contrast and definition. 25 leaves. Adelaide, Samuel White Sweet, before 1884. £25,000

Everything about this luxurious album is a testament to the craft and care of Samuel Sweet (1825-1886), "the colony's foremost documentary photographer of the



Native

1870s" (ADB). Presented to "Mrs V. L. Wilkins, Petersburg, Virginia USA, from her affectionate son Robert. Adelaide, South Australia – 19th February 1884." It was a lavish and, given its fine condition, a much-cherished gift.

Samuel Sweet's career in the Royal Navy brought him, via the China Station, to Australia in about 1864. He was already an accomplished photographer by this stage and practised professionally in South Brisbane. He combined the two careers for the next six years, establishing studios in Rushcutter's Bay in June 1866, and at the end of that year in Adelaide with William Gibson (a short-lived partnership). He submitted examples of his work to several exhibitions, including the Society of Arts in 1867.

He exhibited the photographs he took in the Northern Territory from the four trips he made there between July, 1869 and September, 1870 on the *Gulmare*. However, the loss of the ship and the *Wallaroo* in 1872, compelled him to abandon life at sea and start life as a full-time professional photographer focusing on city views and landscapes, both of which are evident here. His reputation advanced quickly, aided by the invention of a waxing process, which gave his photographs a finish similar to that of varnish on an oil painting. ADB also notes that "in the early 1880s he was one of the first to use the new dry-plate process."

Sweet continued to travel, to Tasmania and, importantly, twice to Port Macleay (Raukkan, or the Ancient Way). It was on his first trip in 1878 that he took the photograph that appears as the frontispiece of George Taplin's book on the *Narrinyeri*. According to a report in the *Southern Argus* (18 July 1878), he "also photographed the largest number of natives I saw taken together, there are between 50 and 60 in the group." He returned to the mission at Port Macleay in November 1880 "and this time received a request from the Ngarrindjeri themselves for portraits: Frederick Taplin had written to Sweet saying that the Aboriginal people at the mission 'would go in for having their pictures made'" (Robinson).

**This album provides not only a comprehensive overview of late nineteenth-century Adelaide, but includes the high spots of Sweet's career.** It begins with Adelaide's landmark institutions: banks, hospitals, main streets, then botanic gardens, lakes and industry such as shipping, water supply, mining and sheep (these last are particularly good). The scope then broadens to include suburban Glenelg, then to Mintaro, Bungaree, and deep into the South Australian interior at Beltana, and Farina. **There are also three images from his time at the Point McLeay mission with George Taplin in late 1880.** These photographs of the Ngarrindjeri people include a fine image of a group outside a wurley or Aboriginal hut; a mother in possum skin cloak with her child slung on her back; and a powerful portrait of an Aboriginal man similarly dressed, clasping a waddy or fighting club, decorated malcarra or parrying shield.

Sweet's photographs weren't limited to his own productions. They appear in a number of different works including Mabel and Jean Smith's *An Australian*





*Birthday Book* (Adelaide, 1883), George Taplin's *The Folklore, Manners, Customs and Languages of the South Australian Aborigines* (Adelaide, 1879) and William Wyatt's *Monograph of certain crustacea ...* (Adelaide, 1883).

While numerous examples of individual prints are located in Australian libraries, Sweet's albums are very rare indeed. This album was produced towards the end of his lifetime, none of the plates here have his blindstamp, and those that do are generally agreed to have been issued after his death when his wife continued the studio for another six years. We locate one other example of *Captain Sweet's Views of South Australia* at NLA, with 100 images, though those are slightly smaller — 200 by 150mm compared to our 210 by 163mm. We also find three examples of Sweet's *Album of Adelaide, its Suburbs and Botanic Gardens* at the University of Adelaide, SLNSW and NLA. A copy of Sweet's *South Australia. Views in Adelaide, Suburbs and Country Districts* sold at auction in 2016.

A full list of images is available on request.

Ellis, H., *Intersections: Photography, History and the National Library of Australia* (Canberra, 2004) p.75; Holden, R., *Photography in Colonial Australia ...* (Sydney, 1988), b 101, 105 & 129; Robinson, Julie, ed., *A century in focus: South Australian photography 1840s–1940s* (Adelaide, 2007), p.292.

### A Fine Association Copy

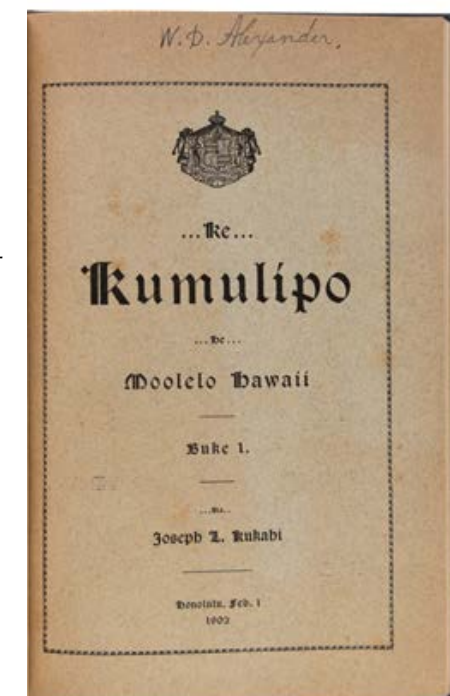
**71 [HAWAII] KUKAHI** (Joseph Liwai). **Ke Kumulipo: He Moolelo Hawaii, Buke 1 [and] Buke 2.**

First edition. Two vols in one. 8vo. Later blue buckram, with the original wrappers bound in, both signed by Alexander. 1–52; 52–98pp. Honolulu, Grieve Publishing Co., Ltd., 1902. £2,250

**A fine copy with excellent provenance.** This volume was owned by William De Witt Alexander (1833–1913), the noted Hawaiian educator, author, and linguist, with his signature to the front wrapper of both volumes. After Hawaii was annexed into the United States, Alexander served as the surveyor of the Territory of Hawaii.

The mo'olelo are Hawaiian myths and legends and were an integral part of the Hawaiian oral history. The first half of this mo'olelo book was described in the February 14, 1902 issue of *Ka Nupepa Kuokoa*: "We received a Hawaiian moolelo book being published by our good friend, Joseph L. Kukahi. The name of this book is 'Ke Kumulipo,' and it is an authentic Hawaiian moolelo book showing the different ideas about the birth of this archipelago. Within this book are a number of beautiful mele showing the thoughts of the ancient composers of mele of ours pertaining to the birth of the first man, the first woman, and the land upon which we live. In the first section of this moolelo there are good descriptions of the importance of the postal service, and it is good for everyone to read these explanations. Joseph L. Kukahi served for a long time in the postal service, and he is still employed in that occupation, and his descriptions are very knowledgeable about the importance of the postal system. Another thing explained is the Moon Phases, or the phases of the moon as per the reckoning of the real Hawaiian counting of ours." The second half was published May 1, 1902.

According to his obituary in the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, Joseph Kukahi (1859–1928) was born at Keauhou, North Kona, Hawaii. He worked for more than 30 years as a clerk in the Honolulu post office, retiring with a pension in 1924. Later, he was employed as a guard at the territorial prison at Kalihi. Rare: OCLC shows copies at Hawaii Bishop Museum and University of Hawaii at Manoa (book 1 only).





### Treasure Hunting in the Cocos Islands

**72 WORSLEY (Frank and Jean).** Eight ALS to Mrs M.R. Cumming (Jean's mother).

8 ALS. Holograph ms. in ink. 8vo & 12mo. 31pp total. Old folds, a little spotting. Written on MV *Veracity* at Barbados, Balboa, Cocos Island, San Jose, & the Canal Zone, 23 April – 18 August, 1935. £1,500\*

Rare correspondence from the Worsleys during their little-known time attached to the 1934–35 Treasury Recovery Limited Expedition. These letters date from their second attempt at recovering treasure apparently buried on Coco Island by pirates. Seven are by Jean and one by Frank.

“Like Shackleton, Worsley was always short of money, and he was vulnerable to get-rich-quick schemes” (Thomson, 166). In fact, treasure hunting was the subject of a great many discussions between Shackleton and Worsley. Worsley believed he'd found a pearl lagoon in the Pacific while commanding a New Zealand government schooner at the turn of the century. Then there was the legend of the lost island of Tuanaki, which Worsley believed lay 200 miles southeast of Rorotonga. Incredibly, “Shackleton was so keen on searching for Tuanaki, he made it part of his scientific programme for the *Quest* expedition of 1921–22” (*ibid*, 163).

Frank's age made it difficult to find work at sea and so he turned to writing and lecturing. His first work, *Shackleton's Boat Journey* ..., appeared in 1924. The opportunity to join a treasure hunt surely would've appealed and, in 1934, Worsley finally got his chance.

These letters provide an excellent insight into the Worsley's marriage. Frank met Jean in 1920 at New Zealand House, where she was employed. They married in 1926. “Jean Worsley ... was attractive, lively, and modern; in every way a very special person, which she had to be to survive the difficulties of marriage to a middle-aged and out of work sailor through the troubled years of depression between world wars. Fortunately, Jean shared his passion for the sea and sailed with him on every possible occasion” (*ibid*, 155).

They write affectionately of one another, there's plenty of detail of their life on board, tropical storms, delayed mail, engines stalling, minor injuries and the

like. There's a revealing paragraph in Jean's letter of 7 May, which Jean specifies is confidential: “I'm sick of this company — one or two have worked hard and done their best then someone else goes and undoes it. Our salary does not seem to have been paid in & they still owe most of our last lot. All very unsatisfactory.” Despite this, they had a good time and Frank was sought out at seemingly every stop by old acquaintances and others eager to meet him.

Worsley writes: “We have done a good deal of digging and prospecting the north part of the Island but so far without result. The country is very difficult to cross ridges ravines precipices & heavy jungle. The climate consists of two seasons — the Rainy season & the rainier season, There is a rumour of a nearly dry season between Christmas and April 1st but I haven't seen it.”

Of course, Frank is best known for his exploits on Shackleton's *Endurance* expedition, notably navigating the *James Caird* from Elephant Island to South Shetland.

Thomson, J., *Shackleton's Captain: A Biography of Frank Worsley* (Mosaic, 1999).



## CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA

### *The First Book of American Law*

**73** [LAWS FOR THE INDIES] CHARLES V. *Leyes y ordenanças nueuamente hechas por su Magestad pa la gouernacion de las Indias y buen trata miento y conseruacion delos Indios: que se han de guardar en el consejo y audiecias reales q en ellas residen ...*

First edition. Small folio (271 by 198mm). Removed from a volume, expert restoration to marginal worming and old folds, cleaned, with pulp repairs to infilled losses. Housed in a custom navy morocco slipcase & chemise. 14ff (the final blank is later). Alcala de Henares, Joan de Brocar, 1543. £P.O.A.

**Exceedingly rare and important: the first book of American law.** Published just fifty years after Columbus first landed on American soil, the *Leyes*, or New Laws as they're also known, sets out new regulations to provide better treatment for Indigenous Americans. **Extraordinarily, it includes an abolition clause.**

Hernán Cortes led the conquest of Mexico in 1519 and served as governor of New Spain from 1521–4. The impact of Spanish colonisation on the Indigenous population is well-documented, and while Cortes remains the poster child for these excesses, the devastation commenced at first contact. “It took a full half century, from 1493 to 1543, to achieve, in legal and papal form, the complete cycle of devastation and degradation of the Aboriginal races ...” (Stevens & Lucas, ix). Of course, there was opposition and this legislation was partly due to the efforts of Bartolomé de las Casas (1484–1566) the Dominican Friar and “protector of the Indians” who wrote a series of works arguing for the better treatment of Indigenous Americans. In fact, Church notes that Las Casas “was actively interested in them and aided much in their promulgation”. These New Laws were for the territory including New Spain, Peru, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Hispanola.

This document seeks to establish a number of things. First and foremost it sets out to codify better treatment for the Indigenous people [all translations are from Stevens]: “because our chief intention and will has always been and is the



preservation and increase of the Indians, and that they be instructed and taught in the matters of our holy Catholic faith, and be well treated as free persons.”

The Crown takes a further step in this direction with the following: “We ordain and command that from henceforward for no cause of war nor any other whatsoever, though it be under title of rebellion, nor by ransom nor in other manner



## Leyes y ordenanças para las Indias.

ni passays, ni consintays y ni passar agora ni en tiempo alguno, ni por alguna manera: solas penas en ellas contenidas, y porque todo lo suso dicho sea mas notorio: especialmente a los naturales de las dichas nuestras Indias en cuyo beneficio y puebo esto se ordena. Mandamos que esta nuestra carta sea imprimida en molde y se embie a todas las nuestras Indias a los religiosos q en ellas entiēden en la instruccion de los dichos Indios, a los quales encargamos que alla las hagan traduzir en lēgua India, para que mejor lo entiendan y sepā lo proueydo, y los vnos ni los otros no fagades ni fagā ende al por alguna manera sopena de la nuestra merced y de mil castellanos de oro para la nuestra camara a cada vno que lo contrario hiziere: y de mas mandamos al ome que vos esta nuestra carta mostrare que vos emplaze, que parezca des ante nos en la nuestra corte do quier que nos seamos del día que vos emplazare hasta vn año primero siguiente, so la dicha pena: la qual mandamos a qualquier escriuano publico que para esto fuere llamado que de ende al que vos la mostrare testimonio signado con su signo porque nos sepamos en como se cumple nuestro mādado. Dada en la ciudad de Barcelona a veynte dias del mes de Nouiembre: año del nascimiento de nuestro saluador Jesu christo de mil e quinquētos y quarenta y dos años.

**Yo El Rey.**

Yo Joan de samano secretario de sus Cesarea y Catholicas Magestades la fize escreuir por su mandado.

frater. S. Cardinalis Hispalensis.

Doctor, Bueuara. Doctor figueroa.

**Registrada.**

Ochoa de Luyando, por Chanciller.

Ochoa de Luyando.

## Leyes y ordenanças para las Indias. Fo. x.



**En Carlos por**

la diuina clemencia Emperador semp augusto: Rey de Alemania, Doña Joanna su madre / y el mismo don Carlos: por la gracia de dios Reyes de Castilla / de Leon / de Aragon / de las dos Sicilias / de Hierusalē / de Nauarra / de Granada / de Toledo / de Valencia / de Salizia / de Albalorcas / de Sculla / de Cerdeña / de Cordoua / de Lorcega / de

Alburcia / de Jaē / de los Algarues / de Algezira / de Sibraltar / de las yslas de Canaria.

**De las Indias Yslas y tierra firme del mar Oceano.**

Cōdes de Barcelona / señores de Eizcaya / y de Molina / Duques de Athenas / y de Neopatria / condes de Ruyssellon / y de Cerdania / Albarqueses de Oristā / y de Sociano / Archiduques de Austria / Duques de Borgoña / y de Brabant / Condes de flandes / e Tirol, etc. Al Illustrissimo Principe DON FELIPPE nuestro muy charo / e muy amado nieto / e hijo, y a los Infantes nuestros nietos e hijos, y al Presidente / y los del nuestro consejo de las Indias, y a los nuestros Alisores / y Presidentes / e Oydores de las nuestras audiencias de las dichas nuestras Indias / Yslas / y tierra firme del mar Oceano, y nuestros gouernadores / alcaldes mayores / y otras nuestras justicias dellas: y a todos los concejos / iusticias / regidores / caualleros / escuderos / oficiales / y omes buenos de todas las ciudades / villas / y lugares de las dichas nuestras Indias Yslas e tierra firme del mar Oceano, descubiertas / y por descubrir / y a otras qualesquier personas / capitanes / descubridores / y pobladores / y vezinos / y abitantes / y estantes / y naturales della: de qualquier estado / calidad / y condicion / y prebeminēcia q sean: assi a los q agora soys como a los que fuerē de aqui adelante: a cada vno y qualqer de vos a quien esta nra carta fuere mostrada / o su traslado signado de escriuano publico / o della supiere:



can an Indian be made a slave, and we will that they be treated as our vassals of the Crown of Castile since such they are.”

This anti-slavery law includes “those who until now have been enslaved against all reason and right and contrary to the provisions and instructions there-upon.” Furthermore, “no risk of life, health and preservation of the said Indians may ensue from immoderate burthen; and that against their own will and without being paid, in no case be it permitted that they be laden, punishing very severely him who shall act contrary to this.” This included working in the pearl fisheries. Critically, it states that any Indigenous Americans who are found being treated or held in such a manner will be removed and “placed under our Royal Crown.”

This leads us to labour practices in the Spanish Empire and the relationship between the Crown and colonists. “When the Spaniards conquered the New World, they resorted to a system of forced labor called the *encomienda*. An *encomienda* was an organization in which a Spaniard received a restricted set of property rights over Indian labor from the Crown whereby the Spaniard (an *encomendero*) could extract tribute (payment of a portion of output) from the Indians in the form of goods, metals, money, or direct labor services” (Yeager). In exchange, the *encomendero* was obliged to provide for their protection, education, and religious welfare.

There are differences which distinguish this system from the slavery practised later in the Caribbean and United States. The Indigenous Americans were not owned, and thus could not be bought or sold; there was no inheritance built into the system (rights reverted to the Crown); nor could they be moved or relocated from their homes. But in practical terms — specifically the experience of the Indigenous American — there was little difference, and indeed many were enslaved outside of the *encomienda* system, which these New Laws addresses. To give an example of the scale of the system, Cortés himself was granted an *encomienda* that included 115,000 people and “it was generally recognized that some of these personal service activities contributed greatly to the destruction of the Indians” (Batchelder and Sanchez, 49).

Here the New Laws set out the following: “These regulations limited personal services to *encomenderos*, made Crown officials responsible for determining the amount and composition of the tribute from *encomiendas*, prohibited the creation of new *encomiendas* and the reassignment of old ones and freed Indian slaves” (*ibid*, 57). If it seems too good to be true, it was. The Crown applied these restrictions largely to curtail the power (and wealth) of their own colonists. Importantly, with rights reverting to the Crown, which could also be confiscated, Spain retained complete control over its American colonies. And in what became a truism for colonies in the Americas the next four hundred years, the implementation of these laws were hindered by lobbying by colonists.

Harris confirms this: “They were issued especially for the better treatment of the Indians, and, we believe, for limiting the partitions of lands among the

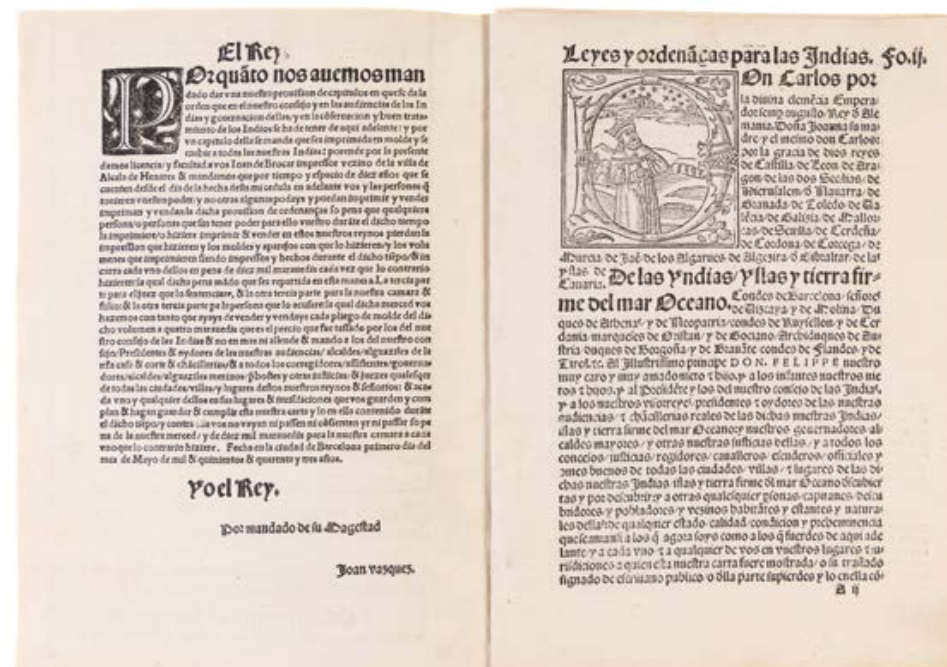
conquerors. Leon Pinelo states, on the authority of Juan de Grimalja, that these laws ‘tan odiosas,’ were prompted by the publication of the manuscript tract ‘Dies i seis remedios contra la peste que destruye las Indias.’ They were issued at Barcelona, November 20th, 1542, completed at Valladolid, July 4th, 1543, and ordered to be printed, and enforced immediately throughout the Indies.”

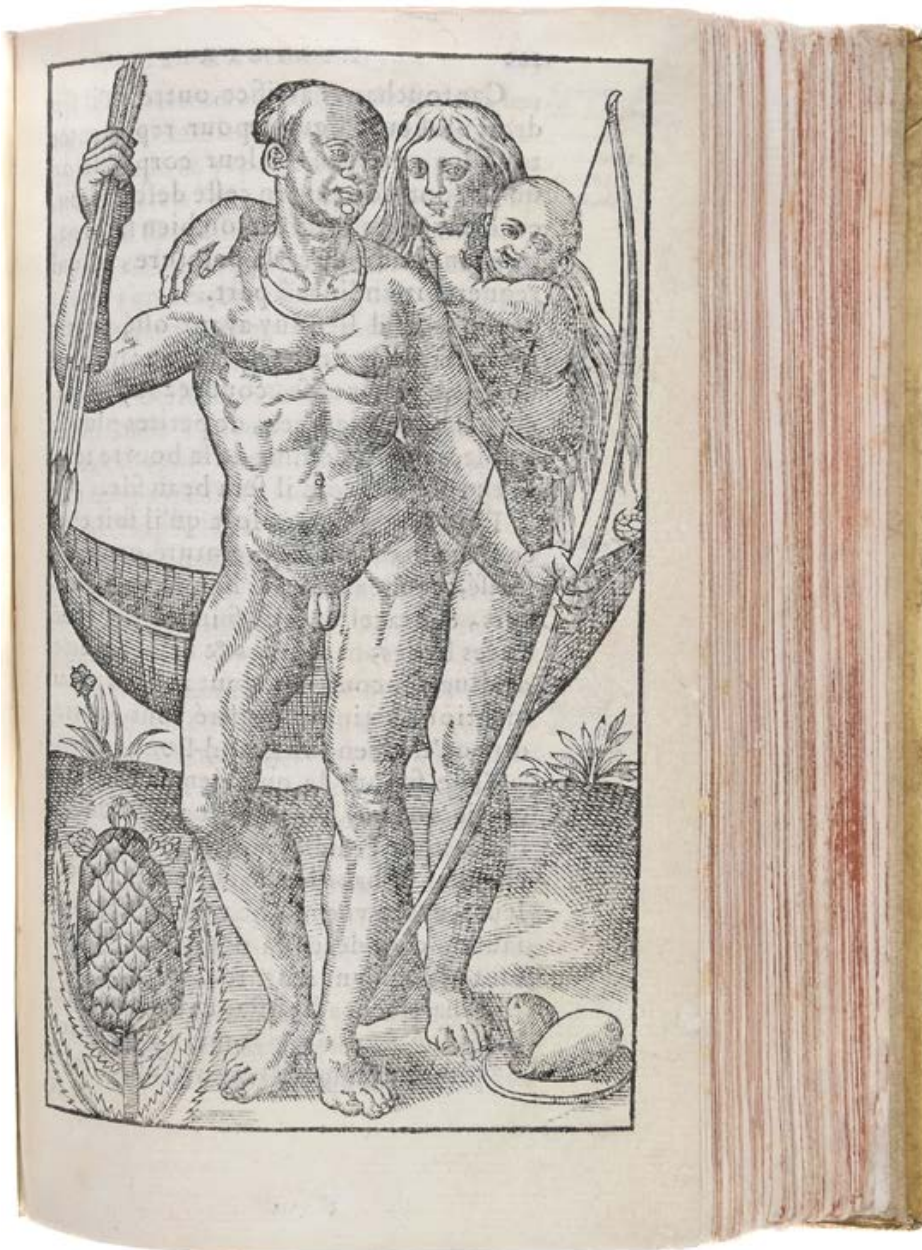
The New Laws concerns would reverberate through the next four hundred years of colonization, both its riches and horrors.

There are a handful of copies in institutions: JCB, Huntington, Newberry, Indiana, NYPL, Michigan Law, NLS, BL, and BNE. We find just two recorded copies for sale — Quaritch in 1889 (£40) and Lathrop Harper in 1941 (USD\$2950). Another listed at Sotheby’s in 1962 was withdrawn.

The copy at the BL is on vellum. We’ve compared ours to the one held at the Newberry Library and it’s the same.

Brunet “Manuel du Libraire,” III., col. 1042; Church, 80; Harris, “Bib. Am. Vet.,” No. 247; Sabin, 40902; Batchelder, R.W. & Sanchez, N., “The *encomienda* and the optimizing imperialist: an interpretation of Spanish imperialism in the Americas” in *Public Choice*, Vol. 156, No. 1/2 (July, 2013) pp.45–60; Stevens H., & Lucas, F., *Leyes y ordenanças nuevamente hechas: the new laws of the Indies for the good treatment and preservation of the Indians ...* (London, 1893); Yeager, T., “Encomienda or Slavery? The Spanish Crown’s Choice of Labor Organization in Sixteenth-Century Spanish America” in *The Journal of Economic History*, Vol. 55, No. 4 (Dec., 1995), p.843.





## The Best Early Account of Indigenous Americans

**74 LERY (Jean).** *Histoire d'un Voyage fait en la terre de Bresil, autrement dite Amerique.* Contenant la navigacion, & choses remarquables veues sur mer par l'auteur. Le comportement de Villegagnon, en ce pais la. Les meurs & façons de vivre estranges des Sauvages Ameriquains: avec un colloque de leur langage. Ensemble la description de plusieurs Animaux, Arbres, Herbes, & autres choses singulieres, & du tout inconnues par deça, dont on verra les sommaires des chapitres au commencement du livre...

First edition. Six full page woodcuts in the text. Small 8vo. Later antique vellum. [xlviii], 424, 12, 1pp. [La Rochelle] 1578. £50,000

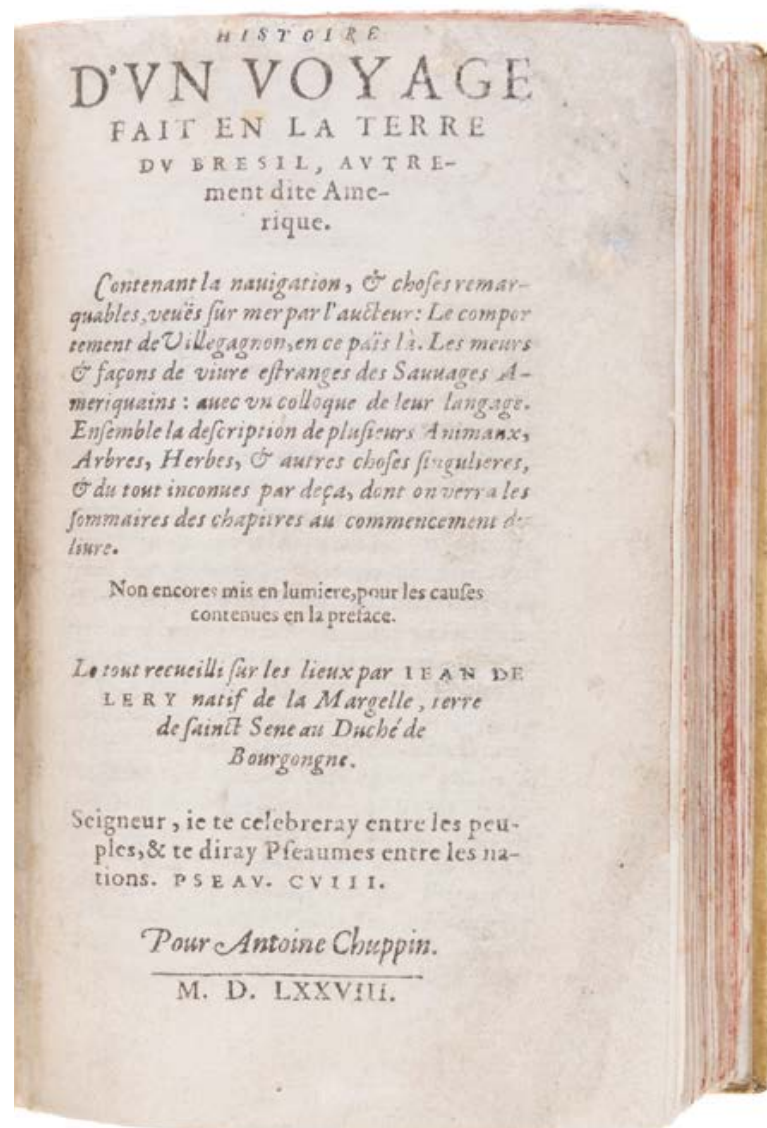
A "chef-d'oeuvre de la littérature ethnographique" Claude Lévi-Strauss.

"Of all the many travel narratives of the sixteenth century Jean de Lery's *Histoire d'un Voyage fait en la terre de Bresil* contains the most sensitive and detailed account we have of a Native America people before prolonged contact with Europeans had radically changed their culture" (Pagden).

Lery's *Histoire* is one of the earliest eye-witness accounts of the New World, in particular of Villegagnon's ill-fated expedition to found a French colony in Brazil in 1555-6. In addition to small number of volunteers from noble families, Protestants and Roman Catholics sailed with him. The party reached Brazil in mid-November, 1555, and the would-be colonisers suffered immediately from disease and famine, which resulted in a mutiny. Sophie Magnone notes that Lery "writes of the frequent danger of starvation; of his problems navigating the various food-stuffs of the New World; and, most famously, of his observations of anthropophagy and his struggle to avoid becoming either participant or victim. The Tupinamba eat human flesh, but so do some Europeans: the explorers who throw themselves too wholeheartedly into the New World experience ..." Villegagnon fled to France, though returned in 1557 with three ships holding 300 colonists. Lery accompanied him as pastor as did Villegagnon's nephew, the Marquis Bois-le-Comte. Thevet served as chaplain. It was not a success, internal disagreements led to banishments, executions, and Villegagnon transported some of the Protestants to more remote places on the Brazilian coast. The colony survived in an ever diminishing state under Bois-le-Comte until February 1665 when it was overrun by Estacio De Sa.

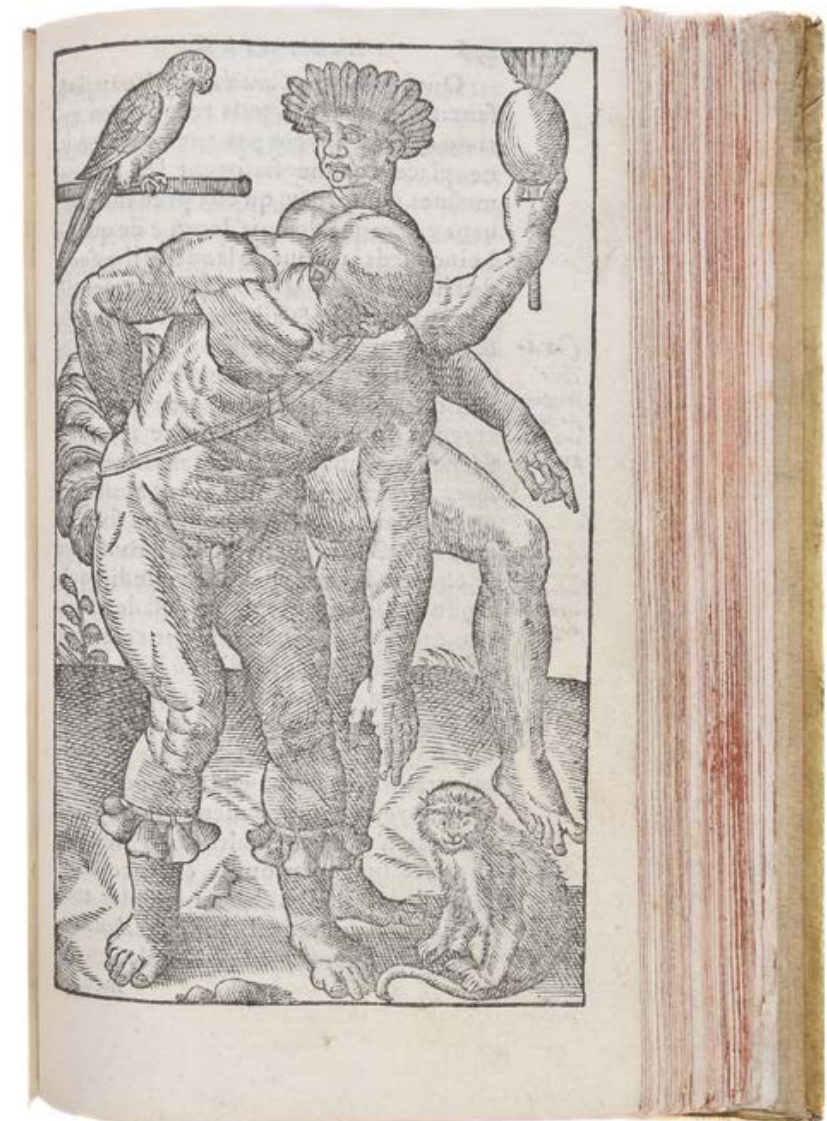
Lery, though is concerned with painting a broad picture of Brazil, the Indigenous population, their customs, language etc. He was a Calvinist and did not view the Tupinamba Indians as potential converts, but as irredeemable sons of Ham, which gave him a particularly detached view of his subjects almost that of a modern social scientist. Indeed Levi-Strauss calls the *Histoire* "the breviary of the anthropologist". He also takes pains to demonstrate the inaccuracy of the only other version of events that of the Catholic friar Thevet, whose *Singulaitez de*





There were two issues of the first edition, both with identical errata leaves, different in that one has the place of printing on the title. Both issues are very rare and we have been able to trace only a single copy of either sold at auction since 1965. Between 1900 and 1965, the book has appeared at auction in England and America only eleven times; one or two of these are probably re-appearances, of those copies sold most will, in all likelihood, have migrated to institutions.

Alden 578/48; Borba I pp.468-9; Church, 124n; Sabin, 40148; Howgego I, V50; Loyer, E., *Lévi-Strauss* (Paris, 2015), p.134; Magnone, S., "Bien Manger, Bien Mange: Edible Reciprocity in Jean de Lery's *Histoire d'un voyage fait en la terre du Bresil*" in *Journal for Early Modern Cultural Studies*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (Summer 2014) p.108; Pagden, A., "History of a Voyage to the Land of Brazil, Otherwise Called America. by Jean de Lery" in *Man*, New Series, Vol. 29, No. 1 (Mar., 1994), p.212.



*la France Antarctique* was hitherto the only available record of events. Despite his aversion to Thevet at least one of the remarkable illustrations owes something to one of Thevet's woodcuts.

Chuch writes, "Léry went to Brazil, under Villegagnon, in 1557, with the Huguenot expedition organized under Coligny to found a colony at Rio de Janeiro. Thevet was also a member of the same expedition. The Portuguese attacked and destroyed the post in 1560. Little is known of this futile attempt at colonization except through the writings of Thevet and Léry, the latter correcting what he calls the falsehoods and errors of the former." This work is paraphrased in Part III of De Bry's *Great Voyages*.



### *Beautiful Images Drawn from Life*

#### **75 BRUNIAS (Agostino). The West India Washer-Women [and] The Barbadoes Mulatto Girl.**

Hand-coloured engravings, each measuring 300 by 210 mm. Removed from an album with remnants on the versos. London, Published as the Act Directs, July 1st, 1779. £5,000\*

These two rare images by Brunias showing the European imagination at work in the Caribbean.

Born in Italy, Agostino Brunias (c.1730–1796) moved to London in 1758 under the patronage of Scottish architect, Robert Adam. He exhibited at the Free Society of Artists in 1764 and the same year was employed by Sir William Young and moved to Dominica where Young was appointed governor in 1770. **Brunias is important for being perhaps the first European artist to paint from life in the Caribbean.** Prior to his arrival in Dominica, most of the depictions of life in the Caribbean were drawn from accounts by explorers, sailors, plantation owners, and government officials. His work has divided critics: the beauty of the imagery has been seen as a diminishing of the horrors of slavery, while by others he's regarded as subversive.

Nonetheless, his European training, and indeed European eye, is evident in both pieces, particularly in the “West-India Washer-Women” which draws directly

on Botticelli's 1485–6 *The Birth of Venus*. In her essay on the Caribbean picturesque, Patricia Mohammed clarifies Botticelli's influence: “Modesty forbids her nakedness to be completely exposed, but, in the new sexual freedoms which the European scripts of primitivism have already in many textual and some imaginary visual interpretations deemed fitting of this region, she stands, in the midst of similarly bare breasted women folk. The movement of winds and nymphs, or Triton and dolphins, are replaced by white head wraps of the black washerwomen and the whitened washed clothes placed on the river stones which protectively encircle the brown woman.” Furthermore, “her neck is encased, this time in decorative fashion. The slave band becomes an ornament rather than a controlling device” (Mohammed, 12).

Less obviously, “The Barbadoes Mulatto Girl” draws on the same tradition. The central figure is also flanked by a woman at her feet and has another standing with her back to the viewer. Here class distinctions are particularly reinforced with the Barbadian woman being central and surrounded by two Black women. It shows a world of privilege, the elevated status of the free person of colour is indicated by not only her being the consumer rather than the labourer, but most strikingly in her unapologetic gaze. This is emphasised by her elaborate necklace, and the large house surrounded by coconut trees in the background.

Brunias has dedicated the plates respectively to John Frederick Bart and John Geo Felton Esq. He returned to England in 1775 where he exhibited his art, and it was on display again in 1777 and 1779. His market was very clearly European collectors and, almost certainly, plantation owners. Having said that, **Toussaint Louverture was a prominent admirer of his work** and wore a set of eighteen buttons (featuring similar scenes by Brunias) during the Haitian Revolution.

The figure of Venus would continue to recur in the European imagination. Thomas Stothard's *The Voyage of the Sable Venus from Angola to the West Indies* (1793) and, of course, Saartjie Baartman (1789–1815) was toured all over Europe under the banner of Hottentot Venus.

Mohammed, P., “Gendering the Caribbean Picturesque” in *Caribbean Review of Gender Studies*, Vol. 1, No. 1, (April, 2007).

### *An Exceedingly Rare 18th-century Havana Imprint*

#### **76 EZPELETA Y GALDEANO (Joseph de). Instrucción General para los Capitanes y Tenientes de Partido.**

First edition. Two folding tables. Small 4to. A bright, clean copy in recent marbled boards, housed in custom clamshell box. 56pp. Havana, Imprenta de la Capitanía General, 1786. £8,750

A clean copy of this desirable eighteenth-century Havana imprint, signed by Ezpeleta y Galdeano at the end of the text.



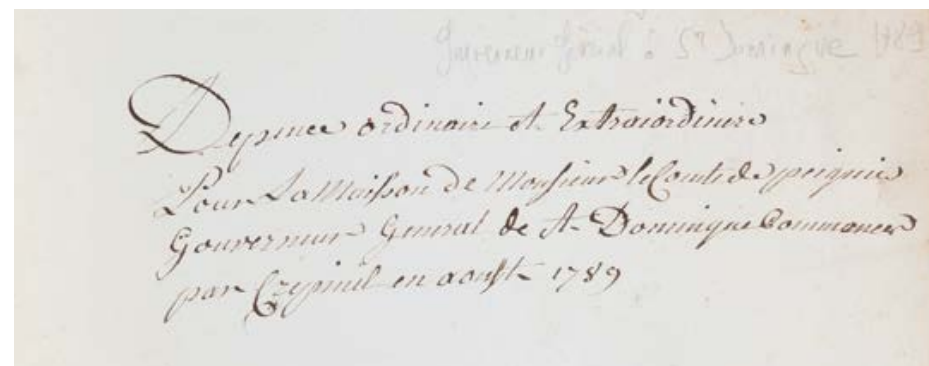
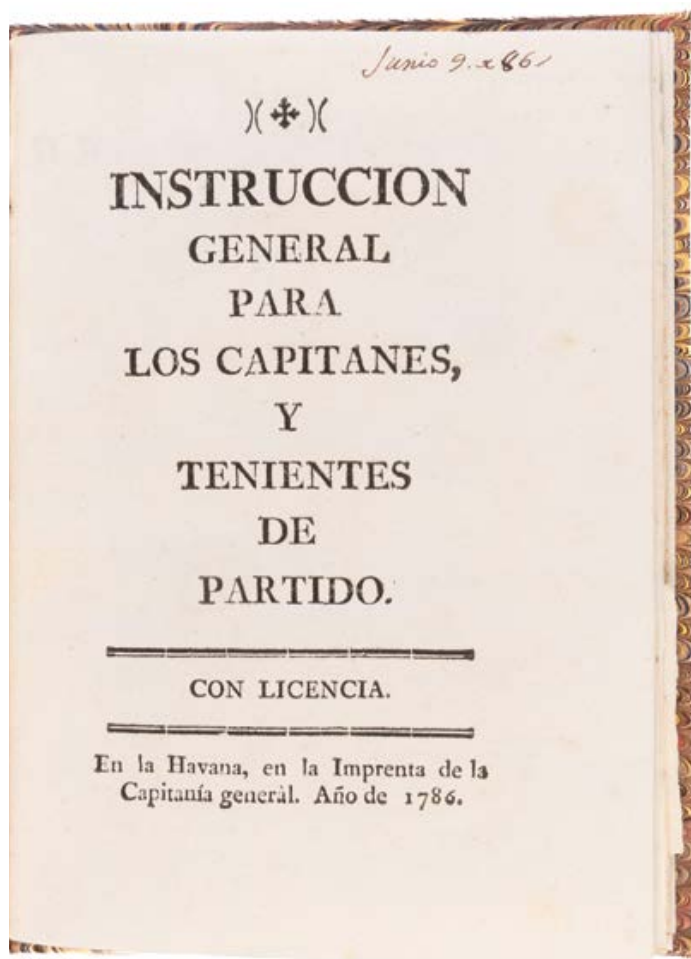
These instructions were for district captains to collect data and statistics (meteorological, topographical and economic observations) which were to be transmitted to Havana twice a year. They were in addition to details governing policing and rural surveillance missions, demanding that they must carry out a regular inspection of the jurisdiction and carry out an annual count of the inhabitants (padrón general cada año), but also of the type of habitat, properties crops, and animals used. The work is divided into thirty-two chapters. Chapter ten regards the apprehension of *esclavos fugitivos* commencing with the statement that they are of the utmost value to the economy.

At the rear of the volume are two folding tables. Both are printed forms, the first for the tabulation of cattle and other livestock on haciendas, the second is for the human population which is divided into clergy, whites, free mulattos, free Blacks, enslaved mulattos, enslaved Blacks, and women across all classes.

While there are a handful of earlier examples (and many that are ghosts), it's

generally considered that printing on Cuba didn't properly begin until 1754 with Blas de los Olivios. Very rare, OCLC locates subsequent editions published in 1816, 1827 and 1840, but not this one. None listed on COPAC or KVK.

*cf. Sabin, 17783* for the 1829 edition; Ward, K.C. "Carlos Habré, Francisco José de Paula, and the 'Pre-History' of Printing in Havana, Cuba" in *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, Vol. 110, No. 3 (2016) pp. 335–349.



### *Inside the Kitchen of The Governor of Saint-Domingue*

**77** [THOMASSIN (Louis-Antoine), comte de Peynier] CREPINEL. *Dépense ordinaire et extraordinaire pour la maison de monsieur le comte de Peignier, gouverneur général de St. Domingue ...*

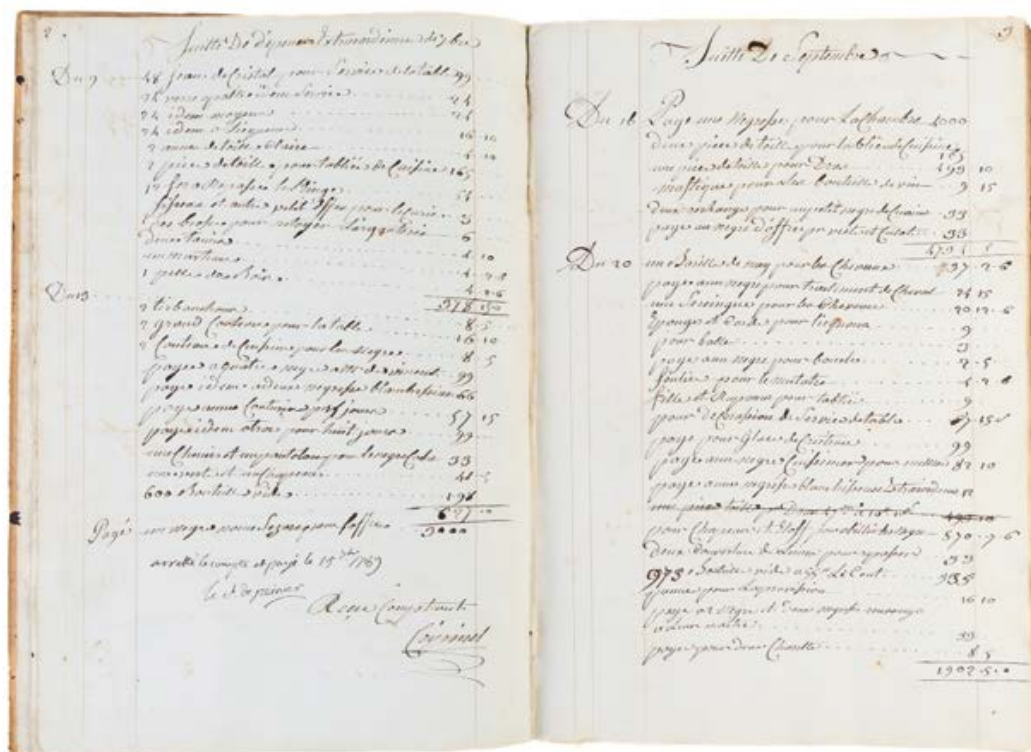
Manuscript in ink, signed off by Crepinel in numerous places, text in French. Large folio (370 by 270mm). Very good condition in contemporary vellum, original cloth ties, speckled edges, light wear to extremities. 185pp. [Saint-Domingue, August, 1789 – October, 1790]. £15,000

**An extraordinary survival: the domestic accounts of the French governor of Saint-Domingue on the cusp of the Haitian Revolution.** While the history of that time on Saint-Domingue is well-documented, we are very rarely granted an insight into the domestic details of the highest level of government.

Having distinguished himself fighting in the Revolutionary War, Thomassin (1731–1908) was appointed governor of Saint-Domingue on 26 July 1789. He held the position for a little over a year, resigning the position and handing it to Philippe de Blanchelande in October, 1790.

It was an incredibly tense time — not only as the French Revolution had commenced less than a fortnight beforehand — Thomassin had to juggle the competing interests of white settlers (who wanted things to remain exactly as they were), the free coloured population (who wanted citizenship and enfranchisement), enslaved workers (who wanted freedom), the French government (who were offering concessions to the free coloured population and to whom he remained loyal) and his own recently-formed Colonial Assembly, many of whom were increasingly secessionist. Indeed, his time in office is remembered for dismissing the Colonial Assembly's deputies, some of whom immediately travelled to France to plead their case.

"Although he had successfully dissolved the Colonial Assembly, de Peinier insisted that he needed to be replaced as governor. 'My efforts to create a unity of opinions in the minds of all the inhabitants of this colony, and to prevent the disorders that have resulted from their deadly divisions, have been unsuccessful up



to now,' he wrote to the French National Assembly" (Popkin). Indeed, Thomassin soon resigned and was replaced by Philippe de Blanchelande.

This substantial document provides an intimate look into the Governor's household and finances. Written by Thomassin's butler, Crepinel, it serves as a sort of blueprint for the running of the property. The bulk of the ms. records purchases of food and drink: namely, beef, mutton, lamb, and pork; seafood including oysters, crabs, turtles, lobster and river fish including pike; chicken, eggs, duck and pigeon; fruit and vegetables including bananas, apples, pineapple, oranges, olives; pasta ("macaronie et vermicel") and bread; milk and cheese; sugar and spices. But there are other purchases for necessities such as carbon, candles and soap.

We also see the stratification of the household as separate entries record the food and clothing of the enslaved workforce. Among the many different entries are those for "paye une negresse pour la chambre ... soulier pour le mulâtre ..." Other roles include "negre et negresse d'office ... valette ..." and the cook, described as "negre de cuisine."

The costs are detailed meticulously and signed off in numerous places by Crepinel, offering a valuable overview of both food prices and domestic servitude on the island just before the Haitian Revolution.

Popkin, J.D., "The French Revolution's Royal Governor: General Blanchelande and Saint Domingue, 1790-92" in *The William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 71, No. 2 April, 2014), p.207.

"The Revolution is not for us, we are its victims"

78 [MARTINIQUE]. Nouveaux Evénemens et Cruautés Horribles Commises par les Negres de St. Pierre de la Martinique, avec le Détail circonstancié des différens malheurs.

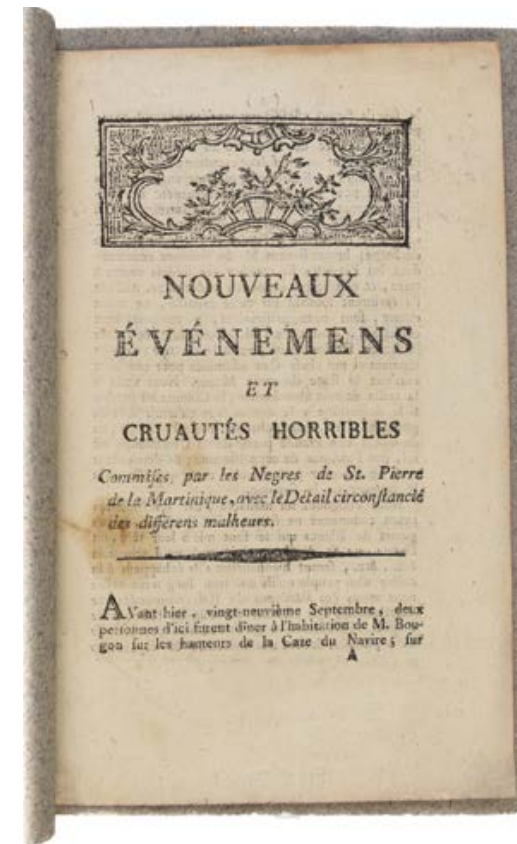
First edition. Woodcut headpiece to title. 12mo. A very good copy in recent wrappers, a little spotting. 7, [1]pp. Marseille, P.A. Favet, c. 1790. £3,000

A rare eye-witness account of a rebellion by enslaved workers in September and October, 1790. The text is set out like a journal with entries for 20 September, 28 September (being much the longest), and 2 October.

In addition to the report of the fighting, the author states that the fighters are scattered in the cane fields and woods and ambush any passers-by (*quand quelques personnes passent, elles sont massacrées*). While deploring himself and other colonists as victims of this rebellion, he adds that they'd admitted some of the mixed-race (*mulâtre*) population to the Council at Gros Morne, and that enslaved Blacks also wanted to join it.

It was a difficult time in Martinique, made all the more chaotic as mutinous soldiers took control of the towns of Fort Royal and St. Pierre, which would lead to a civil war.

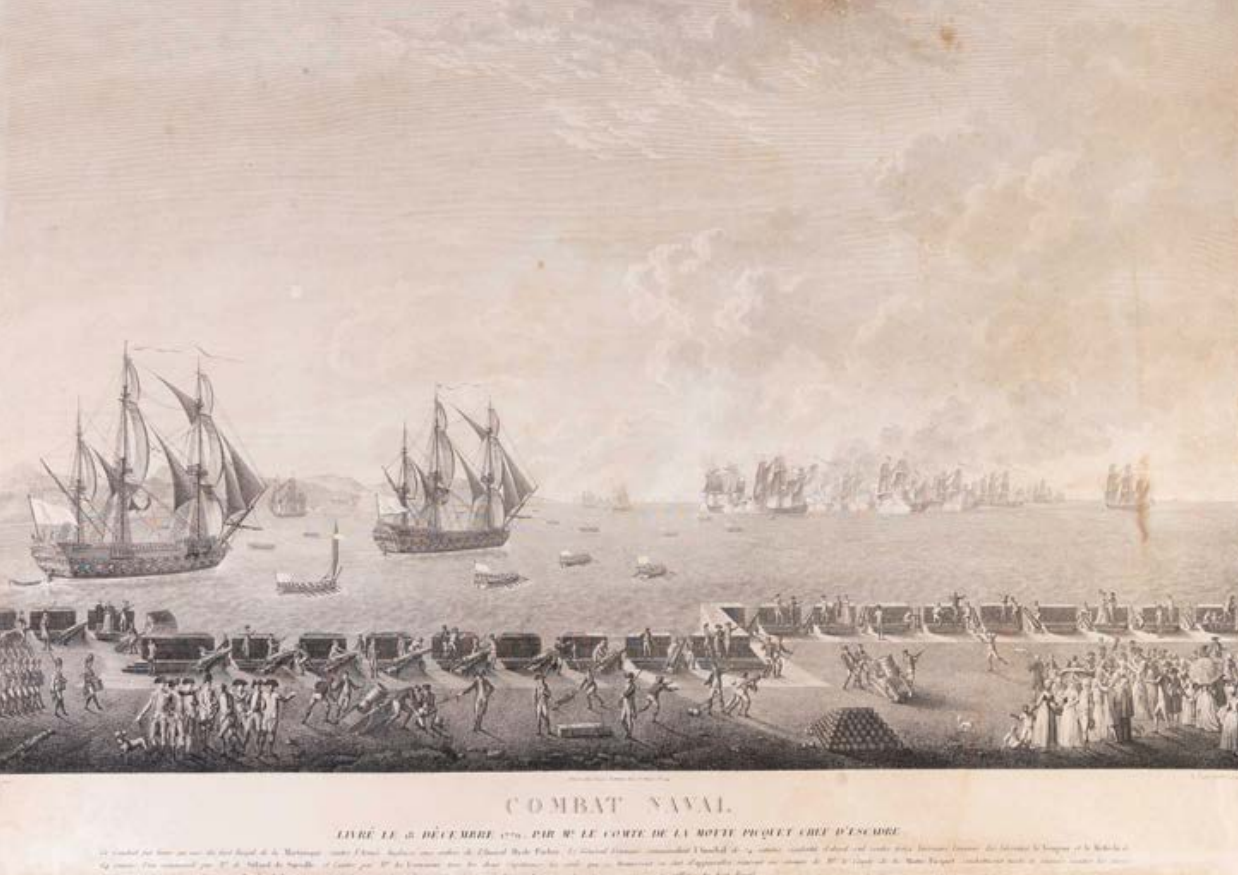
OCLC locates copies at Cornell and NYPL. Auction records list a single copy for sale in 1921 at Otto Lange.



*The Battle of Martinique*

79 [REVOLUTIONARY WAR] ROSSEL DE CERCY (August Louis de), artist & DEQUEVAUVILLER (François Nicolas Barthélemy), engraver. Combat naval livré le 18 Decembré, 1779 par Mr. le comte de La Motte Picquet chef d'Escadre.





First edition. Copper engraving measuring 535 by 730mm. Trimmed close, within plate mark, abrasions with some surface loss along sides and a tiny scrape left-centre, some small tears near edges with no loss, toned throughout and some foxing on right side, some remnants of old mounting material to verso. Paris, Chez Bance Editeur, rue St. Denis, [1790]. £5,750\*

Viewed from Fort-Royal (now Fort-de-France), this large, separately-issued view of the Battle of Martinique is very rare on the market and is held by just a handful of institutions.

While the Revolutionary War is traditionally associated with battles such as at Yorktown, Lexington and Concord, Valley Forge and Saratoga, French and English colonial holdings underscored the importance of the Caribbean theatre as the vastly lucrative sugar economies of Jamaica, Saint-Domingue, Guadeloupe and Martinique were at risk.

A major engagement in this theatre, the Battle of Martinique was fought on 18 December 1779. It pitted the thirteen-ship squadron of Admiral Hyde Parker (1714–82), which was anchored off St Lucia (itself a prize in this war), against eight French ships which were refitting off Martinique. Given that they were refitting, only three French ships were operational. Commanded by Admiral Lamotte-Picquet (1720–91), they moved to shallow waters near Fort-Royal intending to

deter the approach of the British. Of those three ships, only the 74 gun *Annibal*, was able to provide any real cover. Assisted by crews of other ships, she held off the British for half an hour until the *Vengeur* and *Réfléchi* joined her.

Rossel De Cercy's image captures this pivotal moment. To the centre right, one can see the *Annibal* single-handedly engaging the British fleet while, to the left, the *Vengeur* and *Réfléchi* sail towards the battle to support their flagship. The endangered French merchant fleet lies in the far distance to the centre. As the French ships were in the shallows, the battle was visible from the shore which is included here. We see French soldiers manning cannons, while officers confer in the foreground. In the lower right, Fort-Royal's good and great, accompanied by their enslaved workers, watch with a mixture of fascination and trepidation, as the outcome of the battle could decide the fate of their island.

While ostensibly a victory for the British, the courage of the French being so heavily outnumbered made it much closer to a defeat. Parker was so impressed by their actions, that he sent a note of congratulations to Admiral Lamotte-Picquet, reading: "The conduct of your Excellency in the affair of the 18th of this month fully justifies the reputation which you enjoy among us, and I assure you that I could not witness without envy the skill you showed on that occasion. Our enmity is transient, depending upon our masters; but your merit has stamped upon my heart the greatest admiration for yourself."

La Motte-Picquet was considered a hero by the French people and the royal court of Louis XIV for his exploits off Martinique and, in recognition, he was awarded the prestigious Order of St. Louis. Such was his regard that King Louis XVI asked that August Louis de Rossel de Cercy commemorate the battle in a painting (it was one of a series). This print, after that painting, was engraved by François Nicolas Barthélemy Dequevauviller.

We find copies at BnF, Musée d'Aquitaine (Bordeaux), BM, Royal Maritime Museum (Greenwich), and the Society of Cincinnati.

### *Financial Support for Haitian Free People of Colour*

**80 RAIMOND (Julien).** *Première lettre écrite dans la partie de l'Ouest. Paris, le 21 octobre 1791.*

First edition. Drop-head title. 4to. Very good in modern painted boards in period continental style, spine with leather label titled in gilt. 8pp. [Paris], 1791. £2,500

A free-born indigo planter of mixed race, and a slave owner on Saint-Domingue, Julien Raimond (1744–1801) later became a prominent leader of the *Société des amis des noirs*. His activism was spurred by the refusal of the French government to grant equal rights to free born people of colour — specifically the right to vote



— and, in 1785, he moved to France (originally to Angoulême before moving to Paris once the Revolution broke out) to argue his case.

Indeed, he became a dedicated and prolific pamphleteer, publishing (at his own expense) more than twenty pamphlets covering nearly every aspect of not just his own case, but also histories and plans for emancipation. In this instance, Raimond has written a plea for financial assistance from his supporters and the text includes his accounts.

Raimond returned to Saint-Domingue and joined Toussaint Louverture (1743–1803) and was on the committee that helped draft the Haitian constitution.

OCLC locates a single copy at BnF.

*Bissainthe, 7547.*

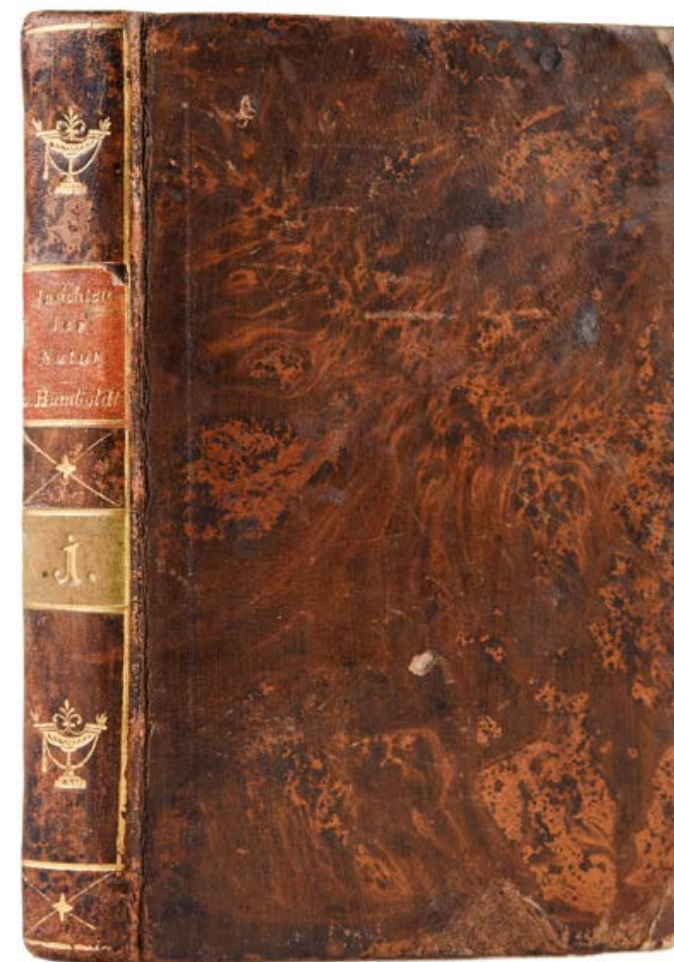
### A Lovely Copy of the Rare First Edition

#### 81 HUMBOLDT (Alexander von). *Ansichten der Natur ...*

First edition. First volume (all published). 12mo. Contemporary mottled calf, red & green morocco labels to spine, gilt, extremities a little rubbed, but a very good copy. viii, 334pp. Tübingen, J.G. Cotta, 1808. £8,500

*Ansichten der Natur* was Humboldt's most popular work, and remains a landmark moment in nature writing. It takes the form of a series of essays based on observations made on flora, fauna and climate in the “forests of the Orinoco, the Steppes of Venezuela, and the mountain wildernesses of Peru and Mexico” (Preface).

His distinctive blend of scientific observation with literary prose is cited by Henry David Thoreau as a key influence on his own work. “It was not a travel book nor a scientific text-book but an ‘aesthetic treatment of natural history’ — in other words it was intended to appeal to the emotions and inform the mind at one and the same time.” (Botting). Humboldt “described nature as a web of life, with plants and animals dependent on each other — a world teeming with life ... [*Ansichten der Natur*] would inspire several generations of scientists and poets” (Wulf). While on the *Beagle*, Charles Darwin asked his brother to send a copy to Uruguay where he planned to collect it and would join the four other works by Humboldt in the ship's library. A copy of *Ansichten der Natur* could hardly be more apt as Humboldt writes of the “gradual transformation of the species” therein. Johann von Goethe and Ralph Waldo Emerson also read and admired it.



A lovely copy of the first edition of Humboldt's early and important work. Auction records locate just six copies, the last in 2013.

Botting, D., *Humboldt and the Cosmos* (Sphere, 1973) p.189; Lowenberg 181; Sabin, 33702; Wulf, A., *The Invention of Nature. The Adventures of Alexander von Humboldt ...* (London, 2016), p.133.

### Working in the Beagle's Wake

#### 82 GARDINER (Capt. A[llen].F[rancis].) A few particulars relating to a proposed Mission to the Indians in the Straits of Magelhaen.

Ms. in a secretarial hand, but signed by Gardiner. 7pp. Folio. Stitched bifolia, very good. Rio de Janeiro, 16 February, 1844. £4,000\*

An important ms. building on the work of the HMS *Beagle*. During his time in the Strait of Magellan, Capt. Robert FitzRoy became convinced that a Christian



mission could be established there and, famously, returned to England with four Fuegians: York Minster, Jemmy Button, Fuegia Basket, and Boat Memory whom he endeavoured to educate in the European manner. While FitzRoy was unable to establish this mission, others believed it a good idea, notably Allen Gardiner (1794–1851).

Allen Francis Gardiner was both a naval officer and a missionary. He spent some time in Zululand where he tried to establish a mission near Port Natal, and from “1838 to 1843 he worked among the Indians of Chile, and went from island to island in the South American archipelago, but his efforts were foiled by the opposition of the various governments [...] His first visit to Tierra del Fuego took place on 22 March 1842, when, coming from the Falkland Islands in the schooner *Montgomery*, he landed in Oazy harbour. The Church Missionary Society was now under pressure to send out missionaries to Patagonia but declined on the ground of shortage of money. Similar proposals were unsuccessfully made to the Wesleyan and London Missionary societies. Eventually in 1844 a special society was formed for

South America — the Patagonian Missionary Society — and Robert Hunt, a schoolmaster, was sent out as the first missionary, accompanied by Gardiner. This attempt to establish a mission failed, however, and they returned to England in June 1845” (ODNB).

He made another reconnaissance voyage to Tierra del Fuego in 1848 and returned in 1850 with the express purpose of founding a mission. “Gardiner and his six companions planned to find Jemmy Button and take up where Richard Matthews [whose mission there was short-lived] had left off. The seventeen-year interval did not concern them” (Toumey).

This is one of the foundation documents of the Patagonian Missionary Society, and commences with the following: “My attention for some years

has been turned towards the aborigines of the Southern Section of South America, more particularly to the Tribes on the borders of Chile, commonly known by the name of Aracecarcians.”

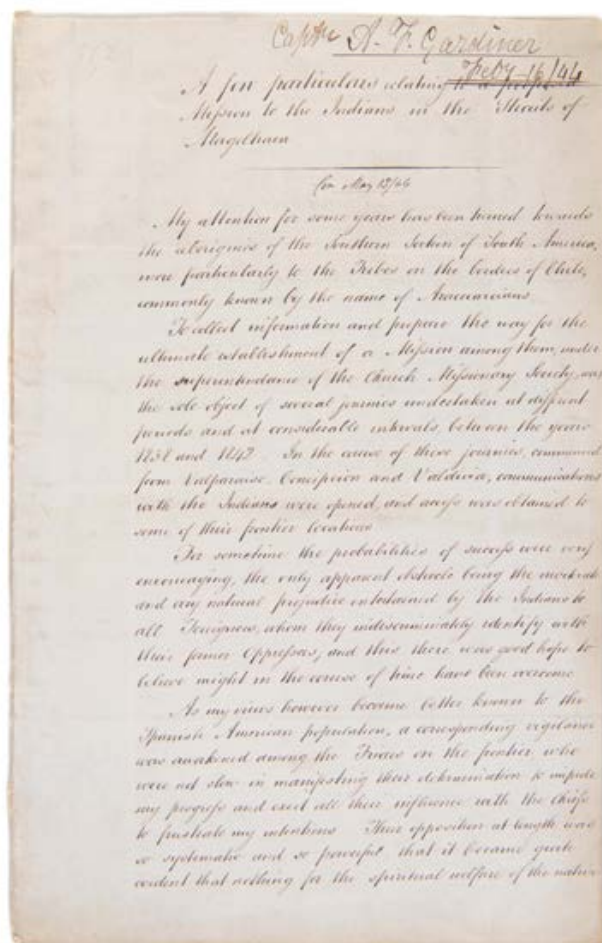
He notes that between 1838 and 1842 several journeys were made to the Straits of Magellan where “communications with the Indians were opened, and access was obtained to some of their favourite locations.” Gardiner was well aware that one of the greatest obstacles to the mission’s success was the “**very natural prejudice entertained by the Indians to all Foreigners whom they indiscriminately identify with their former Oppressors.**” However, he was surprised by the efforts of the “Friars on the frontier, who were not slow in manifesting their determination to impede my progress and exert all their influence with the chiefs to frustrate my intentions.”

Gardiner was “particularly fortunate in finding among the Tribe at Oazy Harbour a very good Interpreter in the person of a North American Black, who had resided among them three years ...” His employment made Gardiner’s efforts much easier and he soon recommends Oazy Harbour “as possessing peculiar advantages for the establishment of the first Missionary Station.” Importantly, it’s where the more migratory Patagonians were frequently to be found, supplies could be obtained, and communications relayed, via the sealing vessels which occasionally visited. Sealing vessels were a mixed blessing and Gardiner attributes the “antipathy of the Fuegians on the North Coast to the White Man” to the misconduct of their crew. Like many missionaries before him, Gardiner emphasises that the success of the mission is dependent on learning the local language.

Due to a lack of funding, it seemed that Gardiner’s proposed mission would remain only that. However, the British Chaplain at Montevideo, James Birch, expressed much interest in the idea and suggested subscriptions could be raised with the assistance of the chaplains of Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso and even Rio de Janeiro. Indeed, an annual pledge of £35 was received from the congregation at Montevideo. This would go some way towards the £200 sum Gardiner estimated the mission would need annually, after the initial £500 to establish the mission. He entrusted the selection of the Catechists, and control of the mission, to the Church Missionary Society.

Gardiner’s missionary efforts would end tragically. In December of 1850 he landed on Picton Island in the Tierra del Fuego archipelago with six comrades and six months’ worth of supplies. As foreshadowed in this manuscript, they ran into constant trouble with the Fuegians, who frequently stole from them and were hostile to their presence. **They never made contact with Jemmy Button, and inclement weather delayed the arrival of their relief vessel.** The whole party starved to death. Gardiner was the last to die, and his diary was recovered by HMS *Dido* in 1852. Very little material of this kind appears on the market.

Toumey, C.P., “Jemmy Button” in *The Americas*, Vol. 44, No. 2 (Oct, 1987) p.202.





*Gorgeous Watercolour of the Bahamas*

**83** [BAHAMAS] SCOTT (Capt. Andrew). A volume of watercolours depicting topographical scenes in and around the Nassau and the Bahamas, with a further 13 drawings of botanical specimens, plus a fine study of a tarantula.

27 watercolours on wove paper tipped onto brown paper album leaves with ms. captions in ink and pencil. 8 signed "A Scott" or "AS", 1 signed "K P Scott". Oblong 4to. Recently bound in fine full blue morocco by Trevor Lloyd, MBE. Tooled in gilt, with titles to upper board. A few leaves mounted on matching brown paper to resize, whilst preserving captions. One watercolour (Shirley Street) with old closed tears, glued down with no loss. Occasional glue marks beside botanical pieces where perhaps tissue guards have been removed, else very good. 27 leaves. Bahamas, c.1850-1860. £17,500

A lively and beautiful album. Watercolours of the Bahamas are uncommon from this period.

Captain Andrew Scott Jr. (1798-1888) was a native of Portland, Maine. A seafarer and trader he moved in mid-century to Flushing New York, where he is listed in the 1850 census as a ship's captain with real estate value of \$1500. He travelled widely and made small watercolour sketches whenever he could, a trait continued by his daughter Catherine "Kate" Parker Scott Boyd (1836-1922). In his

early years, Scott served on the *Enterprise* during the War of 1812, and was aboard when she came into port with her captured prize HMS *Boxer*.

One of the watercolours in this album is signed by Kate, a delicate greyscale study of Nassau women "picking over wrecked cotton". This unusual image brings to life what is almost certainly the practice of cargo salvage after a shipwreck, a Bahamian tradition dating back to the earliest days of colonisation, and a mainstay of the economy into the nineteenth century. For context, in the year 1856, three years before this painting was made, the total salvaged cargo brought into Nassau was valued at £96,304, and constituted more than two thirds of the goods exported from the islands.

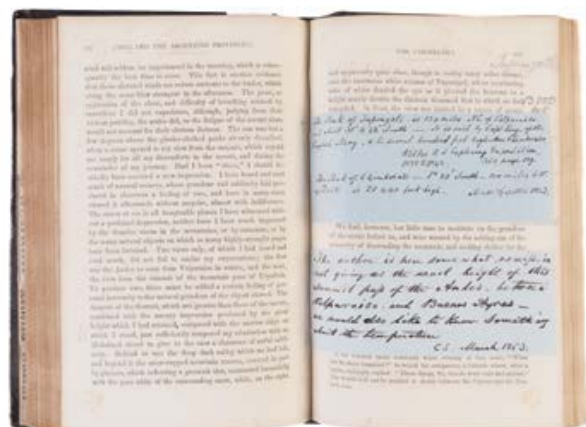
Amongst the other topographical watercolours there are several colourful views which give a fine impression of this bustling Caribbean port. In particular, a waterfront scene shows throngs of people gathered in the street, and another ocean view presents a horizon busy with sails. Architectural landmarks like Government House, Fort Fincastle and Fort Charlotte are featured, along with a lovely image of the Nassau Light House, shown in the "Storm of Oct 26 1858". There are several street views, as well as beach and landscapes, and a particularly handsome composition of Shirley Street showing large established residences with shuttered windows.

The latter portion of this album concerns the natural history of the Bahamas, with many fine and detailed studies of indigenous flowers, often with notes concerning size, colour and classification. The painting of the "night belle" for example,





has a pencil observation to one side commenting “petals more like thin muslin or lace”. The final two images of this series show the more lively side of Caribbean nature, with a hairy and life-like tarantula, as well as a study of a “snake nut”. The latter is a probably *brosimum alicastrum*, also known as the Maya nut. A full list of images is available on request.



Annotated by a Fellow Traveller

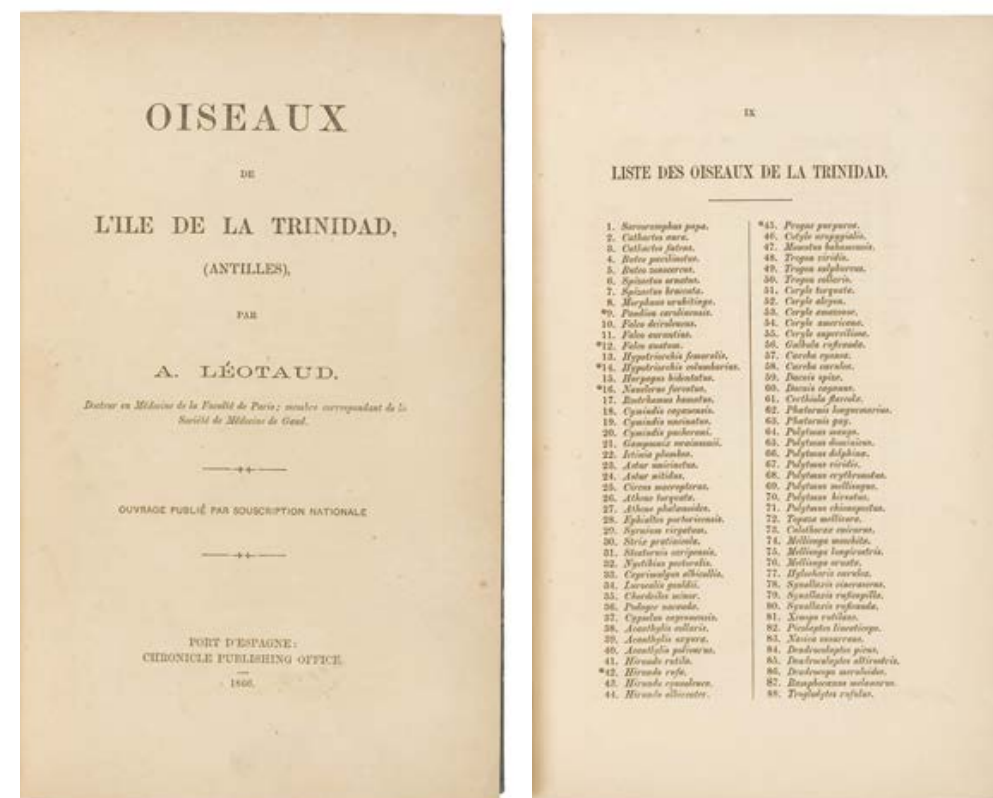
#### 84 STRAIN (Lieut. Isaac G.) Cordillera and Pampa, Mountain and Plain: Sketches of a Journey in Chili and the Argentine Provinces in 1849.

First edition. 8vo. Publisher's brown, blindstamped cloth, Chilean coat of arms gilt to upper board, rebacked, extremities worn, annotated throughout, newspaper clippings laid down and slips tipped in. [xii], [13]–295, [errata]pp. New York, Horace H. Moore, 1853. £350

Having joined the US Navy at seventeen, Isaac Strain (1821–1857) led an expedition to Brazil in 1843, and five years later worked with the US Boundary Commission in exploring the peninsula of Lower California. In 1849 he departed on another expedition to South America, predominantly through Chile and Argentina. Strain was promoted to lieutenant the year following his return.

This is his account of that time and, in addition to the narrative of the expedition, this work also contains a detailed history of Chile, including the revolution. This copy is of interest for having been owned by C. Swan who was not only familiar with these parts of South America (he was there in 1821–22), but according to a note on the front free endpaper, also knew Isaac Strain. His annotations frequently clarify some of the points made in the text, and he cites Wilkes in several comparative instances, and makes a number of testy notes at the omission of dates of travel and distances.

Not in Howgego; Palau, 322846; Sabin, 92669.



An Important Work of Caribbean Ornithology

#### 85 LÉOTAUD (Antoine). Oiseaux de l'Île de la Trinidad (Antilles).

First edition. 8vo. Contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards, spine gilt, slightly rubbed, text clean & bright. [4], xx, [2], 560, [2], viii, iv, pp. Port d'Espagne, Chronicle Publishing Office, 1866. £5,250

Antoine Léotaud (1814–1867) was born in Trinidad, though educated in France where he studied chemistry and zoology. He returned to Trinidad in 1839 and practiced medicine. As such, ornithology remained a pastime for him though he quickly acquired an outstanding reputation in the field.

This is the first book-length work dedicated to the subject. It was preceded by just two others of importance, namely Dr. de Verteuil's *Trinidad, its Geography, Resources ...* (1858) and Léotaud contributed one of the two essays on the subject. It was followed by E.C. Taylor's paper in the *Ibis* (1864). *Oiseaux ...* “was published at a time when papers on South American ornithology based on personal observation were limited in number, and Dr Léotaud's many years of field experience gave him advantages which few ornithologists have possessed ... Dr Léotaud gave 297 species, of which 208 are land-birds and 89 water-birds” (Chapman).

Scarce. While widely held in institutions, just two copies are recorded at auction in 1921 and 1972.

Chapman, Frank, "Birds of Trinidad" in *Bulletin American Museum of Natural History*, Vol. VI, 1894, p.10; *Sabin*, 40119.



*Slocum's First Voyage*

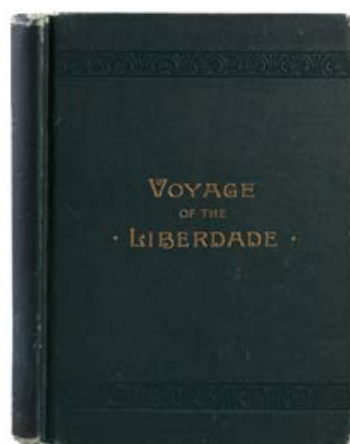
**86 SLOCUM (Joshua). Voyage of the Liberdade.**

First edition. Photographic plate & full-page illustration. 8vo. Publisher's blue cloth, title lettered to upper board, library stamps to title-page and p137, bookplate to front pastedown. 160pp. Boston, Roberts, 1890. £2,750

In the wake of his disastrous voyage and wreck on the *Aquidneck*, Slocum took the unusual step of building a new craft to sail home from what could be salvaged from the old ship. Departing Brazil on May 13, 1888, the *Liberdade* spent 55 days at sea returning home to Boston via Cape Roman and New York. Slocum departed on the day that Brazil abolished slavery and so his ship was thus named the *Liberdade*.

Seven years later, in 1895, Slocum began the first solo circumnavigation in the *Spray*. The journey took him three years and his fame continues to this day.

This copy belonged to the explorer and adventurer, Steve Fossett.



## NORTH AMERICA

*An Important Virginia Imprint with  
the First Printing of the 1705 Slave Code*

**87 VIRGINIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.** Collection of all the acts of Assembly, now in force, in the colony of Virginia. With the titles of such as are expir'd, or repeal'd. And notes in the margin, shewing how, and at what time, they were repeal'd. Examined with the records, by a committee appointed for that purpose. Who have added many useful marginal notes, and references: and an exact table.

First edition. Folio. Disbound. Text-block broken without threads, and split in parts. Some toning or occasional light soiling, title page with some minor thumbing and creases, old light and indecipherable embossed stamp and faint purple stamp of a 19th century library. Housed in a custom clamshell box. [6], 238, [2], 239-622pp. Williamsburg [Va], Printed by William Parks, M, DCC, XXXIII [1733]. £25,000

A work of immense importance for colonial Virginia, complete with the rare subscriber's list. Until the printing of this document, laws were largely found in the scribal record.

William Parks (1699-1750) was Virginia's first official printer, establishing his press in 1730 (he also had an office in Maryland). His first printings appeared in about September of that year. They were *The New Virginia Tobacco-Law ...*, *All the Publick Acts made at a Session of Assembly, begun and held at the City of Williamsburg in Virginia, on Thursday, the Twenty First Day of May, 1730*, and *The Dealers Pocket Companion*. Yet the "most important product of the Parks press, either in Maryland or Virginia, was A Collection of all the Acts of Assembly, Now in Force, in the Colony of Virginia, issued in a volume of 628 pages with the imprint: 'Williamsburg: Printed by William Parks. M,DCC,XXXIII.' Although this collection did not appear until 1733, a committee of revision had been appointed



A

# COLLECTION

OF ALL THE

## ACTS of ASSEMBLY,

Now in Force, in the Colony of

# VIRGINIA.

WITH THE

TITLES of Such as are Expir'd, or Repeal'd.  
And NOTES in the Margin, shewing how,  
and at what Time, they were Repeal'd.

Examin'd with the Records,  
By a COMMITTEE appointed for that Purpose.

Who have added  
Many useful *Marginal Notes*, and *References*: And an exact  
TABLE.

1661-1734

Publish'd, pursuant to an Order of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, held at  
WILLIAMSBURG, in the Year M, DCC, XXVII.



WILLIAMSBURG:  
Printed by WILLIAM PARKS. M, DCC, XXXIII.



by the Virginia assembly five years earlier and it seems probable that the actual work of printing the revised laws had begun as early as 1730" (McMurtrie).

The first enslaved labourers arrived in Jamestown, Virginia in 1619, the year before the Mayflower anchored off Cape Cod. If there was any doubt whether Virginia's Black population were enslaved or merely indentured workers, the notorious 1705 Slave Code (here in its first printing) settled it.

Running for ten pages (pp.218-228) these laws defined enslaved workers as real estate, they forbade them (or free people of colour) from committing physical assault on the white population, and required written permission for any movement or carrying of weapons. Additionally present is the May 1723 statute which regulated punishments of enslaved workers and free Blacks. It precluded manumission for freed slaves, impeded Blacks from meeting or having a sense of community, and forbade the carrying of weapons on pain of death.

These laws also constitute a fine example of early colonial printing. William Parks is known to have worked with Benjamin Franklin on several projects. These two hundred names on the subscriber's list are of obvious importance to any study of colonial Virginia, its politicians and planters, and even the book trade.

**Provenance:** Philip Hammond, son of Charles, and a member of the very prominent Hammond line. Roberts in a 1939 Ancestral study states the Hammonds "were



powerful numerically, leaders in social life and influential in politics. No important event of the early days of Maryland and Virginia took place without the participation of a Hammond. Essentially they were a race of builders, these men whose far-off ancestors helped to place William the Conqueror on the throne of England and whose kinsmen in Britain included bishops and abbots, soldiers and statesmen, two officers who accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh on his gold-hunting expedition to Guinea and whose family name is to be found on a list of twelve gentlemen to whom James I granted a charter to found a colony in Virginia.”

Just five copies are recorded at auction between 1856 and 2018.

Evans 3728; Sabin 100385; McMurtrie, D.C., *A History of Printing in the United States* ... (New York, 1934) vol 2, p.282.

### Franklin at Work

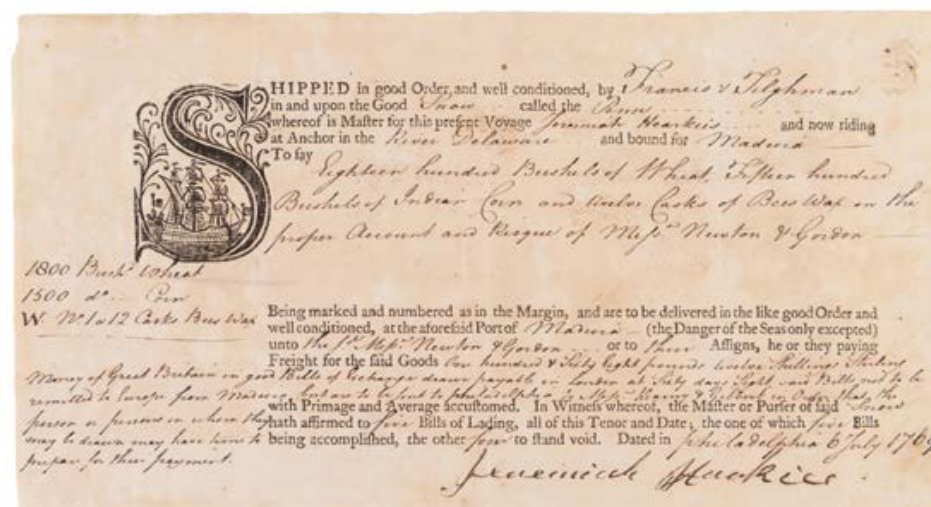
**88 [FRANKLIN (Benjamin), printer.] Shipped in good Order and well conditioned...** [Bill of lading for a cargo of wheat, “Indian corn”, and beeswax shipped by Francis & Tilghman from Philadelphia to Madeira for delivery to Messrs. Newton & Gordon.]

Printed bill of lading (measuring 128 by 235mm) completed in manuscript, initial woodcut “S” incorporating a ship, signed off by “Jeremiah Harkies”, verso with a few contemporary notes in ink, light paper toning, old folds, very good. Philadelphia, [Franklin & Hall], 6 July, 1769. £3,000\*

**A wonderful example of a “little job”, from the press of Benjamin Franklin; a snapshot of Philadelphia commerce on the eve of revolution.**

Benjamin Franklin’s manifold talents as statesman, writer, inventor and more, somewhat eclipse the fact that he was also considered to be Colonial America’s most accomplished printer. An integral part of his Philadelphia printing initiatives were what he referred to as “little jobs”. These short order imprints were often single-page affairs, catering to the needs of all manner of trades. Franklin’s compositors and journeymen would set these forms, tickets, indentures etc, knowing that the job could be completed quickly without tying up too much of the printshop’s type on the chase for any long period. “The importance of small jobs lay not so much in the amount of revenue they generated, but the fact that it was ready money. That is why Franklin stopped all other work to print them. Cash flow was a perennial problem for printers, and more generally, a shortage of cash was endemic in the early eighteenth-century American economy” (Green & Stallybrass, p.52).

As in the case of these bills of lading, the forms were set, struck and reset many times. “Franklin usually printed these paper bills in duplicate form on a sheet of post paper. Since one copy was retained by the shipper and the other sent along with the goods shipped, these bills have almost invariably been preserved as single



forms, many of them identifiable as BF printings by the engraved ‘S’ since in the cut sheet only the form on the lower portion carried the Franklin imprint” (Miller, 184).

This particular bill was made out in Philadelphia on 6 July 1769, to record the cargo consigned to the ship *Penn*, bound for the island of Madeira. Signed by the ship’s captain Jeremiah Harkies, the commodities are “eighteen hundred bushels of wheat, fifteen hundred bushels of Indian Corn and twelve casks of beeswax”, to be delivered to “Messrs. Newton & Gordon or their Assigns”. Francis Newton and Thomas Gordon were American merchants who founded their trading business in Madeira in c.1745.

The exporters, Francis & Tilghman, were a partnership between prominent Philadelphia merchant Tench Francis Jr. (1730 – 1800) and Tench Tilghman (1744 – 1786). Francis was also agent for the family of William Penn (hence the name of the ship), and would go on to become the first cashier of the Bank of North America. Tench Tilghman, his nephew, served as the aide-de-camp for General Washington during the American War of Independence.

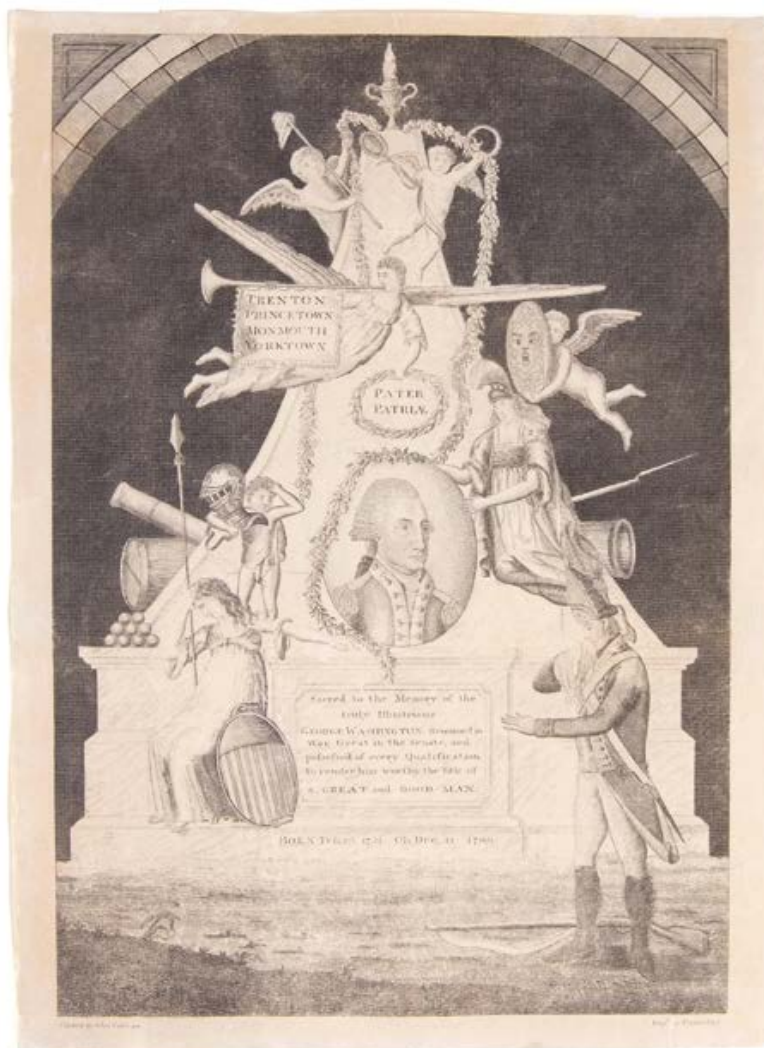
The specifications of the transaction show further the complexities of trading internationally with paper money, and the conditions of its value: “One hundred and sixty eight pounds twelve shillings sterling money of Great Britain in good bills of exchange drawn payable in London at sixty days sight, said bills not to be remitted to Europe from Madeira but are to be sent to Philadelphia to Messrs Kearny & Gilbert in order that the person or persons on whom they may be drawn have time to prepare for their payment.” Indeed, this was familiar territory to Benjamin Franklin, who was the sole printer of Philadelphia colonial currency for several decades. This particular bill postdates the 1764 Currency Act, brought in to mitigate the impact of unstable colonial currency on international trade. This angered American merchants, and along with the Stamp Act, the Tea Act, and other mercantile regulations, contributed to the climate which resulted in the American Revolution.



The survival rate for these ephemeral Franklin imprints is extremely low: “In the twenty years during which Franklin was sole proprietor of his printing business, he printed at least 228 such small jobs, of which 201 are lost and known only from his records” (Green & Stallybrass, p.49).

Examples of his bills of lading are held at Yale, American Philosophical, Penn, AAS, Clements, Library Company of Philadelphia & UC Berkeley.

Not in Evans. Miller, C. William, *Benjamin Franklin's Philadelphia Printing: 1728–1766*, 184; Campbell, *Franklin Imprints at the Curtis Publishing Company*, cf. 477 & cf. 702; Green, James N & Stallybrass, Peter, *Benjamin Franklin Writer and Printer* (Oak Knoll Press, 2006). pp.49–52.



Item 89

## Rare Washington Memorial

**89** [WASHINGTON (George).] COLES (John) after. GRIDLEY (Enoch C.) engraver. *Pater Patriae: Sacred to the Memory of the Truly Illustrious George Washington.*

First state (of two). Stipple engraved broadside measuring 360 by 250mm. Toned, lightly abraded, with some small, closed tears. [Boston, c. 1800].

£2,500

The death of George Washington led to a flurry of printed memorials, celebrating a man who was synonymous with the birth of a new nation.

This is an excellent example of the genre, listing important victories during the Revolutionary War (Trenton, Princetown, Monmouth, Yorktown) above a central portrait of Washington, flanked by two cherubs, Fame, and Athena. On the lower right, a weeping soldier has laid his musket on the ground. On the lower left, America's head is turned from the scene. It confirms to the first state with “Painted by John Coles jun.” on the bottom left.

A plaque beneath the portrait reads: “Sacred to the Memory of the truly Illustrious George Washington, Renowned in War, Great in the Senate, and possessed of every Qualification to render him worthy of the title of a Great and Good Man.”

**Rare:** not on OCLC, though we find copies at Yale Art Gallery, Mount Vernon, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Museum of Fine Arts Boston.

*Baker*, 402; *Hart*, 221.

## Preparing for a British Invasion: a Rare New Orleans Imprint

**90** [WAR OF 1812], [BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS] CLAIBORNE (William C.C.) *Militia General Orders.*

Printed broadside measuring 350 by 140mm. A fine copy, untrimmed as issued in a custom buckram box. New Orleans, 6 August, 1814.

£5,000

“In case of invasion, the whole militia will be ordered to front the enemy. If our homes and fire sides are menaced, union, zeal and mutual confidence should warm every heart and strengthen every arm.”

Despite peace negotiations already being underway, President Madison suspected that the British would attack the South. He subsequently ordered a Louisiana Militia be raised and this preparatory order was issued just a month before the British Gulf Campaign commenced.

Much of this broadside details the make-up of this militia, comprised of a thousand men split into two divisions, and their breakdowns into six full



# MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

New-Orleans, August, 6, 1814.

In a letter from the Hon the Secretary at War, under date of the 4th ultimo, the Governor of Louisiana has received the orders of the President, of the U States, to organize and hold in readiness for immediate service, a corps of a thousand militia infantry, being the quota assigned to this state, of a requisition for ninety three thousand five hundred men, made on the executives of the several states, under the laws of the 28th February 1793, and 15th of April 1814. The Governor and commander in chief in consequence directs, that one complete regiment, a thousand strong, to be composed of two battalions first and second, be organized and equipped for service, with the least possible delay. The first division of militia will furnish four full companies, each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and sixty privates—the whole to be apportioned among the several brigades or regiments attached to the first division, by the Major General commanding the same, and under his orders to be organized on or before the 4th of September next, and due returns made to the Adjutant General.

The second division of militia, will furnish six full companies—each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and sixty privates—the whole to be apportioned among the several brigades or regiments attached to the second division by the Major General commanding the same, and under his orders to be completely organized on or before the 15th of September next and due returns made to the Adjutant General.

In all cases volunteer uniform companies of the strength required will be preferred, and a tender of service, from all such promptly accepted. In assigning the quota of the first and second divisions, the commander in chief, as was his duty, has taken into view the exposure of particular points, and the amount and description of population; like considerations will influence the major generals in making the apportionment among the several brigades, and regiments. The returns to the Adjutant General, will give the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and particularly state the number and condition of the arms, in order that provision may be made for the supply of deficiencies. Each non-commissioned officer and private to furnish himself with a knapsack and blanket. The Colonel commanding of the regiment, and the medical staff will be named by the Commander in Chief, the Major of the first Battalion to be selected by the Major General of the second Division; the Major of the second Battalion, by the Major General of the first Division, and the paymaster, adjutant and Quartermaster of the Regiment by the Colonel Commandant.

The Corps thus to be organized and holden in readiness for active duty, will, on the further commands of the President, or on the requisition of any officer acting under his authority, be ordered into the service of the United States, for a term not exceeding six months, after their arrival at the point of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged. The point of rendezvous for the detachment drawn from the first division will be the City of New Orleans, and for the detachment drawn from the second Division, the town of Baton Rouge.

"The late pacification in Europe," says the Secretary at War, "offers to

the enemy a large disposable force, both naval and military, and with it the means of giving to the war here a character of new and increased activity and extent.

Without knowing with certainty, that such will be its application, it will less that any particular point or points will become objects of attack, the President has deemed it advisable, as a measure of precaution, to strengthen ourselves on the line of the Atlantic. To these just reflections, the Commander in Chief will only add his firm reliance, that Louisiana will cheerfully participate with the sister states in whatever trials or dangers, the safety of our common country shall advise.

The desire manifested by the United States to sheath the sword, on terms alike honorable to both parties, may indeed be met with a corresponding disposition. It is not easy to believe, that a nation should be so abjectly regardless of duty to herself, as always to reject the claims of justice—but let us not be so far deluded with a hope of peace, as to leave our country unprotected and unprotected. If the latest reports from Europe are to be accredited, the enemy had determined on the most vigorous prosecution of the war—It is added that this section of the union was to be attacked, and with the design of wresting Louisiana from the hands of the United States and restoring it to Spain.

A project so chimerical, illy compatible with that character for wisdom, to which the English government aspires, nor is it believed to be seriously contemplated. That the bare rumor, however of such a design, should awaken some anxiety, is cause of no surprise. But if there be individuals so much deceived as to suppose its accomplishment possible, they are cautioned against being instrumental in deceiving others. The principles of the American government, no less than the interest and honor of the American people forbid the relinquishment or cession of American territory. Whilst the western rivers flow, no foreign power can hold or detach Louisiana from the United States. She may indeed be temporarily exposed to an invading foe; but still by some convulsion of nature, that numerous, gallant and hardy race of men, inhabiting the vast tract of country watered by the tributary streams of the Mississippi, shall become extinct, the political destiny of Louisiana is placed beyond the possibility of change. Her connection, interest and government, must remain American.

We however do not solely rely for security on our northern and western brethren. We shall not be wanting in duty to ourselves. The Commander in Chief therefore avails himself of his occasion, to invite the officers throughout the state, and particularly colonels of regiments and commanders of separate corps, to be faithful and diligent in the discharge of their respective duties. He orders the several regiments, battalions and company musters as prescribed by law to be regularly holden, and every effort made to introduce order and discipline. If the war continues, we cannot hope for exemption from its calamities.

In case of invasion, the whole militia will be ordered to front the enemy, our homes and fire sides are menaced, union, zeal and mutual confidence should warm every heart and strengthen every arm.

By order of his Excellency William C. Claiborne, Gov. and Commander in Chief.  
A. LANEVILLE,  
Adjutant General.

companies and various officers, all of which were to be organised by 15 September. Volunteers were to be accepted, though each "non-commissioned officer and private [should] furnish himself with a knapsack and blanket." Claiborne continues: "The Corps thus to be organised and holden in readiness for active duty ... The point of rendezvous for the detachment drawn from the first division will be the city of New Orleans, and for the detachment drawn from the second Division, the town of Baton Rouge."

Beginning at Fort Bowyer, which British troops hoped would prove a staging post for an attack on Mobile itself. The campaign for New Orleans began on 14 December at Lake Borgne with the battle proper on 8 January, 1814. In this broadside Governor Claiborne calls this a "project so chimerical, illy comports with that character for wisdom, to which the English government aspires." He was right, it proved one of the most decisive land battles in US history. A rare survival in excellent condition. OCLC locates just a single copy at the Newberry Library.

**Provenance:** gift of Everett Graff to the Newberry Library deaccessioned; sold at the library's 4 May 1966 Parke-Bernet duplicates sale, lot 145. None other traced at auction since 1928.

Graff, 2544 (this copy); not in *Jumonville, New Orleans Imprints*.



Defeat of the British Army under the Command of Sir Edward Pakenham in the attack of the Americans. Since defeated by them. Taken & recommended by Major General Andrew Jackson. January 8th 1815. (The battle place five miles below New Orleans on the left bank of the Mississippi.)  
Défaite de l'Armée Anglaise, par le commandement de Sir Edward Pakenham à l'attaque de l'Armée des Etats Unis, défendue par le Major Général Andrew Jackson. Janvier 8th 1815. (Le lieu de la bataille est à cinq milles au dessous de New Orleans sur la rive gauche du Mississippi.)

"the most historically accurate and best executed"

**91 [WAR OF 1812] [BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS] LACLOTTE** (Hyacinthe) after. Defeat of British Army, 12,000 strong under the command of Sir Edward Pakenham, in the attack of the American lines defended by 3,600 Militia commanded by Major Andrew Jackson. January 8th 1815, on Chalmette plain, five miles below New Orleans on the left bank of the Mississippi. Drawn on the Field of Battle and painted by H. the Laclotte archt and assist Engineer in the Louisiana Army the Year 1815.

Etching with aquatint measuring 545 by 695mm. Several closed tears from extremities, some into image. The lower right corner has been re-attached. Dessine par H. the Laclotte. Grave par PL Debucourt, c. 1817. £11,250\*

A very good copy of this scarce print after the painting by Jean-Hyacinthe Laclotte (1766–1829), composed from his first-hand sketches of the battle. It provides a bird's-eye view of the battle at Chalmette Plantation, Louisiana, on January 8th 1815, which was the largest engagement of the Battle of New Orleans.



Starting on the left of the image, we see McCarty's plantation house and outbuildings, the tents of the American militiamen and the defensive barricades manned by Jackson's men. The British Army marches across the flat plain parallel to the Mississippi River, into the American artillery and musket fire. Of all the depictions of the battle, this is considered "the most historically accurate and best executed of all prints regardless of media" (Cook).

Lacotte was an architect, artist and engineer born in Bordeaux. He worked in New Orleans from 1806 until 1815, where he designed the Orleans Theater and planned the Faubourg Plaisance subdivision of the city. In 1810, he had formed a partnership with Arsene Latour and opened a school of drawing, architecture, carpentry and decorating. During the War of 1812, he volunteered as a topographical engineer in the First Louisiana Militia, attached to Jackson's defending army. The Battle of New Orleans was fought over a month from 14 December, 1814, to 26 January, 1815.

Scarce. We locate copies at LOC, NYPL, Amon Carter Museum, the New Orleans Historical Society, and (four at) the New York Historical Society.

Cook, W.C., "The Early Iconography of the Battle of New Orleans, 1815-1819" in *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 48, No. 4 (Winter, 1989), p.221.

### *The Model for George Harris in Uncle Tom's Cabin*

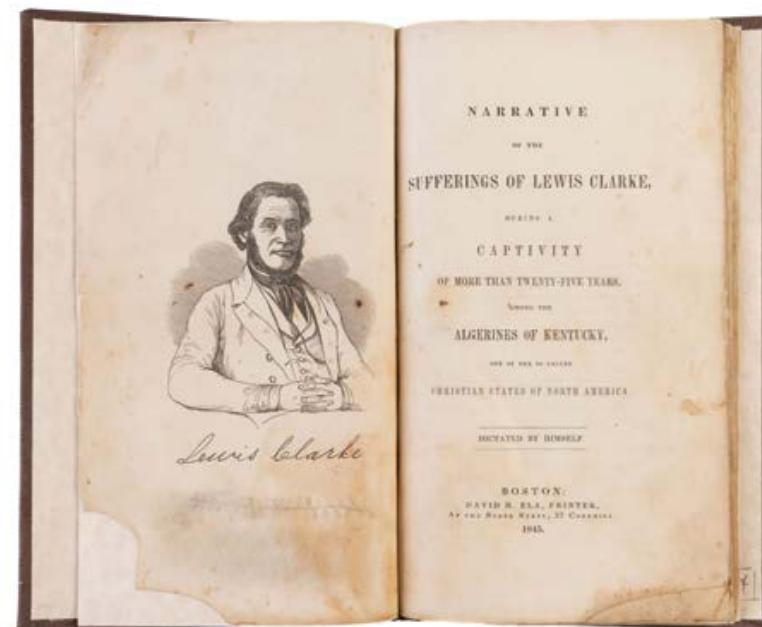
**92 CLARKE (Lewis Garrard). Narrative of the sufferings of Lewis Clarke, During a Captivity of More Than Twenty-Five Years, Among the Algerines of Kentucky, One of the So Called Christian States of North America.**

First edition. Frontispiece portrait. 8vo. Modern buckram., spine gilt, loss to lower left margin of frontispiece & bottom of title-page and A1, text toned and spotted. viii, [9]-108pp. Boston, David H. Ela, 1845. £2,250

A good copy of the scarce first edition.

One of nine children, Lewis Clarke (1815-1897) was born into slavery and grew up in Kentucky. He was separated from his family at the age of seven, and sold again in 1831. He made his escape from slavery in his early twenties. Starting near the Ohio river, he eventually took the Ohio-Erie canal to Cleveland. From there he was able to find passage to Canada. Incredibly, on learning that his brother, Milton, was in Oberlin, Ohio, he travelled back to the United States first to liberate him, then his youngest brother, Cyrus, who was still in Kentucky. Cyrus moved permanently to Canada, while Lewis remained in the United States.

In 1845, still illiterate, he dictated his life story to Joseph C. Lovejoy which was published as the present work. Lovejoy has contributed the preface which is dated April of that year. A lightly revised edition, which included Milton's story, was published in 1846. The work was well-received by the public including Harriet



Beecher Stowe. "Impressed by the narrative of Clarke's escape from Kentucky and the heroism exhibited in his return to the South for Cyrus, Stowe engaged Clarke for a series of interviews at her home. These meetings, she claimed several years later in *The Key to "Uncle Tom's Cabin"* (1854), not only provided her with factual material for her controversial novel, but Clarke's personal, often Byronic attributes, leagued with those of Frederick Douglass, provided the character model upon which she based the courageous and defiant fugitive slave George Harris" (ANB).

He later moved to Cambridge Massachusetts and started lecturing on the abolitionist circuit. His renown became such that slave catchers (this was after the passing of the Fugitive Slave Act in 1850) were soon after him and he was forced back to Canada where he lived until his wife passed away. In 1874 he returned to Kentucky.

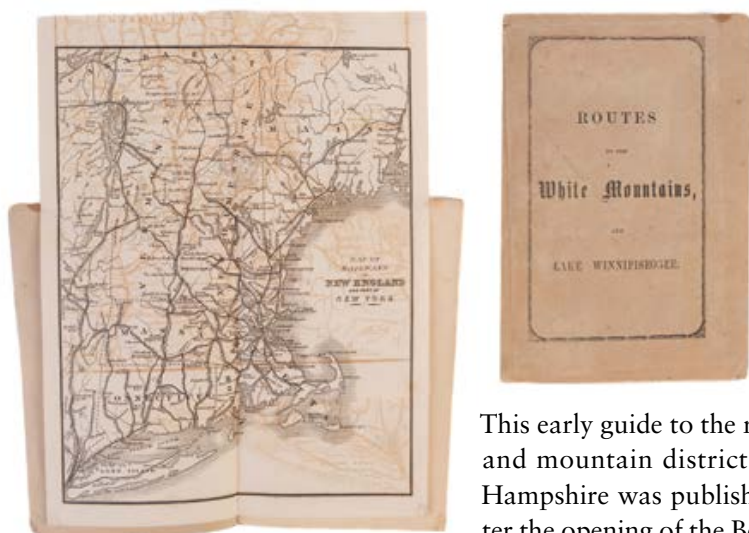
OCLC locates five copies at Huntington, Howard, AAS, American Philosophical Society, and LCA.

Howes, C457.

### *A Lovely Copy*

**93 PATHFINDER, publisher. Routes to the White Mountains and Lake Winnepiseogee ... Adapted for the Present Traveling Season.**

Folding frontispiece map & one other. 12mo. A very good copy in original printed wrappers, small chip to lower wrapper not affecting text. 3opp. Boston, Pathfinder Publishing House, 1851. £850



This early guide to the railroads of the lake and mountain districts of northern New Hampshire was published just six years after the opening of the Boston, Concord and

Montreal Railroad, a map of which is included. At this time, the rail in these parts was still a patchwork of different networks that wouldn't come under control of Boston & Maine for another thirty years. The folding frontispiece map "Map of the Railways in New England and Part of New York" includes the lower portion of Canada stretching east from Montreal, then south incorporating Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, all the way down to Manhattan.

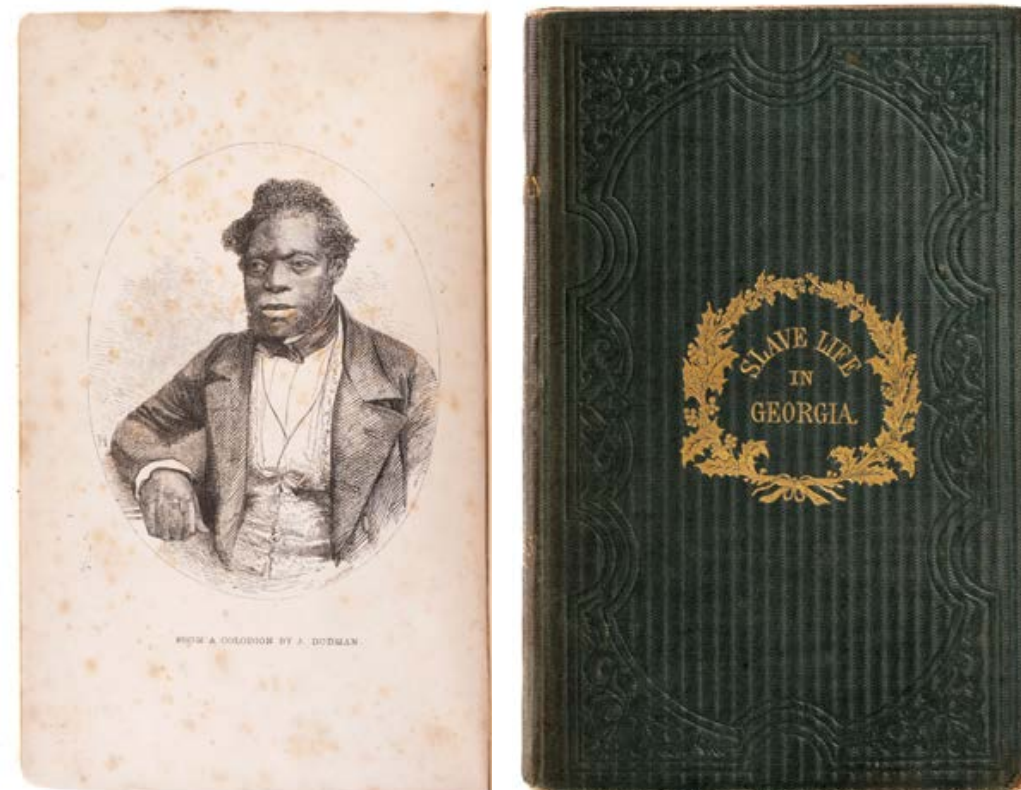
Several routes are listed from Boston and New York (via Portland, Boston, Concord etc). These are augmented by the detailed descriptions of the mountains themselves, the entrance from the northeast, Pinkham Notch and the eastern ascent of Mt Washington; the Great Northern Pass; Crawford Notch; Franconia Notch, as well as local attractions and accommodation such as Mount Crawford House, Willey House and others. Descriptions of Lake Winnipiseogee include notes on surrounding towns — Center Harbor, Meredith Village, Gilford, Alton, Wolfborough, Tuftonborough and Moultonborough.

Scarce. OCLC lists just 6 copies at Harvard, AAS, Boston Athenaeum, Dartmouth, NH State Lib and NYPL.

### *Enslaved Life in the Deep South*

**94 BROWN (John). CHAMEROVZOW (Louis Alexis), editor. *Slave Life in Georgia: a Narrative of the Life, Sufferings and Escape of John Brown, a Fugitive Slave, now in England.***

First edition. Engraved portrait frontispiece. Small 8vo. Publisher's flexible green ribbed cloth, spine and upper board gilt, spine very lightly sunned, some spotting, ms. call number to bottom of title-page. ii, 250pp. London, May be had on Application to the Editor, 1855. £6,500



A handsome copy of this rare account: "A fugitive from slavery in Georgia, John Brown provided one of the few book-length testimonials of what it was like to be enslaved in the Deep South" (Boney).

John Brown (1810–1876) was an "important fugitive activist who crossed the Atlantic and joined British anti-slavery activism. Brown was born in Virginia and was sold from there to North Carolina, Georgia, New Orleans, and Mississippi before he finally moved to England via Canada" (Asaka, 213). He made two attempts to escape: the first time he was caught in New Orleans, but the next he followed the Mississippi River at night into the free Northern states. In addition to his account of the horrors and privations of plantation life, Brown includes a description of the medical experiments he was subjected to, namely an examination of different treatments of sunstroke. This involved seating him in a pit which was essentially turned into an oven until he fainted and repeating the process every few days while administering a different medicine. This was followed by a course of blood-letting and later blistering.

The tone throughout the work is remarkably measured, even in the chapter "A few words on the treatment of slaves." Later in the book, he states that maltreatment is endemic to the system and cannot be avoided.

This narrative is also the primary source for the story of John Glasgow, a free Black British sailor (born in British Guiana) who was captured and enslaved under



Georgia's seaman act at Savannah in 1830. "The story of Glasgow's ordeal played an important role in the BFASS's [British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society] campaign against the seamen acts, the series of laws passed in the U.S. South to regulate the ingress of free Black seamen from any nation. British abolitionists saw these laws as part of the South's proslavery legal machinery that threatened the freedom of Black people guaranteed by British law. The tragic figure of John Glasgow, emerging as a rallying point for the fight against the seamen acts, quickly reached the United States through abolitionist print networks, making him a transatlantic symbol of infringed Black freedom" (Asaka, *ibid*). Contemporary scholarship does not dispute Glasgow's enslavement but questions whether the tale as it appears in Brown's narrative hasn't been altered (other accounts suggest Glasgow actually took a paying job onshore) and used as an opportunity to address the South's seaman acts.

While being well-held institutionally, the last recorded copy for sale was in 1939 at Maggs.

Asaka, I., "Different Tales of John Glasgow" in *Journal of Black Studies*, Vol.49, No.3 (April 2018), pp212–234; Boney F., "John Brown" in *New Georgia Encyclopedia* – <https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/john-brown-ca-1810-1876> - accessed 27 April 2022; Sabin, 8516.

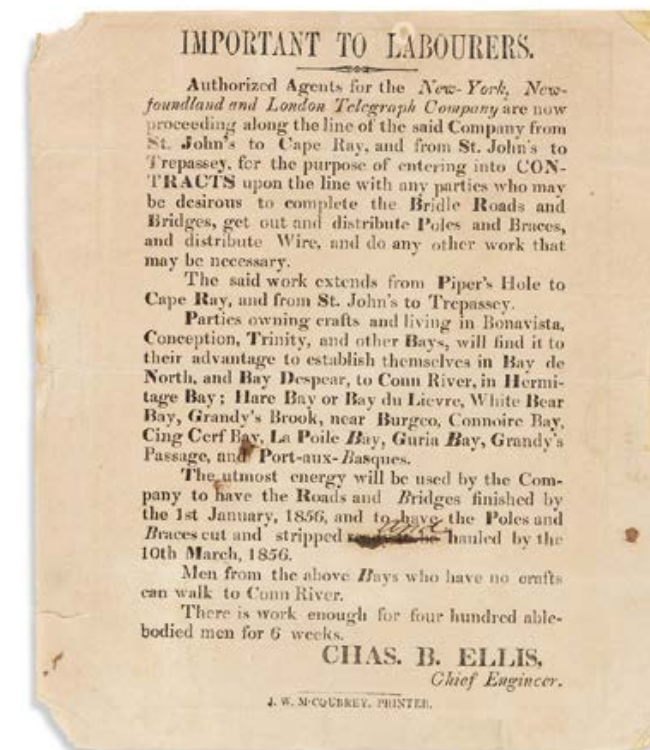
### Exceedingly Rare

**95 [TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH] ELLIS (Charles B.) Important to Labourers.**

Printed broadside measuring 220 by 190mm. Old folds, chip to lower left corner, corrected in ms., a couple of spots. [St. John's, Newfoundland], J.W. McCoubrey, [1855]. £2,500

A very rare survival: this handbill recruiting workers for the Transatlantic Telegraph cable. The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company launched the project in 1854. It took four years before the first messages were transmitted, although it was only in operation for three weeks before it failed.

This informative advertisement seeks to recruit labourers "to complete the Bridle Roads and Bridges, get out and distribute Poles and Braces, and distribute Wire." This was specifically from Cape Ray to Trepassey. For those with boats, "parties owning crafts and living in Bonavista, Conception, Trinity, and other Bays, will find it to their advantage to establish themselves in Bay de North, Bay Despear" etc. If there were any doubt about the scale of the project, the text states that they'll make every effort to have the relevant roads and bridges (no less) completed by the first of January 1856 and that there "is work enough for four hundred able-bodied men for 6 weeks."



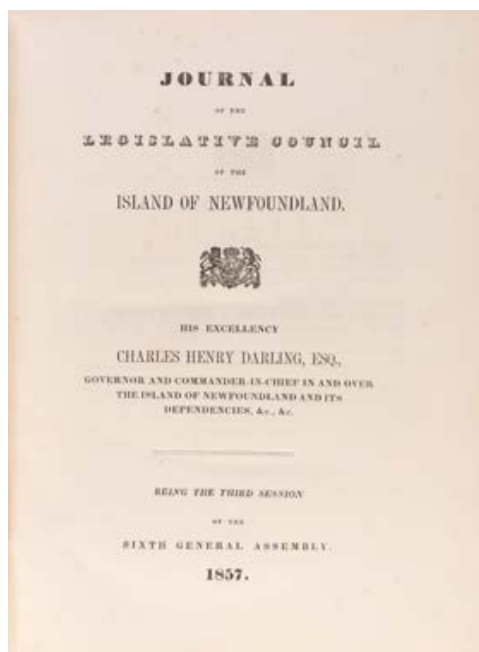
The Transatlantic telegraph was finally completed in 1866 on the refitted SS *Great Eastern*. Stretching from Valentia Island, Ireland to Heart's Content, Newfoundland, the trans-Atlantic telegraph marked a significant advance in communications between Europe and North America, providing a genuine alternative to the ten-day journey by sea.

### Early Governance of Newfoundland

**96 DARLING (Charles Henry) & BANNERMAN (Sir Alexander), governors. Journal of the Legislative Council of the Island of Newfoundland.**

Third and Fourth Sessions of the Sixth Assembly. 2 vols. Folding table. Large 4to. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards, extremities slightly rubbed, some minor spotting but very good. 303, [1]; 458pp. St John's, Newfoundland, Joseph Woods, 1857 & 1858. £2,500

Very good copies of these Newfoundland imprints. With the granting of "responsible government" (whereby the local assembly had the final say rather than the royal governor) in 1855, these two volumes document the early phase of government in Newfoundland. Indeed, among the bills is one to incorporate the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland. Others for education, roads, and lighthouses show a



growing infrastructure. Much of the territory remained wild which is evident in bills such as the one to encourage the killing of wolves, another for wild fowl protection. Importantly, there are also the results of the census.

Pages 267–419 of the 1858 volume are the “Abstract Census and Return Of the Population &c. of Newfoundland, 1857.” The population count gives separate numbers for men and women under the ages of 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50, as well as numbers of each group over 70. More intriguingly, are the subdivisions into “widowers, widows, orphans, the blind, lunatics, and idiots.” Places of birth are also recorded — Newfoundland, England, Ireland, Scotland, British Colonies plus “Foreign States.” Religion, professions, the number of students, and

different classes of buildings are also counted.

The **Fishery Convention between France and Britain** as it applied to the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador dominates the first volume. The islands of St Pierre and Miquelon (not far off the coast) were French and the British North America Act would not be passed for another decade. The **Trans-Atlantic Telegraph** was also in the works and on 18 February 1857 “An Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company” was read for the first time.

### *Nominating Lincoln for the Presidency: a Pre-Fire Imprint*

**97 [LINCOLN (Abraham).] REPUBLICAN PARTY. Roll of the National Republican Convention, Chicago, May 16th, 1860.**

Letterpress broadside measuring 510 by 345mm. Printed on tissue paper, text in five columns, bright and clean, old folds, minor ghosting at top & bottom edges, very good. [Chicago, 1860]. £6,250

Surely, one of the most important pre-fire Chicago imprints: this broadside is a rare souvenir of Lincoln’s nomination for president.

The convention was held in Chicago from May, 16–18, 1860. Front-runner William H. Seward won the first ballot, Lincoln came second. Delegates for other candidates, such as Salmon P. Chase, Edward Bates, and Simon Cameron, shuffled

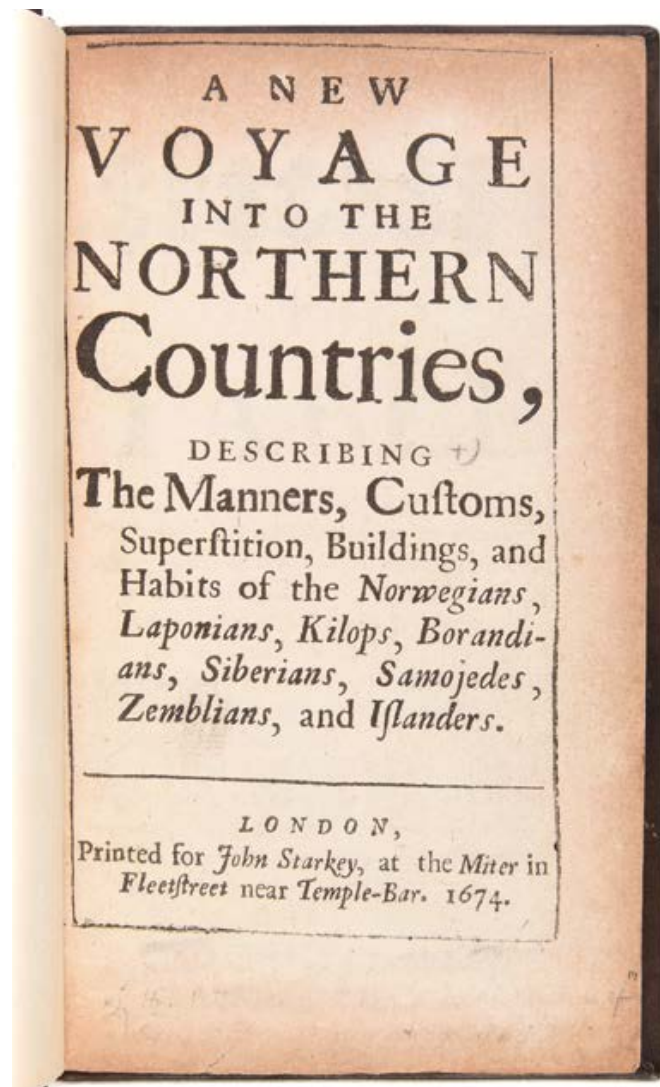
in the next vote, which ended as a tie, and Lincoln was nominated after the third round. This is not to downplay Lincoln, who was a “serious contender backed by the unanimous delegation from the critical state of Illinois. Though he was not widely known except in the West, he appeared to be exactly what the Republican party needed: he was unequivocally opposed to the expansion of slavery; he had for years favored economic development, including internal improvements and the protective tariff so dear to Pennsylvanians ...” (Donald). Winning Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Indiana was seen as crucial for any candidate. Lincoln won with 364 of 466 votes.

OCLC locates copies at LOC, the Lincoln Presidential Library, and Western Reserve Historical Society Library only. We locate another at the University of Chicago. *Not in Ante-Fire Imprints, Eberstadt, Monaghan, Sabin, or LCP; Donald, D.H., Lincoln* (NY, 2011), p.247.





## ALASKA & THE POLES



### *With Notes on Laponian Women*

#### 98 LA MARTINIÈRE (Pierre Martin de). *A New Voyage into the Northern Countries ...*

First edition. 12mo. Period style twentieth-century calf, red morocco label to spine, gilt, lacks blank A1. 153, [1]pp. London, John Starkey, 1674. £4,500

A very good copy of La Martinière's (1634 – c.1676 or c.1690) account of his trip to the Arctic.

This was far from his first adventure. He was orphaned as a child and captured by Barbary pirates, though later released by the Knights of Malta, and fought in the Thirty Years' War. Only then did he commence his medical training. He was in Copenhagen in 1670 and managed to enlist as a surgeon with the Danish Northern Trading Company's expedition to investigate trading opportunities with indigenous communities in the north. He spent five months at sea, following the coasts of Norway, Lapland, Novaya Zembla, Greenland and Iceland.

La Martinière's account includes notes on hunting elk, visiting silver and copper mines (in Denmark and Norway). His notes on the trade, customs (including funerals) and habits of Laplanders, with a separate chapter devoted to "The work and imployment of the Laponian Women ..." provide the fullest account of them at the time. There are further remarks on whaling and oil production, and scurvy. The account concludes with the author's considerations on errors regarding the mapping of Greenland and Novaya Zembla.

Although widely held in institutions, it is uncommon in the trade.

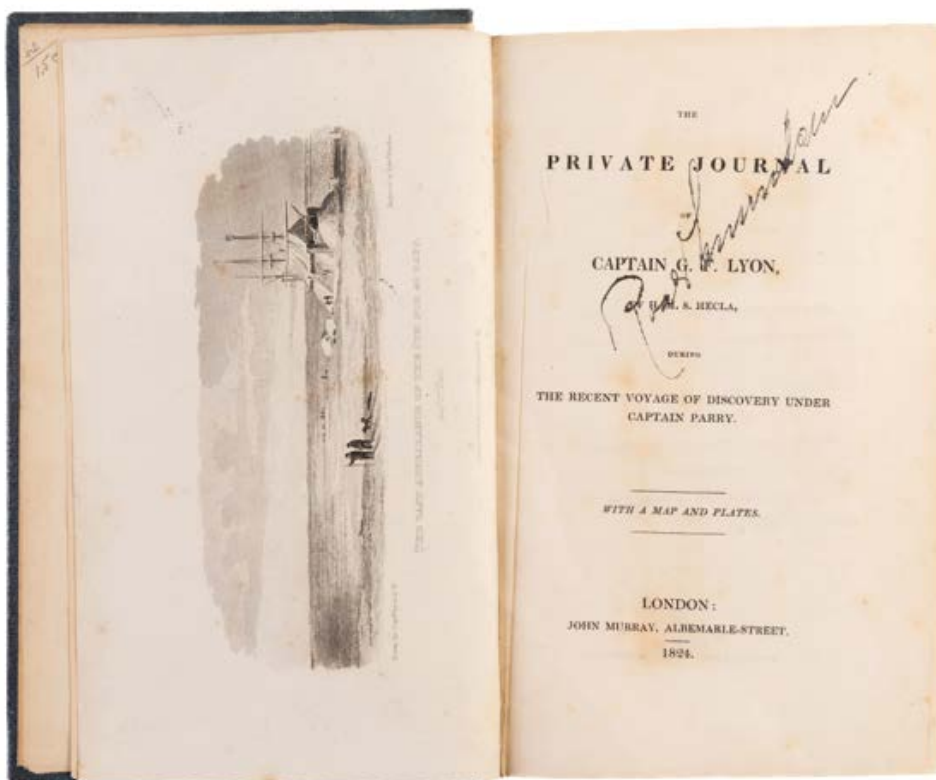
*Sabin, 38713; Wing L204.*

#### *Signed by Amundsen*

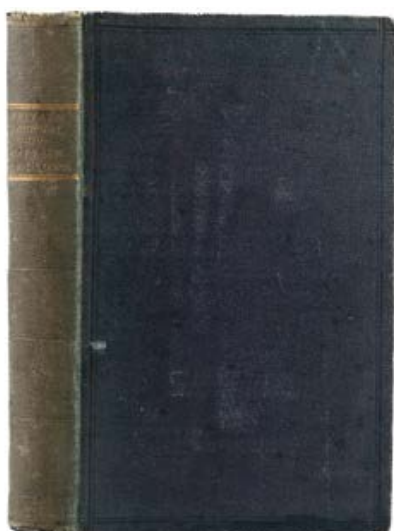
#### 99 [AMUNDSEN (Roald)] LYON (George F.). *The Private Journal of Captain G. F. Lyon, of H.M.S. Hecla, during the recent Voyage of Discovery under Captain Parry.*

First edition. Folding map & 7 engraved plates. 8vo. Contemporary cloth, spine gilt, a little sunned. xi, [i], 468pp. London, John Murray, 1824. £4,000

A desirable association copy, signed by Amundsen across the title-page. Amundsen distinguished himself as not only the first person to reach the South Pole, but also the first to navigate the northwest passage entirely by sea. It makes perfect sense that he would have a copy. Indeed, the value of Lyon's work is such that it was one of the books taken to the Antarctic on Scott's *Terra Nova* expedition. It's entirely likely that a copy of Lyon's *Journal* accompanied Amundsen on either of his two epoch-making expeditions.

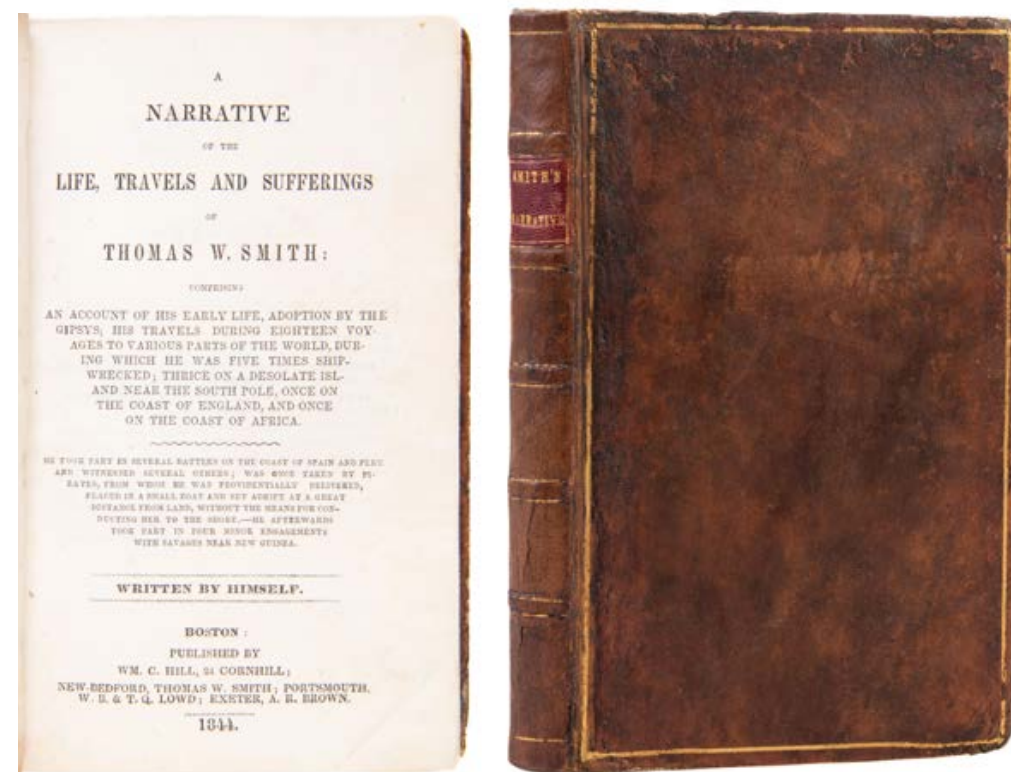


Lyon was commander of the *Hecla* on Parry's second expedition attempting to discover a northwest passage. The party surveyed Repulse Bay, Fury, and Hecla Strait, and spent two winters in the Arctic, gathering a great mass of scientific information on the region. The work is particularly interesting for its wealth of information about the Indigenous population. "Almost the entire volume is devoted to the narration of



the peculiarities of the Aborigines of the Arctic regions. Captain Lyon's curiosity led him to observe with great attention, the habits of life, and traits of character of the different tribes of Esquimaux, which his humanity, and good management attracted to his winter quarters. They built their villages near his ships, and permitted a closer familiarity, than any other of the Arctic voyagers was able to attain. His narrative, therefore, abounds with incidents of their intercourse, and curious anecdotes of Esquimaux life" (Field).

TPL, 1289. Field, 961 (ref). Sabin, 42853.



### *An Early Antarctic Voyage*

#### 100 SMITH (Thomas W.) *A Narrative of the Life, Travels, and Sufferings of Thomas Smith.*

First edition. 8vo. Contemporary calf, rebacked, red morocco label to spine, gilt. 240pp. Boston, Wm. C. Hill et al, 1844. £4,500

A very good copy of this little-known, early work of Antarctic exploration. "Smith's visit to the South Shetland Islands about the Schooner *Hetty* ... during the austral summer of 1820 took place only a year after the islands' discovery: **Smith's narrative constitutes the earliest known — and for that matter one of the only — published accounts of sealing activities there**" (Rosove).

After the early death of his father, Thomas W. Smith (c.1801 – c. 1840) spent some time away from home with a group of Romani people before opting for a life at sea. His biography includes his early years but is concerned more seriously with the seven whaling voyages that took him variously to the Falkland Islands, across the South Pacific, New Zealand, then the South Sandwich, South Georgia, and South Shetland Islands.

*Not in American Imprints; not in Hill; Rosove, 312.A1; Sabin, 84420; Spence, 1139 (with erroneous date of 1840).*





ABANDONMENT OF THE WHALERS IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN SEPT 1871.



ABANDONMENT OF THE WHALERS IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN SEPT 1871.

### Rare Images of the Arctic

**101** RUSSELL (Benjamin) publisher. **The Abandonment of the Whalers in the Arctic Ocean Sept. 1871.**

Five fine hand-coloured lithographs, each with detailed captions beneath. Image size: 283 by 457mm (approx.); sheet size: 374 by 569mm (approx.) Some light spotting and wear, tears repaired with some conservation colour infill, but very good. New Bedford (Mass.), Russell, 1872. £5,000

These five lithographs tell the extraordinary story of the loss of 32 ships from the New Bedford whaling fleet near Point Belcher in September, 1871.

Following the increased availability of petroleum products during the 1860s, and the resultant drop in the price of whale oil, the whaling fleets were forced farther and farther North, into ever more dangerous waters, in order to increase the weight of their catch. In 1871 the New Bedford whalers sailed northeast towards Point Barrow when very rare, but not unknown, weather conditions caused the ice to close in on the fleet in September. Only seven ships managed to escape, leaving 32 others surrounded by ice on three sides, with their only route out being through an open channel close to shore which was too shallow to allow the whalers passage. During the following two weeks the ice continued to encroach on the ships, and four whalers were crushed.



ABANDONMENT OF THE WHALERS IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN SEPT 1871.

With the prospect of losing the whole fleet, the captains emptied the smallest of the remaining ships, in the hope that they would ride high enough in the water to allow passage through the shallow channel, and thereby enable them to make their escape. However, the ships ran aground and the 1200 people, amongst whose number were women and children, were trapped, with only enough supplies for three months, and with no winter clothing. The Captain of the *Champion* wrote: "An attempt to pass the winter here would be suicidal... Looking our deplorable situation squarely in the face, we feel convinced that to save the lives of our crews a speedy abandonment of our ships is necessary." With no other options open to them the ships' longboats were reinforced and provided with some protective cover for the passengers and crew before they set out across the Arctic Ocean. The boats were forced to cover some 70 miles before they finally reached the seven whalers which had managed to escape, yet not one life was lost.

The New Bedford whaling industry was badly shaken by this catastrophe and never recovered. Of the forty ships which set out at the beginning of the 1871 season, only seven managed to make it to Honolulu, 32 having been crushed by the ice in the Arctic. With the sheer number of passengers rescued from the other ships, there was little room for much else, and the catch and equipment had to be thrown overboard.

OCLC locates a single set at Dartmouth.

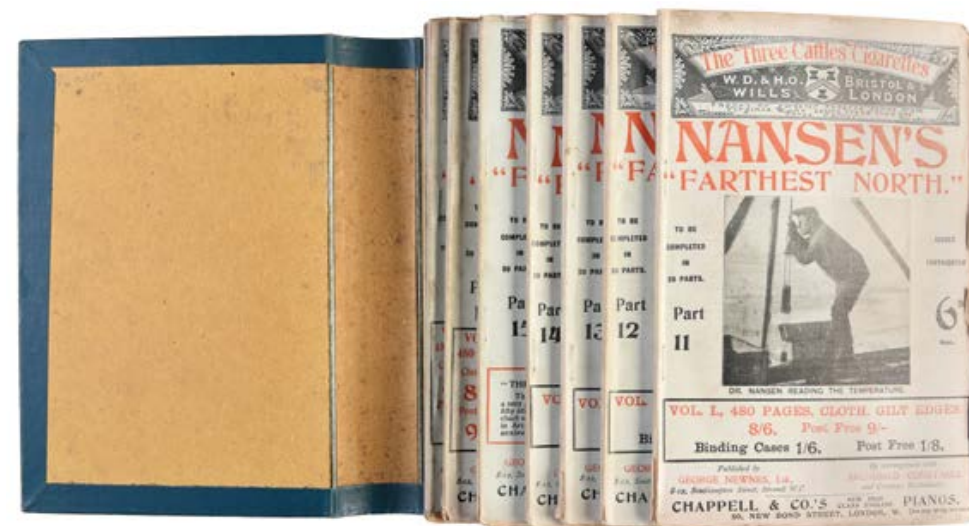
### *With the Very Rare Binding Cases*

**102 NANSEN (Fritjof). Farthest North.** Being the record of a voyage of exploration of the ship *Fram* 1893–96 ... And of a fifteen months' sleigh journey by Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Johansen ...

First edition in parts. With the half-titles, frontispieces, plates (one colour folding map), ads. 8vo. Colour printed pictorial blue paper wrappers; some slight edgewear, most notably parts 10 & 11. Loosely inserted into the two volume binding cases for this edition, publisher's pictorial dark green cloth, bevelled boards. London, George Newnes, 1898. £1,250

Following the first book edition in 1897, Nansen's text was re-issued in fortnightly parts (priced 6d.) or in two volumes (8/6 per volume). As advertised on the cover of some parts, the binding cases could also be purchased for 1/6.

Nansen's voyage in the *Fram* captured the world's imagination and publications of his exploits were exceedingly popular. Having traversed Greenland on skis with three Norwegians and two Sami, he came up with a plan to reach the North Pole by allowing a purpose-built ship to drift in the ice from East to West. Launched in 1892, the *Fram* was built by Norway's renowned shipbuilder Colin Archer (his parents were Scots) to withstand the great pressures of the Arctic ice,



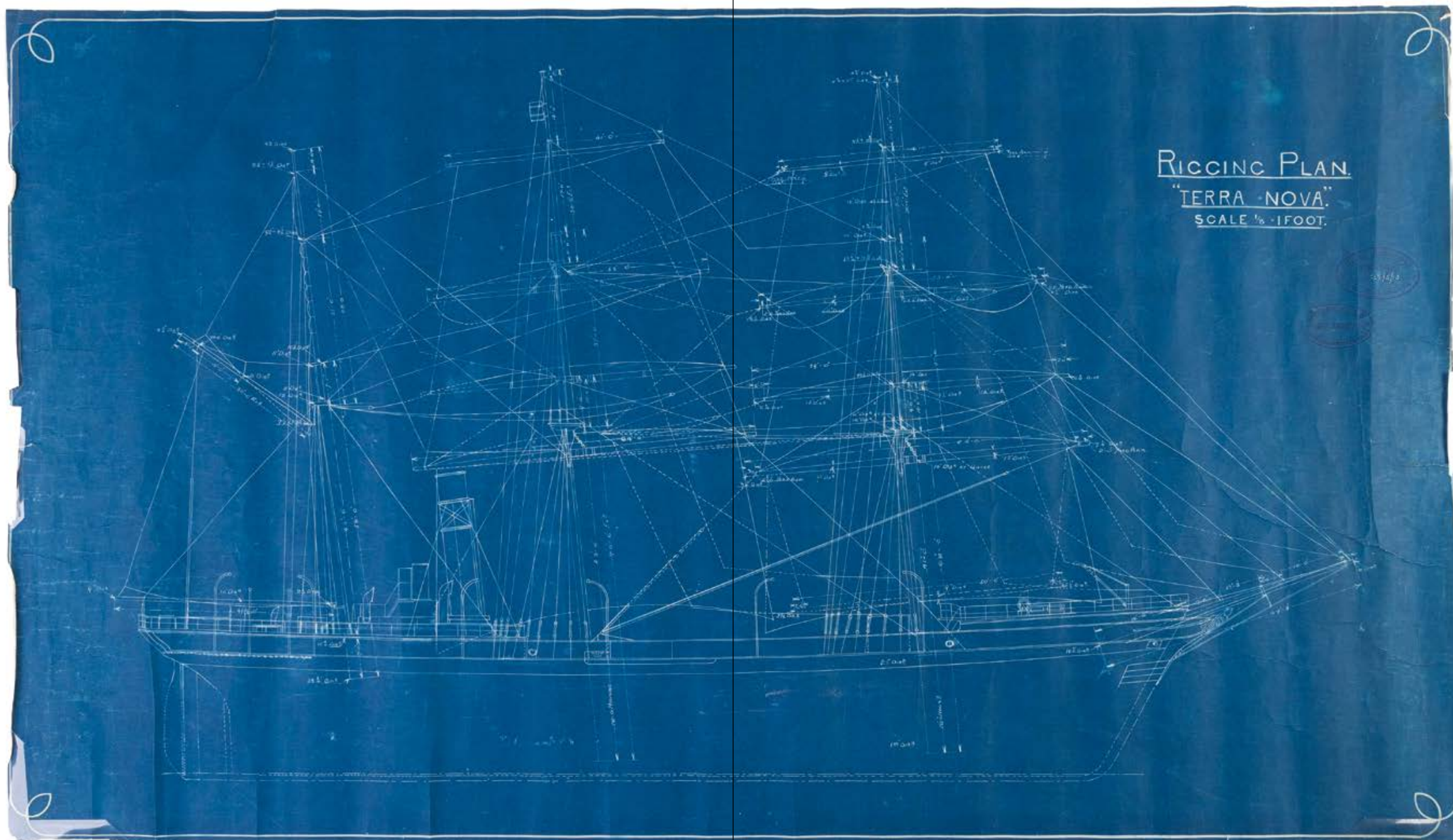
and designed so that it would be lifted out of the water rather than be crushed by the expanding ice. Setting out in 1893, Captain Otto Sverdrup of the *Fram* steered a course for the waters North of Siberia where, as Nansen had planned, the ship was trapped in the ice.

It soon became evident however that the ice would bring the ship too far south, and so Nansen and Lieut. Johansen set out to ski to the North Pole. Although drifting ice and shortages of food prevented them reaching their destination, they did travel closer to the North Pole than anyone had managed previously. So, having decided to turn back the two men were forced to travel across the ice to Franz Joseph Land where they managed to meet up with an English expedition led by Frederick George Jackson, who took them back to Norway, to national and international acclaim as great Polar explorers. The *Fram* meantime returned safely to Kristiania (Oslo) in September, 1896 with no loss of life.

*Arctic Bibliography*, 11983; *PMM*, 384.







*A Beautiful Rendering of the Terra Nova*

**103** [TERRA NOVA] Rigging Arrangement of *Terra Nova*.

Blue print measuring 485 by 838mm. Scale  $1/8 = 1$  foot. Flattened and mounted with some cockling from being rolled, a few nicks and minor tears at edges, else very good. Oval stamps from shipbrokers and drawing office. London, 1913. £7,500\*

A beautiful blueprint rigging plan of the *Terra Nova* with excellent provenance, formerly belonging to Francis 'Chippy' Davies, the *Terra Nova* expedition's carpenter.

Built in 1884 by the Scottish firm, Alexander Stephan & Sons Ltd., the *Terra Nova* was originally a whaling barque. She had a single funnel and three masts. Her

dimensions were 57m by 9.6m by 5.8m and she weighed 744 tons. Her hull was wooden, and her engine was 140 nhp, with one screw propeller. She could carry a compliment of 65.

She served first as a relief vessel on the *Discovery* expedition, then as a rescue ship for the US Arctic Fiala-Ziegler Polar Expedition 1903–05, whose crew were stranded on Franz Josef Land, before becoming the flagship on Scott's last expedition.

When purchased by Scott's expedition in 1910, the twenty-five-year-old *Terra Nova* cost £12,000. She was actually second choice as Scott had hoped to use the purpose-built *Discovery*, but she was then working for the Hudson's Bay Company. It's worth bearing in mind that *Discovery* had cost £50,000 to build and, for an expedition short on funds, *Terra Nova* made an attractive alternative.

In his diary entry on New Years' Eve 1912, Scott wrote: "The ship behaved splendidly — no other ship, not even the *Discovery*, would have come through so well. Certainly the *Nimrod* would never have reached the south water had she been caught in such pack. As a result I have grown strangely attached to the *Terra Nova*. As she bumped the floes with mighty shocks, crushing and grinding a way through some, twisting and turning to avoid others, she seemed like a living thing fighting a great fight."

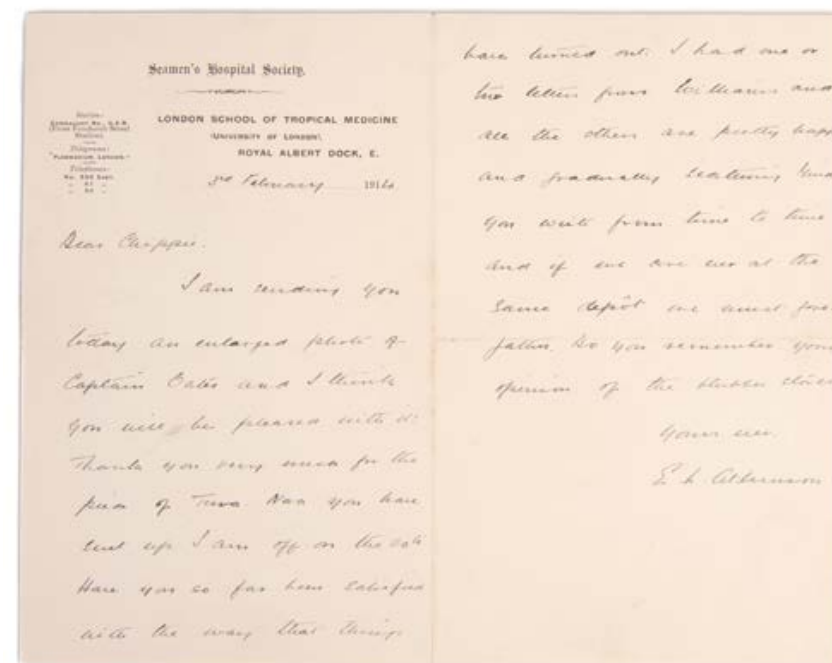
This rigging plan is stamped by the ship brokers David Bruce and Sons, who both handled the sale, and the refitting at the Glengall Ironworks in Millwall, South East London. It's a testament to the goodwill felt toward Scott's Antarctic efforts that Bruce "subscribed the amount of their commission to the expedition and supplied plans for the refit" (Tarver). From the personal collection of the ship's carpenter, these are those plans. Following previous modifications, the rig of *Terra Nova* was there returned to her original three mast barque configuration.

Tarver, Michael C. *The SS Terra Nova (1884–1943): Whaler, Sealer and Polar Exploration Ship*. The History Press, 2020.

### *A Poignant Gift Between Bereaved Crew Members*

**104** [OATES (Captain L.E.G.)] A half-length photogravure portrait of Captain Oates, with two autograph letters from *Terra Nova* Expedition members Edward L. Atkinson to Francis Davies.

Sepia tone photogravure. 420 by 340mm. Laid down on board, a few very faint spots to the margin, else in fine condition. n.p., n.d. [With:] ATKINSON (Edward L.). ALS to "Dear Chippie" [Francis Davies], 2pp. London, 15 Queen Anne Street, 22nd December 1913. [And:] ATKINSON (Edward L.). ALS to "Dear Chippie" [Francis Davies], 2pp. London School of Tropical Medicine, Royal Albert Dock, 3rd February 1914. [c.1913]. £4,500\*



A stately photogravure print after a portrait of Captain Lawrence Oates (1880–1912), originally taken in Cairo in around 1907 by G. Lekegian & Co. He wears his Inniskilling Dragoon cavalry undress frock coat with epaulettes. The same image was reproduced by Emory Walker in the memorial booklet printed to commemorate Oates' life, however the present impression is significantly enlarged with far clearer definition than the Walker reproduction.

The accompanying letters offer a touching provenance, relating to two bereft members of the *Terra Nova* crew. Edward L. Atkinson, the Royal Naval surgeon and de-facto leader of the Cape Evans party in Scott's absence, writes to ship's carpenter Francis "Chippie" Davies. Both refer to the enclosed photograph and reflect the ongoing warmth of their friendship.

In the century since the tragic loss of the Polar Party, the story of Captain Oates' death has grown to mythic proportion in the common consciousness. There are perhaps no final words more quoted than his, and his singular act of self-sacrifice drew such admiration and compassion from the general public, that it was even cited in the 1961 British parliamentary case to decriminalise suicide.

For those who had shared two years of the expedition in close quarters with him, the loss was no doubt an acutely personal one. In spite of his elite upbringing and ranking experience during the Boer War, it was Oates' steadfast nature that truly stood him apart from the other men. "As the only cavalry officer on an expedition staffed primarily by naval men, Oates won respect by his hard work and he grew to be more popular with the seamen than perhaps any other officer" (ODNB).



The loss of Robert Falcon Scott, Birdie Bowers, Edward Wilson, Laurence Oates and Edgar Evans on their return march from the South Pole would have been felt especially keenly by Atkinson. In 1912 in his commanding role at Cape



Evans, he was responsible for instigating and leading the search party which found and buried the bodies of Scott, Bowers and Wilson in their tent. He also, crucially, recovered the diaries which told the fates of Oates and Evans.

Furthermore, Atkinson is responsible for Captain Oates' epitaph, inscribed on a cairn and crossed skis near the site of his death: "Hereabouts died a very gallant gentleman, Captain L.E.G. Oates, Inniskilling Dragoons, Who on his return from the South Pole in March 1912, willingly walked to his death in a blizzard to try and save his comrades, beset by hardship." Francis Davies learned of the deaths

on 18th January 1913 as the restocked *Terra Nova* approached the waiting shore party. As carpenter, he went on to construct a large wooden cross which, in a party lead by Dr. Atkinson, they erected on Observation Hill, seven hundred feet above the Great Ice Barrier. The Memorial Cross still stands to this day.

### *Author's Presentation Copy*

**105 BARTLETT (Robert A.) & HALE (Ralph T.)** *The Last Voyage of the Karluk*. Flagship of Vilhjalmur Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913–16.

First edition. Frontispiece, 2 maps & 23 plates. 8vo. Publisher's blue straight-grained cloth, upper board and spine gilt, a little soiled, spine darkened, book-plate to front pastedown and presentation inscription to front free endpaper. [viii], 329, [1]pp. Boston, Small, Maynard & Co., 1916. £650

The presentation inscription reads "To Professor Marshall Saville in appreciation of his interest in me from the earliest days of my going with Peary. Sincerely and gratefully, Bob Bartlett. Explorers Club January 2, 1929."

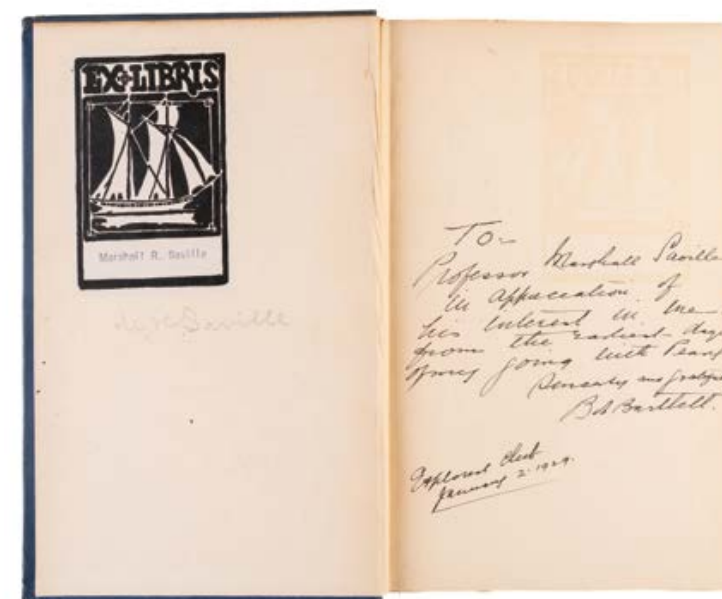
The last voyage of the *Karluk* was Stefansson's third expedition to the Arctic, which was eventually sponsored by the Canadian government. Politics played a

considerable part in this, with concerns that "if Canada did not formally exert its influence over the Arctic, the region would be divided in sectors claimed by Norway, Sweden, the United States, Canada and Russia ... The object of the expedition was therefore to make an intensive study of the geography of the outer islands of the Canadian Arctic archipelago, particularly those bordering the Beaufort Sea and lying undiscovered within it, as well as those to the extreme northwest beyond the landfalls of the Franklin search expeditions" (Howgego).

The *Karluk* departed for Alaska on 17 June, 1913, and to Port Clarence on 13 July. She was then ordered to proceed to the most northwesterly part of the Canadian archipelago, Prince Patrick Island, though became trapped in the ice off Point Barrow. A camp was established beside the ship (a plan of which is included here) as they drifted north and then west toward Wrangel Island. The *Karluk* was crushed and sank in January. Bartlett decided to split the group and had one party sledge for Wrangel Island (130km away) and the other for Herald Island. It was an appalling journey in the worst of conditions and only eight survived. Two of those would perish during the next six months spent awaiting rescue on the island. Bartlett travelled more than 320 kilometres over the ice in search of help. First to the Siberian mainland at Cape Jakan, then to East Cape and finally to "Emma Harbour" where on 21 May 1914, he boarded the *Emma*, a steamer out of San Francisco. At St Michael's, which belonged to the US Signal Corps, he was able to raise the alarm and the US cutter *Bear* was put to their disposal. Incredibly, the *Bear* made several stops en route and didn't reach Wrangel Island until early September.

Marshall Saville (1867–1935) was an American archaeologist and a founding member of the Explorers Club.

*Howgego III, B8 & S47.*



## The Rescue Party

**106** [ENDURANCE EXPEDITION] VEIGA (C.), photographer. [Large cabinet photograph of Ernest Shackleton, Frank Worsley & Tom Crean.]

Silver gelatin photograph measuring 210 by 150mm, laid down onto a photographer's stamped card measuring 300 by 220mm. A small abrasion to image, and light cockling, plus some edgewear to card, but very good, captioned in ms on the verso. Punta Arenas, Chile, C. Veiga, probably September, 1916. £2,750\*

This fine photograph captures three key members of the Endurance expedition: Ernest Shackleton (1874–1922), leader of the expedition; the captain of the *Endurance*, Frank Worsley, (1872–1943); and Tom Crean (1877–1938), second officer, who also served on the *Discovery* and the *Terra Nova* expeditions.

They constituted half the crew of six who sailed the *James Caird* 800 miles from Elephant Island to South Georgia in search of a rescue party. (The other three men were Harold McNeish, Timothy McCarthy and John Vincent.) Furthermore, having landed at King Haakon Bay, South Georgia on 10 May, 1916, the three of them trekked across the island to reach the Norwegian whaling station at Stromness Bay.

Shackleton, Worsley and Crean stopped three times in Punta Arenas in 1916. This photograph was probably taken during the final visit on 3 September, after the successful rescue of the party on Elephant Island. They appear in good health, perhaps having benefited from a few weeks' rest at Port Stanley. Having said that, the expedition was not yet complete. Barely a day after their arrival at Punta Arenas, Shackleton turned his attention to the rescue of the Ross Sea party which was completed in January 1917.

This copy was given by Worsley to his brother-in-law (each married one of the Cummings sisters of Aberdeen) and fellow explorer, Charles Bissett. The latter served as the geologist under Worsley on the 1925 Alagarsson Polar Expedition and it is almost certainly his handwriting on the verso.



*Trading in the Arctic: C.t. Pedersen, Roald Amundsen, Johnnie Johns*

**107** [PEDERSEN (Captain Christian Theodore)] LEVY (Aaron), compiler. [Album of photographs of whaling and trading voyages.]

105 photographs in various formats & sizes, most taken by Levy, some by Alaskan studios (some of the larger ones are copy prints), most captioned in typescript or ms. Folio string-tied album (370 by 310mm). A little chipped and rubbed, some loosely inserted photographs and ephemera. Bering Sea, Alaska & Yukon, 1920s to 1930. £6,000

An excellent, substantial album compiled by Aaron Levy, who was attached to Christian Theodore Pedersen's (1876–1969) expeditions in the 1920s.

Pedersen was born in Norway and was just 17 when he embarked on his first whaling voyage. His first command was of the schooner *Challenge* in 1908 which overwintered on Herschel Island, and he later assisted Vilhjalmur Stefansson with the Canadian Arctic Expedition (1913–16). His main trade was as a whaler and fur trader, which occupy much of the material here. After nearly ten years working for the H. Liebes Company, he set up business on his own under the name of Northern Whaling and Trading Company with the schooner *Ottillie Fjord*. He set up trading posts through the Kitikmeot region and leased small schooners to trappers.



San Francisco  
408 Argonaut Street  
Jan, 7<sup>th</sup> 1890

Mr. Leroy Dr. Sir

I wish you to procure  
for me a girl from the age of 11 to 13 years  
and send her down to San Francisco as soon as  
possible at my expense.

The girl is to be my sister  
in taking care of my aged mother, and she will  
be well treated taken care of and her education  
attended to as far as practicable. Should she  
prove a willing and good tempered girl she  
will be treated as one of the family and have  
a good home and friends as long as she lives.

I would prefer a Russian or half Breed  
to a pure Native.

Your attention to this matter  
will confer a favour on yours

Very truly

A. Lechner



Four traders resting  
dog teams



Four traders crossing  
Kuane Lake Yukon Terr



Resting on Kuane  
Lake



Ice Crack on Kuane Lake  
Yukon Terr



Bear Creek Range  
Yukon Terr



on way to Whitehorse  
Yukon Terr

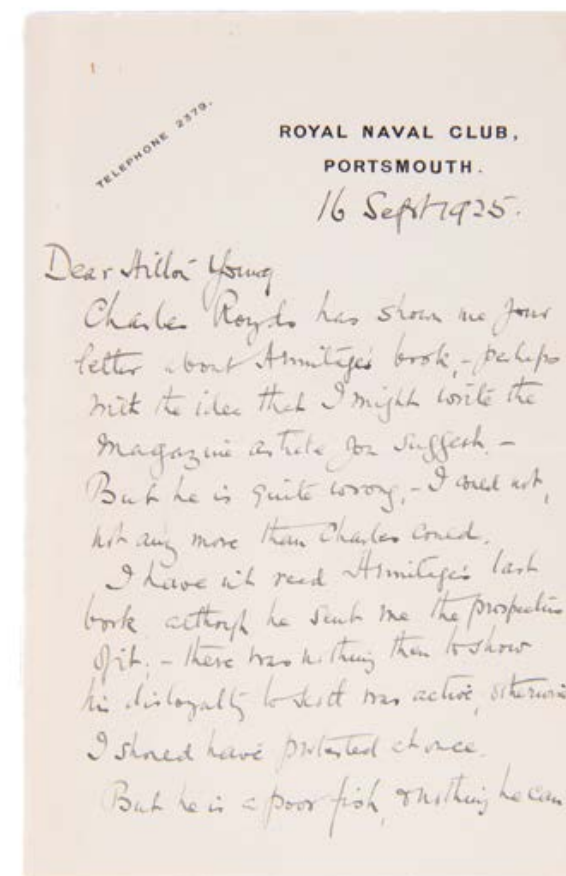
This album documents those years and opens with images of ships belonging to H. Liebes Company, several under Pedersen's command. M.S. *Hermann* (at St Lawrence Island in the Bering Sea); M.S. *Nanuk* (waiting for the ice to open near Barrow); M.S. *Patterson*, and M.S. *Nigalik*; plus the wreck of M.S. *Arctic*, crushed by the ice near Point Barrow in 1924.

We see shots of Unalaska, Cliff dwellers on King Island, Herschel Island, and Diomed Island (both Russian and American). In addition, there is much on whaling, hunting walrus, a dramatic image of blasting through sea ice in the Bering Sea, and gruesome shot of naval discipline. Turning to the Yukon, we see much centred on the fur trade, shots of hunting of caribou, moose, grizzly bears, and mountain sheep as well as trading posts. These were taken at Kluane Lake, the Bear Creek, the Donjak glacier, Champagne and Atlin.

There are charming portraits too: of Pedersen and his wife "dressed in their Arctic best"; Levy himself; Jimmie Scaw Yale; the famous guide Johnnie Johns; plus a number of unidentified Indigenous Alaskans. There's even a picture of Roald Amundsen and Pedersen together at Wainwright, Alaska. At that time Amundsen was on his 1918-25 *Maud* expedition and there's also an image of the ship.

Among the ephemera is a revealing, and off-putting, letter written to the Levy family by an A. Corner in San Francisco asking to "procure for me a girl of the age of 11 to 13 and send her down to San Francisco ... The girl is to aid my sister in the care of my aged mother, and she will be well taken care of and her education attended to as far as is practicable ... I would prefer a Russian or a half Breed to a pure native."

Aside from him becoming a fur trader and captain in his own right, little is known of Levy. This album is a valuable document of life in the Arctic in the early twentieth century.



*An Astonishing Critique of Armitage*

**108** [SCOTT (Robert F.)] SKELTON (Reginald). ALS to Edward Hilton Young, Kathleen Scott's second husband.

Holograph ms. in ink. 4pp on Royal Naval Club stationery. 12mo. Old folds, paper very faintly toned. Very good. Portsmouth, 16 September, 1925. £2,500\*

An extraordinary attack on Albert Armitage and his autobiography, *Cadet to Commodore*, published by Cassell that year and excerpted in *The Daily Chronicle*. Scott and Armitage fell out during the *Discovery* expedition. While Armitage published an account of that time, *Two Years in the Antarctic* (1905), he waited until after Scott's death before publishing anything less than adulatory.

This apparently unpublished letter showcases Skelton's loyalty to Scott and his outrage at any attempt to slight him. He writes: that Armitage "is a poor fish, & nothing he can say would have the slightest effect on Scott's reputation." Skelton was probably right about this, but such is his bitterness, so quotable is this letter, that it's difficult not to transcribe it in its entirety.



Skelton, who was chief engineer and photographer on the *Discovery* expedition, commences on the literary front: "Armitage wrote a book once before ... I don't remember that he was openly disloyal, but it was mighty poor stuff." He then turns to his time in the Antarctic: "We had very few inefficients on that expedition — the cook [presumably Henry Brett] was one, & Armitage was another." Armitage's leadership qualities are also disparaged — "the men were nearly mutinous, realising that the bad work was due to an inefficient leader — Wild, Quartley, Allen, Williamson, McFarlane were some of the men — a fine lot — & I really think they would have cacked[?] old Armitage ... if I hadn't kept them quiet." Finally, Skelton adds "It is so ludicrous of Armitage to say that Scott lacked the magnetic personality 'to make me follow him in all things' — because there is one thing Armitage would have found it quite impossible to do, that is keep up with Scott on a sledging trip. Scott would do 3 times the distance anytime."

Of course, Scott and Shackleton were both dead by the time this letter was written, but Armitage was still alive, as were fellow expedition members Frank Wild, William Colbeck, Charles Royds, and Georg Mulock. It's very unusual to find such an openly hostile letter among explorers from the Heroic Age of Antarctic exploration. What makes Skelton's letter even more interesting is that this strident defence of Scott was written to Kathleen Scott's second husband, Edward Hilton Young, 1st Baron Kennet (1879–1960).

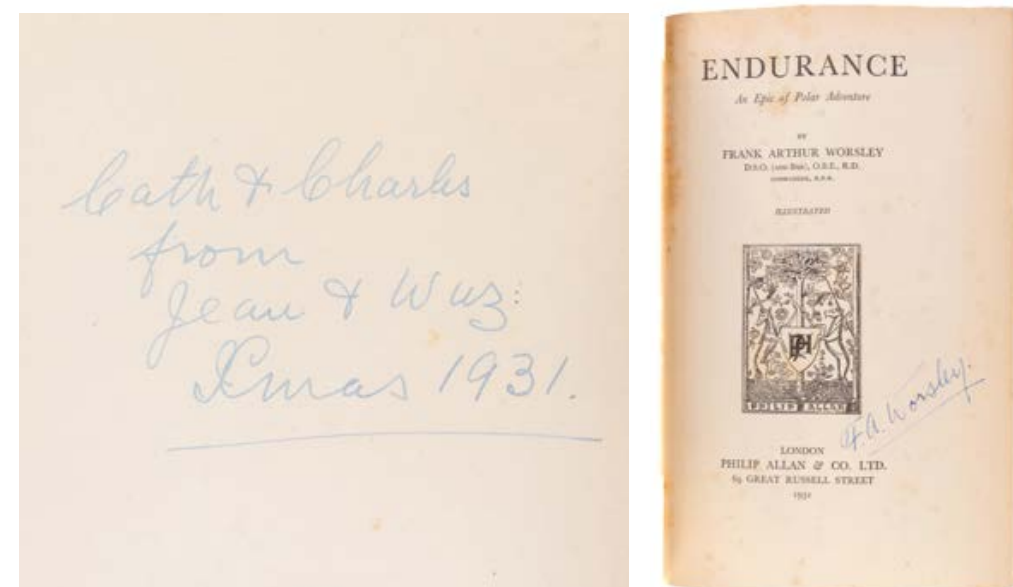
*Presented to a Family Member & Fellow Polar Explorer*

**109 [SHACKLETON (Sir Ernest Henry).] WORSLEY (Frank). *Endurance: An Epic of Polar Adventure*.**

First edition. Frontispiece portrait, map & plates. 8vo. Publisher's blue cloth, spine faded, gilt, spotted throughout, inscribed on the front pastedown and additionally signed on the title-page. xii, 316pp. London, Philip Allan, 1931. £2,500

A rare family presentation copy, signed to Charles Bisset: "Cath & Charles from Jean & Wuz Xmas 1931."

"Worsley wrote with extreme modesty and deference and seemed to regard Shackleton with an almost holy reverence: the very fiber of the narrative is Worsley's love for his leader. Worsley's colloquial manner reveals sides to some of the men about whom we might otherwise know little. If Worsley appears too modest, no one who understands what he contributed to the expedition would ever underestimate him. He skippered the *Endurance*, miraculously navigated the *James Caird* to South Georgia by virtual dead reckoning with only occasional help from the sextant, crossed the South Georgia interior with Shackleton and Tom Crean, accompanied Shackleton on the several Elephant Island rescue attempts, and went with



Shackleton as far as New Zealand to assist in the recovery of the Ross Sea shore party" (Rosove).

In addition to recounting the loss of the *Endurance*, the eighteen months on ice floes, and eventual rescue of the men on Elephant Island, the final chapters of this intimate account concern Worsley's time in North Russia during World War One, and on the 1922 *Quest* expedition, on which Shackleton died.

Charles Bisset served as geologist under Worsley on the 1925 Alagarsson North Polar Expedition. They were also brothers-in-law, as each married one of the Cummings sisters from Aberdeen.

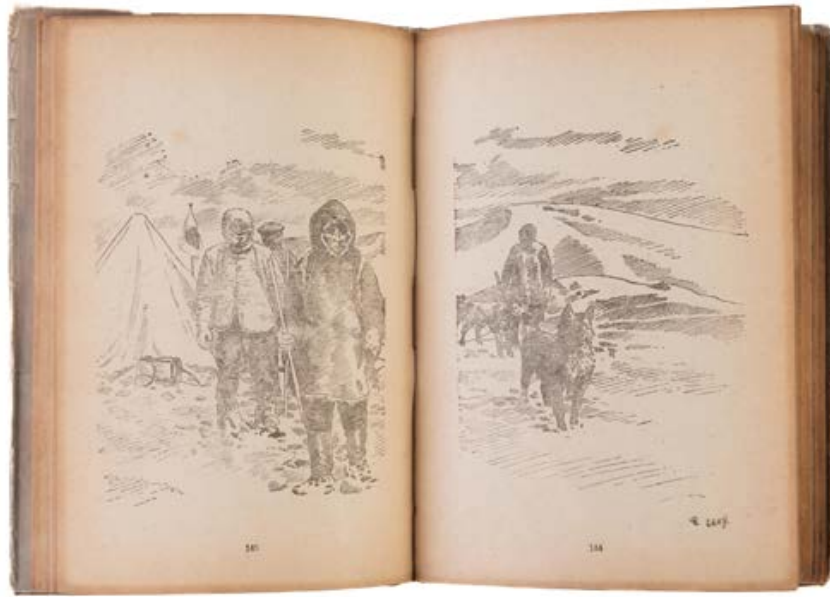
*Conrad*, p.226; *Renard*, 1729; *Rosove*, 361.A1; *Spence*, 1277.

*A Japanese Expedition in the Heroic Age*

**110 SHIRASE (Nobu). *Nankyoku to Hokkyoku*. [Antarctic and Arctic].**

First edition. 1 plate, 1 map, 10 drawing plates and 15 illustrations in the text. 8vo. Original boards in colour dustjacket, extremities rubbed, minor wear and tear, text a little toned, but overall a good copy. [iv], 190, [iv]pp. Tokyo, Echigoya Shobo, Showa 19 [i.e. 1944]. £750

This work appeared just two years before Shirase passed away. Written for a juvenile audience it comprises an account of his two journeys on the ice: the Chishima Expedition (1883–4) to the Kuril Islands which was so badly organized that of a party of twelve, Shirase was one of just two survivors. This is followed by an account of the little-known Heroic Age Japanese Antarctic Expedition (1910–12),



which departed Shibaura on 29 November, 1910, on the *Kainanmaru* (Southern Pioneer) with the objective of reaching the South Pole.

They stopped at Wellington and sailed for the Antarctic on 11 February, 1911. They sighted land, near Cape Adare, on 6 March. Inclement weather made it impossible to land, even on Couldman Island and so they returned north, reaching Sydney Harbour in May 1911. There “Shirase was made to realize that he was so far behind Amundsen and Scott that any assault on the pole would be pointless, and instead he should concentrate on the unknown coasts of King Edward VII

Land, to the east of the Ross Sea” (Howgego). Having spent six months in Sydney, they sailed yet again, reaching the Ross Ice Barrier, then turned east toward the Bay of Whales where they met Amundsen’s ship, the *Fram*. On 20 January, 1912, Shirase’s five-man ‘Dash Patrol’ — including 28 dogs pulling two sledges — travelled 282 kilometres south, reaching a furthest latitude of 80° 5’ on 28 January, 1912. At the same time, a second shore party was landed at Biscoe Bay, where they climbed a 46-metre ice slope to reach the Alexandra Range.

Rare, not on OCLC.

*Howgego III, S26; Ross 2.5.1.*







48 BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1B 3DR