

TRAVEL



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List 2020/3

Cover image from no. 37



'IN ENGLAND'S ISLE FAIR FREEDOM'S FOUND'



1. [ALPHABET.] Various costumes of the habitable world. Described in alphabetical order. *London, G. Martin, [c. 1822].*

Small 8vo, ff. [16], engraved and hand-coloured throughout to one side of leaf only; a few marks; very good in original orange wrappers, engraved hand-coloured title label to upper cover (some loss to bottom right corner), advertisements printed inside lower cover; small areas of loss to upper cover and spine, a little stained; ink inscription inside upper cover, 'Master William Radford the gift of his father Oxford Street 1823'. **£1200**

Rare alphabet comprising a title-page, 26 engravings representing costumes and landscapes of different countries with letters of the alphabet on each side and a two-line verse below, followed by 4 further engravings entitled 'Going to school', 'Parental instruction', 'Coming from school', and 'Youthful sports'. The places and peoples depicted here in lively style are: Africa, the Bohemians, China, the Dutch, England, the French, the Greeks, a Highlander of Scotland, Italy, a Janissary of Turkey, Kamchatka, Lapland, Muscovy, Norway, Otaheite (i.e. Tahiti), Persians, Quebec Indians, Romans, Spaniards, Turks, Venice, Uzbek Tartars, the Welsh, Xenophon, Youth, and Zealanders. The verses read, for example: 'Africa's sons were bound in chains, but freedom now her right regains'; 'From China comes our fav'rite tea, which many ships employs at sea'; 'In England's Isle fair Freedom's found, and spreads its genial influence round'. Gumuchian suggests a date of 'circa 1815', while the V&A's copy has the watermark date 1828. The paper in our copy is watermarked 1822.

Gumuchian 218. OCLC records only 2 copies (Indiana in the US and V&A in the UK).

'I AM A NATIVE OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA'

2. [ANON.] Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy. *Norwich, Wm. Broadhurst printer, [c. 1845].*

Broadside, 37.5 x 25 cm, text in three columns within engraved frame, woodcuts of two trains and of Christ visiting someone in bed; somewhat browned, light creasing; very good. **£250**

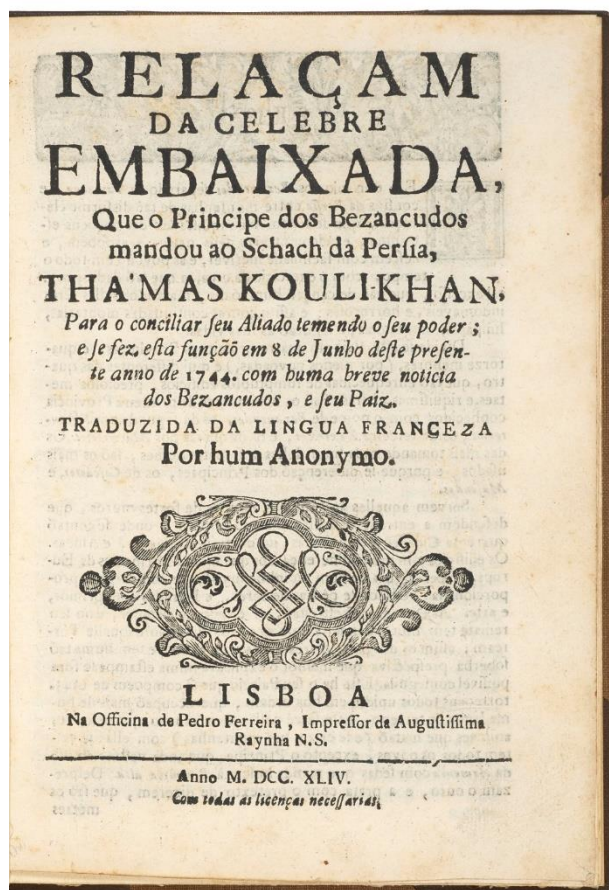
An apparently unrecorded broadside, addressed to its readers by an anonymous Christian convert from Calcutta and including a religious poem inspired by train travel. The opening paragraph runs: 'Ladies and gentlemen, I am a native of the city of Calcutta, East Indias I came to this country as a servant to Captain James Harris, who died on his passrge [sic] to England during the voyage I was so afflicted with the Rehumattic [sic], that on landing at Bristol, I was admitted into the infirmary, where I remained five monihs [sic] under the care of Dr Riley, and since my recovery I have not been able to abtain [sic] a situation ... it is of no use of my thinking of returning to my native country for my relations would neather [sic] look nor speak to me since I have become a Christian'. Dr Henry Riley (1797-1848) was a physician at Bristol Infirmary 1834-47.

The poem at the centre is entitled *The spiritual railway* ('The line to heaven by Christ was made, With heavenly truths the rails are laid ... If you repent and turn from sin, The train will stop and take you in'). This appears to have been composed in 1845 in memory of two victims of an accident on the Norwich to Ely railway line. The other poems included are *Happy resurrection* ('No I'll repine at death no more'), *Christ's ascension* ('Hoaanna [sic] to the prince of light'), *Joy and hope* ('Lift up the gospel banner'), and *Penetent sinner* ('It is Jesus Chaist [sic] I want to find').

Not traced on OCLC or Library Hub.

(FICTIONAL) EMBASSY TO THE COURT OF NADER SHAH

3. [ANON.] Relaçam da celebre embaixada, que o principe dos Bezancudos mandou ao Schach da Persia, Tha'mas Kouli-Khan, para o conciliar seu aliado temendo o seu poder; e se fez esta funçao em 8 de junho deste presente anno de 1744 com hum breve noticia dos Bezancudos, e seu paiz. Traduzida da lingua Franceza por hum anonymo. *Lisbon, Pedro Ferreira, 1744.*



4to, pp. 8; engraved title vignette, head-piece, initial, and tail-piece; very good in recent half calf over brown cloth boards, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, blank leaves bound in at end. £1250

Rare first edition of this apparently fictional account of an embassy sent by the prince of the 'Bezancudos' to the court of the great Nader Shah (1688-1747), Shah of Persia between 1736 and 1747, whose military genius briefly made him west Asia's most powerful sovereign.

The text presents itself as a translation from the French of an account written by one Monsieur Trolat (of whom we can find no trace) and begins with a description of the geography of the seemingly fictitious 'dominio dos Bezancudos', situated in lofty mountains between Tartary and Persia and full of wild animals. The author describes the country's cities, the clothing of its inhabitants, its manufactured products, its money (made from ostrich eggshells), its food products, and its animals and inhabitants, before giving an account of the embassy sent by its prince to the court of Nader Shah, comprising 400 cavalry, 200 infantry, 100 musketeers, and 60 trumpeters. The

text details the reception of the ambassadors by the Persian court, including the courtiers' dress, and the various gifts presented by each side, including precious stones.

Portuguese interest in Persia had a long history, dating back to the early 1500s. Nader Shah aroused considerable interest in Europe; this work sits between, for example, the *Histoire de Thamas Kouli-Kan, sopher de Perse* (1740, subsequently translated into English and Italian) and Sir William Jones's translation of the Persian biography by Mirza Mehdi Khan Astarabadi, published as *Histoire de Nader Chah* in 1770.

No copies on Library Hub. OCLC shows only 3 copies in the US (Chicago, Library of Congress, and Newberry).

FROM THE LIBRARY OF VITTORIO EMANUELE III, KING OF ITALY

4. AUBLÉ, Émile. Bagdad. Son chemin de fer, son importance, son avenir. Préface de Édouard Herriot ... Paris, "Éditions & Librairie", 1917.

8vo, pp. [4], 168; with 8 plates with 24 photographs, 1 folding map; some browning, very occasional light foxing; a very good copy in original paper wrappers with coloured vignette to upper cover; some foxing; shelfmark label of the royal library to spine and Vittorio Emanuele III bookplate inside upper wrapper. **£200**

First edition, with chapters on Bagdad and its railway, French commerce with Syria, Mesopotamian tribes, and the region's ruins and antiquities.

Vittorio Emanuele was born in Naples in 1869, receiving the title of Prince of Naples. In 1900, upon his father's assassination, the Prince acceded to the throne as Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy. A somewhat reserved individual, he preferred his studies and hobbies to politics: his coin collection was one of the largest in the world and his personal library had grown to a vast size by the end of his reign. While the coin collection was donated to the Italian people and is today preserved at the National Museum of Rome, the library was divided amongst various members of the royal family and soon dispersed in Italy and Europe.

5. [BAEDEKER, Karl.] The Traveller's Manual of Conversations in English, German, French and Italian; together with a copious Vocabulary in those Languages; also a Vocabulary and short Questions in the Dutch language with Translations in English, German and French ... Founded upon the works of Boldoni, Mad. de Genlis and others. Second Edition. Coblenz, Charles Baedeker; Rotterdam, A[dolph] Baedeker, 1840.

16mo in 8s, pp. xx, 352; English title-page, Preface in English and German, Contents list in English, German, French and Italian; wanting the preliminary advertisement leaves and the parallel German title-page; a few spots and stains, but a good copy in the original quarter green cloth and drab boards, rubbed, spine worn and frayed, yellow printed cover label, printed spine label (chipped), rear hinge cracked; ownership inscription of Mary P. Morant, Schwalbach 1843, to front pastedown. **£500**

Second edition, very rare, of a Baedeker 'incunabulum' first published in 1836 (also very rare). The *Traveller's Manual*, which later served as the basis for Baedeker's polyglot *Conversationsbuch für Reisende*, was a resounding success, and enjoyed countless subsequent editions (though all before around 1860 are very rare). Baedeker's first *Handbook* in English did not appear for another 21 years; nevertheless, he could see a lucrative business opportunity and 'takes this opportunity of informing the English tourists in the Rhine-provinces, that he is at all times ready to afford any information to those travellers, who do him the honour to visit his establishment' (p. vi). The second edition would

appear to be largely a reprint of the first, but with the Dutch questions in three other languages rather than two.

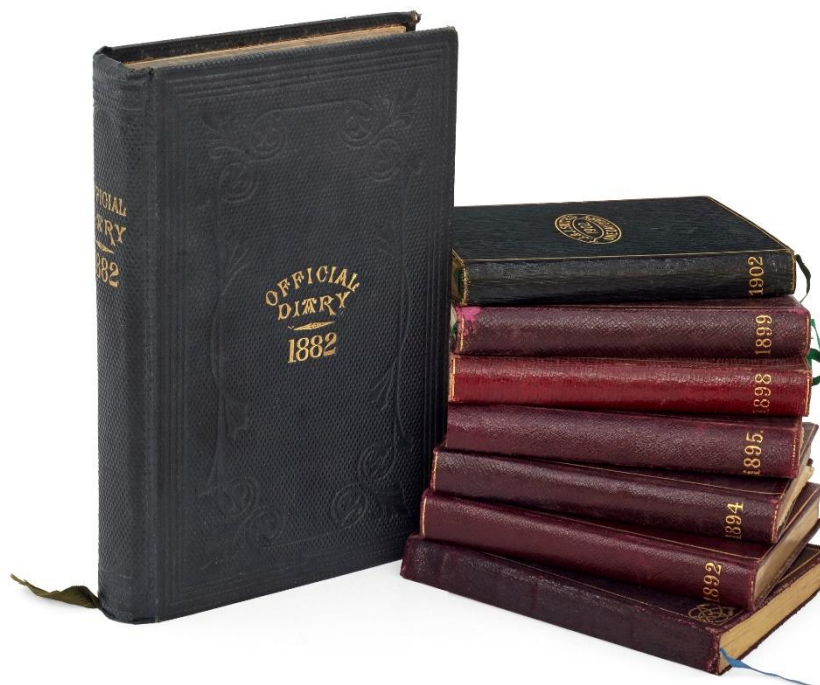
Hinrichsen S9 (all editions). **Library Hub and OCLC record copies at the National Trust; Newberry Library; and Staatsbibliothek Berlin only.**

‘WHAT IS THERE LIKE TRAVELLING?’

6. BECKETT, Ernest William, 2nd Baron Grimthorpe. Manuscript diaries descriptive of a voyage around the world. 1882, 1892, 1894-96, 1898, 1899, 1902.

Eight printed diaries (T.J. & J. Smith's), one vol. 8vo and 7 matching vols 12mo, with manuscript entries throughout in ink and purple crayon in a largely legible hand, later pencil editorial annotations; a few blotting sheets laid in; the 8vo vol. bound in diced green cloth, boards and spine blind stamped and gilt, the 12mo vols in maroon and green limp roan, spines and covers gilt; a few slightly scuffed, but all in very good condition.

£1750



An intriguing set of travel diaries kept by Ernest Bennett (1856-1917), banker, Conservative politician, dilettante and philanderer, lover of Alice Keppel (long-time mistress of Edward VII) and rumoured father of Violet Trefusis. Schooled at Eton, Beckett briefly attended Trinity College, Cambridge, but left during his first year in order to travel.

The first diary, for 1882, records the youthful Bennett's travels to Cannes (where he drinks), Monte Carlo (where he gambles) and San Remo, via Paris and Marseilles. He muses on his forthcoming marriage, gives a wonderful account of his ascent of Vesuvius, and falls in love with Naples: '[Neapolitan life] kills ambition and what a relief it is when ambition is dead. I know I am happy, and that shows how happy I must be ... Ah! what is there like travelling?'

The diaries resume, ten years later, when Beckett is a widowed father, and cover: Rome and Naples, almost every winter; Paris, regularly; a trip to Malta, where he meets the ornithologist Joseph Whitaker, then on to Tunis and Tangiers; frequent trips to Germany and Belgium; and in 1895 an extensive winter tour of India via the Suez Canal and Aden, including Bombay, Lahore, Karachi and Delhi, where the diary for 1896 (printed in Calcutta) must have been purchased. This turns into a

round-the-world voyage: after Jaipur, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares and Darjeeling, Beckett joins the *Palitana* at Calcutta and crosses the Bay of Bengal to stop at Mandalay, Rangoon (where he dines and plays poker with Felix Beato and shops at his curios dealership), Penang and Singapore, here to see the Botanical Gardens; from Singapore he steams to Hong Kong and then to Japan, visiting Nagasaki, Kobe, Kyoto, Tokyo and Yokohama; and across the Pacific to Honolulu, where Beckett enjoys 'an interview with Queen Liliuokalani'; he then lands at San Francisco and travels overland by train to Chicago, the Niagara Falls and finally to New York. In 1902 Beckett repeats portions of this voyage, but with some divergence, returning to Hong Kong and Singapore, where he stays at the Raffles Hotel, but also visiting Jakarta, Macau, Colombo and Batavia and the Borobudur Temple. Throughout, Beckett shows great interest in his fellow travellers, as well as in food, sightseeing, and souvenirs.

The diaries for 1896, 1898 and 1899 include several mentions of the society hostess Alice Keppel (1868-1947), whose dalliance with Beckett was almost a trial run for her much longer affair with Edward VII, which lasted until the king's death in 1910.



7. BOUGAULT, Alexandre. Camel caravan, Col de Sfa, Algeria. [Algeria, early 1900s].

Sepia-toned panoramic gelatin silver print on matt paper, 23 x 58.5 cm, embossed blindstamp 'Bougault editeur' to lower right corner on recto, title in pencil 'Caravan au col de Sfa' and ink stamp 'A. Bougault Toulon s/mer' on verso; minor edge fading, two small tears and crease at bottom left edge; in modern archival mount (40.5 x 76 cm). **£600 + VAT**

A very attractive panorama of a camel caravan at the Col de Sfa in Algeria, produced by the Toulon-based photographer Alexandre Bougault (1851-1911).

'Bougault used his advantageous location on the French coast for himself or operatives to pursue photographic activities in nearby North Africa where he produced many views of native life ... Bougault's work often bears an uncanny resemblance to the photographs of both Émile Fréchon and Rudolf Lehnert. In particular, the romantic Bougault panoramas containing ... wonderful effects of light and shade are very similar to those of Lehnert ... the three were all purveyors of a popular style of 20th century romantic Orientalism' (K. Jacobson, *Odaliques & Arabesques*, p. 218).

EMBASSY TO MEHMED IV

8. BURBURY, John. A Relation of a Journey of the Right Honourable my Lord Henry Howard, from London to Vienna, and thence to Constantinople; in the Company of his excellency Count Lesley, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece ... *London, printed for T. Collins, I. Ford, and S. Hickman, 1671.*

12mo, pp. [8], 225, [25, advertisements], wanting the blanks A1, A6 and M6; edge of title-page browned, else a very good, crisp copy, in contemporary calf, some restoration to spine, modern label, new pastedowns; contemporary ownership inscription and shelfmarks of the antiquary Daniel Fleming; booklabels of G. J. Arvanitidis and Henry Blackmer II. **£5750**

First and only edition of this account of a special embassy to the court of Sultan Mehmed IV, undertaken in 1664-5 by Walter Leslie, the Scottish-born Ambassador Extraordinary of the Holy Roman Empire. In his party was Henry Howard, later sixth Duke of Norfolk, along with the author John Burbury, who was Howard's secretary, and Henry's brother Edward.

Burbury is a lively narrator, with an eye for social commentary and incidental detail. There is much on the Ottoman possessions in Europe, from Buda (in ruins, the great library 'being almost consum'd by Moths, Dust and Rats') down the Danube to Novi Sad and Belgrade, and then overland to Sofia, Adrianople (where they met with the Grand Vizier and exchanged feasts and gifts) and Constantinople. In general Burbury is rather dismissive of his Turkish hosts, and while 'The Janizaries lookt like stout fellows' and had excellent muskets, the horses are loose-necked, the houses mean, their discipline lax and punishments harsh, and their music 'the worst in the World ... like *Tom a Bedlam*, only a little sweetened with a Portugal like *Mimikry*'. 'But I cannot omit the cleanliness of the Turks, who as they had occasion to urine ... afterwards wash'd their Hands, as they do still before and after their eating'.

Howard had been schooled on the Continent during the Commonwealth, becoming de facto head of a royalist, Catholic family at the age of 14. He returned to England after the Restoration, inheriting his grandfather's great library and collection of art, including the Arundel marbles, which John Evelyn persuaded him to give to Oxford University. 'Evelyn thought Howard had great abilities and a smooth tongue, but little judgement ... Like his grandfather, he travelled widely, visiting Vienna and Constantinople in 1665, and going at some point to India' (*ODNB*). He played only a minor role in the present embassy, though he was later dispatched to Morocco in a similar capacity.

Atabey 165; Blackmer 236 (this copy); Wing B 5611.

ENCOURAGING INDIAN EDUCATION

9. [CALCUTTA SCHOOL-BOOK SOCIETY.] Report of the provisional committee of the Calcutta School-Book Society, printed for the information of the subscribers, by order of the general meeting, held in the Town Hall, on July 1st, 1817. *Calcutta, printed by Philip Pereira, at the Hindoostanee Press, 1817.*

8vo, pp. vi, 11, [1 blank], 48, with errata slip bound in after title leaf; light damp stain to upper margins, a little spotting, the last leaf (larger than the rest) with lower and outer margins folded in; very good in recent half calf over cloth boards, green morocco lettering-piece to spine; head of upper cover sunned; manuscript additions to last leaf listing 10 additional subscribers from Lucknow and Murshidabad. **£2000**

Rare first edition, with manuscript additions to the subscribers list, of the first report of the newly-founded Calcutta School-Book Society, one of the earliest and most influential of such societies which

sprung up across India under government patronage. By 1821 it had issued over 125,000 copies of educational books and pamphlets.

The image shows an open historical ledger. The left page contains a table with columns for 'Dept.' and 'Don. Sub.' (Donor's Subscription). The right page contains a table with columns for 'Don. Sub.' and 'Liberator'. The ledger is filled with handwritten entries and numbers. The right page also features a list of names and amounts, with handwritten notes in the margin.

The *Report* opens with the rules of the Society, stating its object as 'the preparation, publication, and cheap or gratuitous supply of works useful in schools and seminaries of learning'. The text that follows acknowledges that promoting 'education in so many languages' was an undertaking of 'no common magnitude', and discusses the provision of schoolbooks in – in order of priority – Bengali, Hindustani, Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit, and the teaching of English and supply of English books. Many prominent names appear on the list of committee members: Sir Edward East, chief justice of Calcutta; the orientalist and missionary William Carey; the Persian scholar John Herbert Harington; Sir William Hay Macnaghten (murdered in Kabul in 1841); the botanist Nathaniel Wallich; and the native linguists and scholars Mrityunjay Bialankar, Tarini Charan Mitra, Radhakant Deb, and Ram Komal Sen.

The lengthy appendix – arranged by language department – details progress already made (e.g. in cutting types and printing books) and gives suggestions both for teaching and for teaching materials. The 'Bengalee department' section discusses requirements for teaching arithmetic, writing, reading, pronunciation, orthography, and vocabulary, while the Arabic section gives a list of books by subject and an estimate of printing expenses.

The list of subscribers and donors to the Society details the sums given by each, beginning with Warren Hastings and including Mountstuart Elphinstone (governor of Bombay), 'Serampore missionaries', and numerous Indian benefactors. The text ends with a list of books presented to the Society.

OCLC shows only 2 copies, at Aberdeen University and the Royal Danish Library.

INSCRIBED BY THE FUTURE KING OF ITALY

10. CASTELLANE, Boniface de, *maréchal*. Campagnes d'Afrique 1835-1848. Paris, Plon, 1898.

8vo, pp. [vi], 563, [1], with folding facsimile of a letter in Arabic from Abd-el-Kader to Castellane as frontispiece; some light foxing, but a very good copy in the original printed light blue wrapper; inscribed by Vittorio Emanuele III on title ('VE di Savoia – 1898'), with crowned monogram ownership stamp 'VE' to title and shelfmark label of the royal library to spine. **£350**

First edition of a first-hand account of the French conquest of Algeria through the letters addressed to marshal de Castellane by some of the protagonists of the campaign, such as Bugeaud, Clauzel, Valée, Canrobert, Forey, Bosquet, Changarnier, de Lamoricière, Le Flo, de Négrier, de Wimpffen and Cler.

11. [CHRISTIANO JUNIOR, José ?] Central or South American village scene. 1870s.

Albumen print, 22.8 x 28.3 cm, with image size 20 x 26 cm, arched top corners, mounted on original thick card 27.3 x 33.5 cm; presented in archival mount. **£450 + VAT**



A dynamic village scene, photographed with the technical skills of a professional photographer, but a far cry from the usual commercial views taken by studios.

A possible candidate for the photographer would be the Portuguese José Christiano Júnior (1832-1902), who arrived in Brazil in 1855, working in the northeast (in Maceio) in the early 1860s. He subsequently went to Rio de Janeiro in 1863 (as a partner in various photographic studios), then to Mercedes, Uruguay, and then to Buenos Aires in 1867.

TURKISH GRAMMAR WITH DIALOGUES AND FABLES

12. COMIDAS DE CARBOGNANO, Cosimo. Primi principi della gramatica Turca ad uso dei missionari apostolici di Costantinopoli ... Rome, stamperia della Sac. Congr. di Prop. Fide, 1794.

4to, pp. 12, 730; title in red and black with woodcut device, text in Roman and Arabic script, tail-pieces; a little light foxing; very good in near contemporary half vellum over marbled boards; some wear to corners and edges, abrasions to boards; small ink stamp to half-title and title. **£1500**

The first complete Ottoman Turkish grammar published in Italian, compiled by the Catholic Armenian dragoman Cosimo Comidas de Carbognano (translator to Count de Ludolf, minister of the Two Sicilies to the Ottoman Porte in the late 18th century) and issued by the Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide. This grammar was written for the use of Franciscan missionaries in Istanbul, who sought to convert the Greek, Armenian, and Jewish residents of the city, as imperial edict banned them from proselytising Muslims.

Following the grammar come five charming dialogues presented in three columns (Turkish in Arabic script, Turkish in transliteration, and Italian). These comprise lively conversations between a husband and wife (including an argument over earrings); a father and son (the former advising the latter to be a good Catholic); a student and a teacher (who discuss an armillary sphere); two travelers (who discuss their journeys); and two friends (lamenting that only money is held in esteem). The work ends with Turkish translations of several short Latin fables 'raccolte da Marquardo Guido'. Atabey 266.

te, e caricato: e allora significa repetizione, come *بن بو* *sen bu lleremi ban-à ejle*, fa a me questo piacere, si a me, e non agli altri: *بن سى سورم* *ben senü severim*, io amo te, si amo te, e non gli altri.

Il Preterito dell' Infinito quando è posto cogli Affissi di possessione, e colla Preposizione *ایلہ* *ile*, *ila*, *yla*, si pronunzia colla penultima breve *ایلہ طاندم* *ilê tanydyim*. Lo stesso però non dee dirsi del Participio passato in *دیکم* *dijim*, *dijüm*, *ديغم* *dighym*, o *dughum*, ancorche nella voce non sia affatto differente dal Preterito dell' Infinito.

Quando le voci Arabe terminano in consonante raddoppiata, e si accoppiano col verbo *ایتهك* *etnell*, allora per rilevarle si ascrive nella pronunzia una di quelle consonanti alla prima sillaba del Verbo *ایتهك* *etnell*, come *زنايتنم* *zun-netdim*, mi son immaginato; *زنايتنم* *zedetdim*, ho reso. Così ancora quando succede all' Infinito, o ai Nomi terminati in *ق*, o *ك* una parola, che cominci per vocale, si cambia per miglior suono il *ق* in *gh*, e il *ك* in *j*, come *sevinêj istêrim*, *acmâgh istêrim*, *kajjygh içiün*, *ilürêj içiün*; eccetto però le monosillabe.

DIA-

DIALOGHI

familiari in Turco, e in Italiano composti dall' Autore per uso degli studenti della Lingua Turca.

اولكى مکالمه	Evvellî mîlâleme	DIALOGO I.
قوي ايله قوجيه	kary ila kojîâ	Tra il marito,
اراسندادر	arasyndadyr.	e la moglie.
بوگون اوه كسه	bu gün evê kîmse	Oggi è venuto nes-
كلوب بى ارادهي	kelip benî arady-	suno in casa per
بلى سى داييك	bêlî senî dajymyn-	cercarmi?
اوغلى ارادى	oghlu arady.	Si Signore, il
		mio nipote vi ha
		cercato.
دخى برغري	dahâ bir ghâjry	Non è venuto
كهمه كلمديي	kîmse kîlmedimî?	nessun altro?
خير بن غيري	chair, ben ghâjry	Non Sig., io non
كهمه كورمدم	kîmse kôrmedim.	ho veduto altro.
طوغروسنى	doghrusunî sôj-	Volete, che vi dica
سويليمى ادملر	sejümî? adamlâr	la verità? Gli uomini
شمدي باشقه	şimdi başkâ olmuş-	presentemente si
اولشلىر سور	lar: sôz	sono scambiati: pro-
	N n n n	met-

[12]



[13]

13. [COSTUMES.] Watercolours of Ottoman costumes. [c. 1860s-80s?]

Manuscript on paper, folio (32 x 24.5 cm), ff. [41], each leaf with costume drawing in watercolour to recto; two leaves with closed tears to margins (neatly repaired to verso), occasional light spotting, a few marks, a little creasing; overall very good in contemporary quarter green cloth over marbled boards, yellow endpapers; some wear to spine ends, corners and edges. **£975**

An appealing album of brightly-painted naive drawings of Turkish costumes, presumably produced as a souvenir for a visitor to the region. Of the 41 images, 13 are of women and 28 of men. The paintings of female costume include several dancers with finger cymbals, two ladies with fly-whisks, a woman carrying a bundle of wood on her head, and a dark-skinned street seller with a tray of cups of coffee. The portraits of male costume variously depict soldiers (with rifles or swords), musicians (with oud and spike fiddle), turbaned figures smoking long pipes, water bottle carriers, coffee sellers, and purveyors of street food.

EARLY DAYS OF SINGAPORE'S FREE TRADE



14. CRAWFURD, John. *Journal of an embassy from the Governor-General of India to the courts of Siam and Cochin China, exhibiting a view of the actual state of those kingdoms.* London, Samuel Bentley for Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1830.

2 vols, 8vo, pp. viii, 475, [1 blank]; v, [1 blank], 38, [2, 'Explanation of the vowels of the Siamese alphabet'], 39-459, [1 blank]; folding aquatint panorama as frontispiece to vol. I, large folding map, 18 aquatint plates (7 folding), 11 woodcut illustrations, and folding letterpress table of vocabulary; occasional spotting, a little offsetting from plates, adhesive tape repair to hinge of folding map verso; a very good set in contemporary pebble-grained black morocco, boards blocked in blind and gilt, spines richly gilt in compartments over false raised bands, lettered directly in gilt, board-edges and turn-ins roll-tooled in blind, all edges gilt, blue ribbon page-markers (one detached); lightly rubbed in places, corners bumped. **£4500**

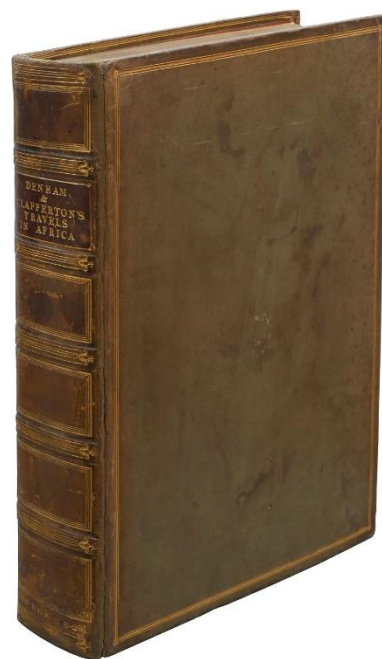
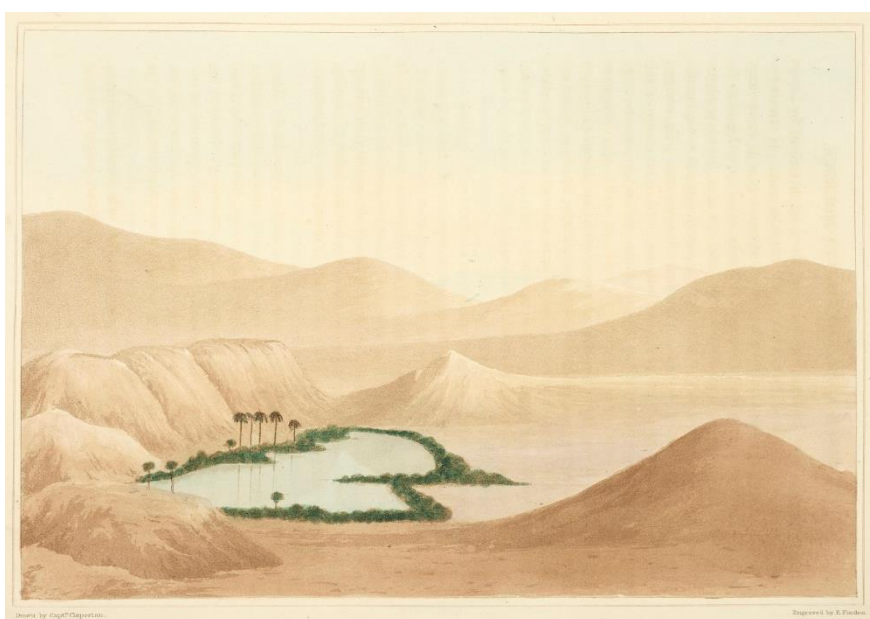
Second edition of Crawford's account of his mission to Thailand and Vietnam in 1821-22. Sent as a diplomatic envoy by the Governor General of India, Lord Hastings, to seek a liberal trade agreement, John Crawford (1783-1868) devotes the first volume to the narrative of his voyage and the second to descriptions of the region, including a chapter on Singapore, where he succeeded Sir Stamford Raffles as Resident in 1823. Though his initial mission to the courts of Thailand and Vietnam achieved little, his brief residency of Singapore (1823-1826) proved prosperous as a result of his free-trading policies, cutting costs and restricting taxation, and he negotiated the cession of the island to the East India Company in 1824. Even after his retirement to Britain, Crawford lobbied against the monopolies of the Company on behalf of Singapore merchants, who in gratitude commissioned his portrait for the Singapore town hall and dedicated a window in the new St Andrew's Church, in recognition of the

Resident 'whose sound principles of administration during the infancy of the Settlements formed a basis for that uninterrupted prosperity which the Colony thus gratefully records' (*Straits Times*, 3 March 1857, quoted in *ODNB*).

The present work was published on Crawford's return to England in 1828, this second edition appearing in octavo two years later. The text is profusely illustrated, with a panoramic view of Singapore after Captain Robert Elliot (d. 1849) and two scenes 'drawn by a Chinese'.

Provenance: likely by descent to Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Baskerville Jervis Crawford (1880-1947, ink ownership inscriptions to front pastedowns); Wolfgang A. Herz (1929-2007, bookplate to pastedown vol. I).

'ONE OF THE CLASSICS OF ITS GENRE': PRESENTATION COPY



15. DENHAM, Dixon, and Hugh CLAPPERTON. Narrative of travels and discoveries in northern and central Africa, in the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, by Major Denham, Captain Clapperton, and the late Doctor Oudney, extending across the great desert to the tenth degree of northern latitude, and from Kouka in Bournou, to Sackatoo, the capital of the Fellatah Empire. With an appendix ... *London, John Murray, 1826.*

4to, pp. xlviii (*recte* lxviii), 335, [5], 269, [3]; with 1 large folding map, 37 engraved plates (1 coloured), 6 woodcut tail-piece vignettes, and some woodcut illustrations within the text; some offsetting from plates, light foxing to some plates, a little offsetting and creasing to map; overall a very handsome copy in a presentation binding of green calf, gilt fillet border to covers, spine in compartments ruled and lettered in gilt, red endpapers, all edges gilt; neatly rebacked with spine laid down, spine a little sunned, a few marks to covers; presentation inscription to title 'John G. Children Esqr FRS British Museum with the authors best wishes D. Denham'; Halstead Place Library book label to front pastedown; a very few pencil annotations.

£4500

First edition, one of only a handful of copies inscribed by Dixon Denham and specially bound for presentation. With attempts to trace the course of the Niger River from west Africa having ended in disaster, Denham (1786-1828), Hugh Clapperton (1788-1827), and Dr Walter Oudney (1790-1824) were dispatched on an expedition in 1822 to approach the river from Tripoli. A veteran of Waterloo and a friend of the Duke of Wellington, Denham was given command but treated his colleagues with such contempt that he soured relations between them from the start. After being delayed at Murzuq,

the party crossed the skeleton-littered Sahara and reached Kuka (Kukawa) in the kingdom of Bornu (later Nigeria) in February 1823. Here the party separated, with Clapperton and Oudney making for Kano and Denham investigating Lake Chad. Following Oudney's death, Denham and Clapperton undertook a terrible desert crossing back to Tripoli and reached England in June 1825. Although it failed to find the Niger, the expedition opened much of north central Africa to European knowledge.

'Denham, fêted in London as the hero of the expedition, and elected a fellow of the Royal Society, published his *Narrative* ... in which he suppressed as much as possible all mention of his companions, and took the credit for some of their discoveries. Written in a lively style, and embellished with engravings of his own sketches, it became one of the classics of its genre' (ODNB).

Provenance: presented by Denham to the chemist John George Children (1777-1852). Educated at Eton and Queens' College, Cambridge, Children was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1807 and became a friend and collaborator of Sir Humphry Davy. He later joined the department of natural history at the British Museum, and was the founding president of the Entomological Society. The few pencil annotations here to the zoological appendix are apparently by Children.

Howgego C33/D18.

DE NETHERLANDS

16. [DENSON, R.] A new Travellers Companion through de [sic] Netherlands containing, a brief Account of all what is worth to be taken Notice on by a Stranger. With occasional Remarks on the State of their Trade, Forces, Revenues and Manners. Together with Directions relating to the Manner and Expences of travelling from one place to another likewise the different Ways, to Antwerpe, Brussels, Paris, Francfort, Hanover, Aix la Chapelle, Spaw, &c. *The Hague, printed for Henry Scheurleer, F. Z. upon the Plain, 1754.*

12mo, pp. [4], iv, 231, [3], 233-348, [2]; the unnumbered leaf [L1] before page 233 is a divisional title-page, *Directions for Travellers shewing the different Routes into France and Germany. Printed for the Company of Booksellers in London*; an uncut copy in the original marbled wrappers, a little frayed, front cover coming loose, handwritten label. **£1200**

First edition. The author, intending to spend the rest of his days in the United Provinces and at a loss for want of an exact description of each town and a guide to show how to travel from one to another, took delight in seeking out this information and in writing these sheets for the use of his countrymen. Despite the curious (printer's) English of the title-page and throughout, the text is fluent and clearly written by a native speaker: R. Denson undoubtedly the R. Denson, musical engraver, recorded in a Newcastle imprint of engraved music, *Twelve Concertos in seven Parts* (1744) and a second music book, entirely engraved, entitled *The Maid is blest*, published in the Hague in 1749 (BL only), with a list of subscribers.

The first three chapters are devoted to a description of the country and general information about trade, taxes, religion and learning, coinage, weights and measures, and the like. Chapter IV describes the French and Austrian Netherlands (what is now Belgium). Chapters V-XI describe major towns, while the second part, *Directions for Travellers*, sets out itineraries with descriptions of other towns along the way, including routes through Germany. There are details of inns and public buildings, including Het Loo, 'The Wood, and the Prince of Orange's Palace ... one of the greatest Ornaments of the Hague'. A surprising number of inns and hostleries cater to the English and have English names. One chapter details the times and costs of post wagons and boats, another the time the post arrives and goes out from the principal towns. Among the booksellers of the Hague 'is one whose name is *Scheurleer*, he keeps a publick Library of all sorts of books in various languages, where any one that

Like's to read may have what book he pleases, Either to buy, or to have it lent at a civil price, he speaks the French and English very well and seem's to take a delight in being usefull to a stranger'.

ESTC finds copies at BL, Cambridge, Wellcome; Newberry, Library of Congress, Yale; McMaster and Canterbury University (New Zealand). It was reissued with a London imprint in 1756 (Ripley Castle and Huntington only).

GUIDE TO FAMOUS GROTTO

17. EDELES, Emanuel. Description of the grotto at Adelsberg in Carniola, with a topographic diagram and the regulations as well as the tariff for the use of visitors, translated from the German, with additional scientific explanations ... *Trieste, printed by the Austrian Lloyd's, 1869.*

8vo, pp. 44, with folding lithographed plate ('Diagram of all the ramifications of the grotto at Adelsberg'); a little light foxing and creasing; very good in original yellow printed wrappers; stain to upper cover, some short tears and creases; contemporary signature to title. £275

Rare first edition in English of this description of the extraordinary Postojna Cave in southwestern Slovenia, the second-longest cave system in the country and a popular tourist destination since the early 19th century. Following a brief history of Postojna (known in German as Adelsberg), the author details the regulations for visitors to the cave (including the prohibition against 'striking off stalactite or stones') and the tariffs comprising admission, guides and illumination, before describing its wonders, including the 'ball-room or hall of tournaments' and 'the Calvary'.

The author describes himself as 'sworn interpreter for modern languages to the imperial court of appeals, and proprietor of a commercial educational model establishment at Trieste'.

No copies traced in the UK or US; OCLC finds only 3 copies (in Slovenia and Italy).

SATIRE ON 'CIVILISING' BRITANNIA



18. [FIJI.] Fiji before civilization, Dawn of civilization, Advance of civilization, Glorious result of civilization. [*?London, Crystal Palace machinery department, c. 1880?*]

Cotton handkerchief, 59 x 59 cm, with illustrated border printed in black and red; creases from folding, a little light staining; very good. £250

A striking satirical take on the introduction of western 'civilisation' into Fiji, which became a British colony in October 1874. The illustrated border, with a Union Jack at each corner, comprises four scenes: 'Fiji before civilisation', showing a cannibalistic giant snatching up and devouring men and women; 'Dawn of civilisation', depicting two Britannias distributing western clothing and

paraphernalia to natives (with a vignette of a naked child sat on a top hat reading a picture book); 'Advance of civilisation', with Fijians trying on these clothes; and 'Glorious result of civilisation', showing Fijians in western dress, with poor children pickpocketing and selling matches, a man with a sandwich board advertising 'Gentlemen's ready made clothes Moses' (presumably Moses Moss of Moss Bros, founded in 1851), and amorous couples out walking with their pets (one lady wearing a kilt and sporran).

Such novelty handkerchiefs were printed at the Crystal Palace, following its relocation to South London in 1854, as souvenirs for visitors.

19. FIRISHTA, Muhammad Qasim Hindu Shah; John BRIGGS, *translator*. History of the rise of the Mahomedan power in India, till the year A.D. 1612. Translated from the original Persian ... *London, Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1829.*

4 vols, 8vo, pp. lxxxi, [1], 607; xi, [1], 568; xvi, 532; xxii, 644, [2 errata]; with numerous folding genealogies throughout; a little spotting to titles; a very good, crisp and clean copy in recent maroon cloth, lettering-pieces to spines, gilt edges; occasional embossed blind stamps of Westminster School, ink stamp of A.J. Combridge booksellers of Bombay at foot of vol. 1 title. **£700**

First edition, scarce on the market, of the best and most complete English translation of this work on the history of India by the Persian court historian Firishta (1560-1620) by the East India Company army officer and Persian scholar John Briggs (1785-1875). The work gives a detailed account of the kings of Lahore, of Delhi, of the Deccan, of Gujarat, of Malwa, of Khandesh, of Bengal and Bihar, of Multan, of Sind, and of Kashmir, ending with a chapter on Malabar and India in general.

FROM AN ALPINIST'S LIBRARY

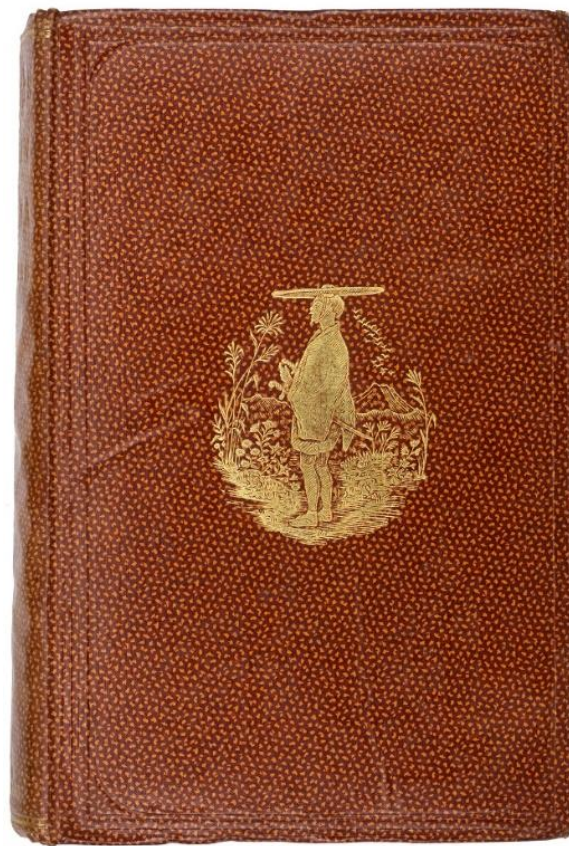
20. FORBES, James David. Travels through the Alps ... New edition revised and annotated by W.A.B. Coolidge ... With portrait, new maps, and many illustrations and diagrams. *London, Adam and Charles Black, 1900.*

8vo, pp. xxxviii, [2], 572; with portrait frontispiece, 6 folding maps (2 in pocket at end), and numerous topographical sketches and illustrations within text; small abrasion to last page; a very good, uncut and partly unopened copy in publisher's green cloth, spine and upper cover lettered in gilt, top edge gilt, green endpapers; extremities very slightly worn; inscription 'Guido Rey 1901' in red pencil at head of half-title, short pencil note in Italian loosely inserted facing p. 322, a few marginal pencil marks. **£450**

A handsome edition of four of Forbes's chief writings relating to his Alpine travels, **from the library of Guido Rey (1861-1935), the distinguished Italian Alpinist, writer and photographer.**

Physicist, geologist and mountaineer, Forbes (1809-68) was professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh University and published important works on the polarization of heat and on glaciers. 'His reputation as a mountain man is commemorated in the naming of the Aiguille Forbes and the Forbes Arête in the Alps and of Mount Forbes in both Canada and New Zealand' (ODNB). This edition collects Forbes's *Travels through the Alps of Savoy and other parts of the Pennine chain*; *Journals of Excursions in the High Alps of Dauphiné, Berne, and Savoy*; *Pedestrianism in Switzerland*; and *Topography of the Chain of Mont Blanc*.

Nephew of Quintino Sella (founder of the Club Alpino Italiano), Guido Rey is particularly noted for his ascents of the Matterhorn and Mont Blanc. His published works include *Il monte Cervino* (1904) and *Alpinismo acrobatico* (1914).



[21]

NIEUW STOOMBOOT-SPEL.



REGLEMENT VOOR HET NIEUWE STOOMBOOT-SPEL.

Dit spel wordt gespeeld met 2 dobbelsteenen. Men bedingt vooraf hoeveel men in de Boot zetten wil, en die de laagste ogen werpt speelt eerst, en zoo met de aan om.
De eerste goet zet altijd één in de Boot. De twee vierde goet, komt in het Logement, zet 4 in, en laat zijn boot twee maal voorbij gaan, ten den een pijl optrekken, en een
verremlingje gelyken en moet het onderstaande lyfzet met al de figuren twee maal van hinnen opgeven. Die twee derde goet, bezet met 6, van het Gindichap die voorkeuren.
Die aan de hooftkant door twee vijen te gooien, trekt 8 uit de Stoomboot. Die twee tweede goet, trekt aan de hel, en trekt 4 uit de gat. Die een van die nummer goet die op den
rood staat, aver een op zoo zij bijstaan, en zoo er een nummer komt in dan trekt men het er af, en goet nog een, (men laat veel op, dat dit goet twee maanden opnam, en
rijt.) Die twee eerste goet, win het spel met al wat in de Boot en op de overige nummer staat en dan begint het spel weder een yeren af aan, zoo als bepaald is.

A. Arcus.	H. Hond.	O. Oor.	U. Uil.
B. Bok.	I. Iukkoek.	P. Peer.	V. Van.
C. Citroen.	J. Jufvrouw.	Q. Quispelhou.	W. Wereld.
D. Dier.	K. Koolje.	R. Raap.	X. Xompleur.
E. Eend.	L. Lamp.	S. Schuit.	Y. Yastode.
F. Flesch.	M. Muis.	T. Taafel.	Z. Zwaan.
G. Gans.	N. Noot.		

Te Rotterdam bij J. B. ULRICH.

[22]

21. FORTUNE, Robert. Yedo and Peking. A narrative of a journey to the capitals of Japan and China. With notices of the natural productions, agriculture, horticulture, and trade of those countries, and other things met with by the way ... *London, John Murray, 1863.*

8vo, pp. xv, [1], 395, [1 blank], 32 (publisher's advertisements, dated January 1863); with a folding frontispiece (a panoramic view of Yokohama), a folding map of Japan and North China, 8 wood-engraved plates, and 12 further illustrations within text; some foxing and creasing to frontispiece and map, and some fraying to edge of frontispiece, occasional marks; good in original brown speckled cloth, gilt-stamped vignette to upper cover, gilt-lettered spine, red endpapers; some wear to extremities, spine slightly faded; armorial bookplate of Edmund Giles Loder. **£600**

First edition. Fortune travelled to Japan in the summer of 1860 to acquire botanical specimens for the firm of Standish & Noble in Bagshot. His previous plant-hunting journeys had been undertaken on behalf of the Royal Horticultural Society whilst he was in the service of the East India Company. Once Fortune's work in Japan had been completed, and the war with China at an end, he was able to visit several Chinese ports and the mountains beyond Peking, where he obtained more specimens.

'Fortune himself was delighted with his Japanese discoveries. "Never at any one time," he wrote, "had I met with so many fine plants" – and all likely to be hardy in Britain. His first consignment arrived in such good condition that Standish was able to exhibit some of the plants at the Horticultural Society only three days later, looking "as if they had been luxuriating in the pure air of Bagshot all their lives" ... He considered his greatest prize to be the male form of *Aucuba japonica*, hitherto known in England in its female form only, and therefore incapable of bearing fruit. "Only fancy all the Aucubas which decorate the windows and squares of our smoky towns covered during winter and spring with a profusion of red berries!" he wrote; "Such a result would be worth a journey all the way from England to Japan"' (Coats, *The quest for plants* pp. 74-5).

Cordier, *Japonica* 566, *Sinica* 2116; Stafleu 1832.

GAME INSPIRED BY STEAMBOAT TRAVEL

22. [GAME.] Nieuw stoomboot-spel. *Rotterdam, J.B. Ulrich, [c. 1830s?].*

1 sheet, 54 x 45.5 cm, with woodcut game board (signed D.V. Lubeek) and printed text below; light creases; very good. **£750**

Scarce and intriguing educational dice game inspired by the recent introduction of steamboat travel to the Netherlands. The five central images show a steamboat, a bell being rung, a porter with a barrow, an inn ('logement'), and the island village of IJsselmonde (now part of Rotterdam). The surrounding frame comprises the letters of the alphabet with corresponding images (A for arend, B for bril etc.), and the numbers I to XII, with the rules of the game printed in letterpress below. Played with two dice, with the ship acting as a pot, the game was won by rolling a double six.

The first commercially successful steamboat was the *North River Steamboat*, or *Clermont*, built in 1807, which operated on the Hudson River, and by 1819 the *SS Savannah* had become the first steamship to cross the Atlantic. In 1823 the Nederlandsche Stoomboot-Maatschappij was established with the aim of opening a service between Rotterdam and Antwerp, and by 1826 the Amsterdamsche Stoomboot-Maatschappij had opened a service to Zaandam. By 1855 there were 20 steamboats operating in the Netherlands.

Buijnsters and Buijnsters-Smets, *Papertoys*, p. 273. **No copies traced on OCLC or KVK.**

SKIING AND MOTORING



23. [GERMANY and AUSTRIA.] Illustrated journal of travels in Germany and Austria between January and October 1923. [*Germany, 1923*].

Manuscript and typescript on paper, in German, 4to (21.5 x 17.5 cm), pp. [71] (31 pages of manuscript and 40 pages of typescript); manuscript neatly written in dark blue ink in Kurrent script, typescript in blue ink; illustrated with 98 small black and white photographs and 21 postcards; very well preserved in contemporary half brown cloth over marbled boards, 'Unsere Reisen 1923' in black ink to upper cover. **£500**

A charming record of the travels of a Leipzig-based family in Germany and Austria in 1923 with their family and friends. The start of the year sees them skiing in Saxony's Ore Mountains, the writer's account enriched with photographs of snowy landscapes and skiers.

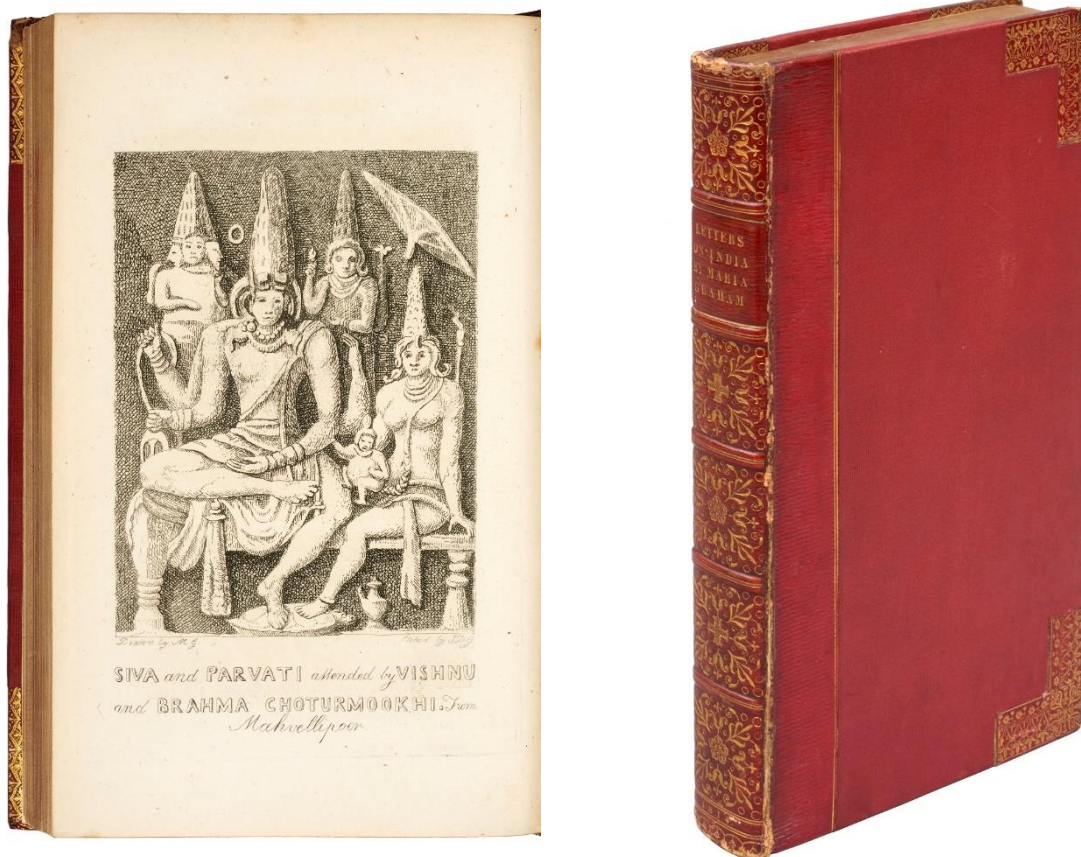
In May the author undertakes an impressive road trip with the Frenkel family in their new open-top Adler car. Their journey takes them from Leipzig to Regensburg to Munich, then on to the Bavarian lakes (including Chiemsee, Hintersee, and Königssee), and thence into Austria, where they visit, for example, Werfen, Bad Gastein, Zell am See, Kitzbühel, Innsbruck, and Seefeld. The lively account is illustrated with photographs of the stunning scenery *en route*, as well as with several snaps of the car and its passengers. Amid details of sights seen, places stayed in, meals taken, and money spent, are some hair-raising scrapes involving the car (including rolling backwards down a mountain), and wry comments, such as this one on Kitzbühel: 'Kitsbühel selbst schien uns nur eine Stadt für Ski-Idioten, die zwischen Konditorei und Flirt hin- und herpendelten, ohne die Brettln an die Füße zu bringen.'

WILLIAM BECKFORD'S COPY: WITH CAUSTIC REMARKS

24. GRAHAM, Maria. Letters on India ... With etchings and a map. London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown; Edinburgh, A. Constable, 1814.

8vo, pp. viii, 382, [2]; with large engraved folding 'Map of the north of India' and 9 etched plates after drawings by the author; some foxing to folding map and a little to plates, light offsetting from plates; very good; bound for Beckford in half red morocco over red cloth boards by Charles Lewis, spine in compartments lettered and richly

decorated in gilt with cinquefoils and crosses, corners richly gilt, edges gilt, recent marbled endpapers; upper joint slightly split, some wear to corners and spine ends; pencil notes to front free endpaper by William Beckford, cutting from sale catalogue tipped in (Hamilton Palace, II, lot 328, 1882). **£3250**



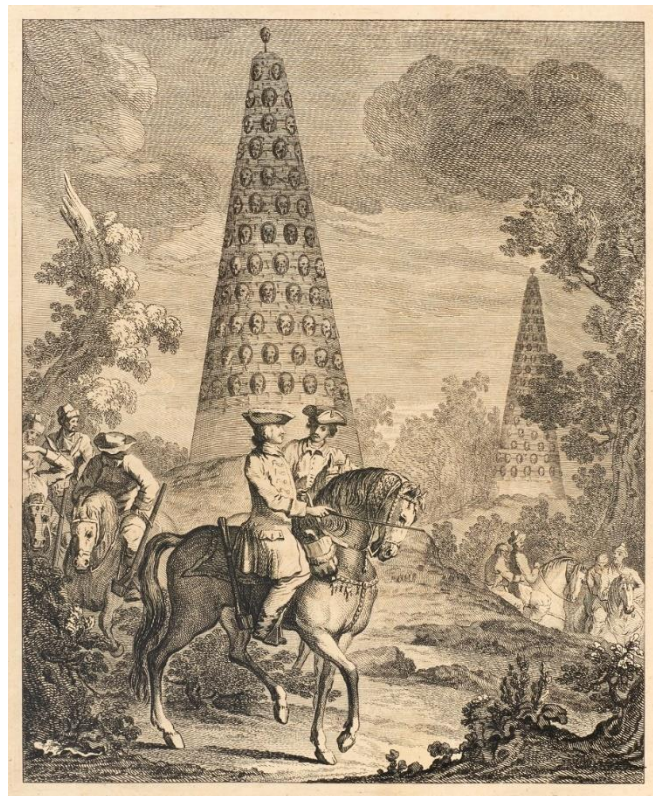
First edition, from the library of the novelist and art collector William Beckford (1760-1844). Beckford's pencil notes to the front free endpaper include his harsh assessment: 'Maria Graham unfortunately so totally unacquainted with any oriental language that she is obliged to stop the moment the English guides fail – this is candid & does Maria credit – but the suppression of this dull work – a mere compilation verbatim et liberatim in many places as she herself confesses, would have done her still more.'

Pace Beckford, Maria Graham (1785-1842) was 'one of the most significant travel writers of the early nineteenth century' (ODNB). Her travels in India between 1809 and 1811 fostered a keen interest in Indian culture, religion, and antiquities, and led to the publication of her *Journal of a residence in India* (1812) and of this sequel. In both works 'she became a popular exponent of the scholarly work of orientalists such as Sir William Jones, explaining and celebrating Hindu culture and achievements and attempting to put them within the context of the ancient world and European culture ... Although not uncritical of the Indian way of life, she was appreciative and open-minded: an approach which was to become increasingly less apparent as evangelicalism and utilitarianism impacted on attitudes to India in the 1830s and 1840s' (*ibid.*). Despite his criticisms here, Beckford had four other works by Graham in his library.

Robinson, *Wayward women*, p. 44.

25. HANWAY, Jonas. An historical account of the British trade over the Caspian Sea, with a journal of travels from London through Russia into Persia, and back again through Russia, Germany and Holland, to which are added, the revolutions of Persia during the present century, with the particular history of the great usurper Nadir Kouli ... *London, Dodsley, Nourse, Millar, Vaillant, & Patterson, Waugh, and Willock, 1753.*

4 vols in 3, 4to, with 4 frontispieces, 15 plates, and 9 folding maps; half-titles to vols III and IV (all called for), vols III and IV titled *The Revolutions of Persia*; very occasional light spotting, a few short tears to joints of maps; a very good set in contemporary British speckled calf, spines gilt in compartments with gilt red and green morocco lettering-pieces, board-edges roll-tooled in gilt, edges speckled red; lightly rubbed with a few small scuffs, end-caps a little chipped with short splits to joints; 1780s armorial bookplate of Arthur and Elizabeth Holdsworth, Widdicombe [Widicombe] to upper pastedowns, engraved by Coventry after Baines. **£1400**

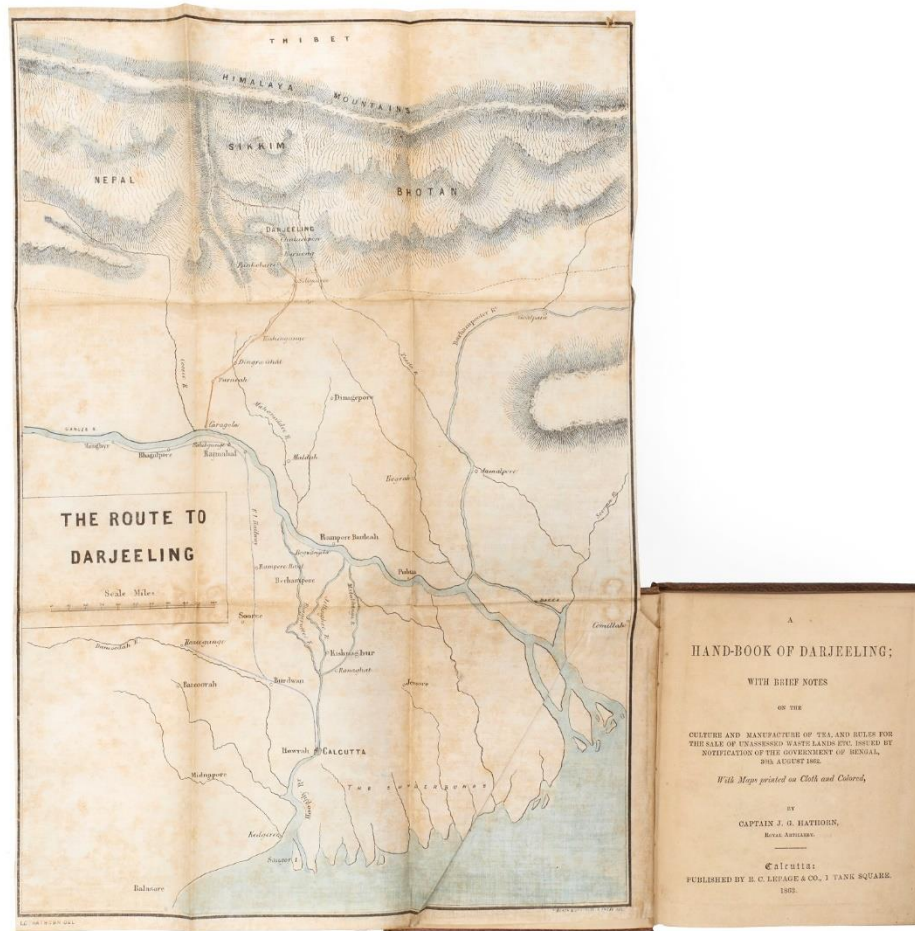


First edition of Hanway's narrative of his trade mission to Russia, Persia, and the Caspian Sea. Having joined the Russia Company in 1743, Jonas Hanway (1712-1786) sailed for Riga in April that year, before travelling on to St Petersburg, Moscow, and Astrakhan in an attempt to re-establish the fragile trade route to Persia via the Caspian Sea. His mission proved unsuccessful: he was robbed by Khyars and later concluded 'that the trade held no great promise, for Persia was too poor and Russia was wholly disinclined to see the expansion of Persian power on its southern frontier' (*ODNB*). Published after his return to London in 1750, his *Account* is notable as one of the first European reports of the Caspian region, for its considerable information on the Russian court, where he spent several years, and the German cities visited on his return journey, and for its extensive contemporary history of Persia.

The present set bears a striking and unusual contemporary bookplate, with the names of both Arthur Holdsworth (c. 1757-1787) and his wife, Elizabeth *née* Holdsworth (c. 1760-1827). A prominent Devon merchant and ship-owner, Holdsworth served as Governor of Dartmouth Castle from 1777 until his death and as Member of Parliament for Dartmouth from 1780.

ESTC T93947; Goldsmiths' 8801; Kress 5268.

WITH A CHAPTER ON THE CULTIVATION OF TEA



26. HATHORN, James George. A hand-book of Darjeeling; with brief notes on the culture and manufacture of tea, and rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands etc. issued by notification of the government of Bengal, 30th August 1862. With maps printed on cloth and colored ... *Calcutta, R.C. Lepage & Co., 1863.*

16mo, pp. [6], 175, [1], [16, advertisements]; with 3 large folding engraved partly coloured maps on cloth ('The route to Darjeeling', 'The station of Darjeeling 1862', and 'The Hope Town Spur'); creasing to a few corners, a little foxing to maps; very good in original light brown pebbled cloth, covers stamped in blind, upper cover lettered in gilt 'Handbook of Darjeeling'; a little splitting to joints, neat repairs to spine ends, a little discolouring; some pencil notes to rear endpapers. **£2750**

Scarce first edition of this guide to Darjeeling by Hathorn (1826-1868), a Captain in the Bengal and then Royal Artillery. The wide-ranging contents cover, *inter alia*: the journey from Calcutta to Darjeeling; a geographical and political description of British Sikkim; a description of Darjeeling including its hotels, schools and shops, its climate and weather, its convalescent depot and mission, and its natural history; the settlement of Hope Town; the culture and manufacture of tea (pp. 118-135) and the experimental cultivation of the quinine plant; the hill tribes of Sikkim; and a charming month-by-month 'Gardener's calendar for Darjeeling'. While the table of contents calls for four maps (including one of British Sikkim), most of the few extant copies contain, like ours, only three.

OCLC shows only 1 copy in the UK (British Library), and 4 in the US (Brown, Harvard, NYPL, and University of Pennsylvania).

FROM THE LIBRARY OF VITTORIO EMANUELE III

27. HECQUARD, Charles. *La Turquie sous Abdul-Hamid II. Exposé fidèle de la gérance d'un Empire pendant un quart de Siècle. Bruxelles, Londres, Amsterdam, Paris and Geneva, Lambertin, Williams & Norgate, Nilsson & Lamm, A. Lemoigne, Georg & Cie, 1901.*

8vo, pp. xxi, 468; some foxing to the fore edge, otherwise a very good copy in the original printed wrapper, spine slightly sunned; with purple crowned monogram ownership stamp 'VE' of Vittorio Emanuele III to title and only as 'E' to front cover and on p. xxi; shelfmark label of the royal library to spine. **£250**

First edition. A social, political and military analysis of the Ottoman Empire in the first twenty-five years of the reign of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, a period characterised by modernisation of infrastructure and reform of bureaucracy, but essentially a period of decline for the Empire, due in part to numerous rebellions.

WITH A WATERCOLOUR OF THE HORSBURGH LIGHTHOUSE

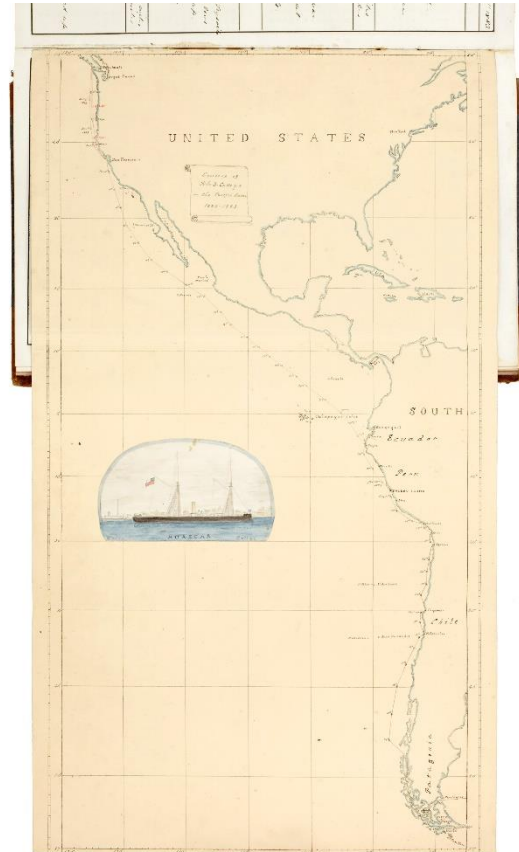
28. H.M.S. COMUS and H.M.S. TOURMALINE; Harold Wildey Hasler HELBY. *Log Book. Hong Kong, Singapore, Palau, Yokohama, Vancouver Island, San Francisco, Callao, Valparaiso, Tierra del Fuego, Falkland Islands, Montevideo, San Vicente, Plymouth, Sheerness, December 1881 – February 1884.*

Folio, ff. 141 of manuscript entries, the remainder blank; 3 ff. of full-page illustrations, including frontispiece to the *Comus* section, signed 'Kept by H.W.H. Helby', a copy of a *Punch* cartoon and a watercolour 'Bon Voyage', showing a boy in a dinghy with a sinking ship on the horizon; numerous drawings and watercolours laid and tipped in, including cross-sections on wax paper and in watercolour, and watercolour views depicting ships and lighthouses; two folding maps charting the global courses of *Tourmaline* and *Comus* and that of *Comus* in the Americas; two original photographs depicting sailors on board taking soundings, captioned in pencil to reverse; very good in original half sheep and blue buckram boards, fairly rubbed, joints cracked but holding firm, strip missing from upper joint and wormtracks to joints; slightly bowed; marbled endpapers. **£2500**

A characterful log book charting the voyage of Royal Navy steamer H.M.S. *Comus*, beginning with its berth in Hong Kong and following its course around the Pacific, before its passage home across the Atlantic. It records the technicalities of cruising by steam; the significant international naval presence in China and the Pacific; and the sailors' daily pattern of drills, target practice and divine service, punctuated by astronomical marvels (the *aurora borealis*, comets and eclipses), passing whales, illnesses and desertions. The logger is midshipman Harold Helby, who signs a number of his drawings. At first Helby is aboard H.M.S. *Tourmaline* which is docked at the Cosmopolitan Dock in Kowloon, Hong Kong, having sailed there from Australia and Japan according to Helby's map. From *Tourmaline* as it sits in Hong Kong harbour Helby observes the departure of *Bacchante* for Singapore, which at the time was carrying the two royal cadets Albert and George on their cruise around the world. In February *Tourmaline* follows to Singapore, on the way dropping targets in the water and firing torpedoes. Upon arrival there Helby joins the steamer *Comus*, announcing his new station with a splendid frontispiece.

Comus is anchored at New Harbour in Singapore for two weeks, observing Dutch and French ships, English mail ships, and a Spanish gunboat which Helby depicts in watercolour. Its tour of the China station (the 1881 census records Chinese crew members on board) takes it first from Singapore to Labuan on March 11th 1882. Helby notes the Horsburgh lighthouse as the ship proceeds under sail out of Singapore, depicting it at night in a small watercolour, shrouded in fog and with its light on. At Labuan the ship pauses for the small arms companies and guns to be exercised on shore. *Comus* then sails to Palau where the ship is moored off Koror, Pelelieu and Babeldaob, before returning to Koror, where on April 22nd the officers alight and '[hold] palaver with chiefs of Araklong concerning payment of fine'. *Comus* then returns via Peleliu and Labuan to Singapore, Helby again noting the ship passing

the Horsburgh and Fort Canning lighthouses as it moves through the straits, arriving on Monday 15th May. About a week is spent at anchor in Singapore, first at the Borneo Wharf arming and re-coaling (216 tonnes received) and then at anchorage in the harbour, where the ship is cleaned, the guns and gatling are given target practice, and Helby observes a Russian man of war. The ship then sails for Hong Kong on May 23rd, and on to Yokohama on June 10th, arriving there on the 24th. At Yokohama they find the British China Squadron at anchor and exchange salutes with men-of-war from Russia, France and the United States.



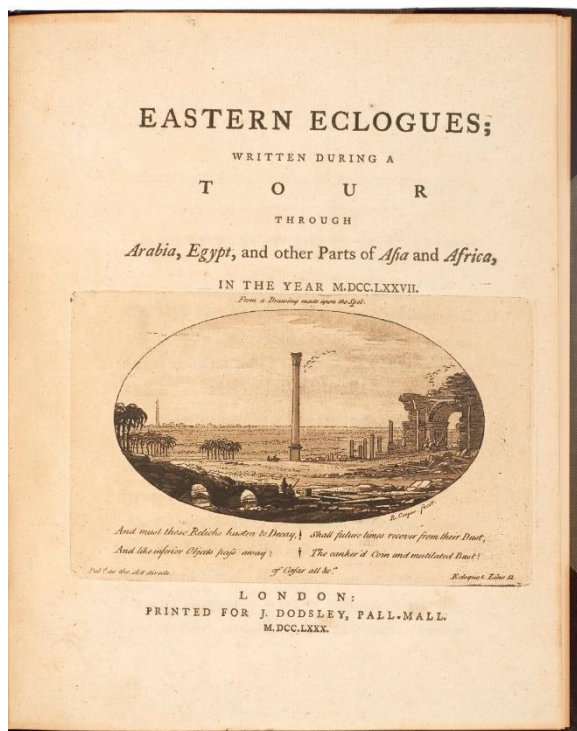
In the second part of the log book *Comus* crosses the Pacific from Yokohama to Vancouver Island, charged with transporting the Governor General of Canada, the Marquis of Lorne, and Princess Louise from San Francisco to Esquimault, and back again. After the couple have disembarked for the second time, in San Francisco, two sailors have clearly had enough of the extra work required: 'Michael Harris and Abraham Thurston deserted by swimming ashore having stolen two life belts from cutter.' The royals being safely deposited, *Comus* then steams south to Peru, where it is forced to moor on San Lorenzo island at Callao apparently because of sickness; a surgeon, Ferguson, joins the 'temporary sick quarters' there, before departing for the hospital at Valparaiso in Chile with a sick boatswain, R. Martin. *Comus* continues down the coast of Chile, here engaging in signalling with H.M.S. *Satellite*, using morse code and a signalling station, which is depicted in a watercolour. On board the *Satellite* there is a court martial for desertion of R. Sly, gunner, and C. Baker, boatswain. *Comus* then enters the Tierra del Fuego, where they encounter 'a solitary family of Indians living in a hut', before returning home to Plymouth and finally Sheerness by way of Montevideo, the Falkland Islands, and San Vicente.

There is a log book for *Comus* dated 1884-1888, though apparently unattributed, at the Royal Museums Greenwich.

29. [IRWIN, Eyles.] Eastern eclogues; written during a tour through Arabia, Egypt, and other parts of Asia and Africa, in the year M.DCC.LXX.VII. London, for J. Dodsley, 1780.

4to, pp. 31, [1, advertisement]; handsome large engraved vignette to title showing Pompey's pillar; very good in recent half calf over cloth boards, gilt lettering-piece to spine. £850

First edition of these travel-inspired poems by the Calcutta-born East India Company servant Eyles Irwin (1751-1817), composed during his journey from India to England in 1777, and containing several interesting references to the British presence in India.



When Irwin became embroiled in the political storm surrounding the governor of Madras, George Pigot, in 1776, he was temporarily suspended from the East India Company's service. Seeking redress, he left India for England early in 1777. The *Eastern eclogues* were the fruit of his eleven-month journey, together with his travel narrative *A series of adventures* (1780), an advertisement for which occupies the final page here. Irwin would later return to India and serve as superintendent of the Company's affairs in China.

Each of the four eclogues has a distinct setting and subject: in the ruins of Alexandria, with footnotes on Pompey's pillar, Cleopatra's Needle, and a Franciscan convent; in an Ottoman harem on the Arabian coast; on the last words and suicide of a Brahman who jumps from the pagoda at Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu, India; and on the ransoming of slaves at Tunis.

Based on a scene witnessed by Irwin in 1771, the third eclogue, 'Ramah, or, the Bramin', is perhaps the most interesting. While the Brahman criticises British rule and prophesies its defeat by Muslims, Irwin's footnotes defend the East India Company's actions: 'The balance of power should be the principal object of every state, and the restoration of the king of Tanjore shews the Company to be attentive thereto', he writes, for example. 'Policy, as well as humanity, enforced this measure; which it is to be hoped, will obviate the prophecy of our Bramin, notwithstanding there is reason blended with his fanaticism.'

ESTC T972.

30. LIVINGSTONE, David. Autograph letter signed ('D. Livingstone') to an unnamed recipient ('Dear Sir'). [London] 57 Sloane St., 24 April [1857].

8vo bifolium, pp. 3 + 1 blank (endorsed 'Letter Dr Livingstone 24th April 1857'), comprising 38 lines, neatly written in dark brown ink; creases from folding, slightly toned; good, housed in wooden frame with base.

£850 + VAT

An interesting letter from the great explorer to an unidentified recipient, sent from 57 Sloane Street, London, where Livingstone lodged following his epic expedition to cross Africa in 1853-56, and where he began to write his great work, *Missionary travels and researches in South Africa* (published with great success later in 1857 by John Murray).



Here Livingstone refers to two important Portuguese traders and explorers whom he encountered on his expedition, namely Antonio da Silva Porto (1817-1890) and Caetano Ferreira of Lisbon, whose travels between Angola and the upper Zambezi predated his own: 'The name I find was in the volume of my journal which is lost but I have an impression that it was Porto from his native name being Moporotla a kind of tree. Another one named Caetano was nicknamed "Father of a bag" from being borne in a hammock ... They could all read and write. To the best of my recollection Porto was the man who published part of his journal while I was in Loando. This is often done and I imagine a good deal of information could be gleaned from them.'

Livingstone appears to have been somewhat dismissive of both men, presenting them as half-castes rather than European rivals to his travelling laurels. Porto is mentioned in a footnote in chapter XII of *Missionary travels* (p. 217).

FROM THE ROYAL LIBRARY OF ITALY

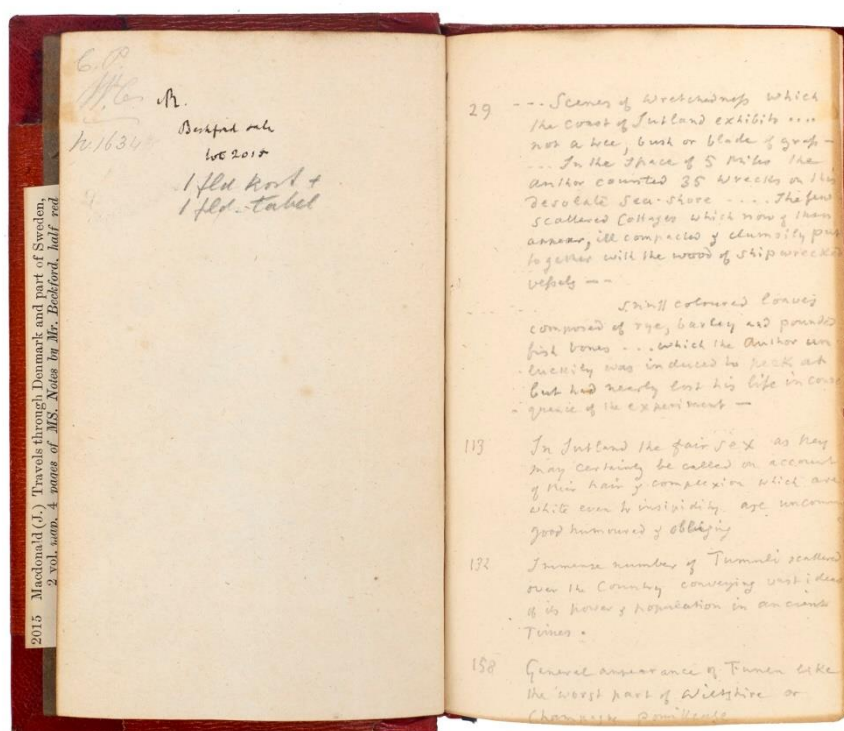
31. LYAUTEY, Louis Hubert Gonzalve. Vers Le Maroc. Lettres du Sud-Oranais 1903-1906. Paris, Librairie Armand Colin, 1937.

8vo, pp. 350, with one photographic frontispiece portrait of Lyautey and one folding map bound at the end; a very good, clean copy in the original printed wrappers, slightly soiled; shelfmark label of Vittorio Emanuele III to spine.

£175

First edition. A valuable insight into the early events that led to the French conquest of Morocco, through the letters of general Lyautey, written between 1903 and 1906 when in command of a subdivision south of Oran and, later on, of the whole Oran district.

TALES OF SHIPWRECK AND IMPRISONMENT: WILLIAM BECKFORD'S COPY



32. MACDONALD, James. *Travels through Denmark and part of Sweden, during the winter and spring of the present year 1809.* Containing authentic particulars of the domestic condition of those countries, the opinions of the inhabitants, and the state of agriculture ... London, for Richard Phillips, 1809.

2 vols, small 8vo, pp. vii, [1], 226, with folding map of 'Sweden, Denmark and Norway' facing title; [2], 184, with large folding table facing p. 137, 'Exported commodities from Gothenburgh to foreign countries'; some foxing to map and offsetting to vol. 1 title, very occasional light spotting; very good in half red morocco over red boards, spines in compartments lettered in gilt and decorated with cinquefoils and crosses, brown endpapers, all edges gilt; a little wear to extremities, small ink stain to vol. 2 lower cover; 2 pages of manuscript notes in pencil by William Beckford tipped in at start of vol. 1 and a further 2 pages tipped in at start of vol. 2; ink note 'Beckford sale lot 2015' to front free endpaper vol. 1 (Hamilton Palace, II, 1882); armorial bookplate of Earl of Rosebery to pastedowns. **£2000**

Scarce first edition of this most interesting journal of the travels and trials of James Macdonald in Denmark and Sweden in 1808 and 1809. 'Surely the most dramatic entry onto the Scandinavian scene was that of the Scotsman James Macdonald, when the merchant vessel on which he was traveling, evidently to Gothenburg, was shipwrecked on the Skagen Peninsula in November 1808. After his daring rescue by local fishermen, he was taken prisoner by the Danish authorities, since Denmark was then at war with Britain. He was conveyed to Copenhagen, where he was permitted to cross over to Britain's ally, Sweden, in January 1809. His account, which ends after his arrival in Gothenburg in February, is unusual in its treatment of North Jutland and of Denmark during the Anglo-Danish conflict' (H.A. Barton, *Northern Arcadia: foreign travelers in Scandinavia 1765-1815*, SIU Press, 1998, pp. 11-12). A Swedish translation was published the same year, and a second English edition in 1810.

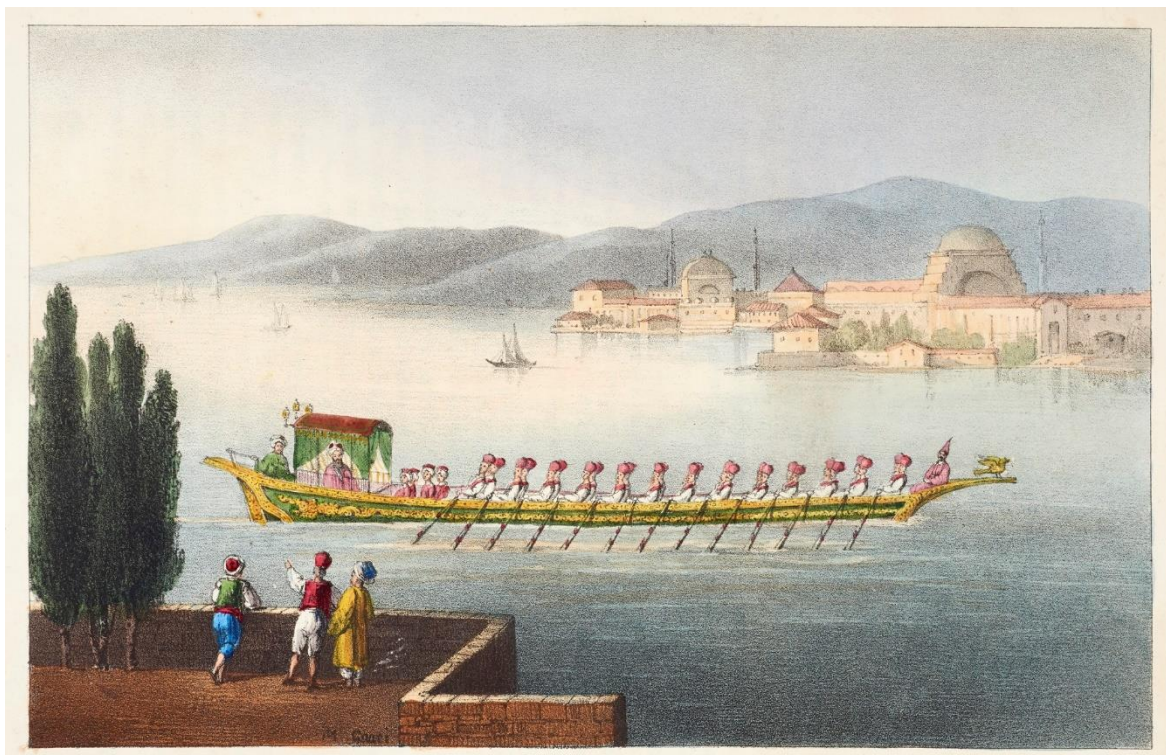
Provenance: from the library of the novelist and art collector William Beckford (1760-1844). The 4 pages of his pencil notes to the flyleaves abstract those passages in which he was most interested, covering subjects such as the landscape, womenfolk, religion, the observatory at Copenhagen, Danish literature, and Swedish children. On the latter topic, he writes, 'Young children (in Sweden) from the

age of one to 18 months wrapped up in bandages ... & suspended from pegs in the wall ... where they exist in great silence & good humour', adding 'God bless them'.

OCLC shows only 1 copy in the US (Newberry); Library Hub records 3 copies (British Library, National Trust, and Ushaw College).

33. MACFARLANE, Charles. Constantinople in 1828. A residence of sixteen months in the Turkish capital and provinces. With an account of the present state of the naval and military power, and of the resources of the Ottoman Empire. *London, Saunders and Otley, 1829.*

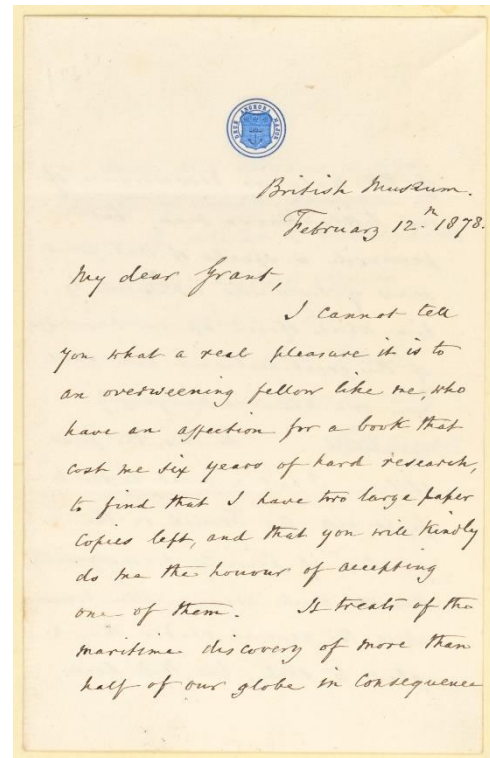
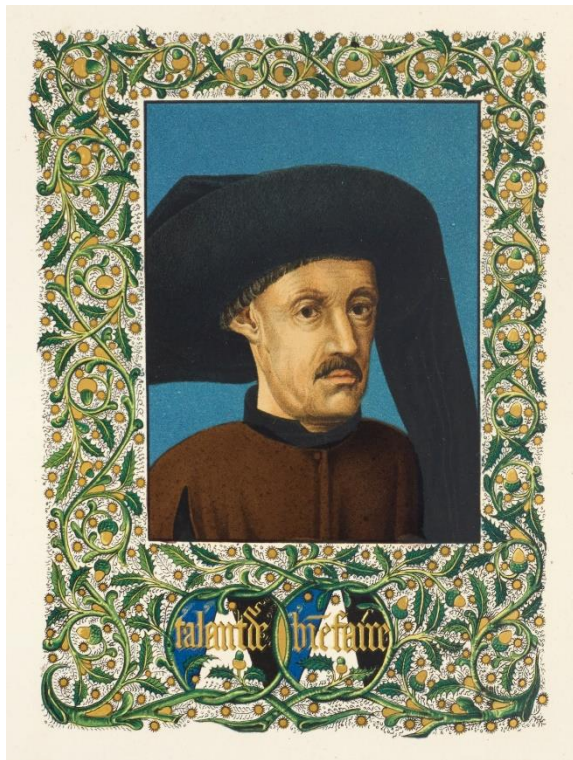
4to, pp. xix, [1], 406, [2, advertisements]; with 5 lithographed plates, comprising 3 coloured plates, 1 sepia, and one uncoloured double-page view of Constantinople (mounted on thicker paper); a little offsetting from frontispiece to title, title leaf verso reinforced at inner margin, occasional light marks and creases, a few pages slightly loose, a few small tears to inner margins of last quire; overall a good copy in contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with lettering-piece, marbled edges and endpapers; some wear to edges and corners, small loss at head of spine. £975



First edition, with descriptions of Asia Minor, Smyrna, and Constantinople, and discussion of recent political history, as well as an interesting chapter on Modern Greek literature, enhanced 'by occasional lively descriptions of everyday events' (*ODNB*). The charming illustrations show Sultan Mahmud II on horseback 'on his way to the mosque', 'Costume of the new troops', 'Ancient relics', 'Constantinople from the hills behind Scutari', and 'the Sultan in his barge'.

MacFarlane (1799-1858) spent most of his early life in Italy, which included a visit to Pompey with Percy Bysshe Shelley. In 1827 he travelled to Turkey and spent sixteen months in Constantinople and the surrounding provinces, publishing this, his first book, upon his return. A prolific writer, he wrote a number of novels and short-stories with a Turkish setting. A two-volume octavo edition and a French edition appeared in the same year.

Abbey Travel 393; Atabey 741; Blackmer 1047.



34. MAJOR, Richard Henry. The life of Prince Henry of Portugal, surnamed the navigator; and its results: comprising the discovery, within one century, of half the world. With new facts in the discovery of the Atlantic islands; a refutation of French claims to priority in discovery; Portuguese knowledge (subsequently lost) of the Nile lakes; and the history of the naming of America ... London, A. Asher & Co., 1868.

Large 8vo (27.5 x 19.5 cm), pp. [2], lii, 487, [1 blank], with handsome coloured frontispiece portrait, 10 plates/maps (some folding, some with colour), and a large folding skeleton chart of Africa; light dampstaining to upper margins; very good in contemporary quarter green roan over green cloth, spine and upper cover lettered in gilt, binder's ticket of Virtue & Co., London, to rear pastedown; some splitting to joints and wear to spine, a few marks to covers; author's presentation inscription to half-title ('Colonel J.A. Grant C.B. C.S.I. &c with best regards from R.H. Major') and his ALS to Grant, dated 12 Feb. 1878, to front pastedown. **£875**

First edition (published in 70 large paper copies), **presented by the author to the Scottish explorer James Augustus Grant, who accompanied John Hanning Speke on his famous Nile expedition of 1860-63.**

Major's *Life* is an authoritative history of the epoch-making Portuguese voyages and discoveries of the 15th and 16th centuries, including claims for the Portuguese discovery of Australia. Major had a long career at the British Museum, serving from 1867 as keeper of the newly created department of printed maps and plans. He edited numerous works for the Hakluyt Society, also serving as its secretary, and was secretary and vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society.

In his enclosed letter to Grant, Major writes: 'I cannot tell you what a real pleasure it is to an overweening fellow like me, who have an affection for a book that cost me six years of hard research, to find that I have two large paper copies left, and that you will kindly do me the honour of accepting one of them ... primarily it speaks of that great series of discoveries instituted by him [Prince Henry], which opened up our knowledge of the great continent with which your own name is undyingly connected ...'

While Grant was not with Speke when he identified the source of the Nile at Ripon Falls, Lake Victoria, he shared in the fame which resulted from the expedition, receiving the gold medal of the RGS in 1864. His written and visual records of east Africa – preserved at the National Library of Scotland – are truly remarkable.

Borba de Moraes (1983), p. 510; Sabin, 44069.

POEMS BY A GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

35. [MALCOLM, John, Sir.] Miscellaneous poems, by Sir J- M-. *Bombay, printed at the American Mission Press (not published), 1829.*

[bound with:]

[**Idem.**] Short poems written on different occasions. *London, printed by S. and R. Bentley, [n.d.]*

2 works in 1 vol., 8vo, pp. [4], 75, [1 blank]; [2], 34; first work browned and with some damp staining, short closed tear to title, some worming touching a few letters; a little light foxing to second work; good in contemporary moiré cloth, gilt lettering-piece to spine; somewhat sunned and spotted; first work inscribed at head of title 'To Mrs Wedderburn from the author'; second work inscribed 'To Minny from her affectionate father'. **£1500**

Scarce editions of poems by the Scottish soldier and diplomat Sir John Malcolm (1769-1833), composed between 1807 and 1827. Having joined the East India Company at the age of thirteen, 'Boy Malcolm', as he was known, rose to become Governor of Bombay, while his classic *History of Persia* (1815) brought him an honorary doctorate from the University of Oxford. Malcolm 'was the ideologue *par excellence* of British India ... His insight, his imagination, his willingness to think outside accepted patterns ... all mark him out as a man of real intellectual genius' (M.E. Yapp, *Strategies of British India*, 1980, p. 53).

The first work opens with Malcolm's long poem 'Persia', accompanied by extensive explanatory notes. The shorter poems include 'Written at Persepolis', translations from the Persian poets Hafiz, Saadi and Ferdowsi, verses on Vasco De Gama, and pieces written for plays performed at sea.

First work: Library Hub shows copies at the British Library, Oxford, and Cambridge. **We have been unable to find the second work on OCLC or Library Hub.**

36. [MALTA.] Photographic Views of the Island of Malta. [*Circa 1860*].

9 multi-part albumen print panoramas, various sizes, and one individual albumen print, each with landmarks identified in ink and sections numbered in pencil on rectos; some fading and a few minor flaws in the surfaces of prints but generally very good, linen-backed and bound together in half maroon morocco, ruled gilt, with gilt-lettered title label on the upper cover, somewhat rubbed at extremities and some staining to covers, not affecting images. **£2000**

Photographers were active in Malta from an early date and George Wilson Bridges attempted joining two architectural views to form a panorama there, aided by the Rev. Calvert Jones, in 1846. By the second half of the 1850s James Robertson and Felice Beato had started selling multi-part albumen-print panoramas there. It was to become a popular genre for depicting the island, but it is rare to see such a comprehensive documentation of the island's notable architecture and seascape as here. The majority of the identifications refer to military buildings suggesting these may have been the work of a trained army photographer such as a member of the Royal Engineers.

PIONEERING WORK ON SOUTHEAST ASIA: WITH SPECTACULAR PLATE

37. MARINI, Giovanni Filippo de. Delle missioni de' padri della compagnia di Giesu nella prouincia del Giappone, e particolarmente di quella di Tumkino. Libri cinque ... *Rome, Nicolo Angelo Tinassi, 1663.*

4to, pp. [16], 548, [8]; engraved allegorical frontispiece (by A. Clowet) and 3 engraved folding plates (on Japanese paper), woodcut initials, head- and tail-pieces; frontispiece, title and final plate mounted with some areas of loss (not touching text of title), second leaf with marginal worming; occasional browning, a few marks and small marginal wormholes; overall good in contemporary limp vellum, title in ink to spine; text block slightly loose, spine ends a little worn, light staining; the frontispiece coloured in light red, and the folding plate of the king's galley (signed Campanili, 1662) on yellow paper decorated with silver flowers. **£7500**

First edition, one of the very few copies (as mentioned by Sommervogel) with the frontispiece in red and, most spectacularly, with the folding plate of the king of Tonkin's galley on yellow paper decorated with silver flowers. We have traced two copies at auction with the galley plate on red paper, but none such as here. The other plates show the costumes of a soldier and mandarin of the king's household, and a busy street scene during a festival with crowds of officials and a theatre. The plates were printed on paper imported from Asia.

Of Genoese origin, Marini (1608-1682) entered the Society of Jesus in 1625 and in 1640 went to Goa as a missionary, spending the next 40 years travelling extensively in Asia. After his return to Europe in the early 1660s to recruit more missionaries and to represent the province of Japan at the 11th General Congregation of the Jesuits, he published his experiences in *Delle missioni*, which he dedicated to Pope Alexander VII. The first three books deal with Tonkin; book four contains short descriptions of Cochinchina, Cambodia, Siam, Makassar, Canton and Hainan; and book five is devoted to the kingdom of Laos. The *Delle missioni* contributed greatly to knowledge of the Indochinese world and Marini was more receptive towards the cultures he encountered than, for example, his predecessor Alexandre de Rhodes. Further editions followed in 1665, and a French translation in 1666.

Cordier, *Bibliotheca Japonica*, 374-375; Sommervogel V, 582 ('Des exemplaires ont le frontispiece gravé sur papier rouge du Japon et la dernière grande gravure, représentant le bateau du roi, sur papier jaune, avec fleurs d'argent').

SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS'S COPY

38. MARSDEN, William, translator. Memoirs of a Malayan family, written by themselves, and translated from the original by W. Marsden, F.R.S. *London, printed for the Oriental Translation Fund, sold by J. Murray and Parbury, Allen & Co., 1830.*

Large 8vo, pp. [4], iv, 88, with subscriber's leaf before title; a little spotting (mostly to endpapers), slightly loose in binding; a very good, clean, partly unopened copy in original green cloth, printed spine label; spine sunned with slight wear to ends, a few marks to covers; ink stamp of New Delhi bookseller to blank verso of half-title and to rear free endpaper; 'this copy was printed for Sir T. Phillipps, Bart. M.R.S.L.' (subscriber's leaf). **£1500**

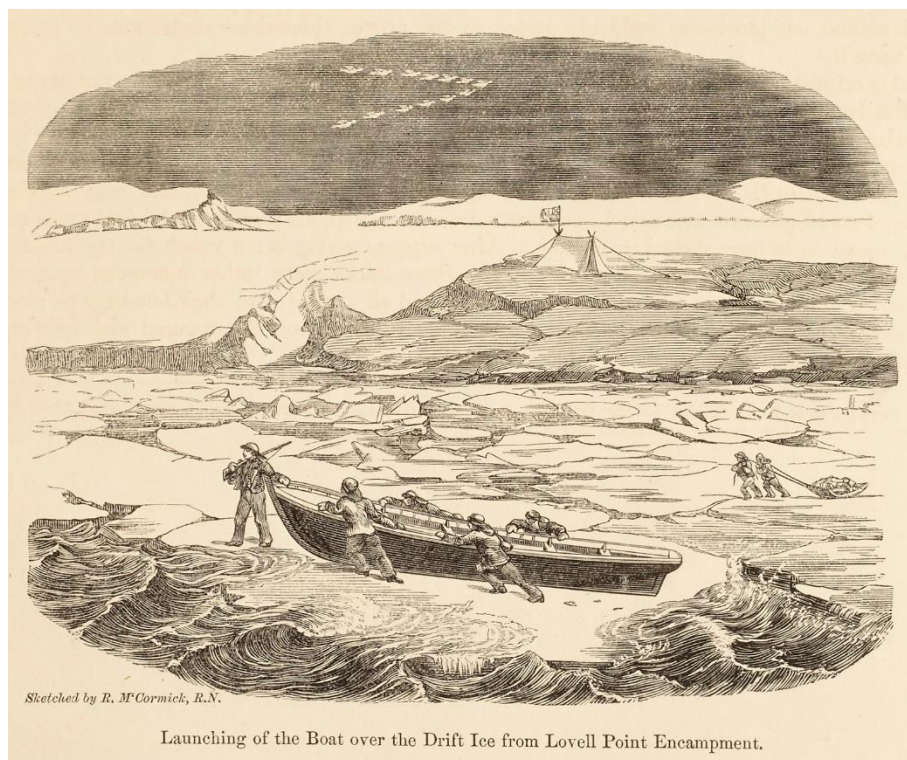
First edition, Sir Thomas Phillipps's copy, of Marsden's translation of an account of the travels and trials of a Malayan family trading pepper in Java and Sumatra in the 1750s and 1760s, including their encounters with the Dutch and British East India Companies.

Marsden (1754-1836) – who spent eight years in Sumatra with the East India Company, and whose other works include a *History of Sumatra* (1783) and a *Dictionary of the Malayan Language* (1812) – acquired the original manuscript of the *Memoirs* in 1791 but postponed publication while working on other projects, and for fear of offending either the British or Dutch East India Companies. As Marsden

points out in his introduction, the *Memoirs* are valuable as 'a genuine picture, by a native hand, of Malayan manners and dispositions, more forcibly, and ... more dramatically represented, than they could be drawn by the pencil of any stranger' (p. ii).

Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872), collector of books and manuscripts *par excellence*, joked in 1869 that he wished to own 'one copy of every book in the world'.

REVIEW COPY OF A RARE AND 'MOST INTERESTING MEMOIR'



39. McCORMICK, Robert M. Narrative of a Boat Expedition up the Wellington Channel in the Year 1852, under the Command of R. M'Cormick ... in H.M.B. "Forlorn Hope", in Search of Sir John Franklin. London, George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode [for the author], 1854.

4to (308 x 245mm), pp. 60; wood-engraved frontispiece and 23 wood-engraved plates after McCormick, and one folding tinted lithographic map by Day & Son after McCormick with routes and other details added by hand in colours; some light browning or offsetting, marginal tears on text and plates, some causing small losses, most skilfully repaired, chart slightly creased and with short tear on fold; original blue cloth, covers blocked in blind, rubbed and skilfully recorned, endpapers replaced. **£12,000**

First edition, first issue, inscribed, to 'The Editor of Fraser's Magazine [John William Parker II, 1820-1860] with the Author's Compliments'. The naval surgeon, explorer, and naturalist McCormick (1800-1890) studied medicine before entering the Royal Navy in 1823 as an Assistant Surgeon. After posts in the West Indies and the North Sea, McCormick volunteered for W. E. Parry's fourth Arctic expedition, and sailed with him on HMS *Hecla* to the north of Spitsbergen. Subsequent postings included service on board HMS *Beagle*, where, to his great chagrin, his duties were limited to those of a physician, since the ship already had a naturalist – the young Charles Darwin; and on the *Terror* under Capt James Clark Ross, on a voyage to the Antarctic.

In 1847 McCormick began to formulate plans for a Franklin search expedition, which were rejected by the Admiralty. Eventually, he joined Sir Edward Belcher's 'British Naval Franklin Search Expedition' (1852-1854), which explored the Wellington Channel, mapping the east side of it (where McCormick

Bay bears testament to the author's work) and establishing the probability of a connection between Baring Bay and Jones Sound. McCormick returned to England in October 1853, where he prepared his narrative for publication in this edition and was awarded the Arctic Medal in 1857.

Narrative of a Boat Expedition comprises McCormick's expedition journal, supplemented by 'Concluding Remarks on the Search for Sir John Franklin, the Probable Positions of the "Erebus" and "Terror", and the Fate of their Crews', 'Suggestions for the Preservation of Health in Polar Climes', and letters to and from McCormick, regarding the manuscript of his account. The *Narrative* is known in two issues: the first (as here) has 60 pages; the second, issued in c. 1857, adds a four-page appendix, 'Last Plan of Search for the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin's Expedition ... January 6th 1857'. McCormick probably intended the work to serve in support of his claims for promotion and presented a number of copies (of both issues) to influential figures (Lady Franklin, the First Lord of the Admiralty, etc.).

This copy of the first issue was inscribed to the editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, John William Parker II, who joined his father's publishing company in 1843. In 1847 they acquired *Fraser's Magazine* and the younger Parker was appointed editor, establishing its position as the leading journal of Christian liberalism, and publishing authors such as Carlyle, Kingsley, Mill, Ruskin, and Tennyson. *Fraser's Magazine* published a substantial and favourable review of 'the scientific and gallant Doctor[s]' work in June 1854 (vol. XLIX, pp. 633-645), which praised McCormick's 'Concluding Remarks' on Franklin's likely fate as 'by far the most interesting part of this most interesting memoir' (p. 644).

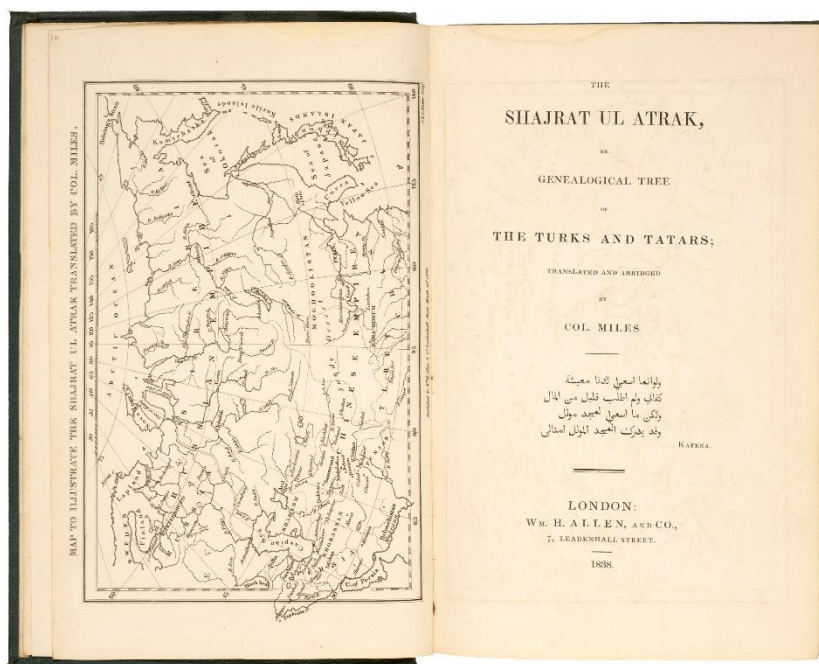
NMM I, 923; Sabin 43100 (no pagination); Staton & Tremaine 3279.

MONGOL CONQUESTS

40. MILES, William, translator. The Shajrat ul atrak, or genealogical tree of the Turks and Tatars; translated and abridged by Col. Miles. *London, Wm H. Allen and Co., 1838.*

8vo, pp. xv, [1 blank], 383, [1 blank], [16, publisher's advertisements dated November 1837]; with engraved map facing title; very good in original green cloth, paper spine label; some discolouration to spine, corners slightly worn, a few light marks to boards; ink inscription to front free endpaper 'To W. Barrett, Esq. with the translator's best compliments'.

£1850



First edition, scarce on the market, of this translation of the anonymous 16th-century *Shajarat al-atrak*, itself based on materials collected under the patronage of the Timurid leader Ulugh Beg (1394-1449), which charts the meteoric rise of Mongol power across Central Asia, Iran, and the Middle East, and remains an important source for Mongol history. The text begins with the mythological origins of the Mongol rulers, but the bulk of the narrative comprises a detailed account of Genghis Khan's path to power, and the fractious politics of his descendants in the following centuries, including the reigns of Ogedei and Timur.

Miles (1780-1860) had a long and successful career as a soldier and political agent in India. His other published works include *The history of the reign of Tipu Sultan* (1844). Atabey 811.

41. [MISSIONARIES.] Illustrations of missionary scenes, an offering to youth. Mainz, Joseph Scholz, [c. 1855?].

Part 1 (of 2 published), oblong 4to, pp. 23, [1 blank], with 20 coloured tinted lithographs; some browning throughout; very good in publisher's decorative printed grey paper boards; some wear to spine, a few marks; a nice copy. **£450**



First edition of part 1 of this 2-part work, comprising twenty 'carefully drawn, and in some cases remarkably powerful illustrations' (Abbey), with accompanying text, depicting missionary activity in West Africa, India, New Zealand, North-West America, and China.

The lithographs show, among other scenes: 'persecution of converts in Abbeokula'; 'a missionary's first visit to an African town in the interior'; 'a Hindu clergyman arriving at his preaching station'; 'a New-Zealand chief lying in state, surrounded by the heads of his enemies'; 'interior of the native church at Otaki'; 'the Indian - "swift to shed blood"'; 'a missionary descending the rapids in a canoe'; 'Chinese infanticide'; and 'Eagerness for tracts'.

Abbey, *Travel* 10. Library Hub shows only one copy, at Cambridge University Library.

MISSIONARY AMONG THE MATABELE

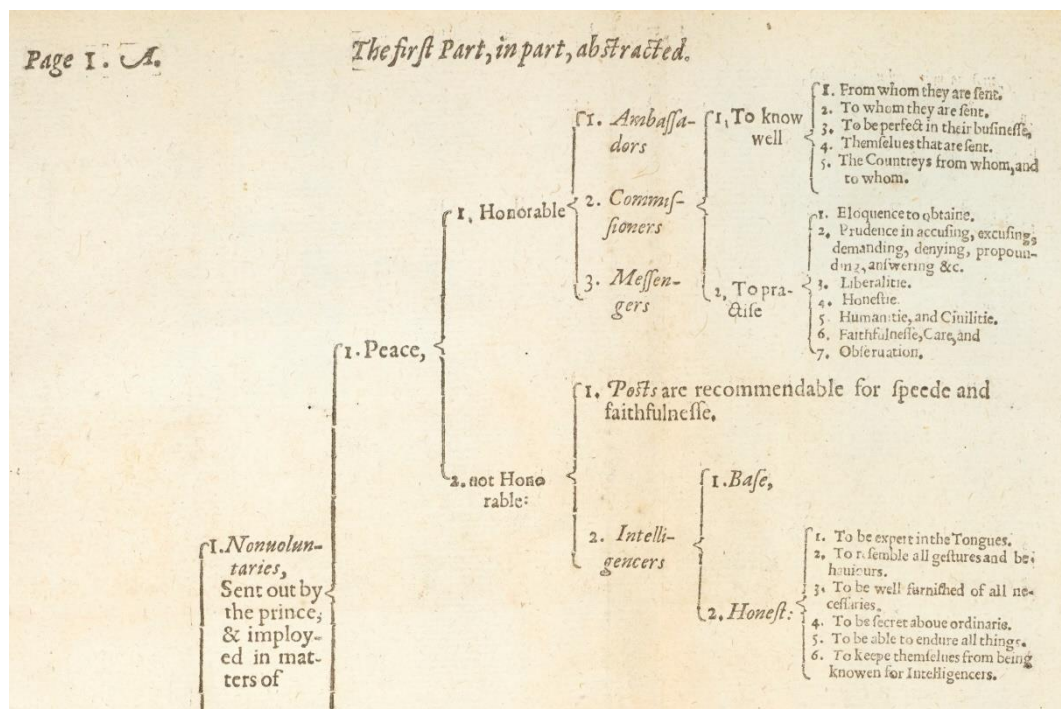
42. MOFFAT, Robert. Letter signed ('Robert Moffat') to an unnamed recipient ('My dear friend'). Kuruman (South Africa), 14 November 1855.

4to bifolium, pp. 4, comprising 130 lines, neatly written in brown ink in a secretarial hand, signed by Moffat and with two additions apparently in his hand; creases from folding, slightly toned; very good. **£500 + VAT**

A long and most interesting letter from the Scottish missionary to Africa, linguist, and father-in-law of David Livingstone, Robert Moffat (1795-1883), apparently to a member of the London Missionary Society. 'A pioneer of protestant missionary activity among the Tswana of southern Africa under the aegis of the London Missionary Society (LMS) and the first transcriber of seTswana, Robert Moffat had an important influence in Africa during his long sojourn there between 1817 and 1870. He helped to open the "missionary road" from the Cape north-eastward, which was important in southern African imperial politics from the middle to the late nineteenth century' (ODNB).

Here Moffat discusses the progress of his translation and printing of the Old Testament into Tswana; his preaching before Moselekatse (i.e. Mzilikazi), king of the Matabele ('even Moselekatse who is worshipped and served as a god, sat with patient submission to hear that his godship was but a waking dream, and that, Jesus ... would teach the nations to beat their swords into ploughshares ... This was strong language in the ears of a people who exist by tyranny and war'); his gift of a Bible to Moselekatse ('What a strange sight, the man of a hundred battles, emphatically a man of blood, and who had been the means of sending thousands to eternity, holding up the inspired volume'); and his teaching a Griqua captive to read from a Dutch Bible.

TRAVELLING FOR 'PUBLIKE AND PRIVATE GOOD'



43. PALMER, Thomas, Sir. An essay of the meanes how to make our trauailes, into forraine countries, the more profitable and honourable. London, H.L. for Mathew Lownes, 1606.

Small 4to, pp. [8], 131, [1 blank]; with 4 folding tables; woodcut device to title, initials and head-pieces; title reinforced at gutter, 2 of the folding tables with closed tears (without loss) and backed, a few small wormholes to blank margins, a little foxing to title, occasional light marks; overall very good in modern half black morocco over dark blue cloth boards, spine in compartments lettered in gilt, top edge gilt; old Advocates Library duplicate stamp at head of A2r, armorial bookplate of Paul Wansbrough to front pastedown. £5500

Scarce first edition of this important early Jacobean treatise on travel – both philosophical and practical in content – by Sir Thomas Palmer (1540-1625), known by the sobriquet 'the traveller'. Palmer's preface to the reader describes 'trauailing into forraine states' as the 'most behoueable' activity 'for the publike and private good thereof', while his dedication – addressed to Prince Henry,

eldest son of James I – expresses the hope that the *Essay* would render its readers both of ‘better service to his maiestie’ and ‘more compleat’ in themselves. Clearly inspired by Theodor Zwinger’s *Methodus apodemica*, Palmer was prompted to publish such a work in English, since ‘this subiect hath not worne an English habite hertofore’ (p. [6]).

In the first part of the *Essay*, Palmer discusses the impetus for travel, dividing travellers into ‘involuntary’ and ‘voluntary’, the former including those sent abroad on service (e.g. ambassadors, spies, and soldiers) and those banished or driven abroad by persecution, and the latter including divines, physicians, merchants, and ‘mechanickes’. Palmer describes the qualities each should have: spies, for example, should be able to ‘resemble all gestures and behauiours’, ‘to endure all things’, and ‘to keep themselves from being knowen for intelligencers’; physicians should ‘be carefull to transplant what may profit their country’; and merchants should ‘know by what commodities their country may be benefited’.

In the second part, Palmer considers skills, qualities and behaviours appropriate to travellers, before, during, and after their journeys. So, for example, they should ensure they have a thorough grasp of the requisite languages and other branches of knowledge they will require prior to setting out. While travelling they should look after themselves (keep a healthy diet, employ good guides, ‘chuse the least dangerous way’), shun vanity and sensuality, ‘be humane and courteous towards all’, and gain a thorough grasp of each country they visit, including the character of its people, its natural resources, laws and customs, military strength, trade and government, how it generates and spends its wealth, and its ‘secrets’. And upon their return home, travellers should share all useful knowledge for the general good.

Palmer, who resided at Wingham in Kent, was MP for Arundel, sheriff of Kent, and a gentleman of the privy chamber to James I. He had a great reputation for generous hospitality, and entertained Elizabeth I in 1573 during her journey from Sandwich to Canterbury.

ESTC S113921; Kress 274.

44. PECKHAM, Henry. The tour of Holland, Dutch Brabant, the Austrian Netherlands, and part of France; in which is included a description of Paris and its environs. *London, G. Kearsly, 1772.*

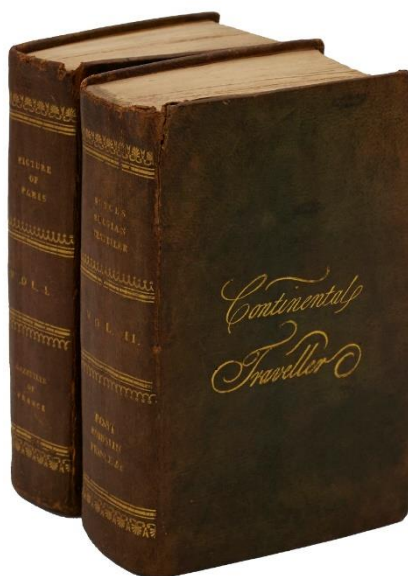
12mo, pp. [2], 253, [3]; a very good copy, bound without the half-title in contemporary half-calf over marbled paper boards; spine chipped at head and foot, a little wear to extremities; bookplate of ‘Soller’s Circulating Library, Blandford’ to the front pastedown. £500

First edition. This very readable epistolary work recounts the travels of a trio of young English gentlemen and a monolingual servant, as they set off on a grand tour of central Europe. As well as details of the travelling process, including a full résumé of expenses incurred, Peckham also provides detailed descriptions of the streets and buildings of various towns, as well as commenting on dress and customs, foodstuffs, the art and sculpture collections of notable destinations, climate and countryside, with asides on reformatory prisons and brothels, trade and industry including canals and different sorts of mills, the finest organ in Europe, at Harlem, and the opportunity to look at the very first examples of printing by Laurence Costar, the rival to Johannes Gutenberg’s claim of being the first to make moveable type, Costar’s efforts allegedly dating to no later than 1440.

Composed of the collected letters of one of the men to a friend at home, the tone is jovial, and full of wry humour: ‘Here were four girls jumping about, which they called dancing.’ Enduringly popular, this work was published in at least five editions before 1800.

ESTC T130084.

ENGLISH TRAVEL TO FRANCE AFTER THE FALL OF NAPOLEON



45. PLANTA, Edward. A new picture of Paris; or, the stranger's guide to the French metropolis ... to which is added a description of the environs of Paris ... new edition enlarged and improved ... *London, for Samuel Leigh, 1814.*

Pp. xviii, 258, [4], 8 (publisher's adverts), with 3 folding engraved maps (of France, Paris, and the environs of Paris) coloured in a contemporary hand. *[bound with:]*

PLANTA, Edward. A gazetteer of France, containing a geographical description of the cities, towns, villages, rivers, mountains, &c. within the French Empire; with an account of the soil, produce, manufactures, &c ... To which is added a geographical account of the island of Elba ... *London, printed for Samuel Leigh, 1814.*

Pp. iv, [5]-35, [1 blank], [118], [2, publisher's adverts], with folding engraved map of Elba, coloured in a contemporary hand. *[together with:]*

BOYCE, Edmund. The Belgian traveller, or a complete guide through the United Netherlands ... *London, printed for Samuel Leigh, 1815.*

Pp. xv, [1], 272, 12 (publisher's adverts), with 2 folding engraved maps ('a travelling map of the countries between Paris and Hamburg', and of Brussels) coloured in a contemporary hand; small repairs to verso of first map. *[bound with:]*

[FRANCE.] The post-roads in France, with the routes which conduct to the principal cities in Europe; being a translation of the État Général des Postes for 1815 ... *London, printed for Samuel Leigh, 1815.*

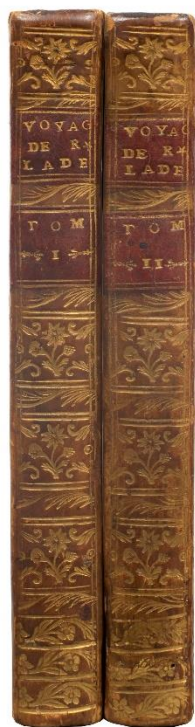
Pp. 319, [1 blank], without half-title, but with the folding scale which stands for pp. 41-44.

4 works in 2 vols, 12mo; a fine and fresh set uniformly bound in contemporary green calf, front cover with gilt calligraphic lettering 'Continental Traveller', spines tooled and lettered in gilt; some wear to heads of spines, spines slightly faded. **£500**

A handsome set of the four most important guide books to France and Belgium after the defeat of Napoleon. Waterloo signalled the start of a frenzied exodus of English tourists into Paris and France and the neighbouring countries.

FICTIONAL TRAVELLER

46. [PRÉVOST, Antoine, abbé.] Voyages du capitaine Robert Lade en différentes parties de l'Afrique, de l'Asie et de l'Amerique. Contenant l'histoire de sa fortune, et ses observations sur les colonies et le commerce des Espagnols, des Anglois, des Hollandois, etc. Ouvrage traduit de l'Anglois. Paris, chez Didot, 1744.



2 vols, 12mo, pp. [2], xvi, 370, [2 blank], with a folding engraved map; [2], 360, with a folding engraved map of part of North America; titles in red and black, engraved initials and head-pieces; a very few light marks; very good in contemporary mottled calf, spines richly gilt, red morocco lettering-pieces, red edges, marbled endpapers; extremities very slightly rubbed; engraved bookplate of J.C. Dezauche (see below). **£450**

First edition, a lovely copy, of this travel journal attributed to the fictional English traveller Robert Lade but in fact composed from various genuine sources by the French writer Abbé Prévost (1697-1763), famous for his novel *Manon Lescaut*, and for his multi-volume collection of travel accounts, *Histoire générale des voyages*. 'The account contains a lengthy description of affairs in the infant colony of Georgia, founded only a decade earlier, evidently drawn from English sources' (Howgego).

Provenance: with the handsome bookplate (incorporating a globe) of the French map maker Jean-Claude Dezauche (c. 1745-1824), successor to Guillaume Delisle and Philippe Buache.

Howgego L49; Sabin 38530. See: Joseph Ducarre, 'Une supercherie littéraire de Prévost, les Voyages de Robert Lade', *Revue de littérature comparée*, XVI, 1936, pp. 465-476.

MIDDLE EAST IN THE MIDDLE AGES

47. RICOLDO DA MONTECROCE; Vincenzo FINESCHI. Itinerario ai paesi orientali di Fra Riccoldo da Monte di Croce Domenicano scritto del XIII. secolo dato ora in luce da Fra Vincenzo Fineschi sacerdote dello stesso ordine. Florence, Francesco Moücke, 1793.

8vo, pp. 78, [2 blank], with engraved portrait medallion of Ricoldo to p. [21]; very good in near contemporary mottled sheep, gilt border and corner-pieces to covers, gilt spine, red edges, marbled endpapers; a little worming; remains of paper label at foot of spine. **£1750**

Scarce first edition of this narrative of a 13th-century Dominican monk's travels in the Holy Land and the Middle East, printed from a manuscript discovered in the Laurentian Library in Florence, a classic of the vernacular Tuscan of its day. Written around 1288-91, Ricoldo's *Itinerario* was intended as a guidebook for missionaries and provides interesting descriptions of the countries he visited.

'[Ricoldo] came originally from Florence ... He was in Tabriz in about 1288, and preached there for some months before going on to Baghdad, where he met with other Dominican missionaries, and preached to such effect that the local Nestorian patriarch seems to have given the Latin missionaries freedom to deliver their message. Baghdad was still largely a Moslem city, however, and Ricold instructed himself in the tenets of Islam in order to attempt the conversion of the local population. In this he had no success, in common with most such efforts. He also witnessed the sale in the slave markets of Baghdad of European captives taken at Acre and Tripoli in 1291, and he was present in 1295 when the adoption of Islam by the Il-khan Ghazan (1295-1304) led to a violent reaction against

Christians and their church buildings. Ricold escaped only with great difficulty, and eventually returned to Florence in 1301, after which he wrote an account of his wanderings' (J.R.S. Phillips, *The Medieval Expansion of Europe*, 1998, p. 80).



Gamba 1143. OCLC records only 1 copy in the US, at Harvard; Library Hub finds copies at BL, Cambridge, and Wellcome.

FROM ONE ALPINIST TO ANOTHER

48. SCHUSTER, Claud. Men, women and mountains. Days in the Alps and Pyrenees ... Foreword by Lord Sankey, G.B.E. London, Ivor Nicholson & Watson, 1931.

8vo, pp. xiii, [3], 143, [1 blank]; with 13 photographic plates; a little light foxing to endpapers and top edge; a very good copy in publisher's blue cloth, gilt ice axe blocked to front cover, gilt-lettered spine; spine slightly faded; inscription to front free endpaper, 'To Guido Rey from his friend and fellow-lover of the mountains William Bellows Gloucester 6.x.1931'; a very few marginal pencil marks. **£100**

First edition, presented by William Bellows (1873-1942) to the distinguished Italian Alpinist, writer and photographer, Guido Rey (1861-1935).

Printer, publisher and French scholar, Bellows joined the Alpine Club in 1926. The following year he and his party nearly lost their lives on the Matterhorn in a violent storm on the summit. 'They fought their way down to the Italian hut where, in order to restore their frozen limbs, a chair had to be chopped up to provide fuel. On arrival in Breuil ... [Bellows'] friend Guido Rey would not believe that anyone could have come over the mountain in such weather' (*Alpine Journal* obituary). During the First World War, Bellows worked at the Ministry of Propaganda, 'where he collaborated with such men as John Buchan, Ian Hay, Arnold Bennett and Sir Edmund Gosse' (*ibid.*). Rey is particularly noted for his ascents of the Matterhorn and Mont Blanc. His published works include *Il monte Cervino* (1904) and *Alpinismo acrobatico* (1914).

‘200 MILES FROM THE NEAREST LAND AND 1000 MILES FROM HUMAN HELP’

49. SHACKLETON, Ernest. South. The story of Shackleton's last expedition 1914-1917 ... Illustrated. London, William Heinemann, December 1919.

Large 8vo, pp. xxi, [1], 375, [1]; with colour photographic frontispiece, 87 black and white photographic illustrations, and one large folding chart; closed tear to lower margin of p. iii, small closed tear to chart, some foxing; good in publisher's black cloth, spine and upper cover lettered in silver, upper cover with image of the *Endurance* blocked in silver; extremities very slightly worn; occasional pencil annotations and underlining.

£500

First edition, second impression (the first having appeared in November) of the official account of Shackleton's second Antarctic expedition. 'All was ready in August 1914, when war broke out. Shackleton's offer to the Admiralty of his ships and men for war service was refused and he was told to proceed. Reaching South Georgia, the *Endurance* left for the south in what proved to be a bad ice year. Bruce's Coat Land was passed and Caird Coast was discovered (11 January 1915) when the ship was beset on 18 January in heavy ice ... After drifting for nine months she was crushed in the ice on 27 October 1915 about 200 miles from the nearest land and 1000 miles from human help. Shackleton now showed his supreme qualities of leadership. In the face of difficulty and danger he was always at his best. Proceeding by sledges and boats the party eventually reached Elephant Island on 15 April 1916 and camped on the small ice-free area of a forbidding land. Realizing that no search expedition would be likely to visit Elephant Island, Shackleton determined to reach South Georgia in an effort to bring help. With five companions he made a voyage of 800 miles in a twenty-two foot boat through some of the stormiest seas in the world, crossed the lofty interior of South Georgia, and reached a Norwegian whaling station on the north coast. After three attempts in different vessels Shackleton succeeded (30 August 1916) in rescuing the rest of the *Endurance* party and bringing them to South America. He then went to New Zealand and sailed in the *Aurora* to rescue his Ross Sea party' (DNB).

Rosove 308.A2.

PRESENTED BY LEONARD HUSSEY

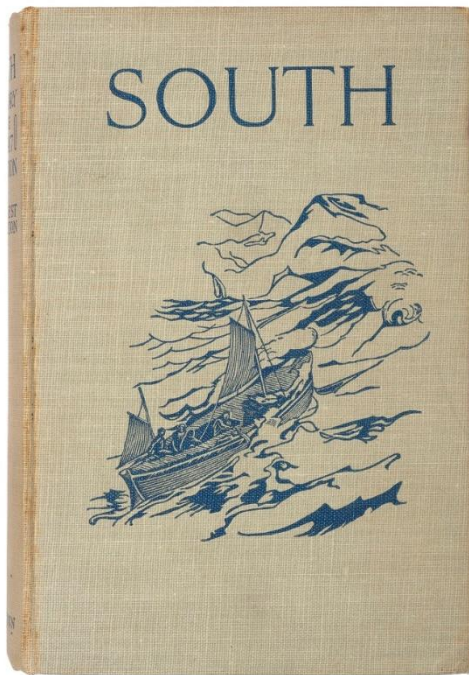
50. SHACKLETON, Ernest. South. The story of Shackleton's 1914-1917 expedition ... Illustrated. London, William Heinemann, November 1938.

8vo, pp. xiii, [5], 205, [1 blank], with frontispiece portrait of Shackleton and 31 photographic plates (mostly by Hurley); occasional light foxing; very good in original grey cloth, upper cover and spine lettered in blue, illustration blocked to upper cover; one corner slightly bumped; with card pasted to front free endpaper with ink inscription, 'To Mr Ashley Cooper from Sq/Ldr L. Hussey R.A.F. as a small souvenir of Iceland. Reykjavik 19.11.41 L. Hussey'.

£300

Presentation copy from the explorer, meteorologist and physician Leonard Hussey (1891-1964). In 1913 while on an archaeological dig in Sudan, Hussey applied to join Ernest Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, securing a place as a meteorologist apparently on the grounds that his application had come from Africa and that he 'looked funny'. He became one of the most popular members of the expedition on account of his brilliant wit, good humour, and five-string banjo, which was rescued from the wreck of the *Endurance* with Shackleton's approval as 'vital mental medicine'. Hussey was one of the party left behind on Elephant Island to await rescue, his banjo playing helping to maintain morale. He is mentioned several times in *South* and features in some of the photographs.

Hussey later served on the Shackleton-Rowett Expedition of 1921-22 and organised the burial of Shackleton's body after his death in South Georgia. During the Second World War, Hussey was posted to Iceland as a medical officer with the RAF.



To Mr. Ashley Cooper
 From Sq/Ldr. L. Hessey R.A.F.
 as a small souvenir of
 Iceland.
 6 DEC 1941
 Reykjavik
 19. 11. 41
 L. Hessey

[50]



[51]

51. SHAW, Thomas. Travels, or observations relating to several parts of Barbary and the Levant, illustrated with cuts, the second edition, with great improvements. *London, A. Millar and W. Sandby, 1757.*

4to, pp. v, [2], vi-xviii, [2], 513, [1], with 15 maps (of which 9 folding) and 23 plates (of which 3 folding); copper-engraved ornaments and initials; very slight spotting, occasional minor tears at hinges of plates and maps (one repaired), a few plates and maps insubstantially trimmed; contemporary British speckled calf, spine gilt-ruled in compartments, gilt red morocco lettering-piece in one, board-edges roll-tooled in gilt, edges speckled red; a few slight scuffs, corners lightly bumped, endcaps chipped with a short split to upper joint, minor loss to lettering-piece. **£1200**

‘Second and most valued edition’ (ODNB) of Shaw’s observations of North Africa and the Near East. Serving as Chaplain to the English factory at Algiers from 1720 to 1733, Thomas Shaw (1694-1751) travelled extensively in Egypt, Palestine, Cyprus, and North Africa, gathering extensive observations on local culture, antiquities, geography, and natural history. On his return to England he became a doctor of divinity and a fellow of the Royal Society in 1734, publishing his *Travels* in 1738, dedicated to George II and acclaimed for its accurate descriptions, fine plates, and detailed maps. The work proved successful and, when appointed principal of St Edmund Hall in 1740, Shaw used the profits of the publication to restore the north range of the front quadrangle of the college, at a cost of about £400. Though published posthumously, Shaw prepared this second edition before his death, including for the first time two controversial supplements of 1746 and 1747.

Highly esteemed by Edward Gibbon, Thomas Dibdin, and many others since, ‘the valuable information ... which his travels contain, his habit of giving a number of toponyms in Arabic characters, the care he took to copy Roman inscriptions in North Africa and hieroglyphics in Egypt, and finally, the exceptionally good plates and maps in his work, all entitled Shaw to a place among the most observant and reliable visitors to the east’ (Hamilton).

ESTC T114688; not in Atabey or Blackmer; cf. Alastair Hamilton, *Europe and the Arab World*, p. 120 ff.

EMIGRATING TO AUSTRALIA – BOUND IN SNAKESKIN

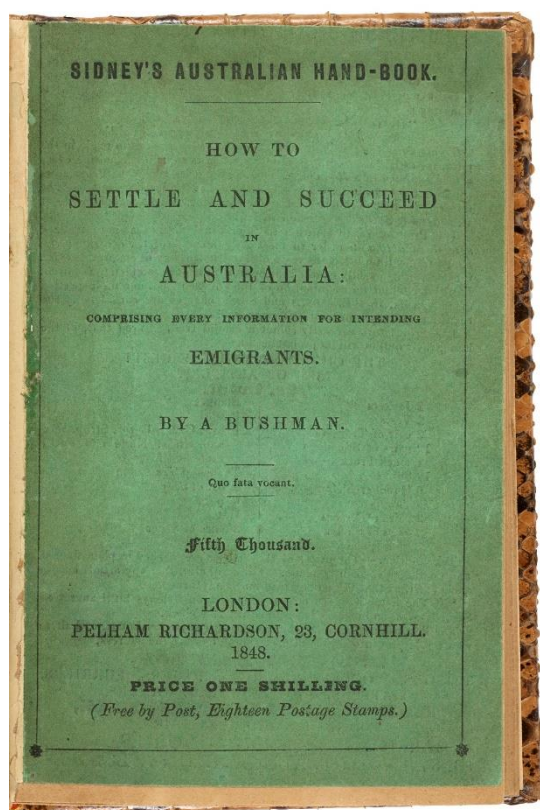
52. [SIDNEY, John and Samuel.] Sidney’s Australian hand-book. How to settle and succeed in Australia: comprising every information for intending emigrants. By a bushman. Fifth thousand. *London, Pelham Richardson, 1848.*

Small 8vo, pp. 123, [1], [8, advertisements]; slightly browned, advertisements loose; very good in later snakeskin binding, gilt-lettered spine label, with original green printed wrappers bound in. **£650**

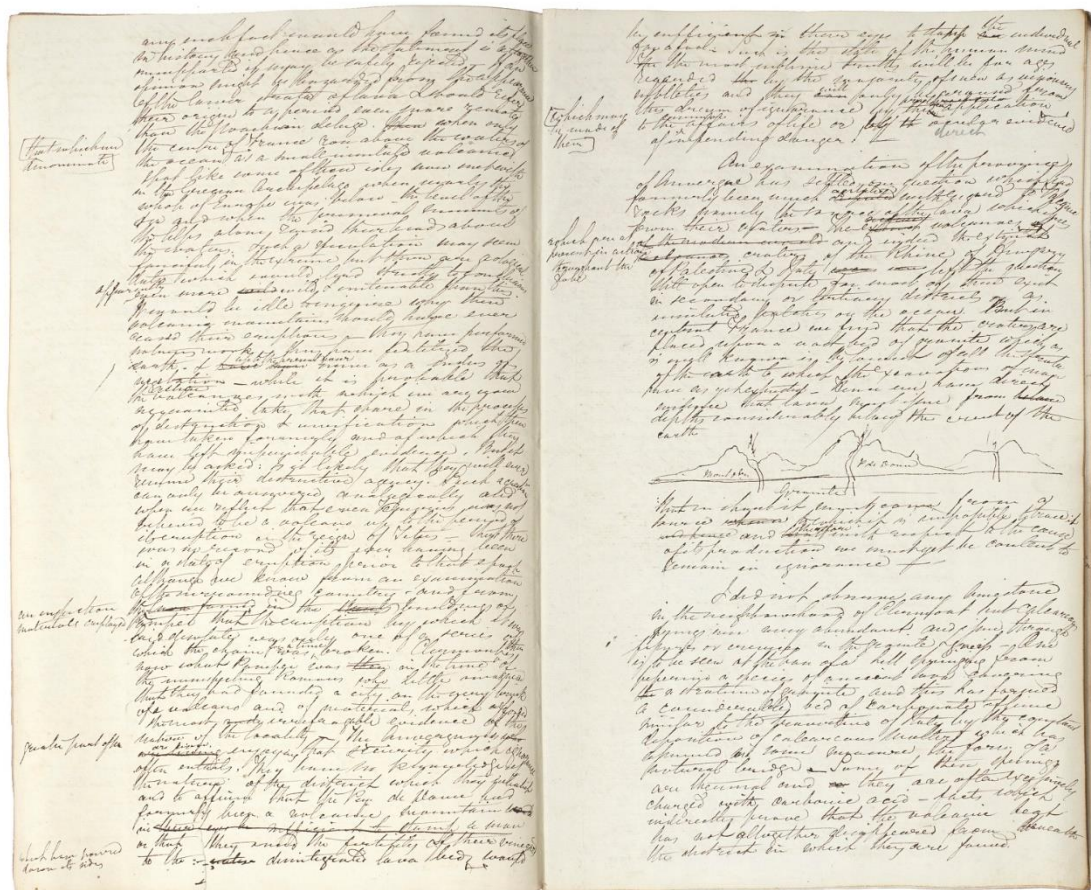
A handsome copy of the ‘fifth thousand’ of this very successful handbook for prospective emigrants to Australia, published only six weeks after the first issue. The handbook was the work of the brothers John (b. 1821) and Samuel Sidney (1813-1883), the former having settled in New South Wales around 1838. ‘It was an immediate popular success, seven 1000-copy editions being sold in five months. Of particular interest ... is the anti-Wakefieldian espousal of the general values of squatters, who were called “the heart’s blood of Australia” (ADB).

The first part (‘How to emigrate’) includes chapters on the necessity for emigration, a description of Australia and the Bush, on wives and children, on the choice of colonies, on cattle, horses and sheep, on Bush roads, and on necessary provisions. Part II (‘How to colonize’) includes discussion of the ‘cardinal errors of Wakefield system’, ‘the share of the working man in emigration’, and ‘selfish monopolies and idle schemes’. The advertisements at the end include medicines and clothing.

Ferguson 4891. **This issue not on Library Hub; no copies in the US on OCLC.**



[52]



[53]

TRAVELS OF A TOXICOLOGIST

53. TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine. Autograph manuscript account of travels in France in 1828. [*London?*, c. 1831].

Manuscript on paper (watermarked 'W. Bickford 1831'), in English, folio (33 x 20 cm), in two quires, pp. [52], [49]; densely written in dark brown ink, up to 60 lines per page, illustrated with occasional small sketches; first quire: first page dusty, light dampstain at head through first half, a few corners turned over; second quire: short closed tears to first page, loss to lower margin of blank final leaf; well preserved; unbound. **£1200**

A richly detailed and entertaining account of a journey through France undertaken in 1828 by the eminent medical jurist and toxicologist Alfred Swaine Taylor (1806-1880), dubbed the father of British forensic medicine. Written c. 1831 the manuscript was apparently intended for publication but does not appear to have made it into print.

Having studied at Guy's and St Thomas's hospitals in London, Taylor became a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries before embarking on a tour of Europe, during which he visited numerous medical schools. He would go on to become professor of medical jurisprudence at Guy's, to publish pioneering works in the field, and to appear as an expert witness in a number of highly-publicised trials for murder by poisoning, including that of William Palmer, the 'Rugeley poisoner'. His public profile inspired Victorian writers such as Wilkie Collins, Arthur Conan Doyle, and Charles Dickens.

This manuscript provides a detailed description of the young Taylor's journey through France between May and October 1828, in the company of his brother, from Boulogne to Paris to Clermont-Ferrand to Marseilles, with many stops in between. Taylor gives informative and entertaining accounts of the places they visited and of the people and situations they encountered, displaying a particular interest in local geography and geology, and, as one might expect, in matters touching health. His description of Paris takes in the usual sites but is more interesting for its discussion of its gambling houses, boulevards, theatres, hospitals and morgue, and catacombs, and for his comments on the city's hygiene, lighting, and horse races. His description of Auvergne includes an account of his eventful ascent of the Puy de Dôme, and much on the region's geology.

Taylor is an entertaining writer. On the women of Normandy he quips, 'they have also the custom of wearing earrings so large that they would pass for bell pulls in England'; on a coucou carriage ride to Versailles, 'woe be to the traveller who trusts himself in one of these vehicles ... the horrors of purgatory can scarcely surpass the evils to which he is subjected'; and on his arrival in Marseilles, 'we were for some time followed by a crowd of thieves & others along the boulevard as if we belonged to some unknown species of animal'.

'NO BOOKSELLER WOULD PUBLISH IT'

54. THICKNESSE, Philip. A year's journey through the Paix Bâs and Austrian Netherlands ... Vol. I [all published]. *London, printed in the year 1784.*

8vo, pp. vii, [1], [v]-viii [subscribers' list], 184, 189-351, [1, additional subscribers], with a half-title, and a folding frontispiece etching of a graphic execution scene, by John Carter after the author (edges frayed); Gg2-3 misbound after Ffi; some occasional stains and foxing, but a very good copy in contemporary quarter sheep, vellum tips, edges rubbed. **£1850**

First edition, rare, and possibly suppressed, of a typically idiosyncratic account of a 'quarrel-ridden tour' of the Netherlands and Belgium by 'the most irascible individual within the arena of late eighteenth-century print culture' (ODNB).

By his early twenties, Philip Thicknesse (1719-1792), author, traveller, lieutenant governor of Landguard Fort in Suffolk and first patron of Gainsborough, had already been to Georgia and Jamaica and eloped with a wealthy heiress, the first of three marriages. His first 'travel guide', *Observations on the customs and manners of the French Nation* (1766) was followed a decade later by the more extensive, and more successful *Year's Journey through France, and part of Spain* (1777), which attracted a subscribers' list of 430, including Garrick and Gainsborough.



A Year's Journey through the Pais Bâs takes the form of delightfully frank, conversational letters, taking in subjects as varied as the execution of Jean Calas and the fraudulent dealing of Brussels wine merchants; it also prints six letters by Rubens (three in French, three translated from Italian) and two poems by a British lady resident in Brussels, a place at the 'fag-end, or ... first step of the diplomatic ladder'. Advice to travellers is provided almost as an after-thought: Calais is not as cheap as it once was, but you should eat at the Silver Lion. In the Cathedral at Bruges are two paintings by Rubens which 'are only to be seen, on certain public days', but the landlords of the Hotel de Commerce are 'rich, and insolent'; at Spa, you should consult Dr Congalton.

But Thicknesse never hid his waspishness for too long, and Letter XV (pp. 170-184) contains a particularly stinging (even libellous) attack on the family of his second wife Elizabeth Touchet, and on his son George (later Lord Audley). These sheets must have been a late addition after George publicly split with his father and took the name Touchet – there is the evidence of cancelled leaves as stubs, the section ends with a break in pagination, and indeed George is listed among the subscribers. This probably also explains the work's rarity – the third volume of Thicknesse's *Memoirs* (1791), which reiterates the attack, is likewise 'extremely rare ... since Lord Audley and Philip [junior, his other estranged son] bought and destroyed all the copies they could find' (ODNB).

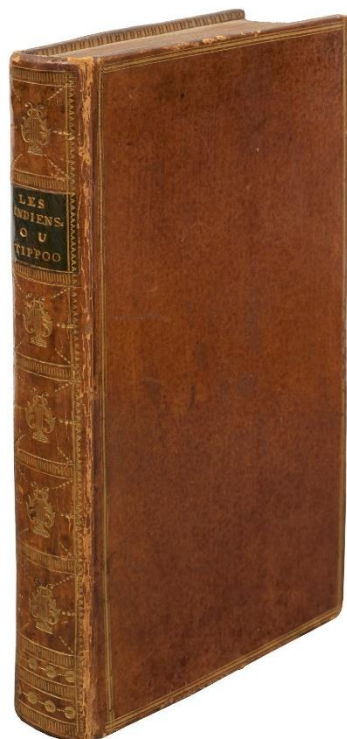
A Year's Journey was privately printed, subscriptions taken by Thicknesse at his own house on Piccadilly, where you can buy other of his works. 'The reason the author does not publish this volume through the hands of booksellers, is to shew his contempt to the shameful partiality and impertinence of the Monthly and Critical Reviewers'. At the end is an Appendix (pp. 334-351) in which he defends himself against their reviews of his other books, and provides two satirical reviews of the present work after their manner.

ESTC records six copies only: BL, Cambridge; Sorbonne; Columbia, Harvard, and Yale. A regularly published second edition appeared in 1786, replacing the Appendix with information more conventional to a travel guide; letter XV is removed entirely.

55. [TIPU SULTAN.] *Les Indiens, ou Tippoo-Saïb, fils d'Hyder-Ally, &c. Avec quelques particularités sur ce prince, sur ses ambassadeurs en France, sur l'audience qui leur a été donnée par sa majesté Louis XVI, à Versailles le 10 Août 1788; précédées du précis d'une partie de l'administration de M. Hastings, &c.; & suivies de quelques détails relatifs aux événemens de la guerre de 1782 dans l'Inde ... A Londres [i.e. Paris?] et se trouve à Paris, chez Le Jay, 1788.*

8vo, pp. viii, 229, [1 errata], 1 folding table at end; woodcut head-piece; very occasional light foxing; very good in contemporary calf, gilt fillet border to covers, spine gilt in compartments with lettering-piece, gilt edges, blue paste paper endpapers; some rubbing to extremities; contemporary marginal annotation to p. 193; a nice copy.

£800



The apparently unrecorded first issue of this work on Tipu Sultan (1750-1799), ruler of the kingdom of Mysore and implacable enemy of the British East India Company. The only copies recorded institutionally (on ESTC, Library Hub, and OCLC) have the title *Les indiens, ou Tipou-Sultan, fils D'Ayder-Aly* and a 'note indispensable' explaining that the Sultan's true name is 'Tipou-Sultan' and not 'Tippoo-Saïb' and that of his father 'Ayder-Aly' rather than 'Hyder-Ally', but that the work was printed before these corrections could be made. The title-page was clearly updated on most copies, except this one.

After an introduction discussing how the English and French came to hold power in India, and the career of Joseph Marquis Dupleix, the main body of the text is devoted to Hyder Ali (c. 1720-1782) and Tipu Sultan and their conflicts with the British East India Company in the Anglo-Mysore Wars, with several references to Warren Hastings. Then follows a description of Tipu and his court, and of his audience with Louis XVI in August 1788. The folding plate at the end details the strength of the French army and navy that set out for India in December 1781.

See ESTC T130612. Library Hub and OCLC record only copies with the second issue of the title, 3 in the UK (BL, NLS, Royal Asiatic Society) and 2 in the US (Duke and Minnesota).

56. VALENTINE, James. 'Photographs of Scottish Scenery'. 1870s.

77 albumen print photographs, ranging from 10.1 x 13.1 cm to 19.1 x 24 cm, titled, numbered and initialled in the negative, mounted on rectos and versos with paper guards interleaved; some guards weakening, interior generally very clean; in original full roan with borders in gilt and blind on boards, gilt titling and photographer's credit and By Special Appointment decorations on upper board; extremities slightly rubbed.

£600

A fine example of a Scottish topographical view album by Dundee photographer James Valentine. The photographs cover numerous islands, lochs and areas of beauty, including Katrine and Achray, as well as 'must-sees' such as Abbotsford, the Scott Monument and the birth-place of Robert Burns. Edinburgh, Glasgow and Inverness are represented by selections of two or three images, including Holyrood and the cathedrals, but the main focus is the Scottish picturesque and romantic scenery which appealed to Victorian audiences. A full list of titles and numbers is available on request.

James Valentine (1815-1879) was an engraver and photographer from Dundee who was one of the original members of the Edinburgh Photographic Society, founded in 1861. By the end of the 1850s he



[56]



[57]

had established himself as a portrait photographer and then, after instruction under Francis Frith in Reigate, Surrey, he began to photograph landscapes as well.

He converted a barouche into a mobile dark-room and travelled around Scotland building a portfolio of topographical views which brought him to Queen Victoria's attention in 1864 and eventually led to him being granted a royal warrant in late 1867. As 'photographer to the Queen' he sold individual albums for prices ranging from half a guinea to 12 guineas aimed at upper and middle class tourists. James Valentine had two sons who followed him into the business and were constantly experimenting with new techniques.

57. VALENTINE & SONS. 'Tour in Norway'. [*Dundee, c. 1888*].

Oblong album (21.5 x 29 cm), 40 albumen photographs (c. 15 x 22 cm) mounted on 20 thick card leaves, captions in white ink at foot of each print; some areas of adhesion to one print ('Bergen Fiske Torvet'), a little foxing to mounts; very good in contemporary green pebbled morocco album, 'Tour in Norway' lettered in gilt to upper cover within gilt and blind frame, spine with raised bands and gilt and blind fillets, gilt turn-ins, edges gilt; extremities very slightly rubbed, abrasions to front free endpaper; ticket inside upper cover of Gifford & Son, Aberdeen. **£1250**

A handsome album of striking photographs of Norwegian scenery and life produced by the Dundee-based firm of Valentine & Sons. Established by the Scottish engraver and photographer James Valentine (1815-1879), the firm became, under his sons and grandsons, 'the longest-surviving and possibly the largest of British photographic publishers' (*ODNB*).

The album features atmospheric views of Stavanger (including the cathedral), Lake Suldal, Bratlandsdal, Hardanger (including the Buerbrae glacier), Bergen, the Naerodal Pass, Naeroyfjord, Geirangerfjord, Romsdal, Molde, Trondheim, and the North Cape, as well as scenes showing salmon fishing, railways, an old woman baking flatbread, and Norwegians making hay.

ON THE ZULUS: UNPUBLISHED

58. WATTS, Samuel. The great white chief of the Zulus. Origin of the Zulus, their history and tribal life, and some stories of Zululand. *Durban, 1951*.

[*offered with:*]

Idem. Aba-kwa-Zulu. *Durban, 1955*.

2 vols, typescript on paper (typed to rectos only), pp. xi, 476, illustrated with several black and white photographs (mostly captioned in ink) and some drawings taped to blank versos; pp. xii, 396; overall very good; first work in quarter cloth over boards (a little marked and worn), second work in wrappers with drawing of Zulu shield to upper cover; pencil dedication from the author to title of first work. **£350**

Typescripts of two unpublished works on the Zulu people. The author spent 'well over forty years among the Bantu inhabitants of the territories now known as Natal, Zululand, Kaffraria, and the Transkeian Territories' (Preface to second work).

The two works cover the origins and customs of the Bantu, Dingiswayo and Shaka Zulu, Dingane, Cetshwayo, and John Robert Dunn, as well as Zulu customs, stories and legends, and language.

WANDERING IN NORTH WALES



59. [WORKINGTON, Angelina.] 'Our wanderings in Wales. By a mountain [goat].' [England?, 1867].

Manuscript on paper, in English, small 4to (23.5 x 19.5 cm), ff. [32] + blanks, on thick paper, most leaves with tissue guards to rectos; illustrated with 5 elegant pen drawings and 1 photograph (showing coastline); neatly written in a single hand in brown, red, blue and green ink; title and several other pages elaborately decorated in colour and gilt, title with border featuring a peacock, first page of text with initial enclosing portrait of 'Slatey Hughes', several decorative initials; dedication leaf reads, 'To a very dear uncle, in grateful remembrance of all his loving care of a lonely niece 1867'; very well preserved in contemporary brown morocco, gilt lettering to spine and upper cover, covers ruled and stamped in gilt and black to a panel design, gilt turn-ins, purple silk moiré endpapers, gilt gauffered edges; extremities rubbed; inscription to front flyleaf 'Isabella Slater January 1st 1862 from W.S.'

£850

A charmingly written and illustrated manuscript, of humorous prose and poetry, produced by a young lady for her uncle as a memento of their trip together to North Wales in the summer of 1867. The author identifies herself as 'Angelina Workington' and her uncle as 'Slatey Hughes Esquire'.

Written in archaic language – befitting the medieval style of its decoration – the first part of the manuscript provides a quirky account of their trip. When his sleep is troubled, Hughes seeks medical advice, receives a delightful mock prescription listing places in North Wales he should visit ('Tinct. Capel Curig, Spir. Ffos noddyn' etc.), and promptly catches an LNWR train. Hughes and his party stay at St George's hotel in Llandudno (opened in 1854) and visit the Great Orme, Llanwrst, Capel Curig, and Snowdon (which they photograph). The accompanying illustrations show the party at the train station, encountering beggars on the Great Orme, in a horse-drawn carriage, and missing a boat.

The second part of the manuscript comprises four unpublished poems by Workington: 'Ffos Noddyn', written following her visit to the Fairy Glen on the River Conwy; 'A growl from Gelert's ghost', an amusing piece on Llywelyn the Great's legendary dog whose supposed grave is at Beddgelert; 'The streamlet's song'; and 'Excelsior' (very loosely based on Longfellow's poem), recounting a climb by Hughes and his niece up a mountain.

SELF-PORTRAIT WITH SPHINX AND MOBILE DARK-ROOM

60. ZANGAKI, C. and G. View of the Sphinx and pyramids at Giza, with photographers' cart. c. 1870.

Albumen print, 22.3 x 28 cm, on card mount; mount browned at edges; signed and captioned in the negative
Zangaki 161 Le Sphynx et Pyramides. **£1500 + VAT**

A fabulous view of the pyramids by the Zangaki brothers (Adelphoi Zangaki), whose cart (a mobile dark-room) is visible to the left of the Sphinx, lettered in Greek. The name Zangaki also appears to be inscribed into the rock on the sphinx, though this is likely to be a modification to the negative. At the front is the camel train with which they travelled, and the figure to the right in a bowler hat is almost certainly one of the brothers, possibly Georgios, who is known to have appeared in at least one other scene. Another photograph from the same time but taken from a different angle (in the collection of the New York Public Library) shows the same figure now seated, but does not feature the cart.

