

TRAVEL

new acquisitions



Bernard Quaritch Ltd • Catalogue 1427

MMXIV

1. ALEXANDER, James Edward, *translator*, and Mirza Itesa MODEEN (Itisam AL-DIN). Shigurf namah i velaë't, or excellent intelligence concerning Europe; being the travels of Mirza Itesa Modeen in Great Britain and France. Translated from the original Persian manuscript into Hindoostanee, with an English version and notes. *London, Parbury, Allen & Co., 1827.*

8vo, pp. xv, [i, blank], 221, [1, blank], [200, with erratic Arabic pagination], text in English and Hindustani, with a coloured frontispiece (offset onto title); a very good copy in contemporary speckled calf; extremities rubbed, rebacked to style; from the library of the King's Inns, Dublin, with its stamp on verso of title and on Hindustani title. £350

First edition. A first-hand account of eighteenth-century intrigue and court politics, involving George III, the Mughal emperor, Shah Alam II, and a motley cast of supporting characters. Al-Din, initially an employee of various Britons, undertook a mission to Britain between 1766 and 1768. The embassy itself was headed by a Scot, Archibald Swinton, and from the outset doomed by Mughal misconceptions of British court politics. The emperor sought British military intervention, in the face of the East India Company's firm opposition, an unlikely outcome rendered still more improbable by the combination of Al-Din's lack of English and Swinton's rather relaxed approach to his diplomatic mission.

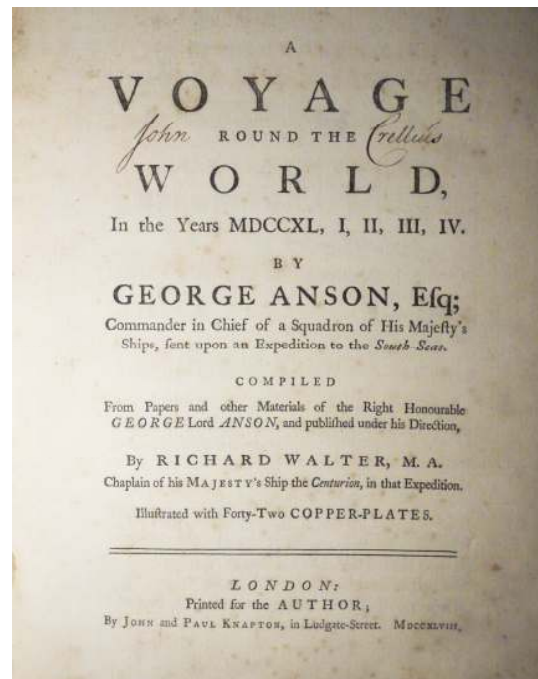
Despite the forlorn nature of the embassy, Al-Din provides a thoughtfully-observed account of England and France from the perspective of an educated Muslim courtier, covering everything from the challenges of keeping *halal* to the merits of Georgian architecture. Alexander, a young army officer when he made these translations, provides both Hindustani and English abridgements of Al-Din's account. The parallel texts are intended both for Indian and English readers, and their dual-printing is a fine example of the cultural *mélange* the later Raj produced.

Wilson p. 5.

2. ANSON, George, *Lord*. A voyage round the world, in the years MDCCXL, I, II, III, IV . . . Compiled from papers and other materials of the Right Honourable George Lord Anson, and published under his direction, by Richard Walter, M.A., chaplain of his majesty's ship the Centurion, in that expedition. *London, John & Paul Knapton for the author, 1748.*

4to, pp. [xxxiv], 417, [1, blank], [2, binding directions], with 42 folding plates and charts; some spotting and browning, many plates protruding at fore-edge and with consequent marginal dust-soiling and fraying, map of La Plata torn without loss; early nineteenth-century calf-backed marbled boards, spine gilt; rubbed, joints neatly repaired; early ownership inscription of John Crellius on title; from the library of George Marten, with bookplate. £3000

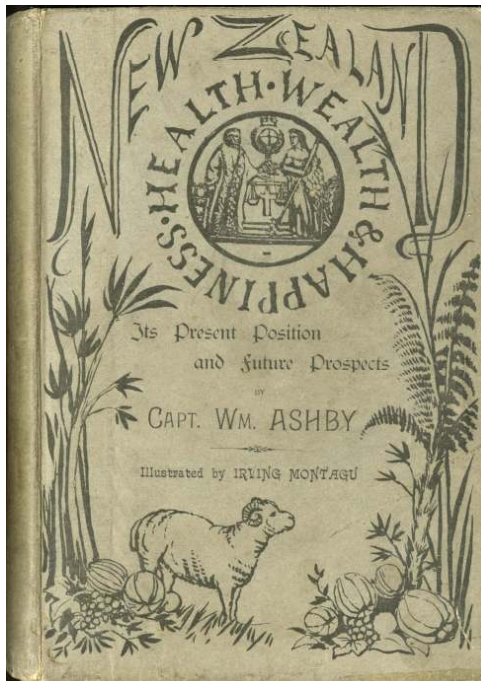
First edition. 'Anson's voyage of 1740-44 holds a unique and terrible place in British maritime history. The misadventures of this attempt by Royal Navy ships to sail round the world make a dramatic story of hardship, disaster, mutiny and endurance . . .



[When] Anson reached the coast of China in November 1742 he was left with one ship and a handful of men, some of whom had “turned mad and idiots”. The most extraordinary part of the voyage was still to come, for despite his losses Anson was determined to seize the treasure galleon that made the annual voyage from Acapulco to Manila. Laden with Peruvian silver, she was the “Prize of all the Oceans”. In June 1743 Anson intercepted the *Nuestra Señora de Covadonga*, and in a 90-minute action forced her surrender. After refitting at Canton he returned home the next year to find himself compared with Drake, and his exploits with the long-remembered feats of arms against the Spain of Philip II. The casualties were forgotten as the public celebrated a rare triumph in a drab and interminable war . . . and in 1748 the long-awaited authorised account appeared under the name of Richard Walter, chaplain on the *Centurion*, and became a best-seller. Walter’s volume has formed the basis of all accounts of Anson’s voyage from the mid-eighteenth century to the present. The book, more fully illustrated than any similar work up to that time, was both a stirring story of adventure at sea and an exhortation to further Pacific enterprise’ (Glyn Williams, *The prize of all the oceans. The triumph and tragedy of Anson’s voyage round the world*, 1999, pp. xvii–xviii; and for the long-standing dispute over authorship see appendix I: Williams concludes that Walter may have commenced the work and saw it through the press, but Benjamin Robins, a talented and versatile mathematician and an experienced writer, was primarily responsible for its literary quality. There is, however, no doubt that Anson closely scrutinised the text and in everything except stylistic terms the narrative is Anson’s own interpretation of events). *A voyage round the world* was published in both ordinary and large-paper issues, and the present copy is an ordinary copy.

Tipped in at the front of the volume is a manuscript note of presentation reading ‘From R. B. Mills to Mr. J. Addinall as a slight memento of his gallant rescue of his son Richard Bales Mills from drowning in the river Ouse at Kendal Bridge York July 11th 1901’.

Alden 748/225; Borba de Moraes p. 38; Hill 1817; Kroepelien 1086; Sabin 101175.



3. ASHBY, William, Captain. *New Zealand, the land of health, wealth and prosperity. Its present position and future prospects.* London, S. Riorden, 1889.

8vo, pp. [x], 85, [1, blank], [1], with a portrait frontispiece and five plates (the one facing p. 21, 'Auckland, 1889', a mounted photograph); a very good copy in the original grey pictorial boards; slightly soiled and rubbed. £150

First edition. A presentation copy, inscribed 'Mrs de Lisle, with the author's compliments, August 1889'. These are the reflections of a 'perfectly independent and unpaid witness' on the three islands of the New Zealand colony. Revisiting the colony after an absence of some twenty years and finding it in recovery from depression, Ashby paints a bright picture of the islands.

Bagnall records two issues of this work, one with the plates included in the pagination and bound in grey pictorial boards, the other with the plates not included in the pagination and bound in printed wrappers. In the present copy, bound in boards, the plates are not included in the pagination.

See Bagnall 130 and 131.

4. [BARNARD, Sophia.] *Travels in Algiers [sic], Spain, &c. &c.* With a faithful and interesting account of the Algerines, amongst whom the authoress resided some time, and from her access to whom, she had many opportunities of discovering and appreciating their customs, ceremonies, pursuits, costume, &c. . . . also a copious description of her residence in Andalusia, abounding in remarkable events, anecdotes of persons, places, produce, etc. London, Goyder, [c. 1820].

8vo, pp. viii, 140, engraved frontispiece of an Algerian lady (foxed and offset onto title); untrimmed in the original boards, printed paper label on spine; slightly rubbed, spine darkened, upper joint cracked but firm. £875

First edition, uncommon. Barnard's lively account of her travels between 1811 and 1813, in the company of a husband whose 'mercantile enterprises were rash as his calculations were fallacious, requiring no prophetic eye to foretell their future failure' (p. 1). Her observations on life in North Africa and Spain touch on enslaved Europeans in Algiers, Jewish merchant princes, plague at Gibraltar, and a murderous Swedish ship's captain.

'That nothing worthy of record might escape the attention of the Authoress, she kept a regular journal, from her departure till her return to her native land. This plan, during her interesting visit in Algiers was of infinite use to her, as she mixed in that sphere of society, where personal observation could be most serviceable, and where information was only to be obtained genuine and authentic She found the Algerines affectionate, courteous, and most hospitable; and to the latest hour of her life, she must ever think of them, speak of them, and pray for them, with Christian sympathy and grateful love' (preface).

Palau 24219; Playfair, *Algeria* 336.

5. BARNEBY, William Henry. *Life and labour in the far, far west: being notes of a tour in the Western States, British Columbia, Manitoba, and the North-West Territory.* London, Cassell & Company, 1884.

8vo, pp. xvi, 432, with a folding frontispiece (torn at hinge, split at folds and slightly foxed) and a large folding coloured map (a little chipped and dust-soiled at fore-edge); some light spotting; original dark green morocco stamped in gilt with a totem-pole design on each cover; extremities rubbed; armorial bookplate of Charles Anthony, Junior. £350

First edition. A presentation copy, inscribed on the half-title 'Charles Anthony Esq (Jun.) with the author's very kind regards. Bredenbury Court, May 31st 1884'.

'This volume is an actual transcript from a journal kept during a tour made in North America in the spring and summer of 1883, in company with my two friends, the late Meysey Clive, of Whitfield Court, County of Hereford, and my brother-in-law, Arthur Mitchell, of The Ridge, Wiltshire. Our object was not only to enjoy a pleasant trip and to see as much as we conveniently could of a new country, but also to collect as much information as possible, more especially as regards farming and emigration, in the hope of thus being able to assist those in England who might be thinking of seeking a new home across the Atlantic' (preface). The folding frontispiece, which is only found in a few copies, is a 'fac-simile of an Indian chief's (North-West Territory of Canada) record of government supplies, as given to his tribe each year at treaty times, 1873 to 1877'. The explanatory note printed on the verso of the plate is dated January 1885; the plate must therefore have been tipped in after publication (hence its rare occurrence).

Graff 187; Lande S145.



6. BARROW, Sir John, Bt. *Travels into the interior of southern Africa.* In which are described the character and the condition of the Dutch colonists of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the several tribes of natives beyond its limits: the natural history of such subjects as occurred in the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms; and the geography of the southern extremity of Africa. Comprehending also a topographical and statistical sketch of the Cape Colony: with an inquiry into its importance as a naval and military station; as a commercial emporium; and as a territorial possession . . . The second edition, with additions and alterations. *London, Strahan and Preston for T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1806.*

Two volumes, 4to, pp. [i]–xvi, [ii, contents, verso blank], 427, [1, blank], 8 (publisher's catalogue, dated 1 January 1806); [vi, half-title, imprint on verso, title, verso blank, contents, verso blank], 372, [4, plates, verso blank, publisher's advertisement]; with eight hand-coloured aquatint plates by T. Medland after Samuel Daniell, one double-page folding engraved map by S. J. Neele after Barrow, hand-coloured in outline, eight folding engraved maps and charts, two hand-coloured, by Neele after Barrow, Bridges *et al.* (one map supplied in facsimile); wood-engraved illustration and letterpress tables in the text; some variable, generally light spotting and offsetting, occasional light marginal marking or light damp-marking, marginal wax-mark on vol. I, C3, old marginal repair on vol. II, A3, short tears on folds of two maps; uncut in twentieth-century British speckled half calf over marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-pieces in two; early pencilled initials 'A M D' on vol. I title.

[With:]

BARROW, Sir John, Bt. Autograph letter signed ('John Barrow') to Thomas Wallace. *Admiralty, 26 April 1814.* 1 p., 8vo, tipped onto an album leaf(?), the leaf in turn laid down onto the front flyleaf of volume I. *Together £2500*

'Second and best edition' (Tooley), with an autograph letter signed from Barrow. The son of a journeyman tanner, Barrow (1764–1848) left school at 13, and was successively employed as a clerk in a Liverpool iron foundry, a landsman on a whaler, and a mathematics teacher in a Greenwich academy preparing young men for a naval career, before he was appointed Comptroller of Household to Macartney's celebrated embassy to China (1792–1794). His abilities impressed Macartney, who was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope in 1797 and selected Barrow as his private secretary: 'Lord Macartney at once sent him on a double mission, viz. to reconcile the Kaffirs and Boers, and to obtain more accurate topographical knowledge of the colony, there being then no map which embraced one-tenth of it. In pursuit of these objects he traversed every part of the colony, and visited the several countries of the Kaffirs, the Hottentots, and the Bosjesmen, performing "a journey exceeding one thousand miles on horseback, on foot, and very rarely in a covered wagon, and full half the distance as a pedestrian, and never except for a few nights sleeping under a roof". On his return he received proof of Lord Macartney's approbation by being appointed auditor-general of public accounts Upon Lord Macartney's return to England [in 1799] disturbances again broke out between the Boers and natives, and Barrow was employed by General Dundas on a mission of reconciliation. At its close he married Miss Anna Maria Trüter, and in the year 1800 bought a house looking on Table Mountain, where he intended to settle "as a country gentleman of South Africa"' (DNB).



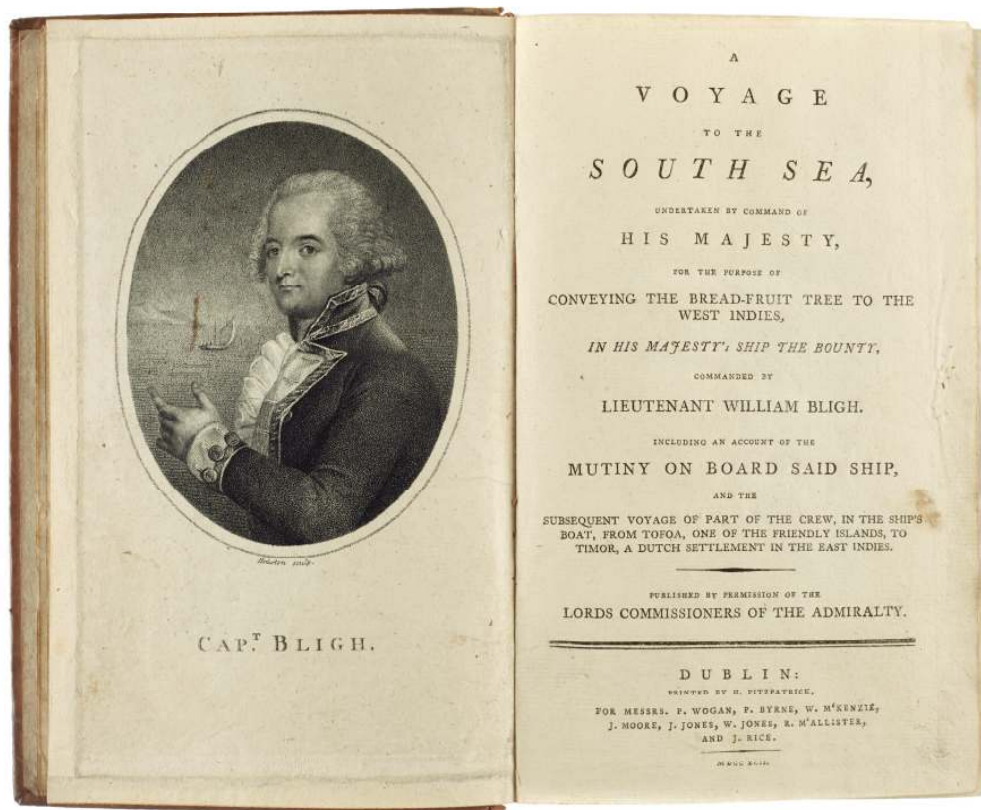
However, the Treaty of Amiens (1802) thwarted his plans, and the Cape was evacuated and Barrow returned to England when the colony passed to the Dutch in 1803. In 1804 he was appointed Second Secretary of the Admiralty and held the position until 1845, except for a brief period between February 1806 and April 1807. *Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa* was first published in 1801–1804, and provides an account of Barrow's journeys throughout the country, giving much anthropological information on the indigenous peoples he encountered and details of the natural history of the regions he visited. It also examines the larger questions of the military and naval importance of the Cape to Britain's imperial interests, and the work is illustrated with maps based upon his surveys. The present, second, edition is considered the best, due to the addition of the fine aquatint plates by Samuel Daniell (who had presumably met Barrow at the Cape, when the artist was travelling there). The text is lightly revised, as the author notes in his preface: 'In the arrangement of the materials I have made some little change, and rejected some superfluous matter and repetitions which were unavoidable in the former volumes, on account of their having been published at different times' (vol. I, p. xv). This set is uncut, and retains the half-title in volume II (none was issued for volume I) and the publisher's advertisement at the end of volume II (not called for by Abbey or Tooley; the former calls for a map in volume I, not called for by the plate list or by Tooley).

The autograph letter from Barrow inserted in this set is addressed to Thomas Wallace (1768–1844), who had been appointed one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India in 1800, holding the position (apart from a short break in 1806) until 1816. In his letter Barrow submits a letter (presumably applying for a post) from a Captain Clarke, who Barrow judges an 'active, intelligent, upright officer' and believes would be 'of infinite service in the shipping interest of the East India Company'.

Abbey 322; Gay 2996; Hosken p. 12; Mendelssohn I pp. 88–89; Tooley 85.

7. BLIGH, William (James BURNEY, *editor*). A voyage to the South Sea . . . for the purpose of conveying the bread-fruit tree to the West Indies, in His Majesty's ship *The Bounty* . . . Including an account of the mutiny on board said ship, and the subsequent voyage of part of the crew, in the ship's boat, from Tofoa, one of the Friendly Islands, to Timor, a Dutch settlement in the East Indies. *Dublin, H. Fitzpatrick for P. Wogan, P. Byrne, W. M'Kenzie (and others), 1792.*

8vo, pp. [xv] (half-title, verso blank, title, verso blank, advertisement, contents), [i, blank), 376, with a mezzotint portrait-frontispiece by H. H. Houston, and an engraved plate illustrating the bread-fruit; occasional light spotting or marking, very light marginal damp-marking on a few quires, portrait laid down and possibly supplied from another copy; contemporary speckled calf, spine ruled in compartments in gilt, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, pale blue endpapers; very slightly scuffed, slight cracking on upper joint and chipping at head and tail of spine, nonetheless a very good, crisp copy; from the library of Quentin George Keynes (1921–2003, his sale, Christie's London, 7–8 April 2004, lot 6 (part)). £4500



First Dublin and first octavo edition. *A voyage to the South Sea* was the official account of the complete voyage of *The Bounty*, and was first published in a quarto format in London in 1792. The text was based on Bligh's journal, and was 'written, edited and seen through the press by James Burney, under the supervision of Sir Joseph Banks' (Kroepelien 93) while Bligh was on his second breadfruit voyage to Tahiti (1791–3), during which he succeeded in taking breadfruit to the West Indies. Chapters 13 to 20 are adapted from Bligh's *A narrative of the mutiny, on board His Majesty's Ship Bounty*, which had been separately published in 1790.

This Dublin edition (which is presumably a piracy) includes a frontispiece-portrait by the Dublin engraver Houston, which was re-engraved in reverse from the original engraved by Jean Condé after John Russell's portrait. Although not marked as such, this copy is from the extensive library of books on travel and voyages formed by the bibliophile, traveller and film-maker Quentin Keynes.

Cox II p. 305; ESTC T209375; Ferguson 127; Kroepelien 94; NMM I, 625; O'Reilly and Reitman 552; Sabin 5910. Not in Hill.



8. BOECK, Kurt. Himalaya-Album. Bilder aus den indischen Alpen. Zwanzig heliographische Kupferdrucke nach Originalaufnahmen des Herausgebers, nebst erläuterndem Text und 3 Kartenskizzen. *Baden-Baden, Friedrich Spies, 1894.*

Folio, pp. [xvi], with 20 photogravures, text and photogravures in loose sheets as issued; three maps in the text; margins of some photogravures and title lightly spotted, old ownership inscription at head of title, but generally in very good condition; original blue-grey pictorial cloth portfolio, title stamped in gilt; slightly rubbed and marked, spine neatly restored. £2750

First edition of this series of early photographic images of the Himalayas, very rare.

The work records an expedition to the Himalayas made in 1890 by Kurt Boeck together with Hans Kehrer, an Austrian mountain guide. The original photographs, taken by the author, were tiny stereoscopic negatives, but their quality made it possible to enlarge them to the format used here. The first ten images record Boeck and Kehrer's travels from Darjeeling to the glaciers of Kangchenjunga. The remaining ten images were taken in the north-western province of Kumaon, where Boeck and Kehrer trekked from Nainital around the Nanda Davi via Milam and Badrinath. The subjects include portraits of natives as well as landscapes.

Perret 0514 ('superbe photographies . . . rare et recherché'); Yakushi (1984) B196. OCLC records six copies only (Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig, National Library of Scotland, New York Public Library and Zurich).



9. BOISGELIN DE KERDU, Pierre Marie Louis de. *Travels through Denmark and Sweden. To which is prefixed, a journal of a voyage down the Elbe from Dresden to Hamburgh. Including a compendious historical account of the Hanseatic League.* London, printed for Wilkie & Robinson and George Robinson, 1810.

Two volumes, 4to, pp. [iii]–xxxix, [i, blank], 135, [1, blank], xxix, [i, blank], vi, 224; [iii]–xxiv, 428, [2, errata, binding directions], with 13 hand-coloured plates; some text leaves in vol. II heavily spotted (affecting one plate more lightly); no half-titles; contemporary calf. £1200

First edition. Also published with the plates uncoloured. Abbey's collation for vol. I is incorrect, failing to record that the text is divided into two pagination sequences. The author, a French army officer and royalist, lived for several years in England and travelled elsewhere in Europe after the Revolution.

Abbey, *Travel* 247; Quérard I p. 382.

10. [BORNEO.] *Map of Borneo.* London, Edward Stanford, [c. 1900].

Folding coloured map (660 x 445 mm), divided into 16 sections and linen-backed; lightly toned, some spotting; original red cloth covers, printed paper label on upper cover, publisher's advertisements on endpapers; rubbed, dulled and slightly frayed. £125

Not in BM Maps.

11. BROOKE, James, and George Rodney MUNDY. Narrative of events in Borneo and Celebes, down to the occupation of Labuan: from the journals of James Brooke, Esq., rajah of Sarawak, and governor of Labuan. Together with a narrative of the operations of H.M.S. Iris. By Captain Rodney Mundy . . . Second edition. *London, John Murray, 1848.*

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. [ii], xvii, 385, [1]; xi, 395, [1]; with a frontispiece-portrait, 17 lithographed or wood-engraved plates and five maps; lithographed plates a little foxed (mostly affecting margins); a good copy in contemporary calf, spines richly gilt; minor wear, some corners bumped; gift inscription, dated 1858 and within engraved border, to R. Murray Gawne on his leaving Eton tipped in at front of vol. I. £650

First published earlier the same year. 'In October 1842 Mundy was appointed to the frigate *Iris*, which was employed during the early part of 1843 on the west coast of Africa. As the ship was very sickly she was sent home and paid off. She was then refitted at Portsmouth, and again commissioned by Mundy, for service in India and China. She arrived at Singapore in July 1844. Following routine service, in 1846 she was taken by the commander-in-chief, Sir Thomas John Cochrane, to Borneo, where, in co-operation with 'Raja' James Brooke, Mundy was engaged for the next six months in a brilliant series of operations against the Borneo pirate tribes, on which he published *Narrative of events in Borneo and Celebes down to the occupation of Labuan* . . . His share in this service ended with his formally taking possession of Labuan on 24 December 1846, after which he returned to Singapore, and early in April 1847 sailed for England, where he arrived on 26 July' (*Oxford DNB*).

NMM I, 461 records the first edition. See also Howgego II M64.

12. BURTON, Sir Richard Francis (editor and translator). The lands of Cazembe. Lacerda's journey to Cazembe in 1798. Translated and annotated by Captain R. F. Burton, F.R.G.S. Also journey of the Pombeiros P. J. Baptista and Amaro Josée, across Africa from Angola to Tette on the Zambeze. Translated by B. A. Beadle; and a résumé of the journey of Mm. Monteiro and Gamitto by Dr. C. T. Beke. *London: William Clowes and Sons for John Murray [Published by the Royal Geographical Society], 1873.*

8vo, pp. [viii], 271, [1, imprint], with a folding lithographic map by W. & A. K. Johnston, with coastal outlines printed in blue, and routes added by hand in colours; repaired tear to map; original blue cloth, boards panelled with blind rules and with blind-ruled borders with foliate cornerpieces, spine ruled in blind and lettered in gilt and blocked with the RGS crest in gilt, mid-brown endpapers; corners lightly bumped, slight marking, short crack on upper hinge, otherwise a very good copy in the original cloth. £350

First edition. The publication of this volume was prompted by the interest 'excited by the recent letters of Dr. Livingstone concerning the country of the Cazembe and neighbouring regions of Central Africa' (p. [iii]), and the bulk of the work is comprised of Burton's edition of Francisco José Maria de Lacerda e

Almeida's diaries, letters and memoranda relating to his expedition to Cazembe (or Kazembe) in 1798, together with supplementary material, which Burton also translated from the Portuguese. Burton's text (which occupies pp. 1-164 of the volume) was originally intended to be accompanied by two appendices: 'Notes on *How I Found Livingstone in Central Africa: Travels, Adventures and Discoveries*, by Henry M. Stanley' and 'Being a Rejoinder to the "Memoir on *The Lake Regions of East Africa* Reviewed, in Reply to Captain Burton's letter in the *Athenaeum*, No. 1899" by W. D. Cooley'. However, since they were of 'a controversial and critical nature' (Penzer), they were rejected by the Royal Geographical Society and then privately published by Burton as *Supplementary Papers to the Mtáwá Cazembe* (Trieste, 1873).

Casada 85; Hosken p. 34; Penzer pp. 89-90.



13. BUTLER, John. Travels and adventures in the province of Assam, during a residence of fourteen years. *London, Smith, Elder & Co., 1855.*

8vo, pp. [iii]-x, [ii], 268, with a folding map, a folding plan and eight plates; without the half-title; imprint of one plate slightly shaved, but in remarkably fine condition in the original dark purple cloth; tiny mark on spine. £750

First edition. 'An account of the expeditions in the highlands of Assam describing the ruined city of Dheemahpur, the Nagas, their hospitality and mode of life, northern Cachar, jungles and the inhabitants, hill tribes of Assam, their population, government, customs, productions, character, dress, religion etc. Also gives accounts of field sports, Assamese music, customs and the Now-Gong district' (Kaul).

Kaul 907; Yakushi (1984) B313a.



14. CARTWRIGHT, George. A journal of transactions and events, during a residence of nearly sixteen years on the coast of Labrador; containing many interesting particulars, both of the country and its inhabitants, not hitherto known. Illustrated with proper charts. *Newark, Allin & Ridge, 1792.*

Three volumes, 4to, pp. [ii], xvi, [vi, list of subscribers], 272, '265'-'287'; x, 505; x, 248, 15; with a frontispiece-portrait (lightly browned and offset onto title) and three charts on two folding engraved plates; **with a signed autograph letter by Cartwright tipped in at front of vol. I** (see below); occasional light foxing, soiling or offsetting, small marginal tear on II, 2D2 (without loss), but a good copy in contemporary calf-backed boards, spines gilt and with gothick motif in compartments; slightly rubbed, some joints cracked but firm. £6250

First edition. Cartwright, formerly a major in the British army, made six expeditions to Newfoundland and Labrador between 1770 and 1786. His *Journal* 'is, among other things, a detailed seasonal record of the exploitation of coastal resources by one who combined keen entrepreneurial interests with an inextinguishable zest for the chase which made him nature's nemesis; a finely observed record of natural history and meteorology; and, above all, testimony to a persistent, curious, and resourceful mind. In his relations with the native peoples of Labrador, especially the Inuit, Cartwright displayed an honesty which led to mutual trust. In 1772 he took a family of five Inuit to England, where they created considerable interest, meeting with the king, members of the Royal Society including Joseph Banks, and James Boswell, who reported to a sceptical Samuel Johnson his ability to communicate with them by sign language. The poet Robert Southey, who had met Cartwright in 1791, recorded in his *Common-place book*: "I read his book in 1793 This man had strength and perseverance charactered in every muscle The annals of his campaigns among the foxes and beavers interested me far more than ever did the exploits of Marlbro' or Frederic; besides, I saw plain truth and the heart in Cartwright's book – and in what history could I look for this? Coleridge took up a volume one day and was delighted with its strange simplicity". What has only recently been properly recognized, however, is the interest of Cartwright not only in the Inuit language and its study, but also in making himself a glossarist of 18th-century Newfoundland English; and he was a close student of and perhaps contributor to the work of such scientific contemporaries as Banks, Thomas Pennant, and Daniel Carl Solander' (*Dictionary of Canadian Biography*).

Tipped in at the beginning of vol. I is a signed autograph letter from Cartwright to his niece, dated at Nottingham on 28 December 1799. Cartwright thanks his niece for sending him news of 'the amended state of health of my sisters'. The principal purpose of his letter, however, is to request that his sisters look through his correspondence with them from 1796 in order that he may settle an accounting dispute with the Barrack Office over coal supplied to the army. Cartwright's niece is perhaps the Miss F. Cartwright of Mirfield Hall who appears in the list of subscribers. Autograph letters by Cartwright are rare on the market.

Lande 106; Sabin 11150; TPL 586.

15. CARY, John. Cary's reduction of his large map of England and Wales; with part of Scotland; comprehending the whole of the turnpike roads, with the great rivers and the courses of the navigable canals. *London, J. Cary, 1834.*

Folding engraved map (770 x 640mm), hand-coloured in outline, showing the market and borough towns and 'principal places adjoining the road'; a few light spots; dissected and laid down onto linen, with patterned paper covers on verso and folding into the original patterned card case, engraved title-label on upper panel with price added in manuscript; case lightly rubbed causing minor losses at extremities, nonetheless a very fresh and attractive example; ownership inscription on title-label of 'R. L. Allgood' (possibly Robert Lancelot Allgood, 1794–1854). £250

Later edition, 'corrected to the year 1834'. John Cary I (1755–1835) was a cartographer whose engraving established new standards and a new style, which was widely adopted. Cary's firm produced a diverse output, comprising maps and charts, atlases,

astronomical and educational works, road-books (including works based on surveys by Aaron Arrowsmith the elder, who probably trained him), and globes. Particularly noteworthy are his immensely popular *New and correct English atlas*, which became the standard county atlas of the period (editions from 1787) and the *Traveller's companion* (from 1790). Cary's eldest son, George, joined the business in 1820, and took it over the next year in partnership with his brother John Cary II. It is likely that their father remained involved in the business until his death the year after this map was printed.

Cary was appointed as Surveyor of the Roads to the General Post Office in 1794, which led to his publication of authoritative road measurements (measured by perambulator) in his influential *New itinerary* (numerous editions from 1798), and he must have travelled many of the 9,000 miles of roads on which that work is said to be based. Cary's 'reduction of his large map of England and Wales' describes itself as 'published by order of and dedicated to the Postmaster General', and also shows the places which supply post horses and carriages. The creation of a network of well-maintained roads was one of the major achievements of eighteenth-century England, and was a contributing factor in John Palmer's proposal to set up a service of mail coaches in 1784, meaning that mail could be delivered in less than half the time it had been previously. Cary's map demonstrates the extent to which the post office had spread across much of Britain at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

One aspect of the map which Cary wished to emphasise was its inclusion of turnpike roads, which were not planned centrally but resulted from local enterprise, regulated through Acts of Parliament. They had powers to collect road tolls for highway maintenance, and at their peak in the 1830s over 1,000 trusts administered around 30,000 miles of turnpike road in England and Wales. This example possibly belonged to Robert Lancelot Allgood of Nunwick Hall, Northumberland, who served as High Sheriff of Northumberland and was a figure greatly involved in local life. There were around 22 turnpike trusts in Northumberland with an income from tolls of around £16,000 in 1834 (the date of this map's publication), and as a squire with a significant landholding, Allgood would doubtless have been interested in the various highways and turnpike roads of the county, and may also have gained financially from them. **This edition of Cary's map is scarce**, and COPAC locates only two copies in British libraries (National Trust and Cambridge University Library).

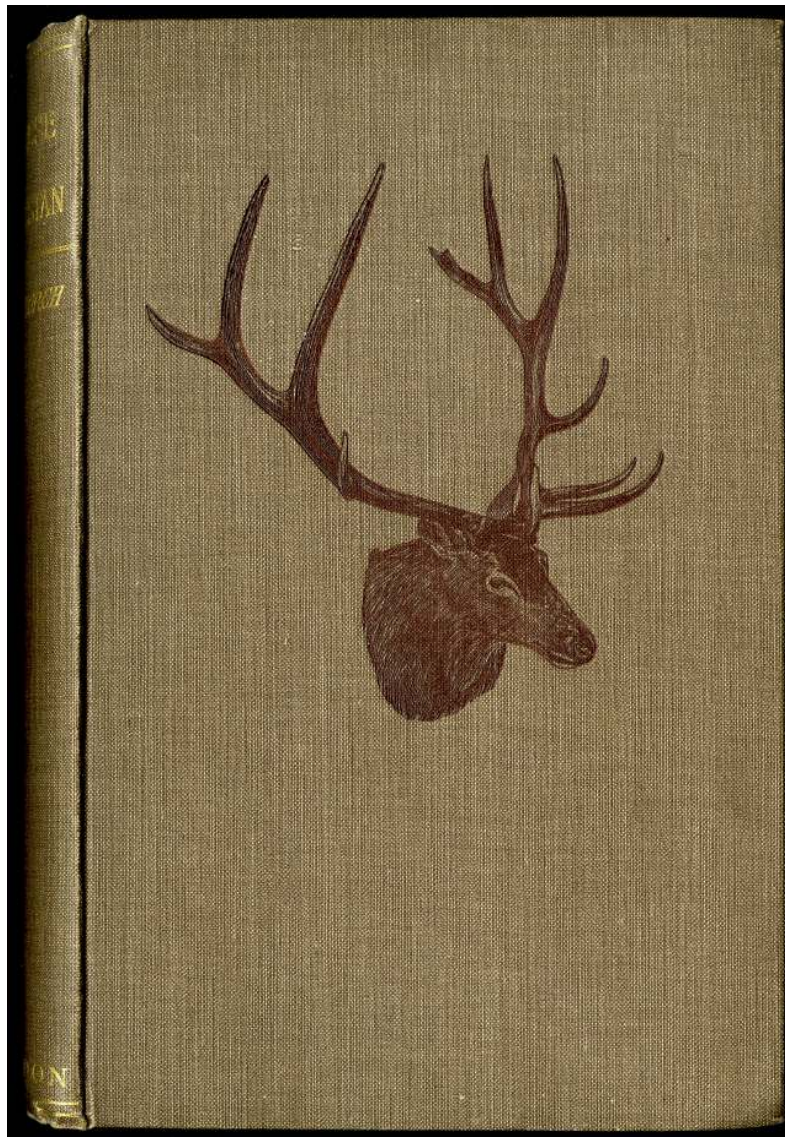
Fordham, *John Cary* p. 56. For the first edition of 1796, see BM Maps III p. 877.

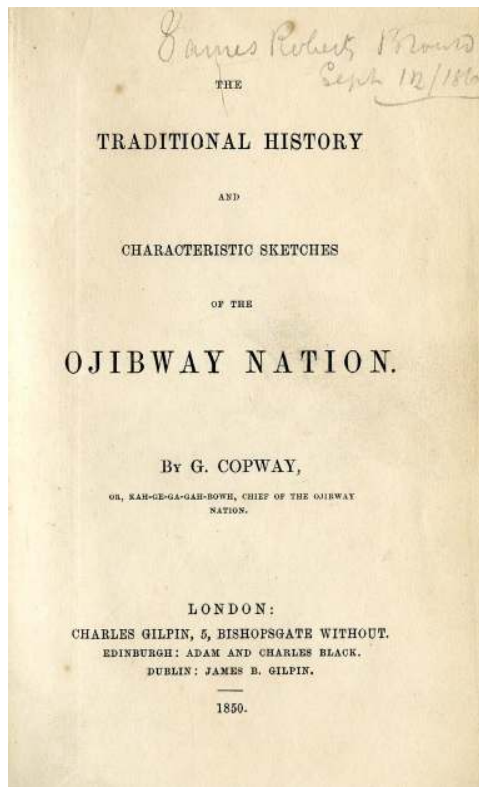
16. CHURCH, Percy W. Chinese Turkestan with caravan and rifle. *London, Rivingtons, 1901.*

8vo, pp. xi, [i], 207; with a frontispiece, 15 plates and a folding map; a very little occasional foxing, otherwise a very good copy in the original cloth; lower cover lightly marked, free endpapers oxidised, small German library stamp on front free endpaper; armorial bookplate of Walter Harold Wilkin. £550

First edition. 'Church and his shooting companion J. V. Phelps journeyed from Shrinagar to Leh, through Yarkand and into the Tekkes Valley with the goal of collecting Altai wapiti. While in the Tekkes, they bagged trophy wapiti and ibex. They crossed the Koksu River, bagging more wapiti and ibex, as well as Siberian roe deer. Passing through Kuldja, they hoped to pursue *Ovis ammon*, but their venture failed. The author also provides excellent descriptions of the terrain and of the indigenous peoples' (Czech).

Cordier, *Sinica* 2863; Czech, *Asian* p. 47; Yakushi (1984) C115.





17. COPWAY, George. The traditional history and characteristic sketches of the Ojibway nation. *London, Charles Gilpin, 1850.*

8vo, pp. xii, 298, [2, advertisements]; a few faint spots, old ownership inscription in pencil on title, but a very good copy in the original embossed purple cloth; short split in cloth at head of upper joint, spine a little sunned.

£450

First edition; one of the first accounts of the Ojibwe people written by an Ojibwe. The present work goes beyond a mere documentation of traditional narratives, presenting as it does thorough accounts of Ojibwe culture, customs and language. Copway wrote at a pivotal moment in the tribe's history, as the late 1840s were a period of intense negotiation between tribal representatives and the United States over the treaties by which the tribe had ceded its territory in Wisconsin and Michigan to the United States, eventually leading to the creation of four Ojibwe reservations in 1854.

A Christian convert and Methodist minister, George Copway wrote to sway the opinion of non-native Americans and Western Europeans, drawing on Christian tradition and teaching to argue his case. His book touches on the live issues of his day – reservations, the question of traditional tribal lands, and the role of Christianity in Ojibwe culture. Perhaps unsurprisingly, he sees Christian faith as a powerful force for good among his people. Despite his apparent fervour, by the time of his death in 1863 he had served as a Union Army recruiter, worked as a healer in Detroit, and undergone a deathbed conversion to Roman Catholicism.

Field 364; Howes C772; Sabin 16722.



18. CRUISE, Richard Alexander. Journal of a ten months' residence in New Zealand. London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, 1823.

8vo, pp. iv, 321, [1], with a coloured frontispiece; errata slip present; title lightly soiled, some spotting and staining; untrimmed in the original boards with paper spine, printed paper spine label; rubbed, head and foot of spine chipped.

£575

First edition. The author was an officer commanding the military detachment in HMS *Dromedary*, chosen for an unusual experiment to defray the costs of transportation. Sent with convicts to New South Wales, the *Dromedary* was then ordered to obtain spars from New Zealand, which it was hoped would make the finest masts (especially for large ships) in the world and would provide superior alternatives to the scarce and highly expensive supplies available in Europe. Cruise 'had time to record his impressions of the region and of Maori society during the climax of Hongi's influence and intertribal wars. Contrasts to the tensions and brutalities come from not uncommon vignettes on more peaceful aspects of Maori character and activity' (Bagnall).

Abbey, *Travel* 586; Bagnall 1503; Hocken p. 39. Not in Ferguson.

19. CUNNINGHAM, Robert Oliver. Notes on the natural history of the Strait of Magellan and west coast of Patagonia made during the voyage of H.M.S. 'Nassau' in the years 1866, 67, 68, & 69. *Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas, 1871.*

8vo, pp. xvi, [ii], 517, with 21 plates (a few tinted) and a folding coloured map; original green cloth; dulled and a little dusty, fraying at head and foot of spine; inner hinges cracked but strong. £575

First edition. The *Nassau*, a small steamer commanded by Captain R. C. Mayne, was employed in resurveying the Straits of Magellan and the passage north into the Pacific. Cunningham accompanied the expedition as its naturalist and here gives an informal account of the voyage with observations on the natural history of the regions visited. The book is dedicated to Joseph Dalton Hooker, director of the botanic gardens at Kew.

BM(NH) I p. 406; Naylor 98; Nissen, *ZBI* 998.

20. DENUCE, Jean. Bibliographie Antarctique. *London, Quaritch/Orskey, 2002.*

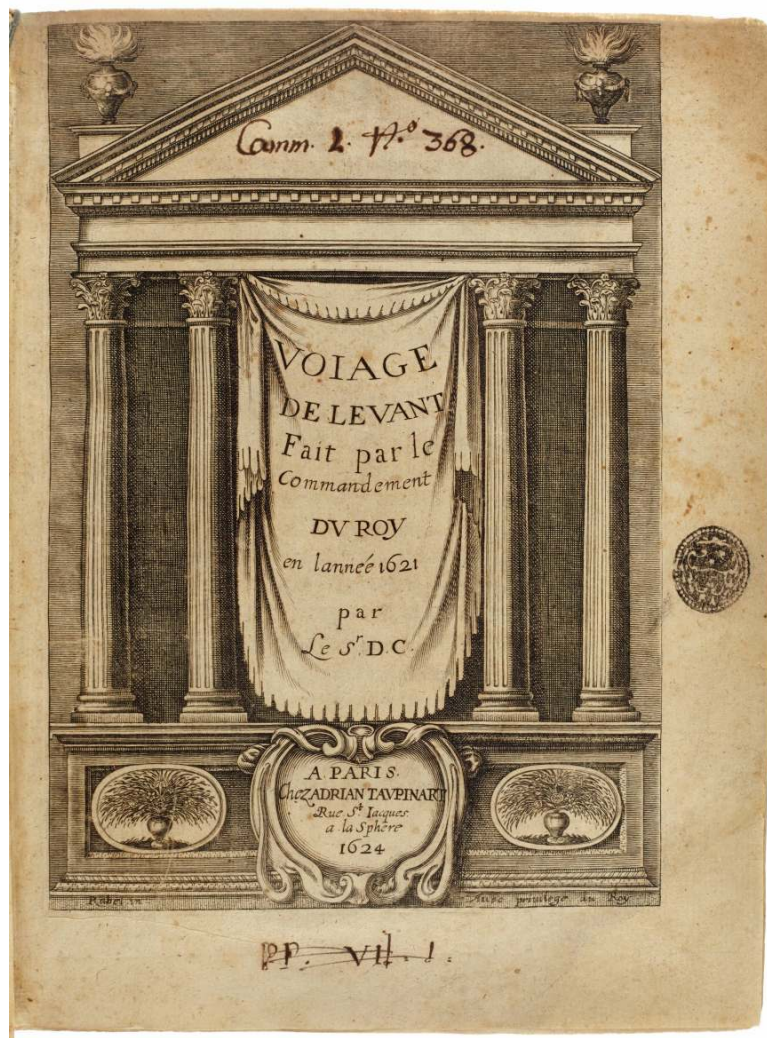
8vo, pp. 271, [1, blank], with a title vignette; original green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, dust-jacket; fine. £95

Facsimile reprint of the first edition, limited to 50 copies. The *Bibliographie Antarctique* surveys not only the areas covered by bibliographies such as Spence and Renard, but also includes articles and journal publications. Rosove comments that it 'deserves more recognition than it has received [. . .], since it is a crucial link in the development of Antarctic bibliography', although it is not without its shortcomings, since it contains 'numerous small errors and omissions, and presentation of data is inconsistent'. The scarce first edition of the work was published in 1913, and this edition reprints it in facsimile, with a reset title and limitation statement/imprint on the verso of the title.

For the first edition, see Rosove 92.A1 and Spence 366.

21. [DESHAYES, Louis, *Baron de Courmenin*.] Voyage de Levant fait par le commandement du Roy en l'année 1621 par le Sr. D. C. *Paris, Adrian Taupinart, 1624.*

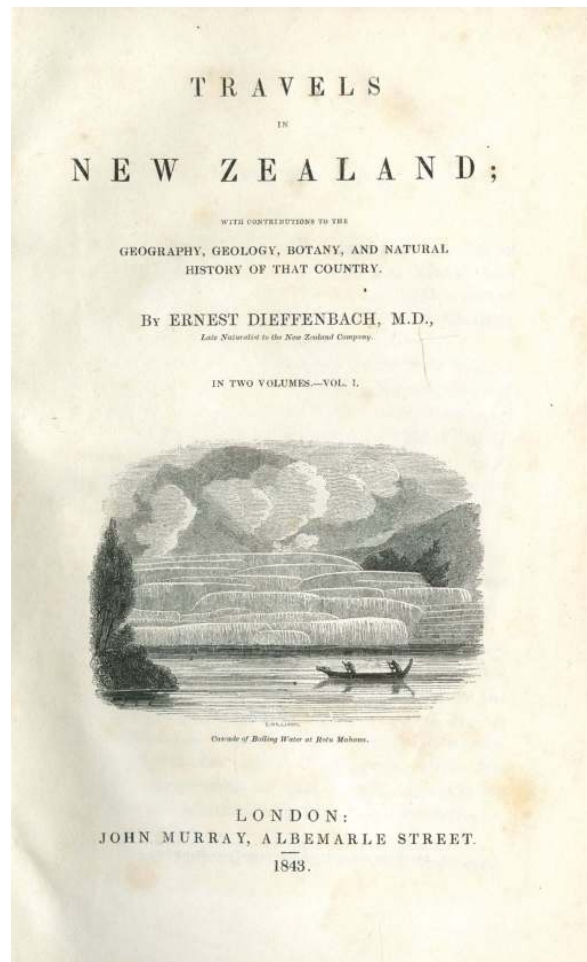
4to, pp. [viii], 404, [20], with a fine engraved architectural title, a folding plan of Jerusalem and nine further maps and plans, of which five folding; woodcut head- and tailpieces; lightly browned as usual, lower outer corner of title torn away (just touching image) and almost imperceptibly repaired, old shelfmarks on title, but a fresh, pleasing copy in contemporary vellum; minor soiling, inner hinges expertly strengthened; seventeenth-century ownership stamp of an unidentified cardinal on title. £3750



First edition of the account of Deshayes' embassy to the Levant in 1621. After an incident involving the Franciscans and the Armenians at the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, Louis XIII had been called upon to restore the rights of the Latins. This Deshayes achieved, establishing also a French consulate at Jerusalem and donating a precious set of church plate to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. His further mission of proceeding to Persia to re-establish commercial relations was blocked by the Turks and remained unfulfilled.

A large part of Deshayes' account is devoted to Constantinople (which he reached by travelling overland via Vienna and through Hungary) and to the customs, government and religion of the Turks. He 'provides us not only with a description of his journey, but also with a clear account of the structure of the Ottoman Empire, as well as the most complete description yet recorded of the Seraglio' (Blackmer). Chateaubriand esteemed this work highly and drew on it extensively for his *Itinéraire de Paris à Jérusalem* (1811).

Atabey 344; Röhricht 968; Tobler p. 97. Blackmer 479 records the second edition.



22. DIEFFENBACH, Ernest. *Travels in New Zealand; with contributions to the geography, geology, botany, and natural history of that country.* London, John Murray, 1843.

Two volumes, pp. vii, [i], 431; iv, 396, 4 (advertisements); with frontispieces and three plates (slightly foxed and offset onto facing page); some light spotting here and there; original green cloth; slightly rubbed, spines sunned, some corners bumped; armorial bookplates of the Bectives of Underley Hall. £500

First edition, second issue. 'Ernst Dieffenbach (1811–1855), a native of Giessen who had been forced into exile on account of his liberal political views, spent two years in New Zealand between August 1839 and October 1841 as the official naturalist of the New Zealand Company, the British colonisation company responsible for the first organised migration of European settlers to New Zealand. Dieffenbach was thus the first paid resident scientist to spend any real period of time in this country. He travelled widely throughout New Zealand and recorded his observations and experiences in his two-volume *Travels in New Zealand*, published two years after his return to England. This account, which includes valuable observations of local flora, fauna, geography and geology, remains one of the most comprehensive and important nineteenth-century monographs on New Zealand. Often critical of some of the recently arrived settlers, and often at odds with his employers as well, Dieffenbach

remains important for modern scholars not only as an early scientific observer, but also in a more historical sense as a social commentator. This is especially so given his extensive and often sympathetic observations of Maori at a time when European colonisation was just beginning. There is still much to be gained – in terms of both history and ethnology – from his monograph ‘German-speaking scientists in New Zealand 1773–1951: research past, present and future’, in B. Luciano and D. Mayes, eds., *New Zealand and Europe: connections and comparisons*, pp. 171–186 at p. 177).

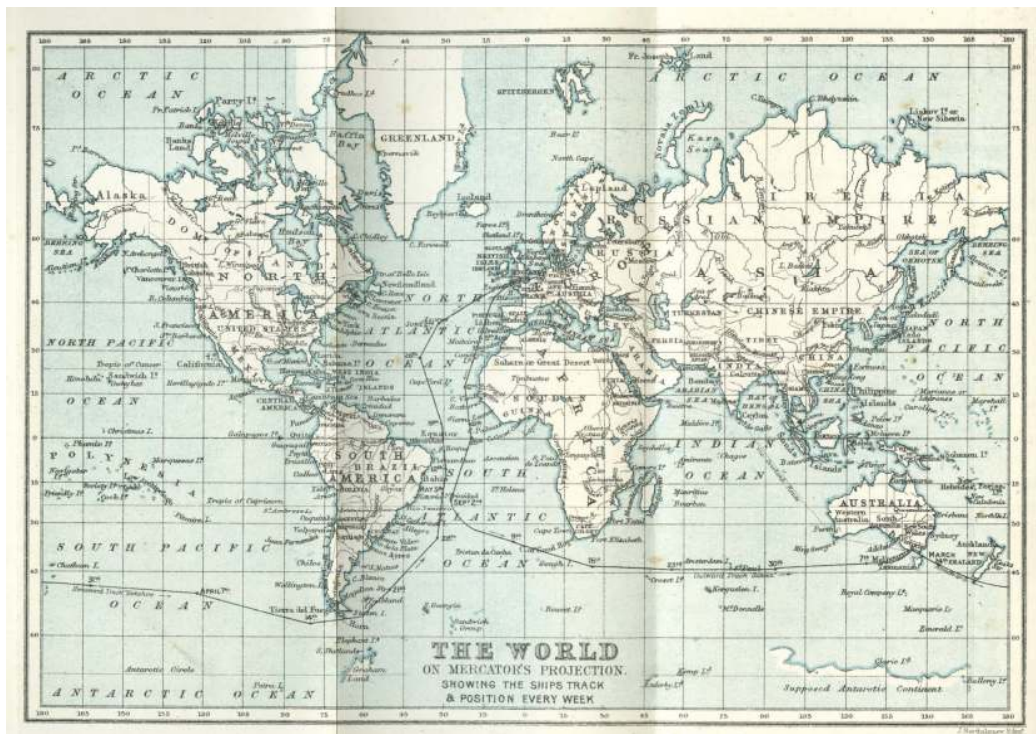
Bagnall 1600; BM(NH) I p. 459; Hocken p. 109.

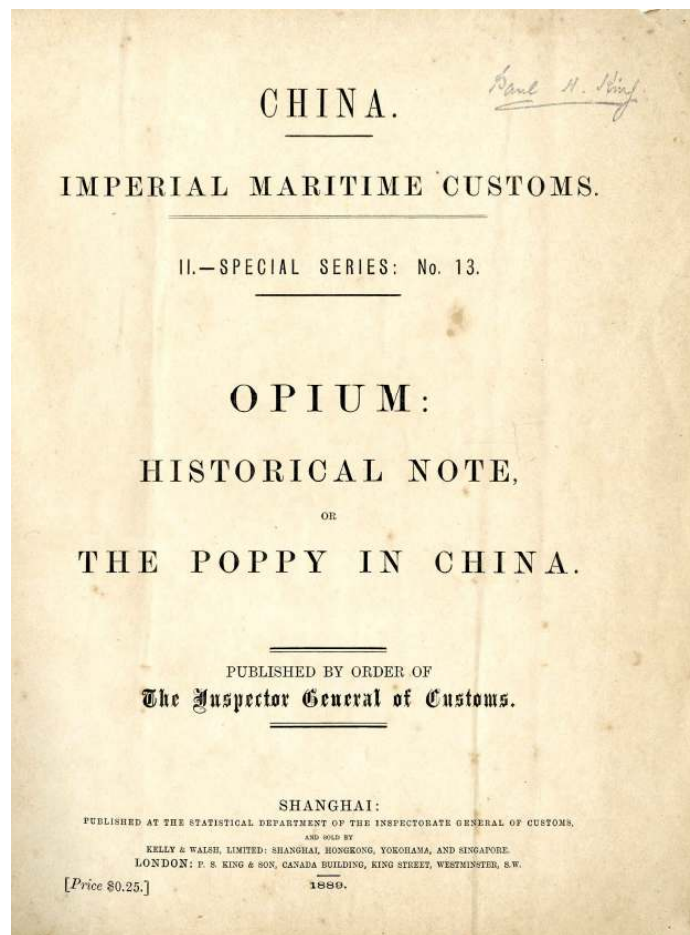
23. DUNCAN, Sinclair Thomson. *Journal of a voyage to Australia by the Cape of Good Hope, six months in Melbourne, and return to England by Cape Horn, including scenes and sayings on sea and land.* New and enlarged edition, with map and frontispiece illustration. *Edinburgh, James Gemmell, 1884.*

8vo, pp. 217, [1, blank], 4 (‘Opinions of the press’), with a frontispiece and a folding map; fore-edges slightly spotted; original green cloth, gilt; minor wear, some light cockling on upper cover. £250

Second edition, enlarged. First published in 1869. ‘I have issued the New Edition much enlarged, by adding more of the many strange and stirring scenes and sayings which attracted my attention, as I passed from stage to stage on my journey round the globe. I have also added to my remarks on passing events, and given a few more hints to those intending to visit Australia’ (‘preface to the new edition’).

Ferguson 9301.





24. [EDKINS, Joseph.] Opium: historical note, or the poppy in China. Published by order of the Inspector General of Customs. *Shanghai, Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1889.*

4to, pp. iv, 50, [30], text in English and Chinese; title slightly spotted; original printed yellow wrappers; slightly dust-soiled, edges chipped, losses from spine; ownership stamp of Paul H. King on title and on front wrapper. £1750

First edition, very scarce. At the head of the title is printed: 'China. Imperial maritime customs. II. - Special Series: no. 13'. **This is a presentation copy, inscribed on the front wrapper 'To Rev. A. Williamson LL.D from the writer';** this is almost certainly the Scottish missionary Alexander Williamson (see *Oxford DNB*), who travelled to China as the first agent there of the National Bible Society of Scotland and later formed the Chinese Book and Tract Society. In 1879 he published *Journeys in North China*. He died at Chefoo (Yantai) in 1890. Joseph Edkins (1823-1905) was a British Protestant missionary who spent 57 years in China and wrote prolifically on Chinese language and customs. This work is a history of opium use in China from its first mention in the eighth century, compiled using Chinese, Arabic and Western sources. The text was issued again in 1898 by the American Presbyterian Mission Press in Shanghai.

Not found in Cordier. COPAC records one copy only (SOAS).



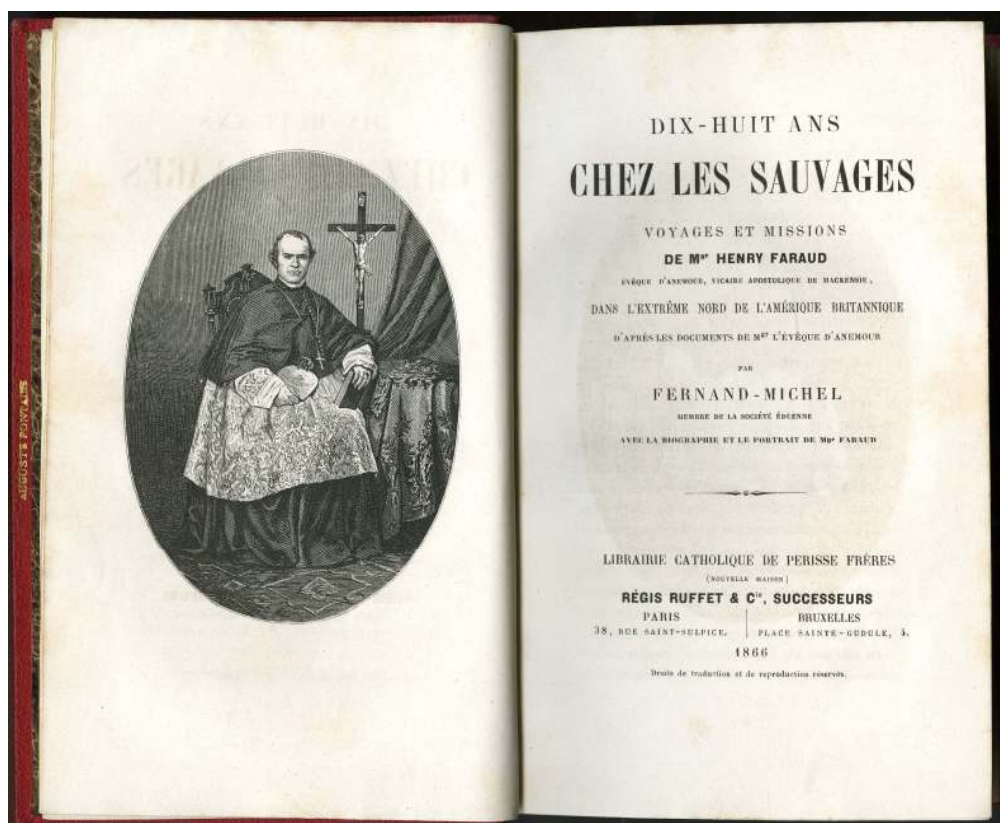
25. FADEN, William. The United States of North America: with the British territories and those of Spain. [London], William Faden, 1809.

Folding coloured map (545 x 650 mm), divided into 18 sections and linen-backed, printed paper label on back; some very light soiling, but an excellent, fresh example in the original marbled paper slipcase, printed paper label on cover; dust-soiled, extremities rubbed. £3250

A scarce example of this important and attractive map. 'This edition of Faden's map is most interesting for showing by boundaries various reserved tracts such as the Illinois Company, New Jersey Company, Wabash Company and Colonel Simmes, on the east side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Ohio River, and also such legends as "Reserved for North Carolina Troops", and "for Virginia Troops". Dotted lines show the northern and southern boundaries of North Carolina from the Mississippi to "the South Sea" ' (Streeter). Also depicted is the short-lived state of 'Franklinia' (in western North Carolina).

Outlined in purple are 'the whole of the countries not actually settled by Europeans, [which] should belong by right to the Aborigines, but our intention has been only to indicate the few limits that are known of their respective possessions, as well as the boundaries of the lands granted by them, or those with the several states, to which they have agreed'. Faden first published a map of the United States in 1783.

BM Maps V p. 877; Streeter 3796; Tooley, *Mapping of America*, 'Comparative Cartography' 80g.



26. FARAUD, Henry. Dix-huit ans chez les sauvages. Voyages et missions de Mgr Henry Faraud Evêque d'Anemour, Vicaire apostolique de Mackensie, dans l'extrême nord de l'Amérique britannique d'après les documents de Mgr l'évêque d'Anemour par Fernand-Michel . . . avec la biographie et le portrait de Mgr Faraud. *Paris and Brussels, Régis Ruffet & Cie., 1866.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 456, with a portrait-frontispiece included in pagination; lightly foxed; original red morocco-backed boards; minor wear. £150

First edition. Henry Faraud was sent to far North America from his native France as a missionary in 1846, eventually becoming Bishop of Anemour. The first part of the work relates his fruitless efforts to evangelize the Ojibwa Indians of Wabassimong, as well as other, more successful, endeavours, including peace negotiations with the Sioux Indians, his responsibility for the sizeable Lake Athabasca district, and tireless work for the Christian cause. He was eventually joined by other missionaries and thus enabled to send out further missions. The second part of the book focuses on the tribes themselves, detailing the history, customs, superstitions and daily life of some thirteen distinct tribes, including the Sioux and the Eskimos.

Lande 1167; Sabin 24126; TPL 4496.

A NEW EDITION PREPARED FROM THE AUTHOR'S OWN AMENDED COPY

27. FLEMING, Peter. *Brazilian adventure.* London, Queen Anne Press, 2010.

8vo, pp. 364, [4, blank, the last with limitation slip tipped onto recto], with a half-tone portrait-frontispiece and eight half-tone plates with illustrations recto-and-verso; illustrations in the text; original green cloth, upper cover and spine lettered and decorated in gilt in the style of the first edition binding, map endpapers; fine. £125

First edition thus, no. 120 of 150 copies. 'In April 1932 Fleming answered an advertisement in the agony column of *The Times*, which led him to take part in a crack-brained and amateurish expedition to the hinterland of Brazil, ostensibly to look for Colonel P. H. Fawcett, a missing explorer. Fleming persuaded *The Times* to appoint him their unpaid special correspondent. This mixture of farce, excitement, discomfort, and danger achieved nothing except to provide him with the subject matter for his first book, *Brazilian adventure*, published in August 1933. In it he blew sky-high the excessive reverence and solemnity with which travel books had hitherto been treated, mocking the dangers and himself with infectious humour. People could not believe that a story of true adventure could be so funny, and the book had immense success at home and in America' (*Oxford DNB*). This new edition – limited to 150 copies – was published by the Queen Anne Press (of which the author's brother Ian Fleming was once Managing Director, and Peter Fleming's daughter Kate Grimond and nephew Fergus Fleming now manage), and was edited by Kate Grimond who wrote a new introduction for it (pp. [5–6]). The text 'is taken from a first edition that belonged to Peter Fleming and in which he had made hand-written corrections. These amendments have been incorporated. Some new photographs are included taken from Fleming's album of the expedition' (p. [6]). *Illustrated on the following page.*

FLEMING'S CLASSIC ACCOUNT OF HIS 3,500-MILE JOURNEY FROM
BEIJING TO SRINAGAR

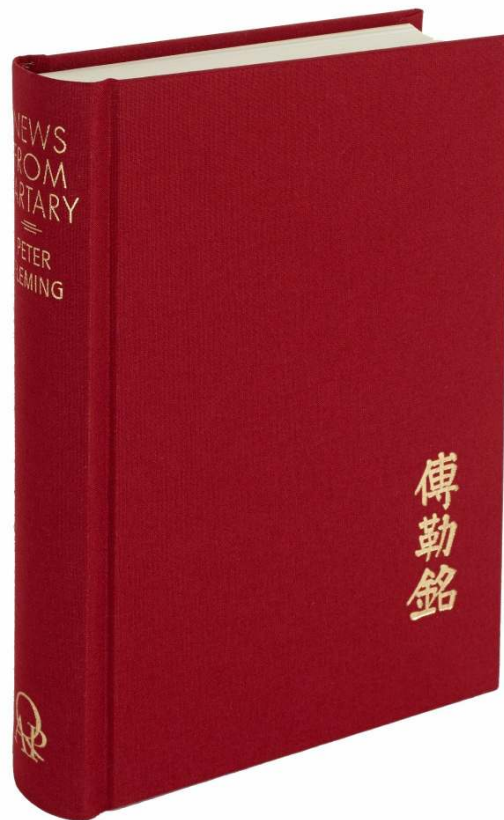
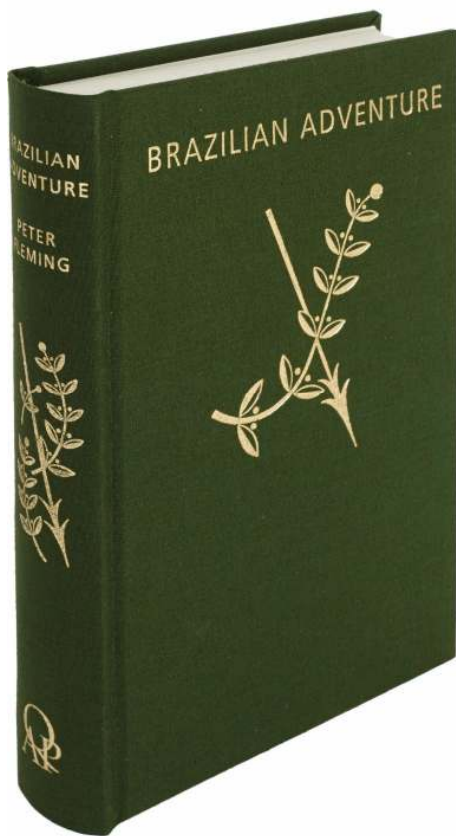
28. FLEMING, Peter. *News from Tartary: a journey from Peking to Kashmir.* London, Queen Anne Press, 2010.

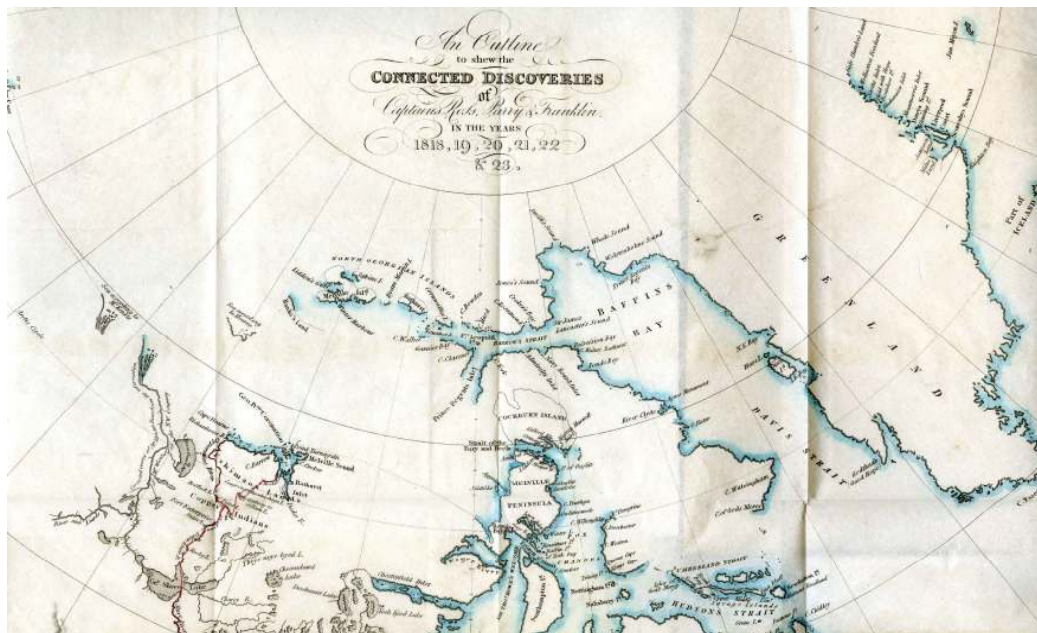
8vo, pp. 382, [2, blank], with a half-tone portrait-frontispiece, 16 half-tone plates with illustrations recto-and-verso, and one full-page map in the text; original red cloth, upper cover and spine lettered and decorated in gilt in the style of the first edition binding, colour-printed map endpapers; fine. £125

First edition thus, no. 120 of 150 copies. Fleming had first travelled to China in 1931 and returned in 1933 as the Special Correspondent of *The Times*, to cover the war

between the nationalists and the communists; 'after reaching Mukden (Shenyang) in Manchuria and taking part in a sortie against local bandits, he travelled south, achieving an interview with Chaing Kai-shek, the commander-in-chief of the nationalist forces, entering communist-held territory, and finally returning home via Japan and the United States' (*Oxford DNB*). In autumn 1934, 'Fleming once again set off for the Far East with a far-ranging commission from *The Times*. After a brief shooting trip with friends in the Caucasus he travelled on to Harbin in Manchuria, where by chance he met the Swiss traveller Ella (Kini) Maillart. It transpired that they both wanted to walk and ride from China to India, and though they both preferred to travel alone, they agreed to join forces. This epic journey of some 3500 miles on foot or ponies, through the remote province of Sinkiang (Xinjiang), with many dangers, hardships, and hold-ups, took them seven months, from February to September 1935. This, the most arduous of Fleming's long journeys, he chronicled in fourteen long articles in *The Times* and later in his book *News from Tartary*' (*loc. cit.*). This new edition – limited to 150 copies – was published by the Queen Anne Press (of which Peter Fleming's brother Ian Fleming was once Managing Director, and is now managed by his daughter Kate Grimond and his nephew Fergus Fleming) and was edited by Kate Grimond who wrote a new introduction for it (pp. [5–6]). The frontispiece-portrait of Fleming and Maillart was not included in the first edition, and the photographs have reproduced anew from the original negatives.

See Yakushi (1984) F73a for the first edition.





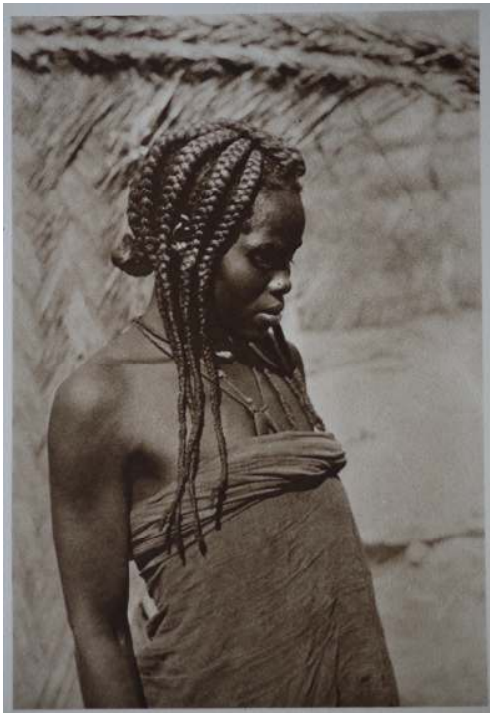
29. FRANKLIN, Sir John. *Narrative of a journey to the shores of the Polar Sea, in the years 1819–20–21–22 . . . Second edition [but third]. London, John Murray, 1824.*

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. xix, 370, [i]; [ii], v, [i], 399, [1], [2, advertisements]; with four folding maps (one hand-coloured in outline) and a full-page plan in the text; some very light spotting on the maps, but a very good copy, untrimmed in modern grey boards preserving the original printed spine labels. £525

Third (and first octavo) edition. Franklin's first expedition into the polar regions of Canada was meant to chart the northern coast of the continent, east of the Coppermine River, which had only been sighted twice before. His route spanned the northern reaches of Canada, from Hudson's Bay to the Northwest Territories, and despite a desperate shortage of supplies, fractious relations with the natives, and the large number of fatalities, including one homicide among the expedition's members, Franklin and his party survived. His success saw him made post-captain in 1822, and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society the following year.

Franklin's account of his four gruelling years in the north is a measured, observational one, rich in anthropological detail and precise description. Hardship, when mentioned, is only addressed sparingly, and the reader is left to infer the titanic exercise of stubborn will underpinning Franklin's expedition. Despite this characteristic restraint, it remains a classic of Arctic travel literature. Although this is identified as the second edition on the title-page, the first edition of March 1823 had been followed by a second in October 1823, and the present edition is the third, which follows the text of the first, but omits the appendices (*cf.* NMM).

Arctic Bibliography 5195; NMM I 829; Sabin 25625 (erroneously calling for five maps); TPL 1249.



30. GIDE, André, and Marc ALLEGRET, *photographer*. *Voyage au Congo suivi du retour du Tchad et illustré de soixante-quatre photographies inédites de Marc Allégret. Paris, Gallimard, [1929].*

4to, pp. 305, [3], with four maps, sixty-three photographic plates and a photographic vignette on title; light dampstain affecting upper margin of front free endpaper and half title only; a very clean copy, uncut in the original printed paper wrappers. £2500

First edition thus, this no. 1482 of 1500 numbered copies on **Velin d'Arches**, from an edition of 1599. Gide's travelogue combined with Allégret's ethnographic photographs from their travels through French equatorial Africa in the mid 1920s.

Allégret's photographs include fine portraits of indigenous people relaxing, cooking, washing and socializing, both as individuals and groups. He also focuses on wildlife and scenery, especially the distinctive dome-shaped Mousgoum architecture in Cameroon. The first plate depicts Gide and (presumably) his lover Allégret sitting at a small picnic table, Gide peering quizzically at the camera from under a pith helmet. Other photographs portray Gide in casual moments, undisturbed by the photographer's presence. Allégret developed his observational approach to photography while travelling, and his documentary by the same name, *Voyage au Congo* (1927), was a significant step in his early career in cinema. Gide's observations on Africa were thought-provoking, both as part of the French anti-colonialist debate and also as a portrayal of the exotic.

31. GILBERT, Thomas. New Zealand settlers and soldiers; or, the war in Taranaki: being incidents in the life of a settler. *London, A. W. Bennett, 1861.*

8vo, pp. iv, 220, 24 (advertisements), with a lithographed frontispiece and five lithographed plates; title lightly soiled, a few isolated spots or stains and some marginal soiling; modern green morocco-backed boards. £200

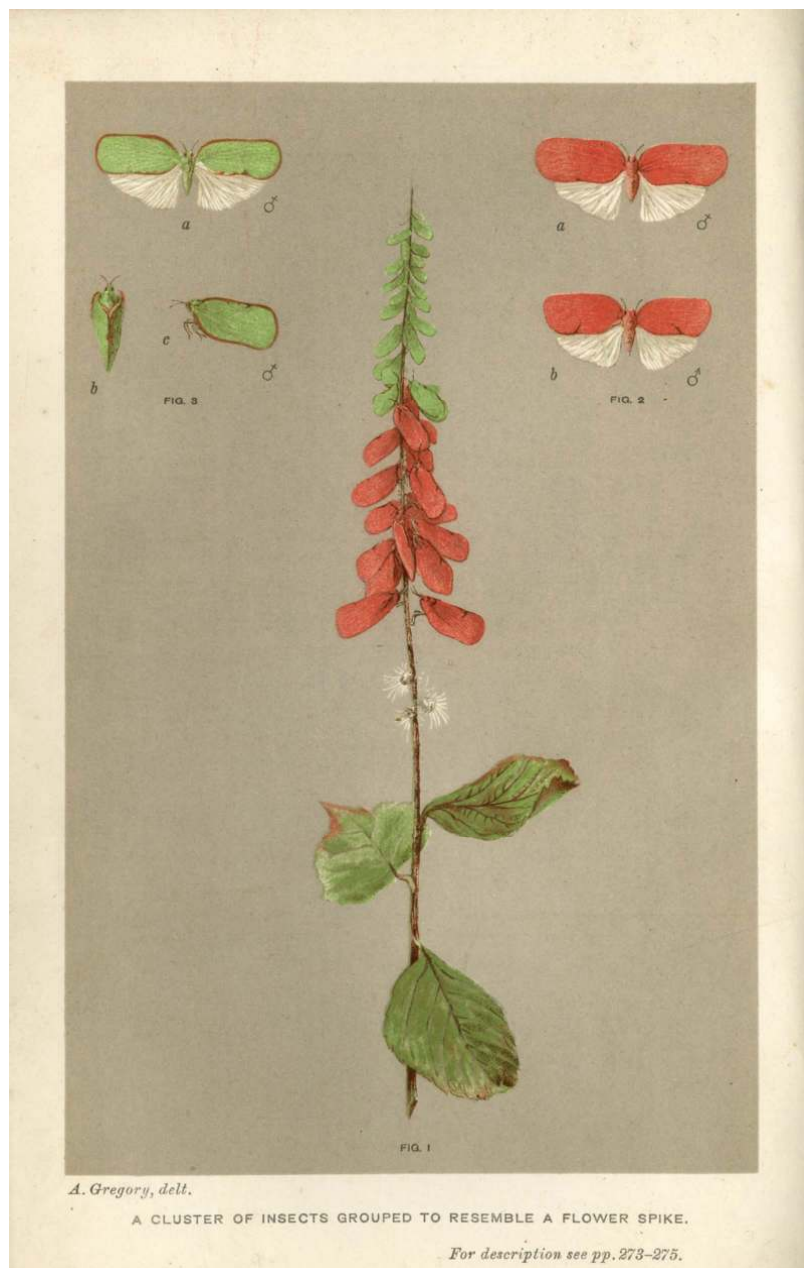
First edition, scarce. 'Gilbert, an Omata settler of nine years' standing and a friend of the Maori, describes most graphically the opening exchanges in the first Taranaki War around his farmhouse; the killing of settlers and Maoris, the battle of Waireka, the destruction of his and other homes and his family's retreat to Nelson. Lengthy appendices (pp. [165]–220) reprint newspaper accounts of the later fighting to the conclusion of the campaign when Gilbert returned to New Plymouth' (Bagnall).

Bagnall 2103; Hocken p. 208.

32. GÖLLNER, Carl. *Turcica. Die europäischen Türkendrucke des XVI. Jahrhunderts. I. Band MDI-MDL [–Die europäischen Türkendrucke des XVI. Jahrhunderts. II. Band MDLI-MDC; –III. Band. Die Türkenfrage in der öffentlichen Meinung Europas im 16. Jahrhundert]. Bucharest and Berlin: Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România and Akademie-Verlag GmbH [I], Bucharest and Baden-Baden: Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România and Verlag Librairie Heitz GmbH [II], and Bucharest and Baden-Baden: Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România and Verlag Valentin Koerner GmbH [III], 1961–1978.*

Three volumes, 8vo, pp. 459, [1, blank], [4] (illustrations, diglot contents, colophon); 807, [1, imprint]; 443, [1, blank]; numerous full-page facsimiles and diagrams in the text; occasional light marking; original dark-blue (vols I–II) or dark-green cloth (vol. III), upper covers lettered and decorated in silver, spines lettered in silver, dust-jackets; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, dust-jackets slightly faded on spines and torn with small losses, nonetheless a very good and clean set. £250

First editions, volume I one of 1400 copies, and volumes II and III issued as volumes 23 and 70 respectively in the series 'Bibliotheca Bibliographica Aureliana'. Volumes I and II of *Turcica* comprise a comprehensive bibliography of sixteenth-century European publications on the Ottoman Empire and Turkey, accompanied by indices of authors, titles, and publishers, and locations of institutional copies, and volume III considers the public view of the Turkish question during the sixteenth century, and the role of printing in shaping it.



33. GREGORY, John Walter. *The Great Rift Valley*, being the narrative of a journey to Mount Kenya and Lake Baringo, with some account of the geology, natural history, anthropology, and future prospects of British East Africa. London, John Murray, 1896.

8vo, pp. xxi, 422, with a coloured frontispiece, 20 plates and two folding coloured maps; illustrations in the text; a fine copy in contemporary tree-calf, armorial device of Epsom College stamped in gilt on upper cover, spine gilt; extremities rubbed, small dig on upper cover, traces of bookplate on front pastedown.

£475

First edition of this classic work. A first-hand account of Gregory's expedition to East Africa. Born in 1864, Gregory had already carried out a successful expedition to the Rockies and the Great Basin in North America in 1891, but this expedition cemented his reputation as an eminent scholar and explorer. In five months, from 1892 to 1893, he carried out important observations in geology, anthropology, and parasitology, striking out on his own when the expedition to which he had been seconded collapsed. Gregory remained an avid explorer into his old age, dying in a Peruvian canoe accident in 1932.

Czech, *African* p. 67; Neate G63; Perret 2049.

SAILORS' HOMES

34. HALL, William Hutcheon, Admiral Sir, and William Dallas BERNARD. *The Nemesis in China*, comprising a history of the late war in that country; with an account of the colony of Hong-Kong. From notes of Captain W. H. Hall . . . and personal observations by W. D. Bernard. Fourth edition, with a new introduction. *London, Henry Colburn, 1848.*

8vo, pp. xxix, [4], 399, [1], with three engraved plates (two slightly spotted, small dampstain in corner of one) and four maps; illustrations in the text. [*Bound with:*]

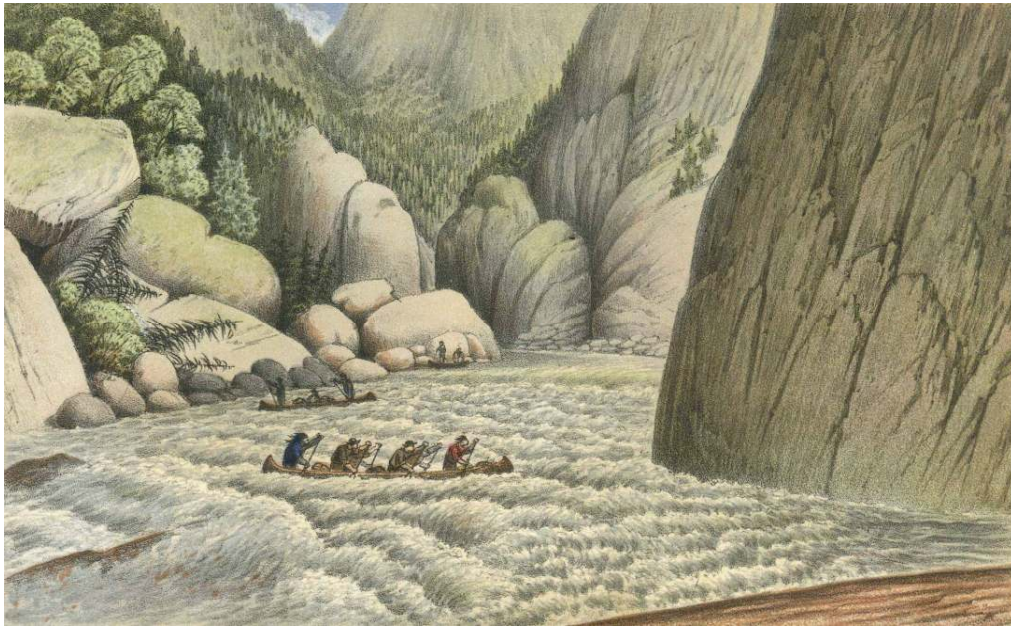
HALL, William Hutcheon. *Sailors' homes, destitute sailors' asylums, and asylums for aged seamen, their origin and progress.* [*London?,*] 1852.

8vo, pp. 16, printed on blue paper.

Two works bound together in one 8vo volume; very good copies in contemporary dark blue morocco, gilt pagoda motif on covers, spine richly gilt, gilt edges, by Westleys & Co.; extremities slightly rubbed. £500

I. Fourth edition of Hall's captivating and popular account of the role of the paddle-steamer *Nemesis*, the first British ocean-faring iron warship, which, under the command of the author, was central to British success in the First Opium War. The maps depict the route of the *Nemesis*, the Canton River, the East Coast of China, and Hong Kong. There is a detailed account of the foundation of the latter. Although the title-page announces a new introduction, the present introduction first appeared in the third edition.

II. **First edition, very rare.** Hall was instrumental in the establishment of sailors' homes and here outlines his proposals for establishing and maintaining post-service residential care for aged and disabled ex-mariners. These include a sailors' home in each principal seaport in the United Kingdom, a 'savings bank' and 'reading-rooms' where 'any sailor may go, to keep him out of the low public-houses'. The pamphlet was probably privately printed and distributed only to subscribers and the sympathetic. OCLC gives one location only (British Library).



35. HIND, Henry Youle. *Explorations in the interior of the Labrador Peninsula. The country of the Montagnais and Nasquapee Indians.* London, Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts & Green, 1863.

Two volumes in one, large 8vo, pp. xv, [i], 351; xii, [i, blank], [i], 304; with chromolithographed frontispieces, 11 plates (all but one chromolithographs) and two folding maps; illustrations in the text; some light soiling and staining, tissue-guards mostly missing, one gathering a little loose; original blue cloth, gilt, gilt edges; slightly rubbed and shaken, small stain on rear cover, head and foot of spine slightly frayed, front free endpaper torn away. £975

First edition. 'Based on the expedition of 1861, which Hind conducted from the Bay of Seven Islands on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, overland by the Moisie River to Hamilton Inlet on the Labrador Coast. He gives a detailed report on the topography of the country, of Montagnais, Nasquapee and other Indians; he also gives an account of the history and importance of the Labrador Peninsula, of the missions (Roman Catholic, Church of England and Moravian) and of the fisheries' (TPL).

Dionne II 1465; Field 700; Lande 442; Sabin 31933; TPL 4069.

36. [JENKINS, Richard Wade.] *Sport in Ceylon.* Extracts from a diary of four trips to the North-Central Province; comprising some personal adventures with elephants, bears and buffaloes: giving a general account of shooting experiences and of sport procurable about Minnery, Kantalawa, Padawiya and other tanks: by a planter. Colombo, Joseph Fonseka & Sons, 1888.

8vo, pp. [ii], ii, 119, [1], with eight plates; a good copy in the original printed pictorial wrappers; rubbed and slightly soiled, losses from spine. £450



First edition, rare. The author, a tea planter, recounts in lively style his varied hunting experiences in the North-Central Province of Ceylon and imparts his advice to those planning similar expeditions. The sketchily rendered plates mostly depict the author calmly dispatching various animals while hysterical, panic-stricken natives look on.

Czech, *Asian* p. 3. COPAC records the British Library copy only. OCLC adds copies at Basel, New York Public Library, Virginia, and Yale.

37. [JOHNSON, Samuel.] *Rasselas*. London, J. Bretell for Hector McLean, 1819.

4to, pp. [ii] (title, imprint on verso), iii, [i, blank], 197, [1], with an engraved frontispiece, a headpiece and three engravings by Abraham Raimbach after Robert Smirke; bound without the half-title; occasional spotting and some light browning; closely-contemporary British full straight-grain green morocco (one endpaper watermarked with date '1818'), covers with broad borders of gilt and blind rolls, spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in one, others decorated in gilt and blind, board edges and turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, blue endpapers, all edges gilt; covers lightly scuffed, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, skilfully rebacked retaining original spine. £300

Third Smirke edition, ordinary-paper issue. 'All travel has its advantages,' the lexicographer, essayist and critic Samuel Johnson (1709–84) wrote in his *Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*, 'If the passenger visits better countries, he may learn to improve his own, and if fortune carries him to worse, he may learn to enjoy it.' Although Johnson himself never travelled more than five hundred miles from his London home, he was an indefatigable planner of distant voyages; his writings on travel began with the translation from the Fench edition of Father Jerónimo Lobo's *A Voyage to Abyssinia* in 1735 (first published in French as *Voyage historique d'Abbyssinie*, 1728), followed by numerous articles and essays on the subject in his middle years, and culminated in the publication of his own description of the Highlands. Johnson's

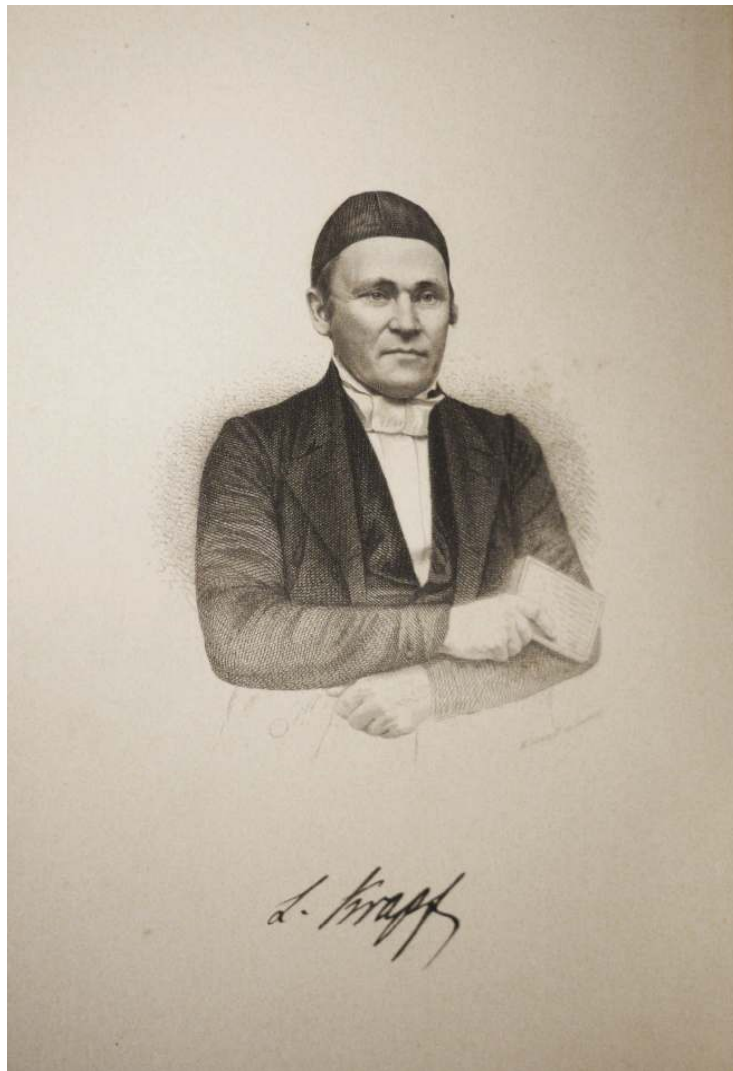
attitude towards travel literature itself was a complex one; in his preface to Lobo's *Voyage*, Johnson showed a dislike for fantastical accounts of far-off locations published merely for entertainment, and repeatedly praised Lobo for not yielding to 'romantick absurdities or incredible fictions'. Johnson scorned the unsophisticated travel literature foisted upon an naïve public, noting that it was the kind of writing that could be done by those who had not journeyed beyond their booksellers' stalls.

Instead, influenced by the vogue for exotic locations and his work on Lobo's narrative, Johnson produced his own travel work based on a strong moral didacticism and the Horatian principle of *dulce et utile*. This work, an apologue about happiness, was *Rasselas*, first published in 1759 under the title *The history of Rasselas, Prince of Abissinia*. The narrative follows the literal and figurative quest of Prince Rasselas, his sister Nekayah, and their teacher and guide, Imlac, as they escape the anodyne captivity of the 'Happy Valley' to explore the possibilities of happiness in the outside world, with descriptions of their time in Egypt, and Imlac's travels in Persia, Syria, and Palestine. In *Samuel Johnson and the age of travel* (1976), Thomas M. Curley describes *Rasselas* as 'the archetypal human quest played out for the last and greatest time in [Johnson's] fiction' (p. 4), continuing that 'the relationship between *Rasselas* and travel literature is complex and intimate. Not only did its generalized setting originate in the topographical details of travel reports, but its plot also paralleled the format of geographical literature' (p. 159). Its main expression is one of an empirical Lockean theme of travel and experience summed up in Imlac's words: 'we grow more happy as our minds take a wider range' (p. 46).

The engravings made by Raimbach after Smirke's paintings were originally used in the first edition, issued by McLean in 1803, and they reveal the allure of the romantic Middle East to the Georgian sensibility. Raimbach and Smirke had earlier gained recognition for depicting exotic narratives with their engravings for E. Forster's illustrated *Arabian nights* (1802), a translation from Galland's edition. The collection of Scheherazade's tales had been extraordinarily popular since its translation into English at the beginning of the eighteenth century and became the epitome of the Western view of the Middle East as a glamorous and mysterious location – while Johnson's *Rasselas* positioned itself firmly apart from fantastical fiction as a new sort of factual and philosophical travel account, Raimbach and Smirke's illustrations link it to, and anticipate, the Orientalism of the first half of the nineteenth century.

Fleeman 59.4R/90a.

38. KRAPF, Johann Ludwig. Travels, researches, and missionary labours, during an eighteen year's residence in eastern Africa. Together with journeys to Jagga, Usambara, Ukambani, Shoa, Abessinia, and Khartum; and a coasting voyage from Mombaz to Cape Delgado . . . With an appendix respecting the snow-capped mountains of eastern Africa; the sources of the Nile; the languages and literature of Abessinia and eastern Africa, etc. etc. And a concise account of geographical researches in eastern Africa up to the discovery of the Uyenyesi by Dr. Livingstone in September last, by E. G. Ravenstein. *London, Trübner & Co., 1860.*



8vo, pp. li, [iii], 566, with a portrait-frontispiece, two folding maps and 12 tinted lithographs; plate margins and tissue guards lightly toned, a few small ink-spots at foot of one plate, stamp of the International African Institute on half-title; a good copy in the original cloth, horseman device in gilt on upper cover; rubbed, recased, later endpapers. £950

First edition. An important account of early missionary work and exploration in the eastern interior by Krapf (1810-1881), a pioneer of the European study of Swahili and the first protestant missionary in East Africa. In the course of his travels, 'Krapf was the first to sight Mount Kenya, in 1849, his companion [Johannes] Rebmann having sighted Kilimanjaro the previous year. They were the earliest European explorers of the Kilimanjaro and Kamaba regions' (Neate).

Fumagalli 221; Neate K47.

Clouds Hill
Moreton
Dorset
1.4.35

Dear J.B.

(I cannot call you "Colonel" any more: after all, I used to be one myself and disliked it. The Golden Rule applies)

Your letter about my R.A.F. notes was one in which anybody would have taken pleasure. I had banked a good deal on your opinion, you being a discreet and exquisite bookman, and that you should say such good things delighted me. Of course the notes are not intended for publication: but I take it from what you say that if ever a subject does arise to excite my writing faculty, I shall be doing no harm in letting up. At the moment there is no such excitement. All my 12 years in the Air Force I'd hoped to be let go on a long Flying Boat cruise to keep it long a la Hakluyt. A novel — no, I think not! — my writing practice has all been to put down more and more exactly what I have seen or felt: invention would come very hard. A biography — yes, I had wanted to write Somerset, Sir Roger; but the obstacle is that the Government refuse all access to those confiscated diaries from which purported extracts were circulated to influential people when he was condemned; and without them there cannot be a life of him written.

Enough of that. I read yesterday in the paper that you have been chosen as next Governor of Canada. A high-

39. LAWRENCE, Thomas Edward. Autograph letter signed ('T E Shaw') to John Buchan. Clouds Hill, Moreton, Dorset, 1 April 1935.

Two pages, 4to; folded for posting, a few very light spots, minimal trace of adhesive on blank left margin of recto, otherwise in very good condition. £6000

An important letter to the writer, publisher and politician John Buchan (later Baron Tweedsmuir), written the month before Lawrence's death, and discussing *The Mint*, future literary plans, problems with the press, and Buchan's appointment as Governor-General of Canada. Lawrence had enlisted in the RAF in August 1922 as J. H. Ross, but was forced to leave in 1923 when his identity was revealed, and had then mustered into the Tank Corps. Buchan had first met Lawrence in 1925, when the latter was attempting to transfer back into the RAF, and Buchan (with George Bernard Shaw) had successfully lobbied Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, to allow Lawrence to rejoin the RAF in August 1925. The friendship between the two writers grew over the following years and Lawrence frequently visited Buchan at his home, the Manor House, Elsfield. Following his retirement from the RAF in February 1935, Lawrence had sent Buchan the manuscript of *The Mint*, his account of his training in the Royal Air Force at RAF Cranwell in the 1920s (perhaps, in part, as an acknowledgement of Buchan's intervention on his behalf), and Buchan wrote to Lawrence on 12 March 1935 that 'I have read your Air Force notes with acute interest and great admiration. It is the kind of document which has never been produced before about any service. One

thing is clear to me, that you are a great natural writer' (A. W. Lawrence, ed., *Letters to T. E. Lawrence* (London, 1962), pp. 21–22). After suggesting other literary genres that Lawrence might wish to explore, Buchan concluded 'I have no doubt whatever about the main point; that you have a gift of writing which, in many respects, has no parallel to-day. But the particular literary form you must decide on yourself' (*op. cit.*, p. 22).

Lawrence replied with this letter, which opens by explaining his salutation 'Dear J. B.' with the words, 'I cannot call you "Colonel" any more: after all, I used to be one myself and disliked it. The Golden Rule applies', before responding to Buchan's critique of *The Mint*: 'Your letter about my R.A.F. notes was one in which anybody would have taken pleasure. I had banked a good deal on your opinion, you being a discreet and exquisite bookman, and that you should say such good things delighted me. Of course the notes are not intended for publication: but I take it from what you say that if ever a subject does arise to excite my writing faculty, I shall be doing no harm in letting rip'. After telling Buchan that whilst in the RAF he had always wished to undertake a long cruise by flying boat, in order 'to keep its log à la Hakluyt', Lawrence then considers suitable genres and subjects: 'A novel – no, I think not: my writing practice has all [*recte* 'always'] been to put down more and more exactly what I have seen or felt: invention would come very hard. A biography – yes, I had wanted to write Casement, Sir Roger; but the obstacle is that the Government refuse all access to those confiscated diaries from which purported extracts were circulated to influential people when he was condemned; and without them there cannot be a life of him written'.

Lawrence then turns to Buchan's recently-announced appointment as Governor-General of Canada: 'a high office, to which I grudge you immensely. It means that for three years you will be spent on public functions, doing them excellently, no doubt, but at the sacrifice of all your private virtue You are too good to become a figure'. After thanking Buchan for trying to assist Lawrence's friend and Dorsetshire neighbour Pat Knowles gain a position with the National Trust, Lawrence considers his own life, which he characterises as 'not too good', due to intrusions by newspapers: 'the Press were besetting this cottage when I reached it. I went to London for a while: they desisted. I returned: they did. The most exigent of them I banged in the eye, and while he sought a doctor I went off again on my travels, seeing the Newspaper Society, and the Photographic Agencies and Esmond Harmsworth . . . with the plea to leave me alone. They agree, more or less, so long as I do nothing that earns a new paragraph: and on that rather unholy compact I am back here again in precarious peace, and liking a life that has no fixed point, no duty and no time to keep'. The letter concludes 'Don't reply to this rigmarole' and suggests that Buchan prints 'cards like the enclosed' (presumably referring to the card which Lawrence had had printed in February 1935 bearing the text 'To tell you that in future I will write few letters'; the card is no longer with the letter).

In his memoirs, Buchan would later describe *The Mint* as 'a *tour de force*, an astonishing achievement in exact photography; no rhetoric here, but everything hard, cold, metallic and cruel. His power of depicting squalor is uncanny In the *Mint* he weaves words and phrases from the gutter – *les gros mots* – into a most artful pattern', concluding, however, that 'I cannot think the book a success . . . in his own phrase it is a "case-book"; not a work of art but a document' (*Memory Hold-the-Door* (London, 1940), p. 217).

This letter was published in D. Garnett, ed., *The Letters of T. E. Lawrence* (London, 1938) as letter 571, omitting Knowles' name.

40. LAWRENCE, Thomas Edward. *The Mint.* A day-book of the R.A.F. depot between August and December 1922 with later notes, by 352087 A/c Ross. Edited by A. W. Lawrence. *London, The Alden Press for Jonathan Cape, 1955.*

4to in 8s, pp. [ii, half-title], 206; title printed in red and black; original RAF-blue buckram by A. W. Bain & Co. Ltd., spine lettered and decorated in gilt, upper cover blocked in blind with RAF eagle device, top edges blue, dust-jacket, unclipped and retaining prices on both flaps; spine slightly faded, corners very lightly bumped, dust-jacket slightly marked and with slight creasing and chipping, early ownership inscription on front free endpaper, otherwise a very good, clean copy. £120

First British edition, the trade issue. 'One of Lawrence's avowed purposes in joining the RAF, though not the only one, was to write of the ranks from the inside. He began immediately making notes when he enlisted in 1922. With his dismissal in January 1923, because of unfavourable publicity, the project was set aside, not to be taken up again until he was posted to India in 1927 While in India he edited the text of his earlier notes and began revisions. In March 1928 he sent a clean copy of the revised text to Edward Garnett. Garnett had copies typed which were circulated to a small circle, among them Air Marshal Trenchard Trenchard's concerned response led Lawrence to guarantee that it would not be published at least until 1950. Later revisions were made by Lawrence in the last months of his life with a possible view to publication in a private edition on a handpress' (O'Brien pp. 119-120). Although an American edition was printed in 1936 to forestall a possible piracy, the present edition was printed from a later, revised version of the text and the type was set up by Cape in 1948. However, publication was delayed until 1955, when an officer described unfavourably by Lawrence died. The British edition appeared in two issues: the limited issue and the present trade issue 'which had all objectionable words lifted out of the text, leaving blank spaces' (*loc. cit.*).

O'Brien A173.

'ONE OF THE FOUNDATION STONES OF AN EXPLORATION COLLECTION'

41. LEICHHARDT, Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig (Phillip Parker KING, editor). *Journal of an overland expedition in Australia, from Moreton Bay to Port Essington, a distance of upwards of 3000 miles, during the years 1844-1845.* *London, G. Norman for T. & W. Boone, 1847.*

8vo, pp. xx, 544, with a mezzotint frontispiece after H. Melville, six mezzotint plates after Melville and Charles Rodius (mistranscribed as 'Rodins' in the plate), one folding, and wood-engraved illustrations in the text by E. Jewitt *et al.*; extra-illustrated with an engraved folding 'Map of Stuart's discoveries in the continent of Australia from 1858 to 1862, also fixing the Centre' (287 x 879mm) by Edward Weller, with the routes of the 1861 and 1862 expeditions added by hand in red and blue, and coasts outlined by hand in blue wash; some variable, generally light, spotting, light offsetting from plates onto text, one plate slightly cropped touching caption; late nineteenth-century English tan half calf over



textured cloth, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in two, others decorated with central fleurons enclosed by foliate cornerpieces, red-sprinkled edges, mid-green endpapers; extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped, spine slightly faded, nonetheless a very good copy; from the library of Henry Gerard Sturt, first Baron Alington (1825–1904), believed to be a kinsman of the soldier and Australian explorer Charles Sturt (1795–1869), with his engraved armorial bookplate as Baron Alington (i.e. after 1876) on upper pastedown (the occasional, early pencil annotations or corrections in the text are possibly by him). £2000

First edition thus. Between 1842 and 1844, Leichhardt (1813–1848) had conducted short scientific explorations in the area around Sydney and between Newcastle and the Moreton Bay District. He had hoped to join the proposed overland expedition, which Sir Thomas Mitchell, the surveyor-general, was willing to lead, from Sydney to Port Essington, but Governor Gipps refused to sanction a venture ‘of so hazardous a nature’ without the knowledge and consent of the Colonial Office. Leichhardt, irked by this attitude, chose to form his own private party of volunteers, funded by private subscription: ‘six including Leichhardt sailed from Sydney on 13 August 1844. In the Moreton Bay District four more members joined the expedition, which left Jimbour, the farthest outpost of settlement on the Darling Downs, on 1 October. Two of the party turned back and on 28 June 1845 John Gilbert was killed in an attack on Leichhardt’s camp by Aborigines. The remaining seven reached Port Essington on 17th December 1845, completing an overland journey of nearly 3000 miles Returning in the *Heroine*, Leichhardt arrived in Sydney on 25 March 1846. As it was believed that his party had perished their unexpected success was greeted with great rejoicing. Leichhardt was hailed as “Prince of Explorers” and their achievement was rewarded by a government grant of £1000 and private subscriptions amounting to over £1500’ (*ADB Online*).

The first published account of the expedition was a sixteen-page pamphlet issued in Sydney in May 1846 under the title *Journal of Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt's overland expedition to Port Essington, in the years 1844-1845, revised by the explorer, and published with his sanction* and this text was reprinted as a thirty-two-page pamphlet in Sydney in September 1846 – both of these are of great rarity. Leichhardt's journal was then edited, annotated, and prepared for the press by the distinguished British naval officer and hydrographer Phillip Parker King (1791-1856), who had surveyed the coast of Australia between 1817 and 1822, and 'made significant contributions to Australian exploration' (*Oxford DNB*), which were published in his *Narrative of the survey of the intertropical and western coasts of Australia* (London, 1827). Two issues are known of the work, distinguished by their bindings and the presence of advertisements before and after the text in the first issue; in this copy, the traces of offset text on the blank verso of the frontispiece suggests that this copy was from the first issue.

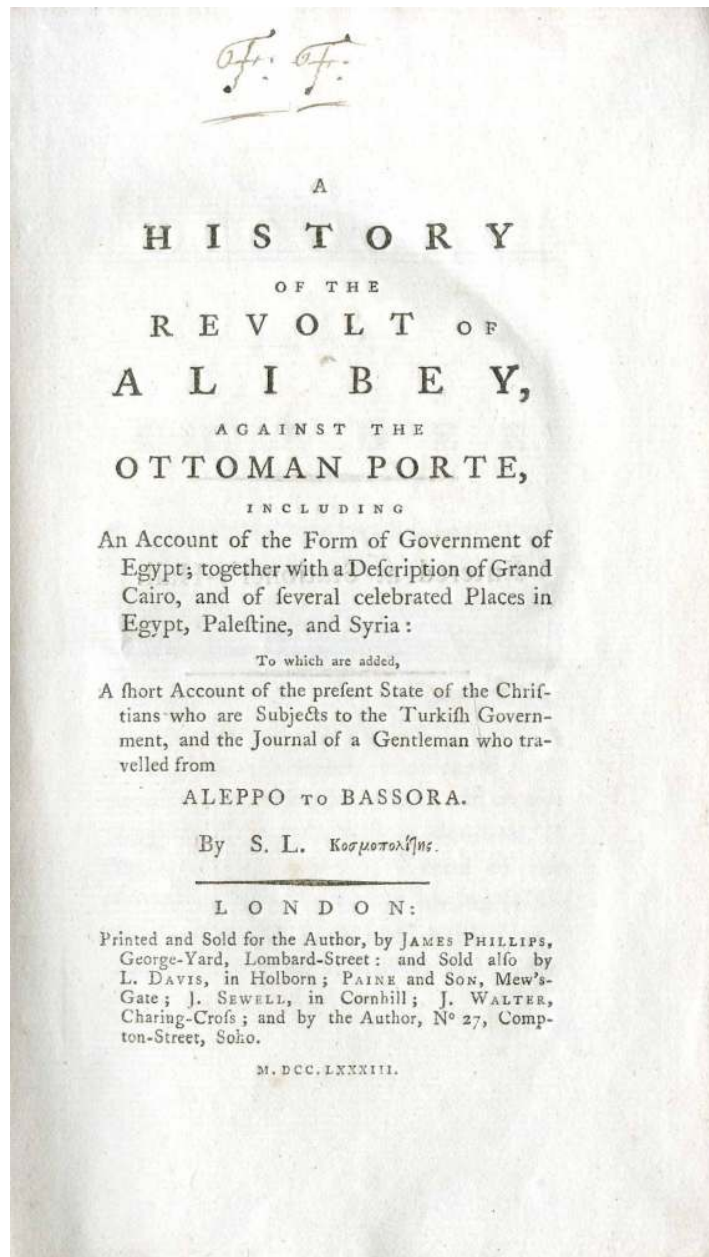
A large, three-sheet map of the route was issued by the cartographer John Arrowsmith in a format uniform with the book, but it is very rarely found on the market; however, this copy is extra-illustrated with a folding map showing the routes of the Scottish explorer John McDouall Stuart during his celebrated fifth and sixth expeditions to explore Australia, which was originally published in the second edition of *Explorations in Australia: the journals of John McDouall Stuart during the years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, & 1862, when he fixed the centre of the continent and successfully crossed it from sea to sea* (London, 1865). It seems likely that the map was added to this copy when it was bound, presumably in the late nineteenth century for the politician and racehorse owner Henry Sturt, who was raised to the peerage as the first Baron Alington in 1876. As Wantrup states, '[Leichhardt's] *Journal* is one of the foundation stones of an exploration collection and every collector should acquire a copy' (p. 211).

Abbey, *Travel* 579; Ferguson 4571; Wantrup 138a.

42. [LUSIGNAN, (? Sauveur).] A history of the revolt of Ali Bey, against the Ottoman Porte, including an account of the form of government of Egypt; together with a description of Grand Cairo, and of several places in Egypt, Palestine, and Syria: to which are added, a short account of the present state of the Christians who are subjects to the Turkish government, and the journal of a gentleman who travelled from Aleppo to Bassora. By S. L. London, James Phillips for the author, 1783.

8vo, pp. [xii], 259, [1, blank], [1, errata]; an excellent copy, untrimmed in the original boards, paper spine lettered in ink; slightly soiled, extremities rubbed and a little bumped. £1600

First edition, scarce. An important account of the revolt of 'Ali Bey, the *shaykh al-balad* of Egypt who declared the country independent of the Ottoman Empire before proceeding to seize control of the Hijaz and invade Syria.



'Very little is known of Lusignan, who claims to have known Ali Bey personally. He seems to have been a Greek or more probably a Cypriot who took refuge in London; he advertises himself as a teacher of ancient and modern Greek (on A5v), but there is no mention of him in Legrand. Perhaps he is connected with the Giacomo Lusignan who later acted as a fac-totum for the Earl of Guildford' (Blackmer).

Blackmer 1041; ESTC T130751 (erroneously calling for a map, which only appeared in the second edition); Röhricht 1448.

Reißbuch gen Hierusalem.

Welcher massen der
Gestrenge/Edel/Nothvest/Fürsichtig
und Weiss Herr Melchior Lussy Ritter/ Land-
amman zu Underwalden/ 2c. vnderhalb dem Kernwald
in der Eidtgenossenschaft gelegen/ in das heilige Land
Palestina gezogen ist.

Darinnen dann die fürnembste Stätt
und Orther von Christo unserm liebsten Herren
und Heyland weyland persönlich heimgesucht/ vnd durch das
hohe Werck Menschlicher Erlösung geziert vnd geheiligt/
ordenlich beschriben werden.

Sampt
Weiterer Verzeichnuß viler anderer denckwür-
diger Orther vnnnd zufallender Gefahren / welche gedachtem
Herrn/ sampt seiner Gesellschaft auff diser Pilgerfahrt zu Wasser
und Land begegnet seyn.

Jetzund zum erstenmal zu sonderer Belustigung des
Christlichen Lesers im Druck außgangen.



Gedruckt zu Freyburg in Schtland/ bei
Abraham Gsemperlin. 1590.

43. LUSSY, Melchior. Reissbuch gen Hierusalem. Welcher massen der Gestrenge, Edel, Nothvest, Fürsichtig und Weiss Herr Melchior Lussy Ritter, Landamman zu Underwalden, u[nd] underhalb dem Kernwald in der Eidtgenossenschaft gelegen, in das heilige Land Palestina gezogen ist. Darinnen dann die fürnembste Stätt und Orther von Christo unserm liebsten Herren und Heyland weyland persönlich heimgesucht, und durch das hohe Werck Menschlicher Erlösung geziert und geheiligt, ordenlich beschriben werden.

Sampt weiterer Verzeichnuss viler anderer denkwürdiger örther unnd züfallender Gefahren, welche gedachtem herrn, sampt seiner Gesellschaft auff diser Pilgerfahrt zu Wasser und land begegnet seyn. Jetzund zum erstenmal zu sonderer Belustigung dess Christlichen Lesers im Druck aussgangen. *Fribourg, Abraham Gemperlin, 1590.*

Small 4to, pp. [xiv], 113, title printed in red and black and bearing woodcut printer's device; woodcut head- and tailpieces; some light foxing or browning, dampstain affecting outer margin of some leaves, a few old pencil annotations; late nineteenth-century boards; bumped and rubbed. £3500

First edition, very rare. The Swiss Catholic statesman Melchior Lussy (1529–1606), from the canton of Unterwalden, south of Lake Lucerne, departed for the Holy Land in May 1583 with 11 fellow pilgrims from the locality. Three of these, Peter Gyssler, Johannes von Lauffen and Rudolf Pfyffer, have also left accounts (in manuscript) of their pilgrimage. Sailing from Venice, the party's itinerary included Tripoli, Cyprus (whence they were blown by a storm after leaving Tripoli), Jaffa, Ramla, Jerusalem and Bethlehem. An excursion to Mount Lebanon was made on the return journey, which subsequently stopped at Larnaca, Rhodes, Gallipoli, Bari and Rome. Perhaps unsurprisingly, Lussy's text is largely concerned with the key pilgrimage sites and their importance, little interest being shown in the 'ungläubigen' Arabs and Turks.

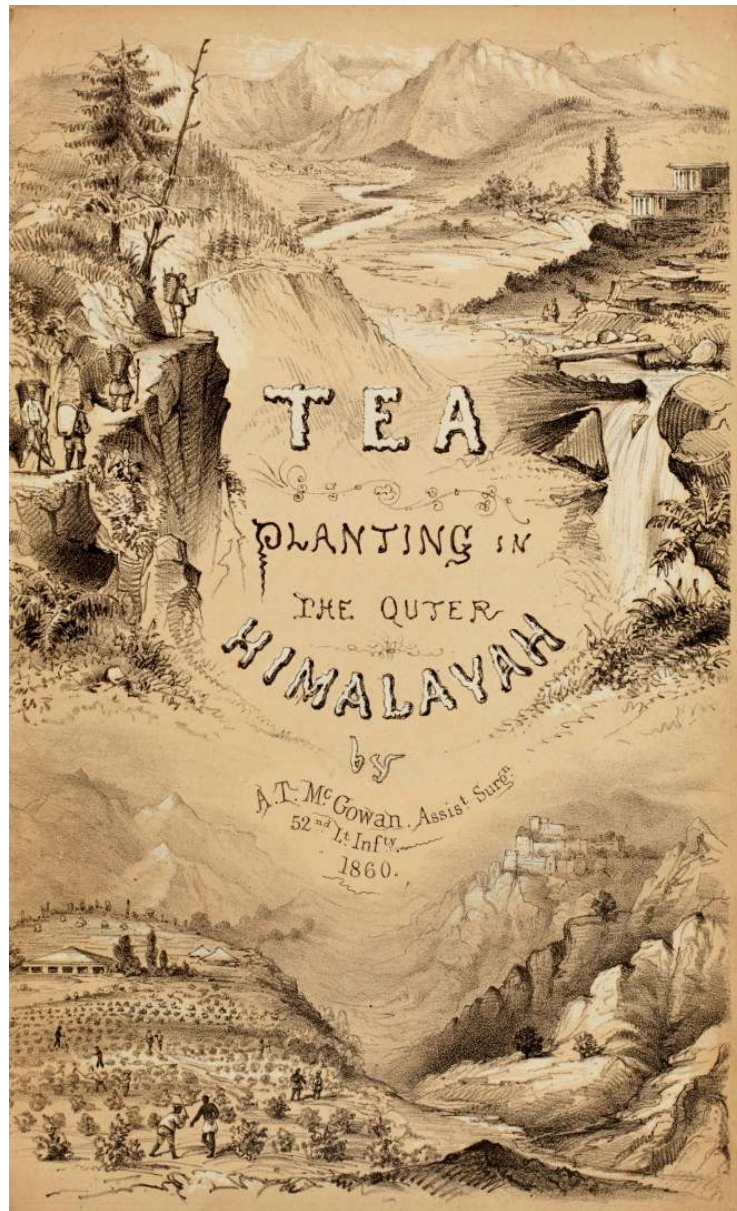
Lussy was one of the most important Swiss political leaders of the latter half of the sixteenth century and represented the Catholic cantons of Switzerland at the Council of Trent and at the courts of four popes. He was a personal friend of Charles Borromeo. His account is dedicated to Ottavio Paravicini, who in 1584 had been named Bishop of Alexandria and in 1587 was named papal nuncio to the Swiss by Sixtus V.

Provenance: the Amherst copy, with bookplate on front pastedown (see Seymour De Ricci, *A hand-list of a collection of books and manuscripts belonging to the Right Hon. Lord Amherst of Hackney*, 1906, no. 940); his sale, Sotheby's 24 March 1909, lot 567, to Gottschalk; bought from Jacques Rosenthal in Munich in 1910, according to a manuscript note in French signed 'C. R. P.' attached to front pastedown.

Röhricht 785; Tobler p. 82; Yerasimos, *Les voyageurs dans l'Empire Ottoman (XIVe – XVIe siècles)* p. 351. COPAC records only the British Library copy. OCLC locates copies at the Getty, Hamilton College, Harvard, Kansas and Library of Congress in the US.

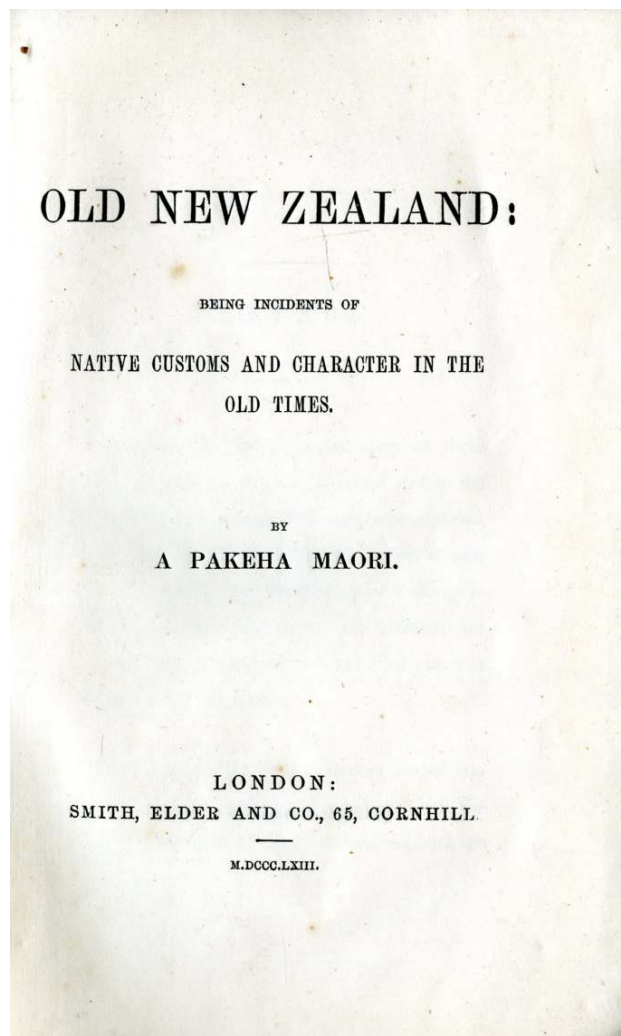
44. McGOWAN, Alexander Thorburn. Tea planting in the Outer Himalayah. *London, Smith, Elder & Co., 1861.*

8vo, pp. 73, [1], with a lithographed frontispiece and a lithographed additional title; one gathering slightly loose, tissue-guard between frontispiece and additional title foxed; original cloth-backed pictorial boards; rubbed and slightly dulled. £900



First edition, very scarce, of this account of tea-growing in the Himalaya. It was written following a journey made shortly after ‘the recent mutiny’ (i.e. the Rebellion of 1857), at about the time British India formally came under direct British rule. The viewpoint is therefore that of the colonizer assessing the potential of newly-acquired natural resources. According to the lithographed additional title, the author was an assistant surgeon in the 52nd Light Infantry.

All the regional peculiarities of producing the crop are covered, and there are descriptions of the local climate, architecture and society. The appendices (pp. [45]–73) include an ‘Annual sanitary report on the station of Dhurmsalla and convalescent depôt, with remarks on the climate, etc., by Dr. J. J. T. Lawrence’, ‘Remarks on the Kangra Valley, in a sanitary point of view’, a classification of the agricultural produce of the Kangra district, and a ‘Memorandum on the colonization of India by European soldiers’ reprinted from the *Lahore Chronicle* of 30 June 1860.



45. [MANING, Frederick Edward.] *Old New Zealand: being incidents of native customs and character in the old times.* By a Pakeha Maori. *London, Smith, Elder & Co., 1863.*

8vo, pp. viii, 216; original brown cloth; rubbed and dulled, front endpaper dampstained at foot. £250

First British edition. Published in the same year as the first two New Zealand editions. 'Maning first settled at Kohukohu, Hokianga, in 1833, moving four years later to Onoke, home for most of his subsequent life. The book describes the experiences and impressions of his first decade during which he was variously trader, timber and general merchant before, in middle life, recognition led in 1865 to his appointment as a judge of the Native Land Court. The book embodies his zest for life, his humour variously ironic or blatantly hearty, his friendliness with his Rarawa-Ngapuhi neighbours, before, with advancing years, his alternating moods of extravagant exuberance and withdrawn rejection of himself, his work and the Maoris acquired an almost manic-depressive character' (Bagnall).

Bagnall 3345; Hocken p. 224.



46. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroio.] Relaçam de hum prodigio sucedido em huma das cidades da province do Paraguay, neste anno passado de 1735. Traduzida fielmente de outra mandada do proprio paiz a hum cavalheiro da primeira grandeza de Hespanha. *Lisbon* [*Lisboa Occidental*'], *Officina de Antonio Correia Lemos, 1736.*

4to, pp. 6, [2] (wood-engraving, verso blank); wood-engraved title-vignette, headpiece, initial and full-page illustration; minimal light spotting and marking, quire reinforced at gutter, unobtrusive small marginal wormhole; modern marbled boards, upper board with gilt morocco lettering-piece; leaves foliated '218'-'221' in an early hand, indicating that the work was previously part of a *sammelband*. £950

First and only edition. The Portuguese writer, journalist and editor Mascarenhas (1670–1760) was a native of Lisbon, and, following studies in Portugal, he travelled through Spain, France, the Low Countries, Germany, Hungary, Italy, and England on an educational tour, during which he acquired a knowledge of the languages and politics of the countries he visited. From 1704 to 1710 he served as a captain of cavalry in the War of the Spanish Succession, before returning to Portugal to resume his literary work. Mascarenhas was the founding editor of *Gazeta de Lisboa*, the first official Portuguese journal, which he edited from its first appearance in 1715 until his death, and he also published on a wide range of subjects, particularly relating to

foreign countries and politics; his works include accounts of China, the Ottoman Empire, Corfu, Louis XIV, and a further narrative of a monster, which had been seen in the vicinity of Jerusalem. Barbosa Machado comments that 'em todas as produções da sua penna se admiraõ felilmente unidos estilo elegante, locução casta, erudição vastissima das quais se tem publicado as seguintes taõ multiplicadas em o numero como diversas no assumpto' (II, p. 853).

The *Relaçam* is an account of a terrible monster which appeared in a city in Paraguay in 1735, emitting from its eyes, mouth, nose and ears a fire which reduced any nearby matter to ashes, and bellowing 'Eu sou a Figura dos pecadores de Paraguay' – so fearsome and so powerful were these cries that they caused those who heard them to die and birds on the wing to fall dead from the skies. The monster's appearance was followed by the descent of a deep black cloud upon the church and a heavy rain of blood, which caused the people of the city to throw themselves on God's mercy and to renounce their sins. Although the account is credited to 'hum cavalheiro da primeira grandeza de Hespanha' on the title-page, it is generally believed that the *Relaçam* was written by Mascarenhas – certainly Barbosa Machado, writing in 1747 (some eleven years after its publication and during Mascarenhas' lifetime) attributes it to him, and is followed in this by Silva and others.

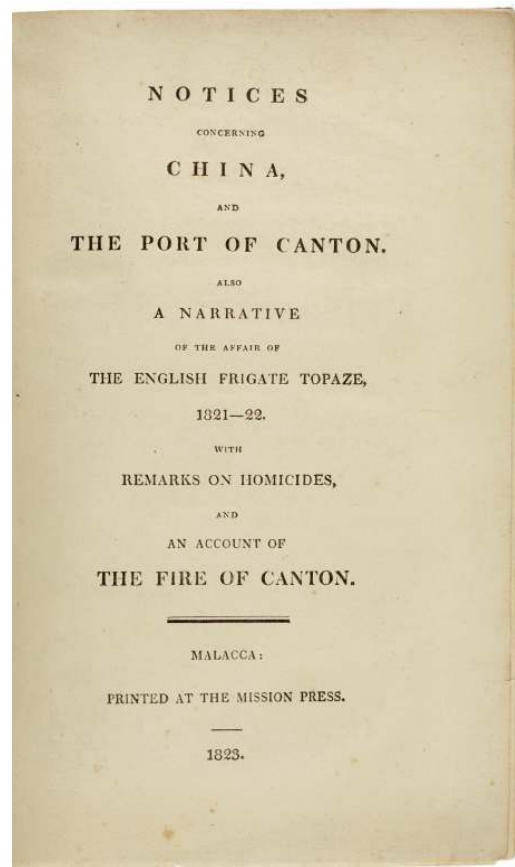
The work is rare: Porbase locates one copy in Portugal (BNP); WorldCat locates copies at the John Carter Brown Library the New York Public Library; and no copy can be located in COPAC.

Alden 736/93; Barbosa Machado II p. 856; University of Coimbra, *Catálogo da Colecção de Miscelâneas* (Coimbra, 1967), no. 996; Gauz 736/1; Palau 256904; Sabin 45408, note; Silva IV p. 349.

47. [MORRISON, Robert.] Notices concerning China, and the port of Canton. Also a narrative of the affair of the English frigate *Topaze*, 1821–22. With remarks on homicides, and an account of the fire of Canton. *Malacca, Mission Press, 1823.*

Small folio (240 x 150 mm), pp. xiv, 97, printed on rice paper, with a full-page plan in the text; light dampstain in some upper margins, just touching one or two headlines, repaired tear in one leaf (Z2, without loss), but a very good copy in contemporary dark blue cloth; slightly rubbed, recased; armorial bookplate of John Hudleston. £4750

First edition, very rare. Morrison (1782–1834), Chinese scholar and the first Protestant missionary in China, here publishes several valuable essays relating to Canton, where he had been resident since 1807. The work is divided into five parts: 'Canton described' (pp. [1]–28); 'Concerning European ships and trade to Canton, by a native Chinese. Translated from the original M.S.', with lists of taxes levied on imports and exports (pp. [29]–49); 'Narrative of an affair, between a watering party of seamen from the *Topaze*, an English frigate, and the Chinese inhabitants of Ling-Ting Island, situated above Macao, in the passage from the sea to the anchorage at Whampoa, interspersed with remarks on the current affairs of Canton – 1821–22'; 'Remarks on homicides committed by Europeans on the persons of natives, at Canton, in China' (pp. [81]–85); and 'The fire of Canton. 1822.' (pp. [86]–97).



Morrison's introduction displays a somewhat disillusioned view of the Chinese, who are described as 'in all national points, proud and domineering in an intolerable degree. Perhaps more so than the English, who will not admit that heaven has given any thing like "comfort" to any tribes or nations of human beings out of England. And (which is not true of the English) in China, an atheistical boasting philosophy, but which yet talks much about human perfectibility, has contributed to render the Chinese hard-hearted, false, and inhumane. The traders pique themselves on "doing" a man: and the politicians glory in crafty lying stratagems, by which they belie, and befool, and cozen, as they think, the blunt, boisterous foreigners' (p. v).

Morrison's reputation 'stands today first as a Protestant pioneer, both physically and methodologically – he proved that it was possible for Europeans to publish works in Chinese in China itself; and second as a scholarly facilitator of cultural exchange between Europe and China. As the report of the East India Company's select committee in Canton stated in 1827, Robert Morrison was considered the chief person who opened to his countrymen the road to the knowledge of the language of China' (*Oxford DNB*).

Cordier, *Sinica* 2281; Lust 226. COPAC records two copies only (British Library and SOAS); OCLC adds four more (Cornell, Heidelberg, the Peabody Essex Museum and Princeton).

48. MUSGRAVE, Thomas (John J. SHILLINGLAW, *editor*). *Castaway on the Auckland Isles: a narrative of the wreck of the 'Grafton' and of the escape of the crew after twenty months' suffering. From the private journals of Captain Thomas Musgrave. Together with some account of the Aucklands. London, Lockwood & Co., 1866.*

Small 8vo, pp. x, 174, [2, advertisements], 16 (advertisements), vignette on title, with a frontispiece and a folding map; original green pictorial cloth, gilt; minor wear, spine slightly marked. £225

First British edition. First published in Australia the previous year.

'The *Grafton* on a voyage from Sydney via Campbell Island was wrecked on 3 January 1864 in the North Arm of Carnley Harbour, not Sarah's Bosom (Port Ross) where the captain thought he was. Musgrave and F. E. Raynal enlarged the ship's boat to a sailing dinghy, in which, after a miraculous five-day journey, they arrived at Port Adventure, Stewart Island, on 24 July 1865, with a third crew member. In the 1866 London edition the account of the Auckland Islands which prefaced the journal-narrative of the 1865 issue is Appendix 2. There is also additional matter in the Introduction, the story of the loss of the *Invercauld*, with additional footnotes in the main text' (Bagnall).

Ferguson 13031; Hocken p. 239. Bagnall 3694 records the Australian edition.

49. NAHUIJS VAN BURGST, Huibert Gerard. *Brieven over Bencoolen, Padang, het rijk van Menang-Kabau, Rhiouw, Sincapoera en Poelo-pinang. Breda, F. B. Hollingerus Pijpers, 1826.*

8vo, pp. [iv], iv, xxiii, [i], 286; some very small stains on title; contemporary speckled sheep, spine gilt and with citron and green calf lettering-pieces; minor wear, old paper shelf label at foot of spine. £600

First edition, rare. The author was an important civil and military figure in the Dutch East Indies and was the first 'Resident' of Jogjakarta (from 1816–1822). He was also Major-General of the Dutch Colonial Army during the Java war of 1825–1830. The present work, in the form of six letters, recounts the author's observations of Bencoolen, Padang, Menangkabau Kingdom, Rhiouw, Panang Island and Singapore.

Nahuis van Burgst 'used his position to arrange land-rental contracts with Javanese princes and their apanage holders for his favourites, including some Chinese. He also contrived to have advances of capital from British trading houses in Semarang and the occasional one in Batavia; thanks to the opium trade there was no shortage of funds' (U. Bosme and R. Raben, *Being 'Dutch' in the Indies* pp. 106–7).

COPAC records the British Library copy only. OCLC records the Yale copy only.

50. [NEW ZEALAND.] New Zealand. Published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education appointed by The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and of The National Society. *London, Edward Stanford, 1 November 1866.*

Large folding coloured map (1070 x 900 mm) divided into 40 sections, linen-backed, publisher's advertisements on back of two sections; some light spotting and soiling, but in very good condition; original blue cloth slipcase, printed paper label on front; faded and slightly stained, extremities rubbed. £350

Not in BM Maps.

A FINE COPY OF NIBBY'S IMPORTANT GUIDE TO ROME, FROM THE
LIBRARY OF WILLIAM MARTIN LEAKE

51. NIBBY, Antonio. *Itinerario di Roma e delle sue vicinanze compilato secondo il metodo di M. Vasi . . . Quarta edizione. Rome, Tipi di Pietro Aureli for A. Valentini and G. Antonelli, 1838.*

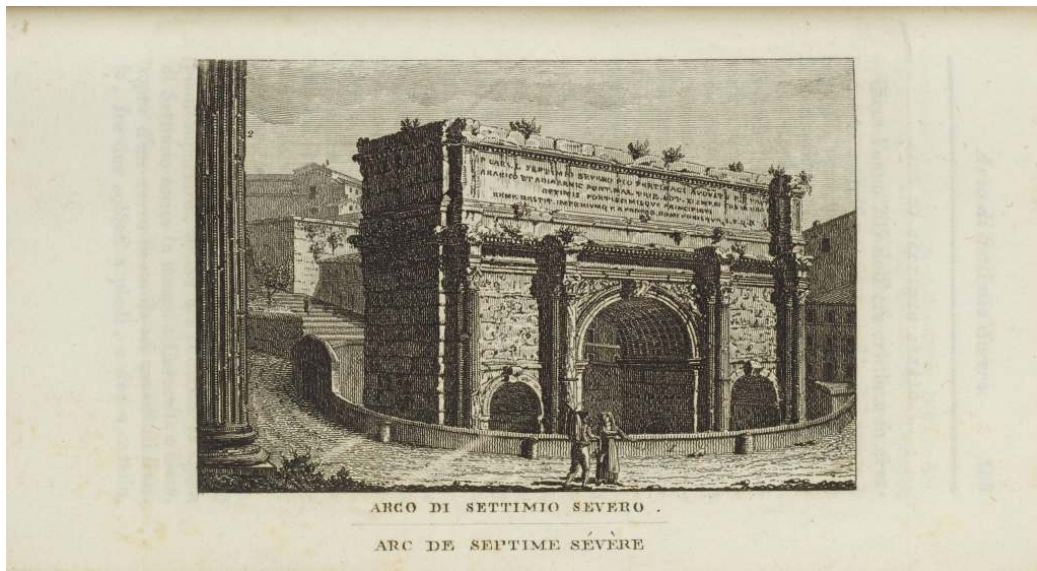
Two volumes bound in one, 8vo in 12s, pp. [iv] (half-title, verso blank, title, verso blank), 5–353, [1, reimprimatur], [iv] (half-title, verso blank, title, verso blank), 359–728, [2, reimprimatur, verso blank]; retaining half-titles; two folding engraved maps and 40 engraved plates with captions in Italian and French; a few light marks, some plates trimmed touching caption, about seven more heavily so; contemporary Italian vellum over pasteboard, spine decorated in gilt, two gilt morocco lettering-pieces, all edges speckled; very slightly marked, otherwise a very fresh, crisp copy in a contemporary binding; from the library of **William Martin Leake** (1777–1860; *see below*), with his pencil ownership signature on vol. I title, engraved bookplate on upper pastedown, pencilled correction of 'cella' to 'colonna' on p. 500, and occasional pencilled check-marks and annotations on index. £850

Fourth edition. The Italian archaeologist and topographer Antonio Nibby (1792–1839), had published a number of works on archaeology and antiquities, before assisting Mariano Vasi with his celebrated *Itinerario istruttivo di Roma* in 1817 (Mariano Vasi's work was, in turn, based upon his father Giuseppe Vasi's text of 1763). For his text, Nibby 'not unnaturally introduced a good deal of additional data relating to the archaeology and antiquities of Rome, and simplified some of Mariano's later discussion of later art and sculpture in the city' (*BAL* p. 2175). Following Mariano Vasi's death in 1820, Nibby took over the editorship of the work, which he further revised and enlarged, and numerous editions of the work appeared under his name in the following years. The work opens with an address to the reader, in which Nibby explains his methodology and describes the development of the work through its previous editions; a preface on the history of the city; chronologies of historical events, emperors, popes, and artists; a calendar of important religious services; and tables of weights, measures, currency, etc., before then providing a comprehensive and detailed account of the city's antiquities and architecture.

This copy was previously in the library of the soldier, writer, traveller, and numismatist William Martin Leake, who was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and served as a member of the British Military Mission to the Ottoman Empire, which enabled him to travel in Anatolia, Cyprus, the Holy Land, Egypt, Syria, Greece, and the Peloponnese between 1800 and 1802. Between 1804 and 1810, Leake made further journeys throughout Greece, Sicily and the Ottoman Empire, before returning to England where he remained, apart from a brief period of service in continental Europe after Napoleon's escape from Elba, and preparing the works for which he is now remembered: 'Leake wrote thirty-three articles for learned journals He also published nine books Most of his publications were concerned with the topography of ancient Greece and they are still of considerable importance in that field, though *Travels in the Morea* . . . and *Travels in Northern Greece* . . . also incorporate firsthand observations of socio-economic conditions under Ottoman rule. His published inscriptions in ancient Greek soon entered the standard corpora Colonel Leake (as he was universally known) was a well-respected member of the unseen college of intellectuals, politicians, and wealthy individuals which flourished in early nineteenth-century London' (*Oxford DNB*).

Leake was probably aware of Nibby's work through the English classical archaeologist and traveller Sir William Gell (1777–1836), who was – like Leake – a member of the Society of Dilettanti. Gell had led the Society's second Ionian Expedition (1811–1813), and Leake was a member of the Society's Publications Committee, which was responsible for issuing the account of the expedition's findings. Following travels throughout the Ottoman Empire and Greece, Gell had established himself in Italy in 1815, where he contributed drawings of Rome to Nibby's *Le Mura di Roma* (Rome, 1820), a work 'which served as much as guidebook to the city as an archaeological survey' (*BAL* p. 1244). Equally, Nibby was familiar with Leake's work and referred to it in his writings; for example, in his *Roma nell' anno MDCCCXXXVIII* (Rome, 1838), he cites Leake's *Journal of a tour in Asia Minor* (London, 1824) on the etymology of 'coralitico' (I, p. 248).

Borroni 8308/3; Rossetti, *Rome* 7384. See also Lozzi 4442 (1824 Rome edition).



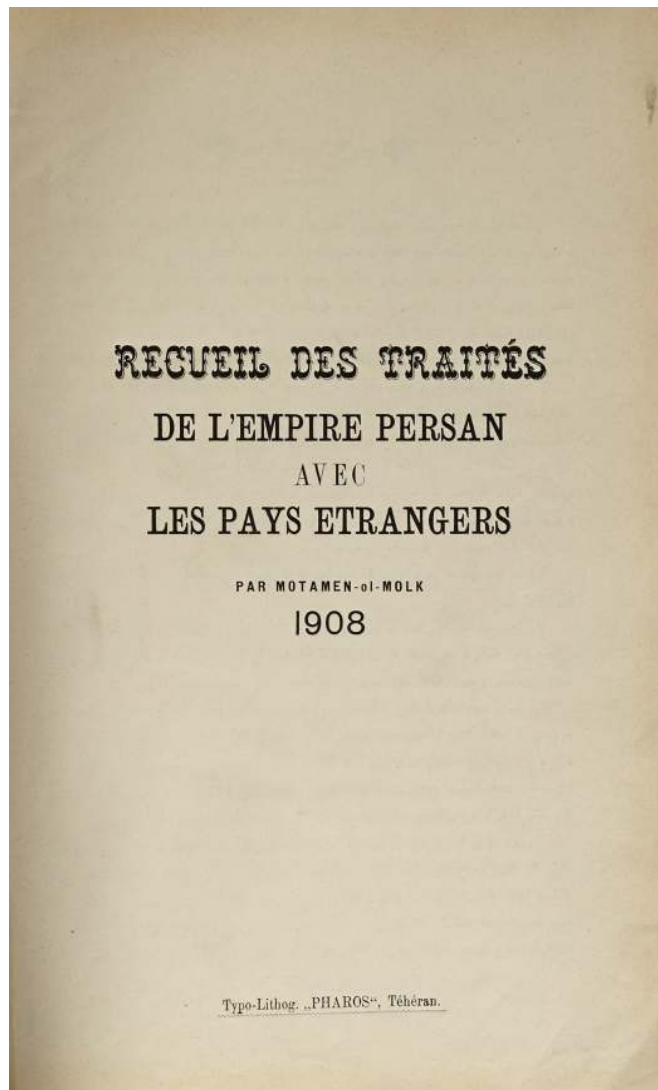


52. NORMAN, Benjamin Moore. *Rambles in Yucatan; or, notes of travel through the peninsula, including a visit to the remarkable ruins of Chi-chen, Kabah, Zayi, and Uxmal. With numerous illustrations . . . Second edition. New York, J. & H. G. Langley, 1843.*

8vo, pp. 304; 11, [1] (advertisements); with a lithographed additional title, 24 plates and a map; 10 illustrations in the text; occasional light foxing, endleaves browned; original mauve cloth, gilt; irregularly sunned, head of spine crudely repaired, rear free endpaper torn away; bookplate of Baron Northwick. £100

Second edition. First published earlier the same year. 'A portion of the ruins which are noticed in detail in the following pages had never been visited, to the author's knowledge, by any modern traveller before his arrival. Others, which had been summarily alluded to, he has portrayed as elaborately and adequately as his circumstances and scientific qualifications would admit; and, he has no hesitation in saying, far more minutely than they had ever before been described' (preface). 'Including a valuable ethnological disquisition, and a vocabulary of the Maya tongue, with a sketch of the grammar. This work will serve as a companion or complementary volume to those by J. L. Stephens. Indeed, it is said that Mr. Norman was hurriedly sent to Yucatan, to anticipate the researches of Mr. Stephens' (Sabin).

Palau 193027 (first edition); Sabin 50570; Smith, *American travellers abroad* N27 (third edition).



53. OL-MOLK, Motamen. Recueil des traités de l'empire Persan avec les pays étrangers. *Tehran, 'Pharos', 1908.*

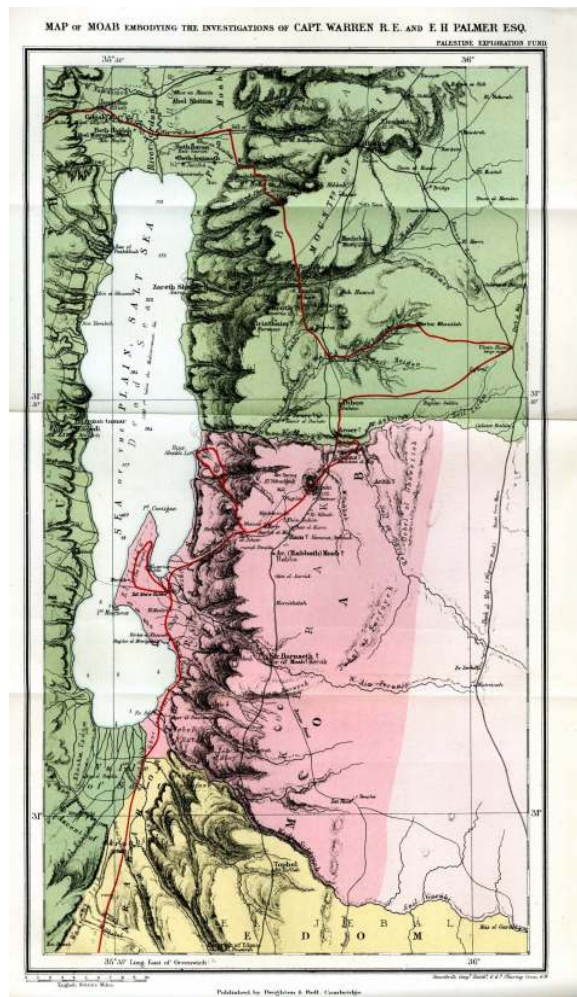
Folio, pp. [x], [i, blank], [2]–262, [1, blank], [2], xxix, text in double columns in French, Persian, English, Russian, and Turkish; contemporary red roan, title in gilt on spine and upper cover; slightly scuffed and rubbed. £500

First and only edition. A collection of Qajar Persia's treaties with foreign powers between 1828 and 1905. It is arranged alphabetically by country, with the texts of the treaties given in both Persian and French, Persian and English, Persian and Russian or Persian and Turkish. Most of the treaties concern England, Russia and Turkey, but there are also treaties with Brazil, Spain, France, Norway, Uruguay and the United States, amongst others. Addressing everything from ceasefires and territorial exchanges to the laying of telegraph lines and commercial terms, this volume documents the volatile nature of Qajar engagement with foreign powers at this time.

Not in Wilson.

54. PALMER, Edward Henry. *The Desert of the Exodus: journeys on foot in the wilderness of the forty years' wanderings, undertaken in connexion with the Ordnance Survey of Sinai and the Palestine Exploration Fund. Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co., 1871.*

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. xx, 280; [iv], (281)–576; with two engraved plates, 14 lithographed plates (of which 13 tinted and one chromolithographed) and five folding maps; illustrations in the text; some light foxing affecting a few plate margins, small tear at hinge of first map, but a good copy in the original green cloth; minor wear, a few small marks. £375

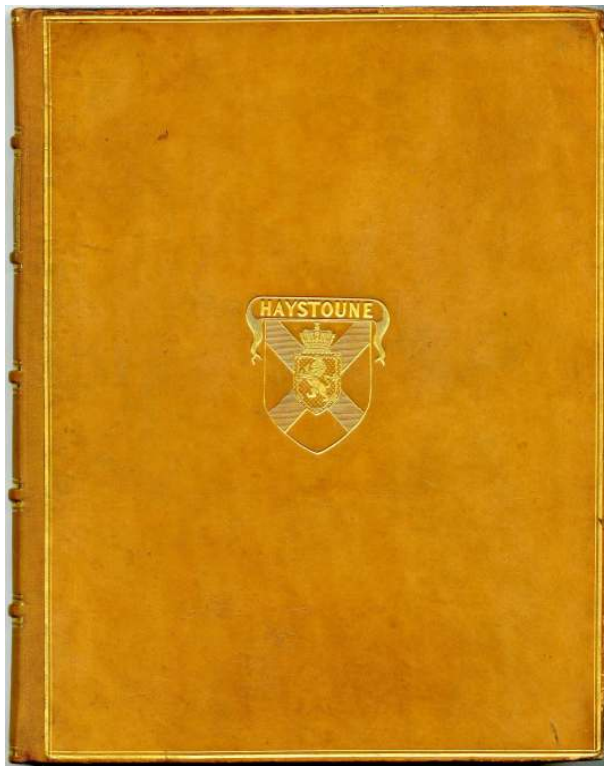


First edition. Palmer's work describes two expeditions undertaken between 1869 and 1870, the first to the Sinai and the second a six-hundred mile trek from the Sinai to Jerusalem. His writing is rich in tales of local superstition, conjectures on contemporary biblical scholarship and brushes with marauding Bedouin, and these two volumes form a compelling account of the wonders of the Sinai desert's wilds and its environs, from bibulous monks to the sparse beauty of the mountains. The lithographed views are after drawings and photographs by C. F. Tyrwhitt-Drake.

Palmer, a proficient scholar of Oriental languages and fellow of St. John's, wrote numerous scholarly articles and books, including a ground-breaking Arabic grammar, produced several popular histories, and worked as a translator in a variety of tongues. Growing bored with the life academic, he briefly worked as a journalist at *The Standard*,

abandoning this post to act as a British agent in the Middle East. He died, in 1882, during the course of a clandestine mission among the Arabs of the Sinai, and his fragmentary remains were interred in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1883.

Blackmer 1238; Ibrahim-Hilmy II p. 88.



55. PARK, Mungo. The journal of a mission to the interior of Africa, in the year 1805 . . . Together with other documents, official and private, relating to the same mission. To which is prefixed an account of the life of Mr. Park. The second edition, revised and corrected, with additions. *London, John Murray, 1815.*

4to; pp. [iii]–xvii, [iii], 373, with a folding map; without the half-title, map lightly offset onto facing text page, slight offsetting from turn-ins on title, but an excellent copy in contemporary tan calf; very skilfully rebacked preserving the original morocco lettering-piece; from the library of Sir John Hay, 5th Baronet (1755–1830), of Haystoun, with gilt arms in centre of covers. £600

Second edition, revised and expanded. Park perished in the course of this, his second expedition to Africa, but fortunately he had earlier sent back his journal, which is the basis of this volume. It was edited for publication by John Whishaw, who contributed a substantial biographical introduction. The second edition comprises new material, including Walter Scott's recollections of Park, which had come to the editor's knowledge only after the initial publication of the *Journal* earlier in 1815 (see Todd & Bowden, *Sir Walter Scott, a bibliographical history* p. 381). These additions were also printed separately so that owners of the first edition could update their copies.

Ibrahim-Hilmy II p. 93. See also PMM 253.



56. PHILBY, Harry St. John Bridger, and *Major* Alec Horace Edward Litton HOLT. A collection of glass lantern slides showing scenes in the deserts of Arabia. [1923.]

36 glass lantern slides, each 82 x 82 mm, all with captions in manuscript supplied by Holt; plates of five slides cracked slightly affecting images (cover glass expertly replaced); all 36 slides contained in five contemporary cardboard boxes, printed manufacturer's label on lids; rubbed. £6500

'600 miles across the hungry and inhospitable stretches of North Arabia' by camel, automobile, and aeroplane, Holt and Philby traversed the bleaker, bandit-ridden parts of the Trans-Jordan in early 1922, at the height of increasing tensions between Ibn Saud and the Hashemites: the present collection illustrates both the 1922 expedition and Holt's own earlier surveys of air and automobile routes between Amman and Baghdad. From the desert's spare vistas and mysterious inscriptions to the traditional depictions of camel-riding locals, the slides present a varied perspective on an important period of desert surveying, including several striking views from the air taken during the early period of aerial photography in the region.

The 1922 expedition was Holt's crowning achievement, and would remain one of the great expeditions undertaken by Philby; but for both men it was in other ways a disappointment. Holt's dream of a railway was frustrated by the territorial disputes between Wahhabi and Hashemite, while Philby's actions during the expedition marked the beginning of his break from the Colonial Office and the British authorities in general.

At Sakaka the expedition was taken hostage by the local governor, desperate for arms and support in the face of the Wahhabi threat. Philby glosses this episode in the account he wrote for the Royal Geographical Society, eliding the more sensitive details. In truth, he extricated his party from the town only by making unauthorised commitments to the local governor; moreover his decision to press on to Karbala was taken without official permission. The two men's return from Karbala to Amman by aeroplane was not by choice; official reprimand caught them at Karbala, where Philby's superiors barred him from proceeding to Baghdad, lest he further inflame the situation, and ordered an immediate return to Amman.

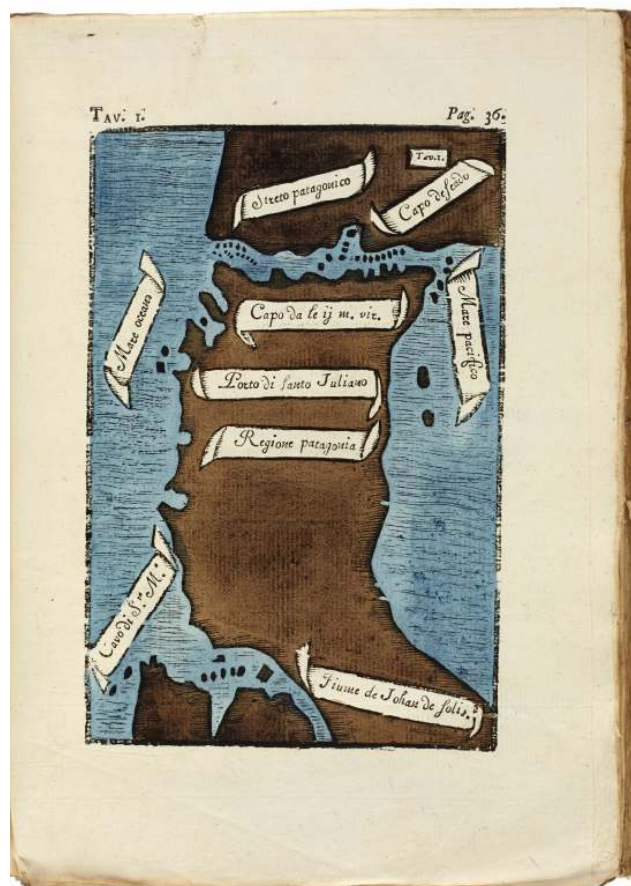
Holt annotated these slides himself and used them to illustrate the two papers he read before the Royal Geographical Society on February 12, 1923, the first comprising Philby's narrative of their expedition from Amman to Karbala in 1922, and the second Holt's summary of his numerous travels in the same area, together with his analysis of the region's strategic importance. Philby was unable to read his own paper, having returned to his post in the Trans-Jordan after a brief visit to England.

The Picture Library of the Royal Geographical Society holds a collection of 43 slides donated by Holt (LS/508). These are the remainder of the 88 originally deposited – the catalogue entry notes that 45 were 'destroyed/faded 21st May 1951'. Of the remaining slides, only a handful duplicate images in the present collection. Ours appears to be Holt's own working set for his reading before the Society.

Holt's personal archive is now at the National Library of Scotland, reference Acc.8756. For the two papers read to the RGS see *The Geographical Journal*, vol. 62, no. 4, pp. 241–268.



MAGELLAN: LINKING EAST ASIA WITH EUROPE
BY THE WESTWARD ROUTE



57. PIGAFETTA, Antonio (Carlo AMORETTI, editor). Primo viaggio intorno al globo terracqueo ossia ragguaglio della navigazione all Indie orientali per la via d'occidente fatta dal cavaliere Antonio Pigafetta patrizio vicentino sull squadra del Capit. Magaglianes negli anni 1519-1522. Ora pubblicato per la prima volta, tratto da un codice MS. della Biblioteca Ambrosiana di Milano e corredato di note da Carlo Amoretti . . . Con un transunto del trattato di navigazione dello stesso autore. *Milan, Giuseppe Galeazzi, 1800.*

Folio, pp. lii, 237, with four coloured woodcut maps and two folding engraved maps; engraved printer's device on title, engraved arms on p. [v], eight large engraved headpieces, woodcut tailpieces and a woodcut of an astrolabe; some occasional light soiling, but an extremely fresh and clean copy, uncut and partly unopened in the original yellow printed boards, printed paper label on spine; rubbed and slightly faded, a few minor repairs, old numbering in ink at head of upper cover and at head of spine.

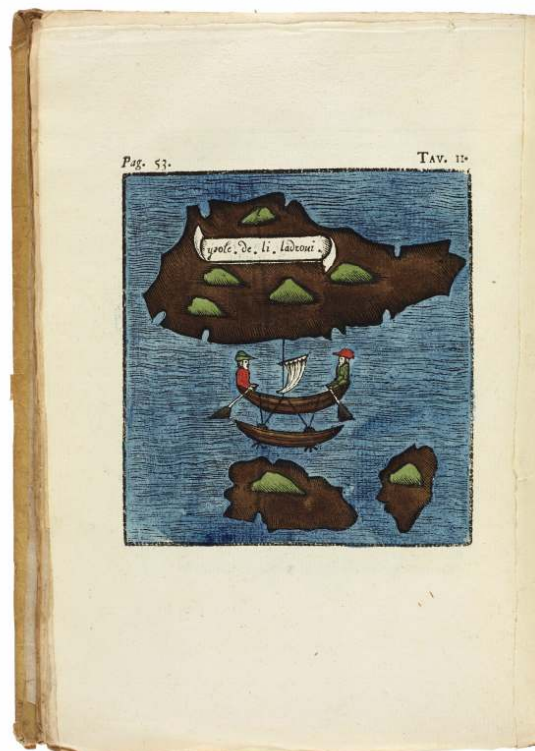
£7000

First edition. Pigafetta's eye-witness account is the chief authority for Magellan's epoch-making voyage, the first crossing of the Pacific and the first circumnavigation of the globe. It remained unpublished in full until 1800 when Carlo Amoretti printed it from a sixteenth-century Italian manuscript in the Ambrosian Library, Milan. The original, one of only four known contemporary manuscripts relating to Magellan's voyage, is the only one in Italian and, since Pigafetta was Italian, is thus presumed to be the original.

'Magellan's voyage is one of the principal navigations in recorded history. It must be remembered that Magellan had no charts, could calculate the latitude only by the sun, and the longitude not at all. Magellan's achievement is as important as that of Columbus, and had an equally potent effect on the fate of the world. He established that the earth was round, proved that America was a separate continent, linked East Asia with Europe by the westward route, established the linear circumference of the earth and the length of a degree of latitude, and proved the loss of a calendar day in circling the globe westward. He also explored the South American coast and discovered the Strait of Magellan (Hill p. 480).

The editor, Carlo Amoretti, was prefect of the Ambrosian Library. His version contains some alterations of the text and modernizes the spelling. The four striking coloured woodcut maps copy those of the original manuscript and depict the southernmost part of South America, the Mariana Islands, Cebu and the Moluccas.

Borba de Moraes p. 667; Hill 1356; Palau 225742; Sabin 62804.



POCOCKE'S CELEBRATED ACCOUNT,
FROM THE LIBRARY OF A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF DILETTANTI



58. POCOCKE, Richard. A description of the East, and some other countries. London, W. Bowyer for the author [*and sold by J. and P. Knapton, W. Innys, W. Meadows, G. Hawkins, S. Birt, T. Longman, C. Hitch, R. Dodsley, J. Nourse, and J. Rivington' (II)*], 1743-1745.

Three parts bound in two volumes, folio, pp. [ii], vi (dedication and preface), [vi, contents and plates], [ii, key to plan of Alexandria, bibliography and errata], 310; [iii], xi (dedication, preface, contents, and plates), [1, bibliography and errata], 268; vii (title, verso blank, contents, plates), [1, errata and directions to the bookbinder], 308; roman and greek types; engraved title-vignettes by H. Gravelot and C. Grinion after Gravelot, engraved dedication in II, I, and engraved headpiece by and after Gravelot; 178 engraved plates, maps, and plans numbered 1–32, 34–76 (no. 33 was never issued) and 1–103, by G. Child, G. D. Ehret, Sam Wale, T. Jeffreys *et al.* after Ehret, Jeffreys *et al.*, six folding, five double-page, and one double-page folding; woodcut head- and tailpieces and initials; some light browning and offsetting, occasional light marking, a few leaves and plates with short, skilfully-repaired tears, bound without final blank leaf I, 4K2; late eighteenth-century English full diced Russia gilt, covers with gilt borders of broad and narrow rules, board-edges gilt, turn-ins gilt with greek-key roll, spines gilt in compartments, lettered directly in 2, marbled endpapers, light-blue silk markers (that in vol. II detached), red-sprinkled edges; covers lightly rubbed, extremities a little rubbed and bumped causing minor losses on corners and spine ends, spines faded and with cracking on joints, one front flyleaf excised from each volume; engraved bookplates of Sir Edward Winington, Bt (1749–1805; errata neatly corrected by an early hand, presumably Winington's, in I from p. 106 to p. 218, and in II, part one from p. 3 to p. 43. £8000

First edition, demy folio issue. The traveller and cleric Pococke (1704–1765) was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and graduated BA in 1725, BCL in 1731, and DCL in 1733. His family's ecclesiastical connexions and his facility at navigating the complexities of clerical patronage enabled him to progress quickly through the established church, and in 1725 Pococke was appointed Precentor of Lismore Cathedral by his uncle Thomas Milles, the Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, and he became the Vicar-General of these dioceses in 1734; proceeding through the church hierarchy, he was appointed Archdeacon of Dublin in 1745 by Lord Chesterfield (the dedicatee of the second volume of *A Description of the East*), and was then Bishop of Ossory in 1756 by the Duke of Devonshire (Chesterfield's successor). In June 1765 Pococke was translated to the bishopric of Elphin, and then translated again in July 1765 to that of Meath, before his sudden death of apoplexy in September 1765.

Today, Pococke is best remembered as a traveller and mountaineer; his earliest journeys were undertaken between 1733 and 1736, when he travelled through continental Europe, visiting not only the traditional destinations of the British grand tourist, but also less popular areas. His 'next and most ambitious journey, from 1737 to 1740, was to the Near East, then virtually unknown to western travellers. On 29 September 1737 he reached Alexandria, and went to Rosetta, where he visited Cosmas, the Greek patriarch. In December he left for Upper Egypt and on 9 January 1738 reached Denderah. He visited Thebes but did not go up the Nile beyond Philae Pococke reached Cairo in February 1738. He next visited Jerusalem, and bathed in the Dead Sea to test a statement of Pliny's about the specific gravity of the water. He travelled in northern Palestine, and explored Balbec. He also visited Cyprus, Crete, where he climbed Mount Ida, parts of Asia Minor, and Greece. He made a thorough survey of the coast of the Troad on horseback in 1740 and made a good guess at the location of Troy (Hissarlik)' (*Oxford DNB*). Returning via Europe – where he visited Naples, ascended Vesuvius twice, and explored the Savoy Alps – Pococke reached

England in 1742, and the first volume of *A description of the East* was published in the following year, with the second appearing in 1745.

‘The work was acclaimed at the time, and Gibbon in the *Decline and fall of the Roman Empire* described it as of “superior learning and dignity” . . . though he objected that its author too often confounded what he had seen with what he had heard’ (*loc. cit.*). Despite this (justified) qualification, the *Oxford DNB* concludes that ‘the quality and particularly the earliness of his observations and their record in prose, maps, and diagrams make him one of the most important near eastern travellers, ranking with Frederik Ludvig Norden and Carsten Niebuhr, in stimulating an Egyptian revival in European art and architecture, and recording much that has subsequently been lost’, and translations into German (1754–1755), French (1772–1773), and Dutch (1776–1786) followed the English edition. According to ESTC (citing Maslen and Lancaster’s edition of *The Bowyer Ledgers*), 1190 sets of *A description of the East* were printed on demy folio sheets (as here) and 60 were printed on royal folio sheets; a further 500 copies of the final section of the first volume were reset and repaginated, and issued separately in 1743 as *Dissertatio de geographia Aegypti*.

This set was once in the library of Edward Winnington, and bears his bookplates as second baronet, which post-date the death of his father, Sir Edward Winnington, 1st baronet, in 1791. Winnington was educated at Eton College and Christ Church College, Oxford, and followed his father into politics, holding the seat of Droitwich from 1777 until his death in 1805. He was described by *The Gentleman’s Magazine* as ‘a gentleman eminent for his attainments in literature’ in its obituary of him (1805, p. 91), and he was elected a member of the Society of Dilettanti in 1788 (see L. Cust, *History of the Society of Dilettanti* (London, 1914), p. 277).

Atabey 965; Blackmer 1323; Brunet IV col. 750 (‘ouvrage intéressant et fort recherché’); ESTC T31684; Ibrahim-Hilmy II p. 125; Lowndes p. 1893; Röhricht 1396; Tobler pp. 127–128; Weber II p. 513.

59. POLACK, Joel Samuel. Manners and customs of the New Zealanders; with notes corroborative of their habits, usages, etc., and remarks to intending emigrants, with numerous cuts drawn on wood. [*London,*] James Madden & Co. and Hatchard & Son, 1840.

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. xxxiv, 288; xviii, 304; with a frontispiece-map, a frontispiece (included in pagination) and two plates; vignettes on title-pages, illustrations in the text; frontispiece-map foxed and offset onto title, some gatherings carelessly opened, a few isolated spots; original green cloth, spines gilt; slightly soiled and rubbed, head and foot of spines chipped, short split at foot of lower joint of vol. I, two corners bumped, old ownership inscriptions on pastedowns; bookplates of the Earls of Derby. £1200

First edition, scarce. Polack wrote the present work shortly after his *New Zealand: a narrative of travels and adventures* (1838), intending it to be an informative and encouraging work for prospective British emigrants. Polack himself had emigrated, via Australia, to New Zealand in 1831, and productively spent the following six years engaged in general trading and land speculation, and his accounts of New Zealand are informed by his own extensive experience, his knowledge of the Maori language and

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS
OF THE
NEW ZEALANDERS;
WITH NOTES CORROBORATIVE OF THEIR HABITS, USAGES, ETC.,
AND
REMARKS TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS,
WITH NUMEROUS CUTS DRAWN ON WOOD.
By J. S. POLACK, Esq.,
AUTHOR OF "TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN NEW ZEALAND BETWEEN THE YEARS
1831 AND 1837."



WATERFALL AT WAITANGI RIVER.

VOL. II.
JAMES MADDEN & CO., 8, LEADENHALL STREET,
AND
HATCHARD AND SON, PICCADILLY.
MDCCCXXX.

culture, and his abiding spirit of human sympathy for the islands. The numerous illustrations are drawn from Polack's own sketches.

Polack's return to London in 1837 saw him called as a witness before the House of Lords, arguing that Great Britain ought to exercise full colonial responsibility over New Zealand. The ensuing quarrel led him to bring a successful libel action against *The Times* for its criticism of his testimony, to which he alludes in the present text. Until 1842, he concerned himself with writing and continuing advocacy of measured colonisation. In 1842, he returned to New Zealand, suffered substantial economic losses during the unrest of 1845, and again emigrated in 1850, this time to San Francisco, remaining in America until his death in 1882.

Bagnall 4588; Hocken p. 85.



60. RAFFLES, Sir Thomas Stamford. The history of Java. London, Black, Parbury & Allen and John Murray, 1817.

Two volumes, 4to, pp. [iii]-xlvi, 479; [iii]-viii, 288, [3], [1, blank], cclx (Appendix), [1, advertisements dated May 1817]; with a large folding map of Java hand-coloured in outline, a folding table and 66 plates in total (one folding, one included in pagination, one printed on both sides), including 10 coloured aquatints by William Daniell; illustrations in the text; without the half-titles, map backed, some light spotting (as usual), a few plate titles fractionally shaved, a few old annotations in pencil, but an unusually good copy in contemporary half calf; finely rebacked to style; contemporary bookseller's label of Richard Rees, London on front pastedown of vol. II. £6500

First edition, ordinary paper issue. *The History of Java* was the first English-language history of the region and was compiled using the information Raffles had gathered on the history, language, culture and products of Java while he was serving as Lieutenant-Governor of Java.

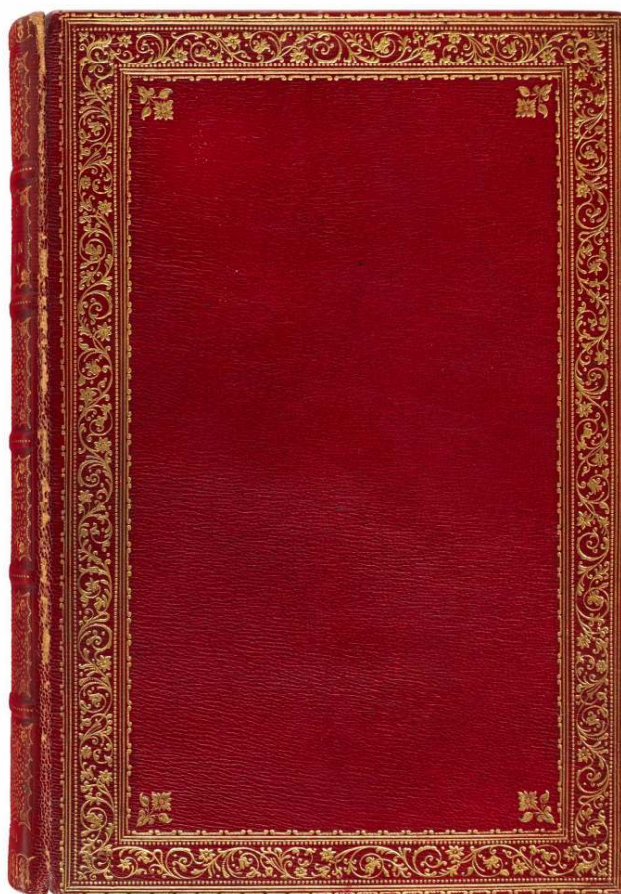
Raffles, whose recommended invasion route was used in taking Java from the Dutch, was appointed its lieutenant-governor in 1811, when the island fell into British hands. 'Unlike the [East India] Company and the British government, Raffles regarded Java not as temporarily occupied territory but as the permanent base for extending British influence through the rest of the eastern archipelago, and he set out quickly to dismantle the Dutch system of monopoly, compulsory deliveries, and protective tariffs. Early in 1812 Raffles sent Gillespie [head of the British invasion force] to seize the tin islands of Banka and Billiton, appointed British residents at the courts of Javanese rulers, remodelled the judicial administration, introduced a jury system, and in 1813 abolished forced labour in favour of money rents in a large part of Java [. . .] Travelling widely to gather information about the history, languages, and products of Java, Raffles enlisted the help and supported the researches of American botanist Thomas Horsfield, who had already spent more than ten years in Java before the British invasion. He arranged for Horsfield to send specimens to the East India Company's museum in London and to Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Society, who was collecting plants for the Royal Garden at Kew and for his own herbarium' (*Oxford DNB*).

'William Daniell's pre-eminence in the field of colour aquatinting, and his direct experience of Indonesia, made him the natural choice to engrave the plates for *The History of Java*, which Thomas Stamford Raffles prepared for publication when he returned to London in July 1816 after serving nearly five years as Lieutenant-Governor of the island [. . .] A total of 900 copies were published, 650 at £6.6s., and 250 on better paper, royal quarto format, at £8.8s. Apart from the originality and scientific importance of the text, the outstanding feature of the book is its 66 plates, ten of which are coloured aquatints illustrating Javanese life and costume and the Papuan boy who accompanied Raffles to England in 1816. Though unsigned, the ten coloured aquatints are by Daniell, who was also responsible for many of the designs and drawings used in the book' (Bastin p. 5). In his introduction to the Oxford University Press facsimile edition, Bastin wrote of the work's importance that, 'There is no space here to attempt to assess the place which the *History of Java* occupies in the development of Indonesian studies, but it would seem impossible to exaggerate its importance. Since its publication the general estimation of the of the book has increased enormously. William Marsden, whose own *History of Sumatra* obviously served as Raffles' model, described it as an "excellent history", and even those Dutch critics who have found little to praise in his administration of Java have recognised its merits [. . .] In 1817 the *History of Java* represented a pioneer study; today it stands as one of the classics of South-East Asian historiography' (T.S. Raffles *The History of Java* (Kuala Lumpur, London and New York, 1965), I p. [9]).

Provenance: Charles Baring Young, with his ownership inscription dated 1825 on titles; the politician and writer Hilton Young, first Baron Kennet (1879–1960; see *Oxford DNB*), with bookplates.

Abbey, *Travel* 554; Goldsmiths 21787; Tooley 391.

A LARGE-PAPER COPY IN A CONTEMPORARY MOROCCO BINDING



61. RERESBY, Sir John, *Bt.* The travels and memoirs of Sir John Reresby . . . The former (now first published) exhibiting a view of the governments and society in the principal states and courts of europe, during the time of Cromwell's usurpation; the latter containing anecdotes, and secret history of the courts of Charles II and James II. London, B. McMillan for Edward Jeffery, Sherwood, Neely and Jones, and J. Rodwell, 1813.

8vo, pp. xii, 160, '159*'-'160*', 161-414, [31, index and directions to the binder], [1, advertisement], with 38 engraved plates by S. Harding, Birrell, Medland, G. Vertue, *et al.* after Harding, W. Holler, *et al.*, 11 hand-coloured, some of these also finished in gilt, and one wood-engraved plate; some variable light spotting and offsetting; contemporary English full straight-grained red morocco gilt, covers with gilt borders of broad floral rolls enclosed by fillets and repeated tools, flower corner-pieces, spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in one, others richly decorated with floral, foliate, dot, and other tools, imprint at the foot, gilt board-edges, turn-ins gilt with floral rolls, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, nonetheless **a very handsome copy.** £750

First illustrated edition of the memoirs and first publication of ‘The Travels’, large-paper copy. The politician, traveller and writer Reresby (1634–1689) was the son of the royalist Sir John Reresby, Bt (c. 1611–1646), who had been created a baronet by Charles I, and, like his father, the younger Reresby ‘remained loyal to the Stuarts throughout his political career. He was to rise from relative obscurity to become a prominent local politician and a point of contact between local and national affairs’ (*Oxford DNB*). Following studies at Trinity College, Cambridge and Gray’s Inn, he embarked upon the grand tour in 1654, returning to England in 1658, but departing for Europe again in 1659. During his second journey, he joined the English court in exile, befriending Henrietta Maria (the Queen Mother), and the young Princess Henrietta, Duchess of Orléans, and thus forging important connexions which would serve him well when he came back to England in 1660, after the Restoration. In England, Reresby established himself as a country gentleman at Thrybergh Hall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, becoming Sheriff in 1665, and the Member of Parliament for Aldborough in 1673; however, after the Dissolution of Parliament in 1682, his parliamentary career came to an end, and he returned to the local arena as Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and Westminster, and Governor of York. Reresby’s cautious loyalty to the Stuart cause was his undoing after the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and he died a disappointed man the following year.

Reresby’s memoirs were first published in 1734 ‘in response to the political events at that time’ (*op. cit.*) and ‘the editor of the present work, who had long wished to republish them, determined to take that step on receiving from the liberal hand of Christopher Hodges . . . a present of the Travels of Sir John Reresby, in a fair manuscript of the time of the author, and very probably written by his own hand, which Mr Hodges purchased out of the library of Mr Topham Beauclerk. The editor, having now prefixed those Travels to the Memoirs, offers to the public a volume which may not improperly be called the Works of Sir John Reresby, as it includes all that he is known to have written’ (pp. iv–v). The ‘Travels’, which occupy nearly half of the volume, describe Reresby’s journeys through France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries, between 1654 and his return to London in 1658.

This edition was issued in two forms: a standard issue (priced at £3 3s.) and the present, large-paper issue, which was priced at £4 4s; interestingly, although Abbey describes his standard-paper copy as watermarked on both text and plates, no watermarks can be found in this copy, suggesting that the large-paper copies used a different paper stock.

Abbey, *Travel* 14; Lowndes p. 2073 (misdated ‘1812’). See Cox I, p. 172 (noting the 1813 edition).

62. [ROBINSON, William] (John Abraham HERAUD, *editor*). *Voyages up the Mediterranean and in the Indian Seas; with memoirs compiled from the logs and letters of a midshipman.* London, P. White & Son for James Fraser, 1837.

8vo in 12s, pp. xviii (half-title, imprint on verso, title, verso blank, dedication, note on text on verso, advertisement, contents), [1] (engravings, verso blank), 231, with an engraved frontispiece by W. Faithorn after Robinson, one engraved portrait of Robinson by Faithorn and five engraved views by Faithorn after Robinson; retaining half-title; occasional light spotting and some light

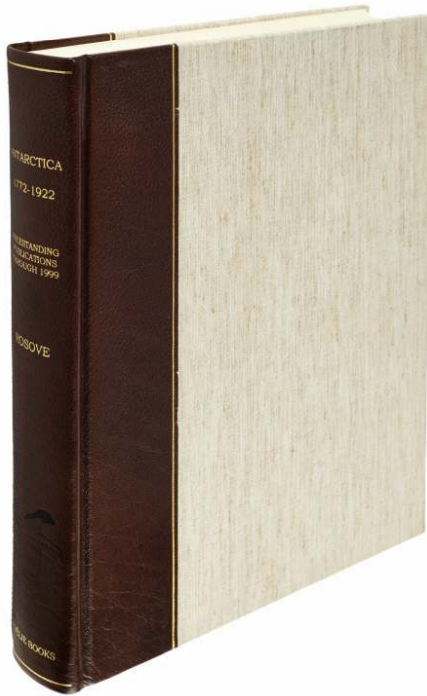


browning; contemporary British full blue calf gilt, boards with gilt ruled and blind-tooled borders, spine gilt in compartments with gilt morocco lettering-piece, board-edges and turn-ins roll-tooled in blind, marbled endpapers, all edges marbled, silk marker; somewhat rubbed causing surface losses at extremities, lettering-piece slightly chipped, some cracking on joints, nonetheless a very good copy of an uncommon work; from the library of John Edward Waldie (b. 1826), with engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown and with his later pressmark label below. £700

First edition. The 'midshipman' of the work's title was William Robinson, born in 1804, who died of dysentery at Penang in 1827. Robinson's father had intended him for a profession in law but a delicate constitution precluded this career; instead, he gained a position as midshipman under the patronage of Captain William Henry Smyth on his survey of the shore of the Mediterranean. The text comprises Robinson's logs and letters (published in his memory at the behest of his brother), which detail his experiences aboard Smyth's *Adventure*. John Heraud (1799–1887), a journalist, poet, and friend of Carlyle, edited the text and wrote the preface. A contemporary review of the work commented that 'it possesses much elegance' and 'exhibits more than the ordinary characteristics of an adventurous sailor's life The principal charm of the work arises from the ingenuous spirit of the writer, the ardour of his heart, and the vivid natural character of his sketches' (*The Monthly Review from September to December Inclusive* 1837, vol. III (London, 1837), pp. 337–8). William IV – known as the 'Sailor King' for his service in the Royal Navy – died the year the work was published, and Heraud may have wished to appeal to the popular feeling towards the Navy which arose in the wake of the monarch's death, when he wrote that he intended Robinson's memoirs to be 'a manual for the conduct of a sailor', for 'every youth who makes choice of the Navy for a profession, and . . . every parent who would have a son follow in that honourable department' (p. xvi). It is an uncommon title, and COPAC only lists five copies in the UK, to which Worldcat adds a further two in the US.

NMM I 1164.

63. ROSOVE, Michael H. *Antarctica, 1772–1922. Freestanding Publications through 1999.* Santa Monica, Edwards Brothers for Adélie Books, 2001.



4to, pp. xxx, 537, [1, blank], with a colour-printed frontispiece, four colour-printed and five monochrome plates; loosely-inserted printed slip 'To the Reader', requesting contributions to a proposed volume of 'Additions and Corrections'; original buffalo-backed linen by Kater-Crafts Bookbinders, spine lettered and ruled in gilt and blocked with publisher's device in black; fine. £175

First edition, no. 128 of 500 copies signed by the author. Rosove's magisterial and elegantly-produced bibliography provides detailed collations and publication histories of 365 primary and selected secondary works, together with a briefer listing of a further 355 less-significant secondary publications.

64. [RUSCHENBERGER, William S. W.] *Three years in the Pacific, including notices of Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, and Peru. By an officer of the United States Navy.* Philadelphia, Carey, Lea & Blanchard, 1834.

8vo, pp. xi, [i], [9]–441; some spotting, but a good copy in contemporary speckled calf; slightly rubbed, rebaked, two corners repaired. £225

First edition. 'Ruschenberger, who was a surgeon in the U.S. Navy, an honorary member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, sailed twice to South America and the Pacific: on the *Brandywine* from 1826 to 1829, and on the *Falmouth* from 1831 to 1834' (Hill). The present volume contains Ruschenberger's observations of his three years of travels, taking in Brazil, Chile, Bolivia and Peru. As well as lengthy sections on geography and history, he also provides interesting splashes of local colour, mentioning costumes and customs, regional dances and dishes, pastimes such as dancing and card-playing, local industries such as mining and trade, as well as sidetracks into law, education, religion, architecture, and the respective merits of the local ladies and attitudes to clandestine marriages. A London edition was published in the following year.

Borba de Moraes p. 755; Hill 1497; Sabin 74195; Smith, *American travellers abroad* R61.

A LARGE-PAPER COPY



65. SALT, Henry. *A voyage to Abyssinia, and travels into the interior of that country, executed under the orders of the British Government, in the years 1809 and 1810; in which are included, an account of the Portuguese settlements on the east coast of Africa, visited in the course of the voyage; a concise narrative of late events in Arabia Felix; and some particulars respecting the aboriginal African tribes, extending from Mosambique to the borders of Egypt; together with vocabularies of their respective languages.* London, W. Bulmer & Co. for F. C. and J. Rivington, 1814.

4to, pp. iii-xi (title, verso blank, dedication, contents), [1, blank], [4, list of plates and errata], 506, lxxv (appendix), [1, blank]; printed in greek, arabic, ethiopic and roman types; 27 engraved plates by C. Heath after Salt, six engraved maps by A. Macpherson after J. Outhett (the charts of Annesley Bay and Howakil Bay printed on one sheet), four folding, one hand-coloured, engraved headpiece and tailpiece by Heath after Salt, wood-engraved illustrations in the text; 3S4 a cancellans; occasional light offsetting and spotting, headpiece slightly misregistered and overlapping letterpress, skilfully-repaired tears on three folding maps; mid nineteenth-century full English Russia gilt, covers with borders of triple gilt rules enclosing triple blind rules, rebaked with twentieth-century calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, lettered directly with date at the foot, gilt-ruled board-edges and turn-ins, marbled endpapers, all edges marbled, green silk marker.
£3000

First edition, large-paper issue. The traveller, artist and antiquarian Salt (1780-1827) briefly worked as an artist in his native Lichfield and then London, before joining

Viscount Valentia on his tour of India and the Middle East in 1802 as a secretary and draughtsman. During the expedition, Salt was sent to Abyssinia, on a mission to the Ras of Tigré, 'whose affection and respect he gained, and with whom he left one of his party, Nathaniel Pearce' (*Oxford DNB*), and the party returned to England in 1806; Valentia published an account as *Travels in India* in 1809, illustrated by Salt, and the artist also issued his own *24 views in St Helena, India and Egypt* in 1809.

'On 2 March 1809 Salt sailed on a mission from the British government to Abyssinia, to carry presents to the king and report on the state of the country. Owing to factious unrest, he was prevented from going to the king at Gondar and was obliged to deliver the presents instead to the ras of Tigré. While in Abyssinia he made many observations on the geography, the customs of the people, and the flora and fauna. He brought back many specimens, including a previously unknown dik-dik. Another member of Salt's party, William Coffin, chose to remain in Abyssinia when Salt returned to England in 1811. In 1812 Salt became a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Linnean Society, and a correspondent of the Institut de France. In 1812 he was elected one of the very few honorary members of the African Association in acknowledgement of information he had procured in its interest. In 1814 he published *A voyage to Abyssinia*, which was received with some acclaim' (*op. cit.*).

Described by Blackmer as a 'very interesting work', *A voyage to Abyssinia* includes an account of the Portuguese settlements on the east coast of Africa and an appendix giving the vocabularies of the dialects spoken by different indigenous peoples inhabiting the coast from Mozambique to the borders of Egypt. It is also notable for 'a description of shooting hippopotamus on the Tacazzi River, with perhaps the earliest printed illustration of hippo shooting' (Czech). The work was issued in both standard and large-paper copies; the former are around 300 x 230mm when bound and the large-paper copies (such as this) are some 35mm taller and 25mm wider, on paper watermarked 'W. Balston 1814'.

This copy was previously in the library of the Earls of Minto, and the bookplate is presumably that of the soldier, journalist and administrator Gilbert Kynynmound, the fourth Earl of Minto, who was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1898, holding the office until 1904, and then Viceroy of India (1905–1910); he is described by the *Oxford DNB* as 'a perfect example of the aristocratic pro-consul who was so much the backbone of the running of the British empire'. The volume was later in the library of Sir Malin and Lady Constantine Sorsbie: Malin Sorsbie was born in England, and then studied in Canada at Manitoba University, before joining the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in 1926. In 1930 he was recruited into the Royal Air Force and then took up a position with Imperial Airways in 1936, before moving to BOAC in 1940 and finally holding the position of General Manager for East African Airways between 1947 and 1956.

Provenance: the Earl of Minto (engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown, probably that of Gilbert John Elliot Murray Kynynmound, 4th Earl of Minto (1845–1914), over traces of an earlier, removed bookplate; Bernard Quaritch (pencilled collation note on rear flyleaf signed A. W. S. and pencilled price-codes; Sir Malin and Lady Constantine Eugenie Sorsbie (1906–1988 and d. 1988, married 1955, engraved armorial bookplate on front free endpaper).

Blackmer 1479; Brunet V 96 (noting copies on 'pap. Impérial'); Czech, *African* p. 141; Fumagalli 139; Gay 2683; Hess and Coger 892; Ibrahim-Hilmy II p. 208 (misdated 1809); Lowndes p. 2180 (noting large-paper copies); SAB IV p. 122.

66. SANSOM, Joseph. Travels in Lower Canada, with the author's recollections of the soil, and aspect; the morals, habits, and religious institutions, of that country. *London, Sir Richard Phillips & Co., 1820.*

8vo, pp. iv, 116, with a plate depicting Quebec (foxed); modern blue morocco-backed boards; slightly rubbed and marked. £150

First British edition. First published in New York in 1817 under the title *Sketches of Lower Canada, historical and descriptive*. The content of the two editions differs in several respects; for example, Elias Cornelius's 'Tour in Virginia, Tennessee' (pp. 96–116 here) does not appear in the American edition.

Lande 776; Sabin 76707; Smith, *American travellers abroad* S10; TPL 4844.

67. SAUER, Martin. An account of a geographical and astronomical expedition to the northern parts of Russia . . . by Commodore Joseph Billings, in the years 1785, &c. to 1794. The whole narrated from the original papers, by Martin Sauer, secretary to the expedition. *London, A. Strahan, 1802.*

4to, pp. [iii]–xxvi, [i, errata], 332, 58, with 14 plates (a few imprints shaved) and a folding map; without the half-title but retaining the errata leaf; some spotting and foxing, mostly light; contemporary half calf; rubbed, joints cracked at head; bookplate of the merchant banker Baron Carl Joachim Hambro (1807–1877; see *Oxford DNB*). £1600

First edition. 'This is the first account in English of the first major exploring expedition sent out by the Russians to the Frozen Ocean and the north Pacific after Bering's second expedition of 1741 . . . The chart was made by Arrowsmith from Sauer's notes and Captain Billings' astronomical observations' (Streeter 3499).

Billings, an Englishman, had sailed with Cook on his third voyage to the Pacific and was subsequently induced to join the Russian navy. In 1785, such was his reputation as the 'companion' of Cook, he was given command of an expedition with the general objective of 'bringing to perfection the knowledge of the seas lying between the continent of Siberia and the opposite coast of America'. 'Billings's instructions, drawn up by Professor P. S. Pallas, the eminent natural historian and scientist at the St Petersburg Academy of Sciences, covered all aspects of the expedition, including ethnography, and its 141 members were fully equipped with scientific instruments. In June 1787 the *Pallas* and *Yasashna*, ships commanded respectively by Billings and his Russian aide Gavriil Sarychev (subsequently hydrographer-general to the Russian navy), put to sea from Nizhnekolymsk on the River Kolyma, but their repeated attempts to reach the north Pacific were thwarted by icebergs, forcing them to return to the port of Okhotsk, where Lieutenant Robert Hall (later an admiral and governor of Archangel) and Vitus Bering's grandson had built two ships for the next stage of the expedition which lasted from September 1789 to 1791. Billings, by now a captain of the second rank, took over command of the *Slava Rossii*, with Sarychev as his second officer, the other ship having been scuttled in Okhotsk harbour. From Kamchatka, and later joined by Hall in the *Chorny Oryol*, they surveyed large areas of the Pacific, making detailed descriptions of the peoples and places they visited. During 1791 Billings, promoted to captain of the first rank, again attempted in vain to reach the



River Kolyma, this time by the sea route through the Bering Strait. Following instructions he then handed over command of the *Slava Rossii* to Sarychev while he travelled overland across northern Chukotka to its most north-western point at Cape Shelagsky, a journey lasting six months. This final phase of the expedition, begun in the autumn of 1791 and completed in February 1792 under extremely difficult conditions, made an outstanding contribution to the geographical knowledge of Chukotka by providing the first detailed and reliable maps and accounts of it, compiled by Billings and others. The expedition accomplished most of its tasks and returned to St Petersburg in March 1794 with a rich crop of material – many new species of birds and animals and numerous ethnographic items associated with the Aleuts and the north-east Asian peoples' (*Oxford DNB*; see also Beaglehole III p. 1474).

Hill 1528; Howes 517; Lada-Mocarski 58; NMM I 809 (erroneously calling for 10 plates only); Sabin 77152.

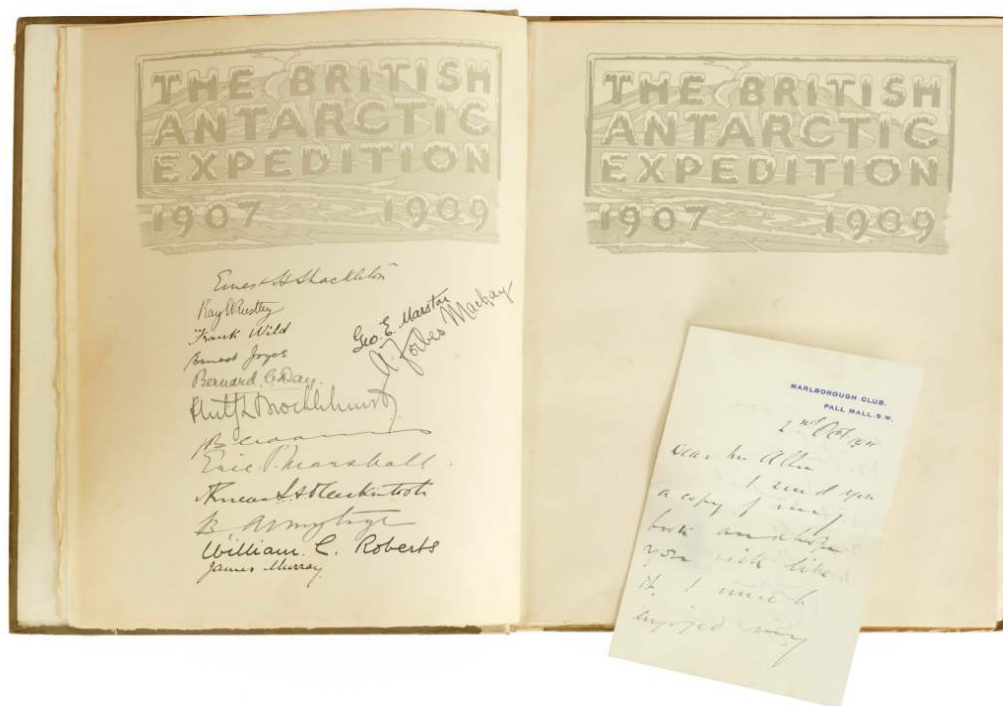
AN INSCRIBED PRESENTATION SET OF 'THE MOST LUXURIOUS
PUBLICATION TO HAVE APPEARED DURING THE "HEROIC AGE" OF
ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION'

68. SHACKLETON, Sir Ernest Henry. *The heart of the Antarctic.* Being the story of the British Antarctic Expedition 1907–1909 . . . With an introduction by Hugh Robert Mill and an account of the first journey to the South Magnetic Pole by Professor T. W. Edgeworth David. London, Ballantyne & Co. Limited for William Heinemann, 1909.



Three volumes, 4to, including *The Antarctic book. Winter quarters 1907–1909*, comprising volumes I–II (*The heart of the Antarctic*): [vol I:] pp. xlviii, 372; [vol. II:] xv, [i], 419, [1, blank], with two mounted photographic frontispieces from photographs with printed tissue guards, **that of Shackleton inscribed beneath his portrait** 'Yours sincerely / Ernest Shackleton / Oct. 1911', 12 mounted colour-printed plates with printed tissue guards, and 200 monochrome plates, including four double-page; three folding colour-printed maps after Douglas Mawson, Eric Marshall, *et al.*, and one folding panorama loose as issued in a pocket on the lower pastedown of vol. II; illustrations, diagrams and plans, some full-page, titles printed in ochre and black and with woodcut publisher's

devices; original full vellum, upper boards blocked in gilt with 'At the Sign of the Penguins' device, spines lettered and ruled in gilt, top edges gilt, others uncut, brown silk markers; and volume III (*The Antarctic book*): pp. 54, [2, imprint, verso blank], bifolium with woodcut heading 'THE BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION 1907 1909' on two pages above the signatures of 15 members of the Shore Party and Mackintosh, four colour-printed portraits of members of the Southern Party after George Marston mounted on thick grey paper, and six etchings after Marston; woodcut initials and 'At the Sign of the Penguins' device printed in ochre, title with woodcut publisher's devices;



original vellum-backed boards, spine titled in gilt, top edges gilt, others uncut; some light offsetting and light marginal browning and occasional marginal marking or short tears, scattered light spotting in vol. III, loose panorama slightly chipped at edges, some light marking on boards, vol. II with skilfull repairs on map-pocket and hinges, vol. III lightly rubbed at corners and with the usual offsetting onto free endpapers, nonetheless a very good, clean set. [With:]

SHACKLETON, Sir Ernest Henry. Autograph letter signed ('Ernest Shackleton') presenting this set to Albu, *Marlborough Club, Pall Mall*, 2 October 1911. Two pages, on a bifolium with printed address, folded for posting, autograph envelope fixed onto the front free endpaper of I with adhesive tape.

Provenance: Leopold Albu (1861–1938, letter from Shackleton and presentation inscription). *Together* £30,000

First edition, de luxe issue, no. 5 of 300 sets, including the first and only edition of *The Antarctic book*, with a letter from Shackleton presenting the set. 'The three-volume special edition [of *The heart of the Antarctic*] is one of the most handsome productions in the Antarctic canon. Nothing was spared by the publisher and printer to style the volumes as beautifully as possible. The work is sumptuously bound in vellum, in large quarto format with broad margins around the typeset, and printed on thick, high-quality, deckle-edges paper specially watermarked "1907 BAE 1909". The full-page photographic plates are outstanding . . . Marston's watercolors are vibrantly reproduced, each mounted on a sheet of thick, brown paper with a titled tissue guard. *The Antarctic Book* possesses the coup – a double page signed by all members of the shore party' (Rosove). The signatures comprise those of the fifteen

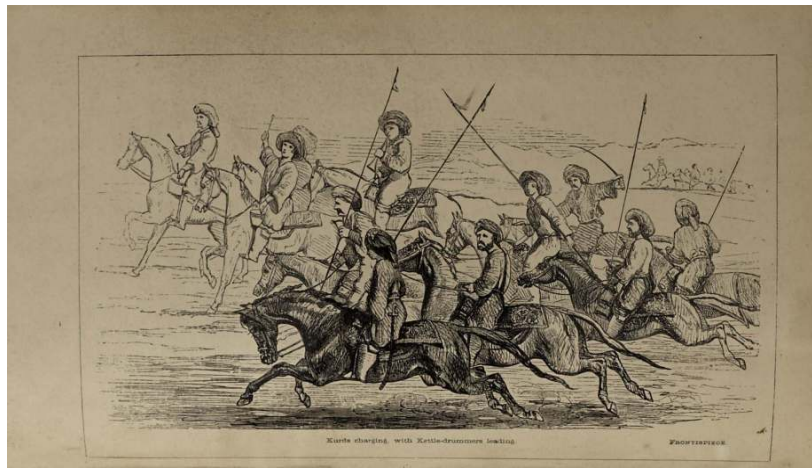
who had wintered at Cape Royd, together with that of Aeneas Mackintosh: 'after Mackintosh lost his right eye in an accident on board the *Nimrod* on 31 January 1908, which necessarily excluded him from consideration of inclusion in the shore party, he went back to New Zealand. The next season, he returned to the Antarctic and became a member of the Bluff depot party. Shackleton trusted him and likely included him in the book signing to honor him. Shackleton later put Mackintosh in charge of the Ross Sea shore party during the 1914–17 expedition' (Rosove).

The Antarctic book contains Shackleton's poem 'Erebus' and Douglas Mawson's 'Bathybia' (both extracted from *Aurora Australis*), and is illustrated with four portraits of members of the Southern Party – Ernest Shackleton, Jameson Boyd Adams, Eric Marshall, and Frank Wild – and six etchings after Marston; of these six, three were included in *Aurora Australis*, two were created for *The Antarctic book* ('Mount Erebus in Eruption' and 'Giant Toadstool'), and the portrait of Frank Wild was first published here. The volume is known in two states; Shackleton's poem 'Erebus' was typeset from *Aurora Australis* and, due to the running head 'Aurora Australis', it was set as two separate poems in one state of *The Antarctic book*, an error which was then rectified by the re-setting and cancellation of quire d (as here).

This set was presented by Shackleton to Leopold Albu, and it retains the author's covering letter sending the book with the hope that 'you will like it', thanking Albu for an enjoyable evening, and conveying his 'kindest regards to Mrs Albu'. Leopold Albu and his older brother George (1857–1935), were born in Berlin to a Jewish coach builder and had emigrated to South Africa in 1876, where they founded the General Mining and Finance Corporation. Both brothers were Directors and Managing Directors of the company, and George, who remained in South Africa, was also Chairman of it. Leopold, who was resident in London, oversaw the company's interests in Britain and had married Adelaide Burton on 19 August 1901, living first at 27 Park Lane and then moving to the adjacent 4 Hamilton Place once it had been remodelled for him. Leopold and his wife became well-known society figures and collectors of art, acquiring silver, porcelain, old master paintings, and works by contemporaries such as Waterhouse and Leighton, and patronising Hubert von Herkomer, whose portrait 'Mrs Leopold Albu' was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1906. On 16 June 1909, two days after his return to England, Shackleton was the guest of honour at a dinner for 500 at 18 Park Lane hosted by Mrs Eckstein, the wife of the de Beers magnate and 'Randlord' Frederick Eckstein, and it seems likely that Shackleton met Albu through Eckstein (see R. Huntford, *Shackleton* (London, 2005), p. 294).

The heart of the Antarctic was published in Autumn 1909, and Shackleton spent the last months of 1909 and most of 1910 travelling abroad and lecturing; presumably for this reason, we have not been able to trace any sets inscribed in either 1909 or 1910 on the market or in institutional collections. The earliest inscribed sets that we can trace in Anglo-American auction records bear inscriptions dated 1911, and therefore this presentation set predates most of those which have appeared on the market.

Conrad p. 148; Rosove 305.A2; Spence 1096; Taurus 57 ('the most luxurious publication to have appeared during the "heroic age" of Antarctic exploration, recording the exploits of the one British expedition to have been crowned with popular success, and signed by all members of the shore party').



69. SHEIL (*née* WOULFE), Mary Leonora, *Lady*. Glimpses of life and manners in Persia. *London, John Murray, 1856.*

8vo, pp. xi, [i], 402; with frontispiece and six further plates; title very lightly soiled, stamp of the City Liberal Club on title verso and p. 402, a minute tear to the margin of the plate facing p. 145, but a very good copy in modern marbled boards. £750

First edition. In 1849, shortly after her marriage to Sir Justin Sheil, officer and then British envoy to the Shah of Persia, Naser al-Din, Lady Sheil set out from England accompanied by several servants, her husband, and her beloved Scottish terrier, Crab. Her route would take her across Poland and Russia, and her account spares the reader the tedium of the Western European rail journey to Warsaw. Her narrative carries the reader briskly through Russia and on into Circassia. Accompanied by Cossacks, her party reaches Persia, and proceeds through the major cities, at last reaching Tehran. Sheil then provides a detailed account of her residency in Tehran, her struggles with the Persian alphabet and her inroads into the society of Persian women. At last, ill-health compels her husband to resign, and her story concludes at Constantinople.

A fascinating account of Persia and Russia at a time of great upheaval – which ‘has been designated the first travel book on [Persia] by a woman’ (G. Nash (ed.) *Travellers to the Middle East from Burckhardt to Thesiger* (London: 2011), p. 114) – Sheil’s writing compasses the new and bloody reign of Nasr al-Din, the persecution of the Babi, and the constant tension between Persia and the great powers whose domains increasingly encroached upon it. Though not free from the limits of her own class and circumstances (she memorably suggests that the Russian peasantry were universally well-fed and content), her interests are wide and her opinions interesting. Moreover, her personal account is enlarged upon by an appendix of ‘Notes’ from her husband, providing the views of a professional diplomat on subjects as varied as the Persian military, Khiva, Kurds, silk-manufacture, and so on. Both Sheils were from prominent Irish Catholic families. Educated at Stonyhurst, Sir Justin rose through the officer corps of the Indian army, and his diplomatic service at Tehran was the high-point of his career – he would retire in 1854 and die in 1871, Lady Sheil having predeceased him in 1869.

Robinson, *Wayward Women* p. 291; Theakstone p. 243; Wilson p. 208.

shawl, a practice common in Europe but rare in the East: modesty is unknown and there is a boldness



EASTERN BHOTIA WOMEN

The jealousy is all there; women are frequently strung together in ornaments. Note the mark-deer tusk on the shoulder of the girl on the right. The Bhotia long boots are of sheepskin cloth above with rope sides below

in the faces of the women. Intentional miscarriages of illegitimate children are not at all uncommon. Large villages have more than one Rambang, and, as the avowed object of these Rambangs is to arrange

70. SHERRING, Charles A. Western Tibet and the British borderland. The sacred country of Hindus and Buddhists. With an account of the government, religion and customs of its peoples. *London, Edward Arnold, 1906.*

8vo, pp. xv, [i, blank], 376, with two folding maps; numerous illustrations in the text, some full-page; occasional light marginal spotting; original blue pictorial cloth; minor wear, a few tiny marks. £750

First edition. 'Having had the good fortune to be posted officially in the Almora district for some time past, I have been often thrown in close contact with the interesting people who live in these grand mountains, and have been able to study some of their ways, and to get an intimate knowledge of the life and problems of the frontier. This information has now been supplemented by a trip in Western Tibet . . . This book has been written with the hope that the information acquired during past years may prove of interest and use to others who may be brought into contact with this part of the world, or whose sympathies have been drawn towards those mysterious marvels of the Forbidden Land which have attracted the minds of so many' (pp. 7-8). Yakushi characterizes it as, 'The author's account of the exploration in Garhwal and Ladakh accompanied with T. G. Longstaff in 1905, with a chapter by Longstaff, describing an attempt to climb Gulra Mandhata. The most serious book on that region, including Mt. Kailas and its [surroundings]'.

Marshall 2069; NLS, *Mountaineering* 5074; Neate S53; Perret 4039 ('peu courant et recherché'); Yakushi (1984) S203.



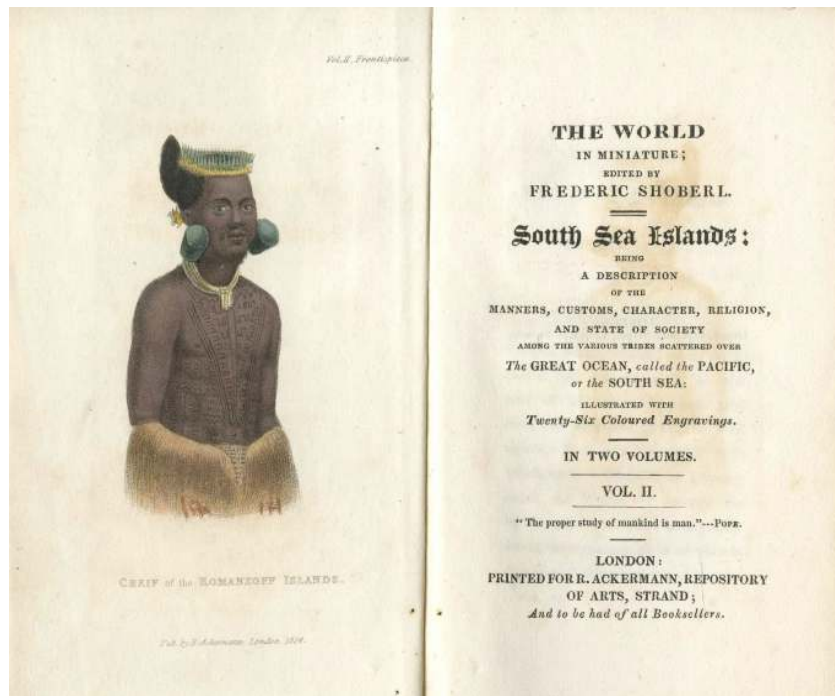
71. SHILLIBEER, John. A narrative of the *Briton's* voyage, to Pitcairn's Island; including an interesting sketch of the present state of the Brazils and of Spanish South America . . . Second edition. London, Law & Whittaker, 1817.

8vo, pp. vii, [v], 180, with 12 etched plates by and after Shillibeer, two folding and one printed in sepia ink; some light soiling and spotting, fourth plate a little marked, but a good copy, untrimmed in the original boards, printed paper label on spine; rubbed, corners bumped. £1250

Second edition, 'revised and extended' (Kroepelien); first published in Truro earlier the same year. 'An engaging narrative, including some noteworthy details about the mutiny of the *Bounty*, gleaned from a meeting with the last survivor, John Adams, when the ship called at Pitcairn Island. The *Briton* first visited Rio de Janeiro. From Brazil the vessel was ordered into the Pacific to search for the American frigate *Essex*, then threatening British whalers in those waters. Interesting information regarding Captain David Porter, of the *Essex*, and his proceedings in the Marquesas is included. Various places on the coast of Chile and Peru were visited, particularly Lima, as well as the Galápagos Islands' (Hill).

The 12 etched plates bear 16 images, and the final plate, 'A view in the island of San Fernandez' (illustrated above), has been re-engraved and bears the caption 'Etched by J. Shillibeer' (rather than 'Etched by J Shillibeer Lt R M'); this plate has similarly been re-engraved in the Kroepelien copy, although the catalogue also records a copy of the second edition with the plate in the earlier state.

Ferguson 697; Kroepelien 1187; NMM I 650a; O'Reilly-Reitman 774; Sabin 80484; for the 1st ed., cf. Borba de Moraes p. 796; Hill 1563; Naylor 18.



72. SHOBERL, Frederic, *editor*. *The world in miniature . . . South Sea islands, being a description of the manners, customs, character, religion, and state of society among the various tribes scattered over the great ocean, called the Pacific, or the South Sea: illustrated with twenty-six coloured engravings. London, R. Ackermann, [c. 1824].*

2 volumes, 12mo, pp. xvi, 320; [ii], 325; with 25 coloured plates and a facsimile of a primitive painting; occasional light offsetting as usual, some slight creasing at gutter towards end of vol. I, but a very attractive set, uncut and partly unopened in the original light blue boards, printed paper labels on spines; extremities rubbed, spines darkened. £650

The world in miniature was a 'series of small volumes published by Ackermann, setting forth the character, manners, habits, and costumes of various countries and nations . . . all illustrated with colored aquatint plates based on large English or Continental works . . . *South Sea islands* covers the Friendly Islands (Tonga), Sandwich Islands (Hawaii), Marquesas, Easter Island, Society Islands (Tahiti), Fiji, New Zealand, Radak (Marshall Islands), Caroline Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and Pitcairn Island' (Hill). Pp. 294-325 in volume II deal with the Mutiny on the *Bounty* and the subsequent history of the mutineers.

'The aim of this interesting series, one of the numerous works edited by Shoberl for Ackermann, was, in the words of the "Advertisement" in *Illyria and Dalmatia*, to increase the store of knowledge concerning the "various branches of the great family of Man", not only for adults, but also keeping in view "the instruction and amusement of the juvenile student"' (Abbey).

Abbey, *Travel* 6; Bagnall 5157; Colas 2732; Ferguson 985; Hiler pp. 796-7; Hill 1566; Kroepelien 1190a; Tooley 515.



73. [SKINNER, Joseph, *editor*.] The present state of Peru: comprising its geography, topography, natural history, mineralogy, commerce, the customs and manners of its inhabitants, the state of literature, philosophy, and the arts, the modern travels of the missionaries in the heretofore unexplored mountainous territories, etc. etc. The whole drawn from original and authentic documents, chiefly written and compiled in the Peruvian capital; and embellished by twenty engravings of costumes, &c. London, Richard Phillips, 1805.

4to, pp. xiv, 487, [1], with 20 coloured plates; some offsetting from an inserted note on p. [iii], occasional very light browning, foxing or offsetting, but a very good copy in contemporary calf, 'Board of Agriculture 1806' lettered in gilt on upper cover; rubbed, rebacked preserving original spine label. £2500

First edition. 'This is the earliest and most lavish English colour-plate book relating to Peru and Ecuador; the plates show natives of Lima and Quito. Before the publication of this work, the English had known relatively little about Peruvian society and its cultural and literary accomplishments. The text was taken from copies of *El Mercurio peruano*, captured by the English from a Spanish ship sailing out from Callao. According to Skinner's preface, the issues of *El Mercurio peruano* comprised a sixteen-month run beginning in January 1791, and other "various authentic sources" were also used in the compilation (p. viii). The appendix contains interesting information about generations of missionaries to the west coast of South America' (Hill).

Abbey, *Travel* 723; Colas 2751; Hiler p. 802; Hill 1577; Lipperheide Md5; Palau 315564 (attributed to Manuel Sobreviela and Narciso Barcelo); Sabin 81615.

74. SMYTHE, Sarah Maria. Ten months in the Fiji Islands . . . With an introduction and appendix by Colonel W. J. Smythe. *Oxford and London, John Henry and James Parker, 1864.*

8vo, pp. x, [ii], xviii, [ii], 282, with a chromolithographed frontispiece, nine plates (of which three are chromolithographs) and four maps (two folding); illustrations in the text; occasional pale foxing, short tear without loss to last leaf; partly unopened in the original green textured pictorial cloth, gilt; slightly rubbed and marked, edges a little bumped. £375

First edition, an 'important account of the Fiji archipelago' (Hill). In 1858, the Fijian warlord Ratu Seru Epenisa Cakobau, also known as Thakombau, claiming kingship of the islands, offered Fiji to Britain in return for 40,000 US Dollars. The following year Colonel William James Smythe, of the Royal Artillery, was appointed special commissioner to the Fiji islands, with a view to investigating the circumstances of the cession of the islands to Britain, and to determining their potential strategic and commercial value. He set out for Fiji in January 1860, accompanied by his wife Sarah.

Smythe conducted a thorough survey and analysis of all the islands, officially concluding that 'King' Thakombau was not in fact recognized as monarch by much of his 'kingdom', and thus had no title to dispose of them. Smythe also set up an observatory, recording a large body of magnetical and meteorological observations on the islands, with instruments brought specially from England.

Hill 1596; Snow 789; Theakstone p. 249.

75. [SOUTH AMERICA.] Map of South America. *London, Edward Stanford, [c. 1900.]*

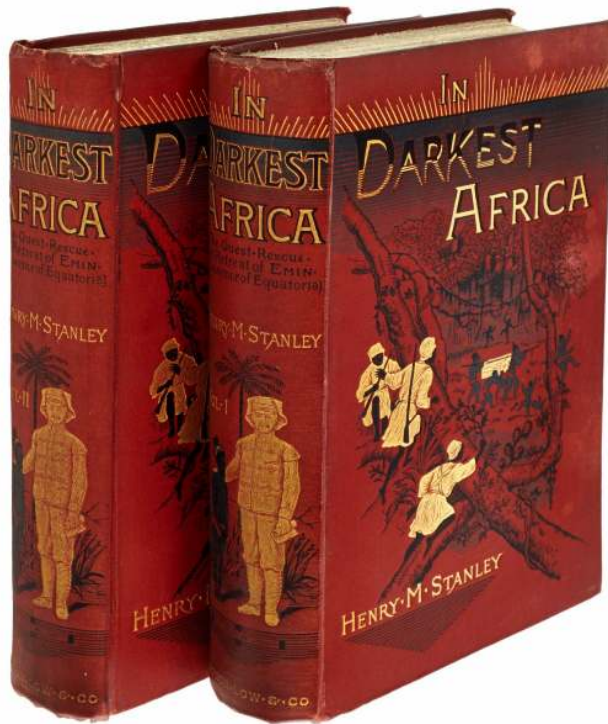
Folding coloured map (680 x 540 mm), divided into 20 sections and linen-backed; one or two spots, one section lightly browned, but in very good condition; original dark green cloth covers, printed paper label on front cover, publisher's advertisements on endpapers; slightly rubbed and marked. £150

Not in BM Maps.

76. STANLEY, Henry Morton. *In darkest Africa or the quest, rescue and retreat of Emin, Governor of Equatoria.* London, William Clowes & Sons for Sampson Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington, 1890.

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. xv, 529, [1]; xv, 472, [2, publisher's advertisement]; wood-engraved frontispiece in vol. I and photographic portrait-frontispiece by Waterlow & Sons after Walery in vol. II, both retaining tissue guards, 36 wood-engraved plates by Barbant, Chiriat, Cooper, Davey, Meaulle, *et al.* after Riou, Schonberg,

Forestier, Montbard, *et al.*, three folding colour-printed lithographic maps by Stanford's Geographical Establishment, one colour-printed lithographic geological profile by Stanford's, one wood-engraved map by Stanford's after W. G. Stairs, one folding letterpress table, and wood-engraved illustrations and plans, and letterpress tables, in the text, some full-page; occasional light spotting or marking, skilfully-repaired short tears on two folding maps, the other map lightly browned (as often), small marginal loss in one leaf (vol. II, 2G1); original brick-red pictorial cloth, upper covers and spines decorated and lettered in black and gilt, map endpapers printed in green; extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped, some light marking, spines slightly dulled, short splits on lower hinges, nonetheless a very good set in the original pictorial cloth; contemporary book-labels of Joseph Hutchinson. £500



First edition. Written in fifty days at Cairo and published shortly after, *In darkest Africa* is the celebrated account of Stanley's 1887-9 expedition to Lake Albert, to relieve the German physician and scientist Eduard Schnitzer (known as Emin Pasha). Following the Mahdist uprising, which had led to the death of Gordon in 1885, Emin Pasha, the governor of Equatorial Sudan, had fled Sudan for Wadelai, close to Lake Albert, where he was trapped. However, he had been able to send letters back to Europe to alert friends to his plight, and these letters had provoked great concern for Emin's safety and an expedition was proposed by William Mackinnon, the Chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Company, which Stanley was asked to lead. In 1887, Stanley arrived at Zanzibar and then travelled around the Cape to the mouth of the Congo, from where he made his way to Leopoldville and thence along the Congo into the centre of the continent, to the river's confluence with the Aruwimi River. From there Stanley journeyed to the village of Yambuya, which he reached on 15 June

1887, and, leaving a rearguard party at Yambuya, Stanley and an advance party of some 400 embarked upon a 450-mile, five-month-long journey through the Ituri rain forest to Lake Albert.

'Stanley's descriptions of the tortuous passage through the dense forest rank among the most celebrated of all his writings. Ravaged by the effects of disease, hunger, and warfare, his party reached Lake Albert in December 1887. Failing to find Emin (who was at Wadelai), they retreated to Ibwiri, where a camp (known as Fort Bodo) was constructed. On 29 April 1888 Stanley himself finally met Emin Pasha, drinking champagne with him on the shores of Lake Albert, as he had with Livingstone at Ujiji in 1871. Unable to persuade Emin to leave immediately, he decided to return to find his rear column, leaving Jephson with Emin. In August 1888, at Banalya, just 90 miles from Yambuya, he found the rear column in a state of disarray The rear column began the arduous journey on to Fort Bodo in August 1888, suffering further casualties on the way. On his arrival, in December 1888, Stanley learned that Emin had suffered the combined threat of a mutiny within his forces and renewed hostilities with the Mahdists. Emin's position appeared to be under threat, though he himself privately described Stanley's motives as "egoism under the guise of philanthropy" After much cajoling, Stanley at last persuaded him to leave Equatoria, the party setting out from the shores of Lake Albert on 10 April 1889. They travelled near the Ruwenzori range . . . then through the lakes region, reaching the coast on 4 December 1889. By now, Stanley's relationship with Emin was at a low ebb, and he left Bagamoyo for Zanzibar without his prize. From there Stanley travelled to Cairo, where he spent two months writing his famous account of the expedition, *In darkest Africa* (Oxford DNB).

On his return to London in April 1890, Stanley was feted by society and academia, and a reception held for him by the Royal Geographical Society at the Albert Hall on 5 May 1890 attracted 10,000 people, including the Prince of Wales.

Hosken p. 189.

77. STRUYS, Jan Janszoon (John MORRISON, *translator*). The voyages and travels of John Struys through Italy, Greece, Muscovy, Tartary, Media, Persia, East India, Japan, and other countries in Europe, Africa and Asia: containing remarks and observations upon the manners, religion, politics, customs and laws of the inhabitants; and a description of their several cities, towns, forts, and places of strength: together with an account of the authors many dangers by shipwreck, robbery, slavery, hunger, torture, and the like. And two narratives of the taking of Astracan by the Cossacks sent from Captain D. Butler. Illustrated with copper plates, designed and taken from the life by the author himself. Done out of Dutch, by John Morrison. *London, Abel Swalle, 1684.*

4to, pp. [xxii], 378, [9], with an engraved additional title, 19 folding plates and a folding map; small rust spot on one plate, small stain in a few leaves (Hh 1-4), a few other minor spots or stains, but a good copy in contemporary calf; rubbed and scratched, spine slightly chipped at head, upper joint repaired, old bookseller's description tipped onto front free endpaper. £2750



Second, revised, edition of this translation of Struys's voyages. 'In 1682 . . . a translation [into English] of Jan Janszoon Struys' first voyage appeared under the name of Glanius, which must have been the pseudonym of the translator or translator-pirate. It is not a very reliable translation, and it is augmented by long descriptions apparently pilfered from other works A totally different translation of all Struys' voyages, this one by John Morrison, was printed in 1683. A second edition of this translation, in 1684, appears to have been made from the same sheets, adding only a new title page, preface, and the first two pages of text' (Lach III p. 586).

'Struys made his voyages between 1647 and 1673. He gives a full account of the revolt of Stenko Radzin, chief of the Cossacks, against the Czar of Russia; he asserts that he saw a race of men with tails on Formosa; and gives many other remarkable and interesting details of his travels. The plates depict many unusual scenes, and, apart from views of cities and towns, there may be mentioned striking scenes of mass executions in Siam and Persia. Struys also visited Madagascar, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, where he and his shipmates aboard the *Europa* were imprisoned by the English' (Hill 1651). Struys was one of the authors inveighed against by J. F. Bernard, compiler of the *Recueil de Voyages au Nord* (1715), who concluded that the world of travel writing was full of exaggeration and an 'infinity of falsehoods' to make the authors 'appear worthy in the eyes of the reader': it also of course sold their books. The account of Japan appears in part I, chapter XII, and is entitled: 'The author departs from Formosa. His arrival at Japon. The description of Nanguesaque. The condition of the town. A dreadfull fire at Nanguesaque. The stature, nature, habits, and customes of the Japoneezes. Departure from Japon. Arrival at Formosa the second time . . . '.

Provenance: an inscription on the front free endpaper reads 'Sum e libris Alexandri Thomas pretium 7s[?] anno Domini 1684'.

Cordier, *Bibliotheca Japonica* 390, *Sinica* 2084; Hill 1651; Wing S6020.

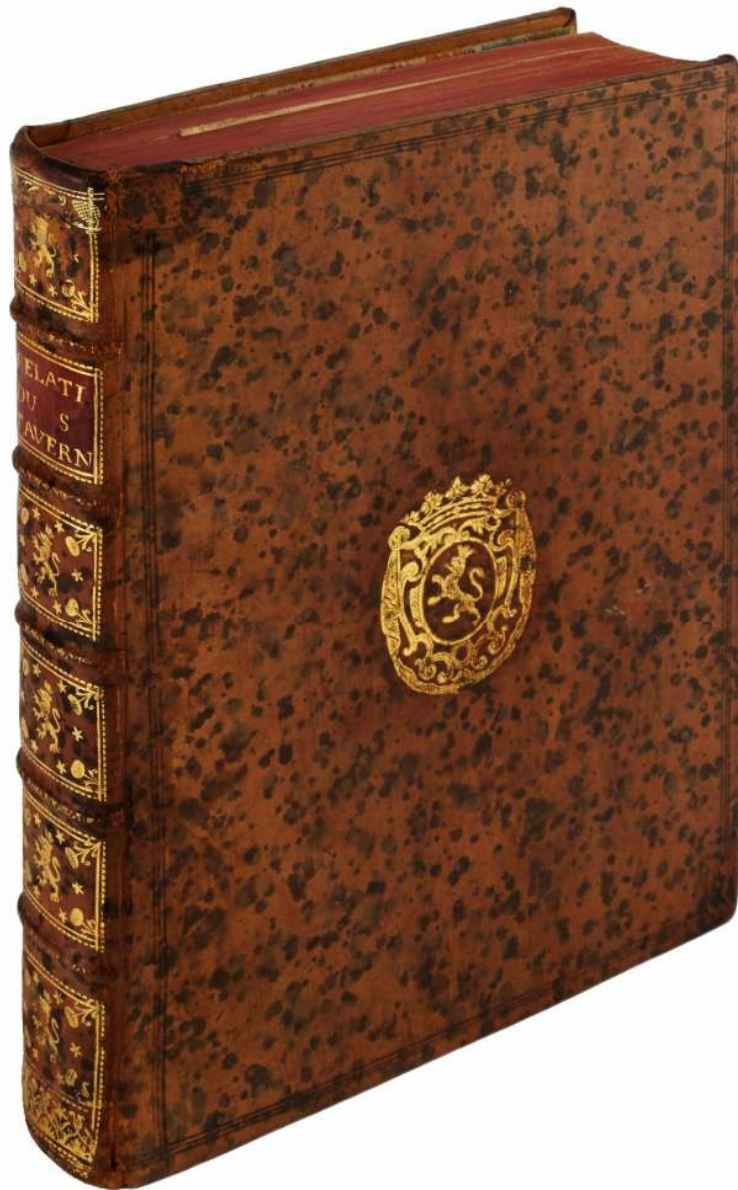


78. TANCOIGNE, Joseph Michel. A narrative of a journey into Persia and residence at Teheran: containing a descriptive itinerary from Constantinople to the Persian capital; also a variety of anecdotes, illustrative of the history, commerce, religion, manners, customs of the inhabitants, military policy of the government, etc. From the French of M. Tancoigne, attached to the embassy of General Gardane. *London, William Wright, 1820.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 402, with a coloured frontispiece and a folding map; some offsetting on map and title, but an excellent copy in modern brown half morocco. £950

First edition in English, scarce; first published in French in 1819. Tancoigne, attached to the first French military mission to Persia, published a French account of the embassy in 1819, and the English translation, replicating the arrangement of the French text, was published a year later. Tancoigne's letters cover the period between 1807 and 1809, detailing his travel to and from the Shah's court, as well as a host of more general observations about Persian culture, history, and politics. From opium-eating Persian courtiers, to Persians' habitual beard-dying and the near-invisibility of their women, his letters are rich in detail, and portray a Persia in the throes of military modernisation, caught amidst the whirl of Napoleonic politics. The British would supplant the French at the Persian court almost immediately after Tancoigne's departure, as the newly signed Franco-Russian treaty upended the alliance of convenience which had drawn the matched despots, Napoleon and Fath Ali Shah, together. Despite his marked curiosity, Tancoigne is persistently thwarted in his Gallic desire to lay eyes on the local ladies. However, his roving eye does encompass caravans and Kurds, amongst many things, and he does his readers the great service of devoting one letter in its entirety to translated excerpts from the *Gulistan* of Sa'adi. The following excerpt gives an excellent sense of his tone: 'It must be allowed that under the most affable and seducing exterior, the Persians are deficient in candour and good faith: they are said to have a predilection for bombast, dissimulation, and lying. I can see nothing French in these various qualities, or which can justify a comparison too lightly' (p. 171.)

Wilson p. 222.



79. TAVERNIER, Jean Baptiste. Recueil de plusieurs relations et traitez singuliers et curieux . . . qui n'ont point esté mis dans ses six premiers voyages. Divisé en cinq paties [sic]. I. Une relation du Japon, et de la cause de la persecution des Chrestiens dans ses isles: avec la carte du païs. II. Relation de ce qui s'est passé dans la negociation des deputez qui ont esté en Perse et aux Indes, tant de la part du roy, que de la Compagnie François, pour l'establissement du commerce. III. Observations sur le commerce des Indes Orientales, et sur les frauds qui s'y peuvent commetre. IV. Relation nouvelle et singuliere du royaume de Tunquin: avec plusieurs figures et la carte du païs. V. Histoire de la conduite des Hollandois en Asie. *Paris, Gervais Clouzier, 1679.*

4to, pp. [xvi], 72, [2], 156, [2], 1–22, [2], 23–32, [2], 33–78, [4], 79–96, [2], 178, with a frontispiece-portrait of the author, nine engraved plates (comprising eight folding plates and a further, full-length, portrait of the author in Persian dress) and two folding maps; a few scattered spots here and there, a few plates fractionally shaved, but an excellent copy in eighteenth-century French mottled calf, spine richly gilt and with red morocco label; minor wear, neat old repairs at head of spine and at two corners; from the library of the Ducs de Luynes, with their gilt arms in centre of covers and in each compartment of spine, their Dampierre bookplate on front pastedown and stamped initials 'D.L.D' on title.
£6000

First edition, separately published, of the third part of Tavernier's celebrated collection of voyages. The first two parts, *Les six voyages*, had appeared in 1676 and were also reissued in 1679.

'In 1679 [Tavernier] had printed at Paris a collection of five treatises which had not been incorporated into *Les six voyages*. He was aided in the preparation of these materials for the press by a M. de La Chapelle, secretary to M. de Lamoignon. The first book, dealing with Japan, a land not visited by Tavernier, seeks to show why the Christians were persecuted there, and it includes an interesting map of the islands. The second relation summarizes the negotiations undertaken by the French emissaries to Persia and India in the years following the establishment of Colbert's East India Company. The third book brings together Tavernier's own general observations, made during his voyages of the functioning of commerce in the East Indies. The fourth book relates what the author learned of Tongking through his brother Daniel (d. 1648), who had actually worked there and who had prepared the map included in this treatise. Much of the information on Tongking is faulty. The final and longest relation is a book in itself which summarizes Tavernier's own hostile view of the ways in which the Dutch merchants and rulers conducted themselves in Asia. To these five books is appended a reprint of Tavernier's description of the interior of the seraglio, first published in 1675. This collection, like its predecessor, stirred controversies and polemics among contemporaries that were continued well into the eighteenth century' (Lach, *Asia in the making of Europe III* pp. 417–8).

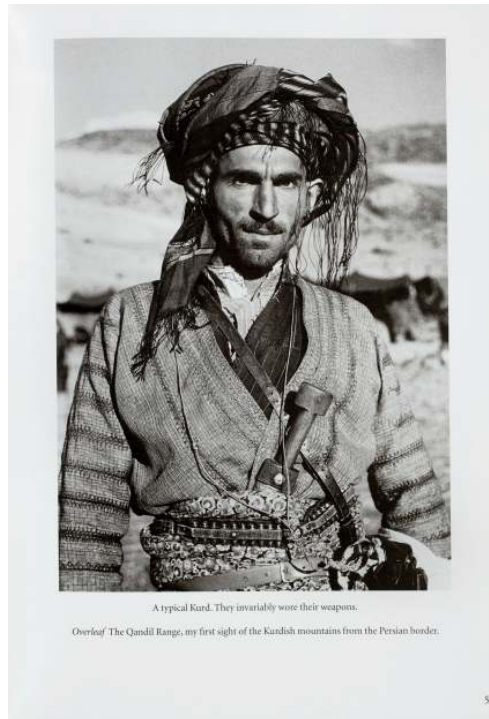
Cordier, *Japonica* 393.

80. THESIGER, Sir Wilfred Patrick. Desert marsh and mountain. The world of a nomad. London, W. & J. Mackay for William Collins Sons & Co., 1979.

4to, pp. 3–304, [2, blank], numerous photographic illustrations after Thesiger *et al.*, some full- or double-page, maps after Tom Stalker-Miller, some full- or double-page; original brown boards, spine titled in gilt, photographically-illustrated dust-jacket after Thesiger; dust-jacket very slightly rubbed at edges and price-clipped, very light mark on lower board, otherwise a very good copy.
£100

First edition. A superbly-illustrated record of Thesiger's travels in Abyssinia, Yemen, Persia, Iraq, Afghanistan and Chitral, dating from his birth in 1910 to 1978, which is prefaced by a 'Biographical Summary and List of Principal Travels, 1910–78' and a short-title list of 'Other Books and Articles by Wilfred Thesiger'.

A RARE SIGNED COPY

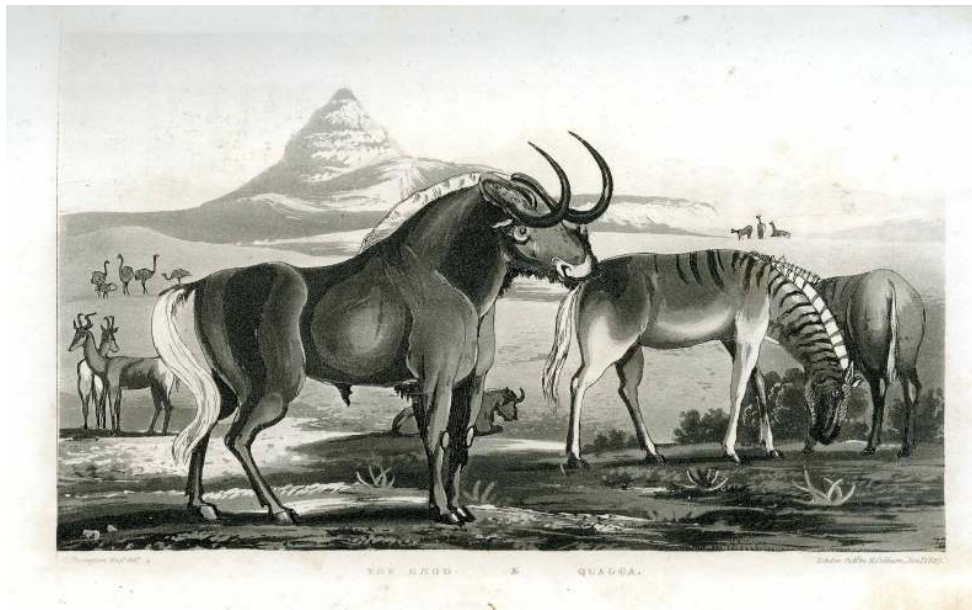


81. THESIGER, Sir Wilfred Patrick. *Among the mountains.* Travels through Asia. London, Caledonian International Book Manufacturing Ltd for HarperCollinsPublishers, 1998.

4to, pp. [ii, blank], xvi, 250, [4, blank]; photographic illustrations after Thesiger, 36 full-page and 10 double-page, six full- and one double-page maps; original black boards, spine lettered in gilt, brown endpapers, dust-jacket reproducing photographs by Thesiger; dust-jacket very slightly creased at edges and price-clipped, slight marking of fore-edges of a few final leaves, otherwise a very good copy. £300

First edition. With label signed by the author 'Wilfred Thesiger' tipped onto the title and Stanford's 'Signed Copy' label on the upper panel of the dust-jacket. An account of Thesiger's travels in the mountains of the Middle East and Asia, describing expeditions in Iraqi Kurdistan (1950-1951), Chitral (1952), Hunza (1953), Hazarajat (1954), Nuristan (1956 and 1965), and Ladakh (1983), based on the author's diaries and extensively illustrated with his photographs. *Among the mountains* was published around the time when age compelled Thesiger to leave his Chelsea flat for Orford House retirement home in Woodcote Park, near Coulsdon, Surrey, and consequently it is believed that only one book-signing had been arranged at Stanford's, for which printed labels were sent to Thesiger for signature and then returned to Stanford's, to be tipped in to the volumes (as here). Certainly, signed or inscribed copies of the first edition of *Among the Mountains* are unusually scarce on the market.

P. N. Grover, 'Bibliography of Works by Sir Wilfred Thesiger' in *Wilfred Thesiger in Africa*, p. 272.



82. THOMPSON, George. *Travels and adventures in Southern Africa . . .* Comprising a view of the present state of the Cape Colony. With observations on the progress and prospects of British emigrants. Second edition. *London, Henry Colburn, 1827.*

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. xxi, [iii], 450; vi, 430; with frontispieces (one folding), 20 lithographed plates and three folding maps; illustrations in the text; some foxing or spotting, generally light, one folding map torn at fold and corner of another folded down; contemporary calf-backed boards, spines gilt; slightly rubbed; armorial bookplates of William Herrick. £1200

Second edition (first published in a single quarto volume earlier the same year). 'This valuable work was written by a Cape Town merchant who resided in South Africa for many years, and who had travelled throughout the greater part of the Cape Colony and a considerable part of Bechuanaland, "partly from motives of business, partly from the impulse of curiosity". . . . In 1821, Mr Thompson made a six weeks' excursion to Albany. He visited Uitenhage, Graham's Town, Bathurst, George and many other districts and settlements, and his clear, unbiased, and shrewd comments throw considerable light on the state of affairs in South Africa at this period. In 1823 and 1824 he proceeded to the Orange River and Bechuanaland, and his account of these regions is recognised as the most important description of this part of the continent published in the early part of the nineteenth century The work contains a number of excellent engravings, some of which were contributed by the naturalist Wehde mann, and others by Dr. De Meillon and Dr. Heurtley; there are plans of Cape Town and Graaff-Reinet, a map of South Africa showing the author's route, and an appendix containing reproductions of valuable articles from the *South African Journal* and others sources' (Mendelssohn).

Abbey, *Travel* 330; Hosken p. 200; Mendelssohn II p. 493.

83. [TRAILL, Catharine Parr.] The backwoods of Canada: being letters from the wife of an emigrant officer, illustrative of the domestic economy of British America. London, W. Clowes and Son for Charles Knight, 1836.

8vo in alternating 12s and 6s, pp. viii, 351, [1, blank]; wood-engraved frontispiece, 14 integral wood-engraved plates, one integral wood-engraved map, and 5 wood-engraved illustrations in the text; a few pale spots, but a very good copy in the original mauve cloth, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, patterned green endpapers; spine and outer parts of boards lightly faded, head of spine slightly frayed, nonetheless a very good copy in the original cloth. £400

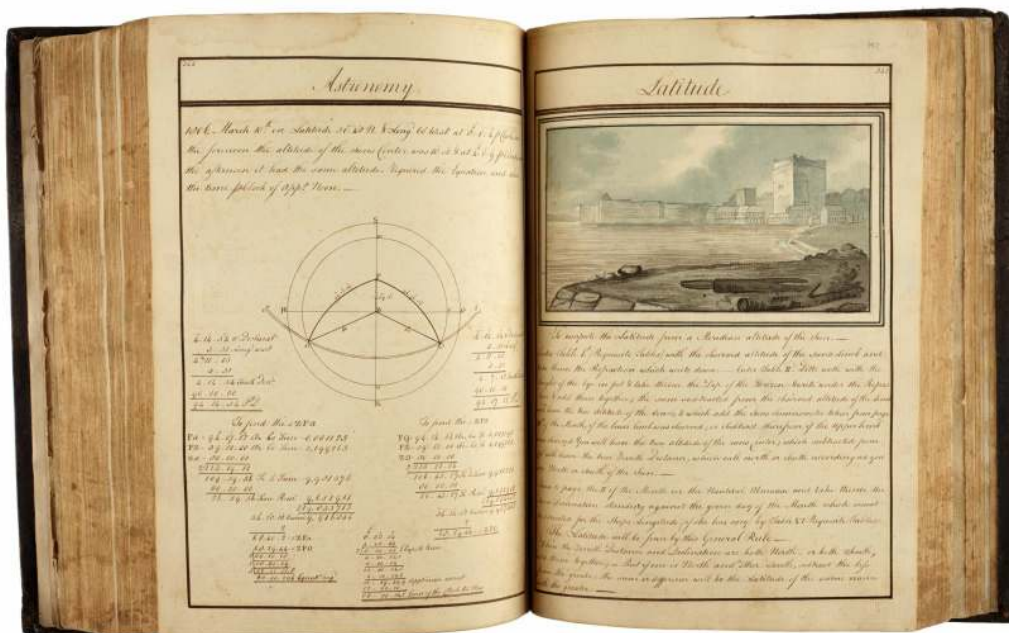


Reprint of the first edition, published in the same year and similarly issued in the series 'The library of entertaining knowledge', which was (as the half-title states), published 'Under the supervision of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge'.

As Robinson comments, ' "Canada Fever" was at its height during the late 1820s and early 1830s, when tens of thousands of hopeful emigrants left the United Kingdom for the brave new world of "British America", often with little more to their names than a government grant of uncleared land in the backwoods of what is now Ontario. Amongst them were three members of the talented Strickland family, Samuel, Catherine (Mrs Traill), and Susanna (Moodie), all three of whom wrote books about their new homes. Catherine's account of life around Cobourg, Peterborough, and the Rice Lake plains was perhaps the most practical. The Traill family had more than its fair share of crop failures, fire damage, and financial crises, and like her sister, Catherine was forced to write for the little money her work brought in. Unlike Susanna, however, and even though she was welcomed to its shores by cholera and utterly exhausted by the tasks of life and travel in this untamed land, Catherine loved the country from the start'.

This issue is a reprint of the first edition, but can be distinguished from it by the text of Appendix B, which begins on p. [326]. Like TPL 1923, in this copy p. [314] is blank and p. 131 is misnumbered '13', but here p. 12 is correctly numbered (although the digit '1' is slightly dropped). The work was reprinted through the nineteenth century, both under the original title and that of *Canada and the Oregon*, and German and French translations appeared in 1837 and 1843 respectively.

Lande, *Canadiana in the Redpath Library* 2259; Robinson, *Wayward women* p. 307; Sabin 96441; TPL 1923.



84. TURBERVILLE, Edmund. A plan of mathematical learning taught in the Royal Academy, Portsmouth. Performed by Edmund Turberville, a student there. [Circa 1806.]

Manuscript in English, folio (370 x 270 mm); ff. 295 (ff. 85v, 123v, 176v, 177v, 178v, 179v, 251v, 252v, 253v, 254v, 255v and 270v blank); up to 28 lines of clear brown cursive per page within single-ruled frames; with 12 pen and wash drawings, nine watercolours, 16 full-page diagrams, 129 additional diagrams (many coloured), four full-page coloured maps, and a folding coloured map of the North Atlantic; dampstain in some upper margins, occasionally affecting headlines, a little soiling, a few minute marginal tears, with no affect to text, and one tear along the crease of the folding map (repaired); contemporary calf, spine gilt; somewhat worn, some crude, early repairs, spine label missing; old Italian inscription on title recording Turberville's gift of the manuscript to one Vincenzo Rigone. £6500

Contents:

1. **Arithmetic** [ff. 2.r-32.r.]
2. **Geometry** [ff. 32.v-57.v.]
3. **Plane trigonometry** [ff. 58.r-73.v.]
4. **Geography** [ff. 74.r-79.v.]
5. **Chronology** [ff. 80.r-85.r.]
6. **Navigation** [ff. 86.r-137.r.]
7. **Spherics** [ff. 137.v-172.r.]
8. **Astronomy** [ff. 172.v-196.v.]
9. **Latitude** [ff. 197.r-204.r.]
10. **Longitude** [ff. 204.v-224.v.]
11. **Days works** [sic] [ff. 225.r-238.r.]
12. **Marine surveying** [ff. 238.v-255.v.]
13. **Fortification** [ff. 256.r-270.r.]
14. **Gunnery** [ff. 271.r-284.v.]
15. **Mechanics** [ff. 285.r-295.v.]

A handsomely illustrated curriculum of the Royal (or Naval) Academy, Portsmouth, copied out during its final years of operation by one Edmund Turberville, who went on to serve with distinction in the Mediterranean. This monumental work charts, across fifteen subjects, the various skills demanded of a Napoleonic naval officer, and documents, through its textual sources, the increasingly scholastic bent of the British navy.

These 'plans' were produced by students from the Royal Academy's foundation in 1733 until its closure in 1806, and provide an important documentary record of the curriculum taught to aspiring officers. Established as part of a drive towards a professional officer corps, and a formal education for all naval officers, in reaction to the ad hoc system of shipboard schoolmasters and the personal patronage of serving officers which predominated well into the nineteenth century, the Academy foundered in the face of steadfast opposition from serving officers. Student numbers remained low throughout its years of operation, and the Academy failed to supplant the existing, informal networks which drew young men into commissioned service. Despite this, the education provided was of a consistently high quality, and the series of headmasters who presided over the Academy were in most instances well-educated Fellows of the Royal Society. From 1796, drawing was taught by Richard Livesay RA (1750–1826), and his influence may be noted in the generally high standard of illustration apparent in Turberville's *Plan*. Although the archives note instances of unruly behaviour on the parts of both students and staff (masters absent without leave or duelling, boys found intoxicated in town), by comparison with Westminster and Eton in the same period, and considering its proximity to Portsmouth, the general tenor of academic life seems to have been orderly.

The curriculum at the Academy is generally held to have been rather static, and though many of the sources apparent in the present copy are works published as early as 1754 (John Robertson's *Elements of navigation*), Turberville was apparently drawing from John Norie's *A new and complete epitome of practical navigation*, first published in 1805, when copying the present manuscript, which would suggest that the curriculum, though conservative, was periodically revised to reflect new scholarship.

Edmund Turberville's origins, and indeed the date of his death, are obscure, but his naval career is better documented and may be outlined as follows. From 1806 to 1807, he served on HMS *Prince*, recently returned from the Battle of Trafalgar, under William Lechmere. During the course of 1807, he was transferred to the *Tonnant*, flagship of Michael de Courcy, and served with de Courcy until 1810, following the admiral when he transferred his flag to the *Foudroyant*. During this period Turberville qualified as a midshipman, and served with the British fleet which successfully evacuated the broken British forces from Corunna in 1809. De Courcy and his officers earned a parliamentary commendation for the action. From 1810 to 1812 Turberville served under Thomas Ussher in the *Hyacinth*, taking part in a successful anti-privateering action near Malaga and qualifying as a lieutenant. From 1812 to 1814 he served under Thomas James Maling in the *Mulgrave* – the only incident noted during this period is his rescue of a drowning sailor. In 1814 he was promoted to commander. He married in 1819, and the remainder of his life passed without official notice.

Portsmouth City Museum holds a single *Plan* dated to circa 1770; the Royal Museums, Greenwich, hold 17 comparable *Plans*, dated from 1746 to 1806; Harvard holds a single *Plan* dated to 1805; Yale holds two *Plans*, dated 1776 and 1752.

85. [UNITED STATES.] Stanford's new large-print map of the United States of North America. Distinguishing the cities and towns according to population etc. and shewing the boundary of the seceded states. *London, Edward Stanford, 3 August 1863.*

Folding, hand-coloured lithographic map (680 x 860 mm), divided into 28 sections and linen-backed; one or two tiny stains and some very light browning, but in excellent condition; original brown cloth covers, printed paper label on front cover, publisher's advertisements on endpapers; slightly faded, lower edge of lower cover slightly chipped. £400

A rare and detailed map of North America during the Civil War, depicting the boundary of the eleven Confederate states (South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina), which had seceded from the United States in late 1860 and 1861. In response to the great British interest in the outbreak of the American Civil War in April 1861, Stanford's had issued the first edition of this map in May 1861, and this edition (probably the second) followed in August 1863, shortly after the Battle of Gettysburg in June 1863. Apart from its identification of the Confederate states, the map is also notable for the early appearances of the newly-incorporated territories of Colorado, Nevada and Dakota (some of which had been brought into being by the political circumstances of the War). Although COPAC locates four copies of the 1861 edition in the UK at the British Library, the University of London, and the National Library of Scotland (two copies), it does not record any copies of this edition.

See BM Maps XIV 612 for the 1861 edition.

86. VALLE, Pietro della (George HAVERS, *translator*). The travels of Sig. Pietro della Valle, a noble Roman, into East-India and Arabia Deserta. *London, J. Maccock for Henry Herringman, 1665.*

Folio in 4s, pp. [viii] (imprimatur, verso blank, title, verso blank, dedication, commendatory verse), 480; retaining imprimatur leaf; one double-page engraved map of 'East India' and three engraved plates printed on two sheets by Robert Vaughan *et al.*, letterpress and wood-engraved plans in the text; wood-engraved headpiece, type-ornament headbands and wood-engraved initials in the text; occasional light spotting and browning, small holes in E1 and U2, a few marginal paper flaws; contemporary English sprinkled calf with blind-ruled borders, spine gilt in compartments, board edges roll-tooled in gilt, parchment spine liner from a piece of (? sixteenth-century) English manuscript; rubbed and scuffed, extremities lightly bumped, splitting on joints, chipped at head and tail of spine, ink marking on upper pastedown; early manuscript pressmark on upper pastedown; early ownership inscription 'Jo. Loyd' on front free endpaper; subsequently in the library of the earls of Macclesfield, Shirburn Castle, 1860 (engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown and armorial blindstamp on imprimatur, title and dedication). £3750



First English edition, Herringman issue. An aristocrat, bibliophile, polyglot and sometime scholar, Pietro della Valle left Venice in 1614 on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, spending time in Istanbul, Alexandria and Cairo. From Palestine he travelled through Syria to Persia, meeting and marrying his wife, Setti Manni, in Baghdad and sojourning for some time in the court of Shah Abbas. After the death of his wife from illness, della Valle journeyed to the west coast of India, Goa and Muscat, before reaching Aleppo via Basra, and thence returning home to Italy in 1626. Della Valle's text consists of 54 letters written to his friend Mario Schipano and details della Valle's experiences of people, beliefs and learning across the East, overall giving 'an account of my adventures, and the curiosities which have hitherto afforded delicious repast to my always hungry intellect'.

The first edition in Italian, *Viaggi . . . cioè la Turchia, la Persia, e l'India*, was published at Rome, 1650–1663, where the ‘work was enthusiastically received and many editions and translations immediately began to appear’ (Atabey 1271), including in French (1661–64) and Dutch (1664–65), before being published in English in 1665. This translation by George Havers is of the third part of della Valle’s work starting with his departure from Persia towards India. The first English edition is known in three issues with variant imprints; this issue is the one published by Henry Herringman.

ESTC R7903.

EARLY ICELANDIC PHOTOGRAPHS

87. VAN GRUISEN, N. L. *A holiday in Iceland. London, E. Griffith & Son for Elliot Stock, 1879.*

8vo, pp. vi, [3]–98, [2, blank], with five plates of Woodburytype/carbon prints (including frontispiece); a very few very minor spots, some marking to front and rear free endpapers and to edges, but a clean copy in the original green decorated cloth; extremities a little rubbed. £800

First edition of this account of a summer visit to Iceland; surely one of the earliest Icelandic photobooks. The work is neither a sentimental journey nor a travel guide, but rather the record of an adventure on horseback across unfamiliar and dramatic landscapes, and the author notes how his travelling companion thought better of disembarking at Reykjavik without writing his will.

The photographs are titled as follows:

1. ‘Reykjavik’ (frontispiece). A view of the town from a hillside.
2. ‘Almanna Dagur or All Men’s Chasm’. A view from the top of the chasm.
3. ‘Cascade in Thingvall’. A picturesque view of the fall.
4. ‘The Bridge River’, with ponies crossing the bridge.
5. ‘The Geysers’. A view from afar during eruption.

There is no note as to the photographer, but the photographs may have been taken by Sigfús Eymundsson, who set up Iceland’s first commercial studio in 1866. In 1874 he branched out from portraiture and stereoscopic imitation to landscapes, which he sold to foreign visitors, and his photographs comprised the majority of those in the first publication of Icelandic photographs, produced for the Tourist Board of Iceland in 1896 – over fifteen years after this charming book was printed.



From the collection of the late Camfield Wills, with label on rear pastedown.

Encyclopedia of Nineteenth-Century Photography I pp. 735–6.

88. [VICTORIA.] Whitehead's new map of Victoria, 1875. [Melbourne], E. Whitehead & Co., 1875.

8vo, pp. [3]–21, [1], [2, advertisements], with a folding coloured map (450 x 600 mm), linen-backed; a few small stains, p. [3] oxidised, but in good condition; original dark green cloth covers, green silk ties; minor wear. £400

The text provides an alphabetical key to the map and contains information on population and the postal service.

BM Maps XIV 818 (recording a previous edition dated 1868).

89. WALLACE, Alfred Russel. A narrative of travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro, with an account of the native tribes, and observations on the climate, geology, and natural history of the Amazon Valley. *London, John Edward Taylor for Reeve and Co., 1853.*

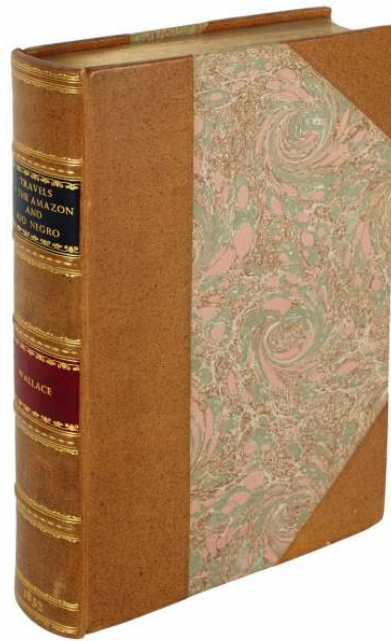
8vo, pp. viii, 541, [1, imprint]; colour-printed lithographic plate printed by Hullmandel and Walton bound as a frontispiece with later tissue guard, 8 lithographic plates and diagrams by and after Wallace, printed by F. Reeve, one lithographic map by C. Achilles, and one folding letterpress table, wood-engraved illustrations in the text; occasional light spotting, table with skilfully-repaired tear, map tightly bound; half speckled calf over marbled boards by Bayntun, Bath [circa 1930-1939], spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-pieces in 2, lettered directly with date at the foot of the spine, top edges gilt; bound without final l. of advertisements, nonetheless **a very good copy of this increasingly uncommon work**; bookplate of **Francis Reeve Cope, jr**, Woodbourne Orchard and Forest on upper pastedown. £4000

First edition. Inspired by William H. Edwards' book *A voyage up the River Amazon, including a residence at Pará* which was published in 1847, Wallace (1823-1913) and his friend the naturalist Henry Walter Bates (1825-1892) planned an expedition to South America, and departed from Liverpool on 25 April 1848 for Pará (now Belém), at the mouth of the Amazon.

As the *Oxford DNB* states, 'Apart from meeting their immediate goal of earning a living through natural history collecting, Wallace and Bates had a broader purpose for travelling to the Amazon: solving the mystery of the causes of organic evolution. Though Wallace had unreservedly embraced the notion of social progress from his early teens and apparently leaned toward a uniformitarianism-based but progressive view of change in physical nature even before turning twenty, he had not been a convert to biological evolution until he read Robert Chambers's controversial, anonymously published *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation* about 1845, the year it was published. That one might demonstrate the fact of evolution through a detailed tracing out of individual phylogenies over time and space was apparent to him early on, and the Amazon was to afford a natural laboratory to this end. He would eventually stay in the area four years, gaining invaluable field experience and sending home a sizeable quantity of biological specimens, largely of birds and insects.

The two men split up in March 1850 (or possibly earlier), Wallace choosing to concentrate on the central Amazon and Rio Negro regions. There he first came into contact with native peoples unaffected by European influence, an experience that left an indelible positive impression on him. A map he prepared of the Rio Negro proved reliable and became a standard reference for many years. Most of his time was spent studying the area's ornithology, entomology, physical geography, primatology, botany, and ichthyology, and he soon became fascinated by two problems in particular: first, how geography influenced species distribution boundaries, and second, the way the adaptive suites of many populations seemed more attuned to ecological station than to closeness of affinity with other forms.

By early 1852 the stresses of tropical exploration had undermined Wallace's health to the extent that he decided to leave the region [. . .] Earlier he had discovered that through an unfortunate misunderstanding his collections from the year before had not been forwarded on to England. Passage for both himself and his treasures (including a number of living specimens) was arranged, but after several days at sea the brig on which he was sailing caught fire. Although everyone on board was safely evacuated to a pair of lifeboats all of Wallace's possessions, save a few drawings, notes, and odds and ends, perished. The party was finally rescued – after ten anxious days of paddling and bailing – by a passing cargo vessel making a return run to England [. . .]



The Amazon experience left Wallace, now twenty-nine, with a solid reputation as a naturalist. But the sea disaster had robbed him of materials for further study, and – most significantly – the mechanism of organic change had eluded him. He was initially undecided as to what course to pursue next. While making up his mind he made good use of what was to be an eighteen-month stay in London; in addition to vacationing briefly in Paris and Switzerland and reading several papers at professional society meetings, he put together two reasonably well-received books: *Palm Trees of the Amazon* (1853), a short systematic ethnobotanical survey, and *A Narrative of Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro* (1853).

Wallace's researches would eventually lead him to the concept of natural selection some years later, and this would lead to his celebrated joint paper with Charles Darwin (whose thinking on the subject had been formed by his own travels in South America some ten years earlier), 'On the tendency of species to form varieties; and on the perpetuation of varieties and species by natural means of selection', which was given to the Linnean Society on 1 July 1858.

This copy is from the library of the natural historian and conservationist Francis R. Cope, Jr. (1878-1962), who was educated at Haverford College and Harvard University (where he held the Robert Treat Paine Fellowship in 1903) and then travelled in Germany and England as an honorary John Harvard Fellow in 1904. He established a farm at Woodbourne in Dimock, PA, where he studied arboriculture, grafting, and other aspects of forestry. A vice-president of the American Forestry Association, in 1934 Cope helped to save the Tionesta Forest in Pennsylvania and in 1956 he deeded 500 acres of Woodbourne forest to the Nature Conservancy. As Michael Shermer records, the cost of publishing Wallace's *Narrative* was split equally between the author and the publisher, and only 750 copies were printed (cf. *In Darwin's shadow; the life and science of Alfred Russel Wallace* (Oxford, 2002), p. 75), and the work has become increasingly scarce on the market in recent years.

Abbey, *Travel* 712; Borba de Moraes p. 933 ('Wallace's book is a classic work on the Amazon and appeared in many editions'); BM(NH) V p. 2256 (erroneous collation of plates); Koppel, *Brasilien-Bibliothek der Robert-Bosch-GmbH* I 467; Naylor 170; Wood p. 617 ('One of the earliest scientific explorations of this noted naturalist. He describes many species of vertebrates').

90. WALLACH, Henry. A new map of the Gold Coast with part of Ashanti, showing the positions and areas of mining properties . . . Compiled at Stanford's geographical establishment, from materials supplied by The War Office, The Colonial Office, engineers, explorers, and mining companies. November 1900. *London, Edward Stanford, 1901.*

Large folding coloured map in two separate parts (each 1100 x 820 mm and labelled 'East' and 'West' respectively), each divided into 20 sections and linen-backed; in excellent condition in the original cloth slipcase with printed yellow paper label; somewhat mottled and faded. £200

First edition.

BM Maps XIV 1000.

91. WEBB, Frederick Charles. Up the Tigris to Bagdad. *London, E. & F. N. Spon, 1870.*

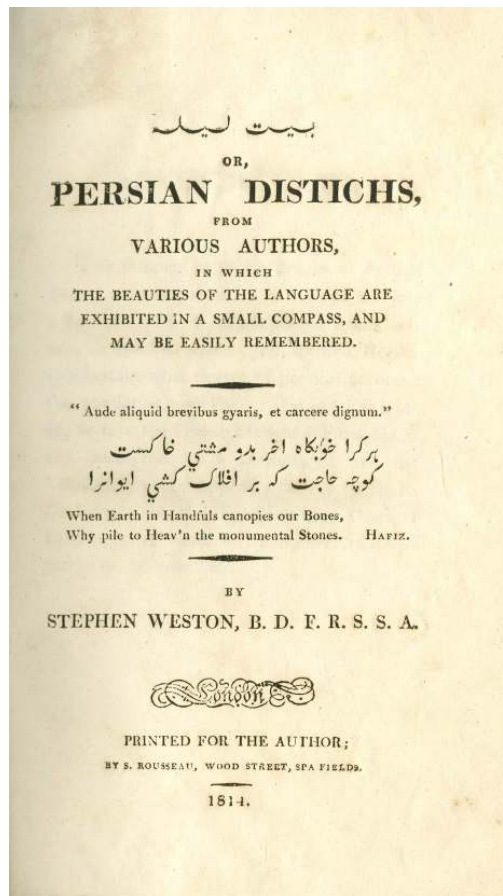
8vo, pp. [4, title, verso blank, dedication, verso blank], [iii]-iv (preface), [3]-66 (text), with a wood-engraved frontispiece and two wood-engraved plates; wood-engraved vignette on title; frontispiece marked and slightly chipped at edges, nonetheless a very good copy in modern calf-backed boards, titled in gilt on upper cover; partially cracked on upper hinge and skillfully reinforced. £250

First edition. Webb, a civil engineer working to lay telegraph cable in the Persian Gulf, took a brief excursion from this endeavour in 1865, when he sailed by steamer up the Tigris, taking in the customary sights of oriental barbarity and ancient splendour alike. He first composed this narrative on the suggestion of an editor he met at dinner in London, in 1867, and when the manuscript he produced was rejected by the editor's magazine, he set it aside, only to 'rush into print on my own responsibility' (p. iv) in 1870. Webb's brief description of his sightseeing is a pleasure to read, despite his modest claims that he is more accustomed to writing technical essays, and that the lighter tone of travel-writing was a novelty for him. Happily, the novelty in no way diminishes the result. His technocratic streak is apparent in the carefully arranged appendix of sources on antiquities in the region, and when he fantasises about laying a rail line from Constantinople to Baghdad, but otherwise he writes fluently and amusingly. From the unexpected sugar sculptures of Lord Raglan and the Duke of Cambridge exhibited at a Jewish wedding to the custom of self-catering on Turkish steamers, Webb is a natural chronicler. He gives his reader a brief but illuminating glimpse of an Englishman on holiday in the 1860s.

92. WESTON, Stephen. Bayt-i laylah [*in Persian*] or, Persian distichs, from various authors, in which the beauties of the language are exhibited in a small compass, and may be easily remembered. [*London*], S. Rousseau for the author, 1814.

Tall 8vo, pp. 101, [2], text in Persian and English; very lightly toned, the occasional light spot, but a good copy, untrimmed in attractive contemporary pigskin-backed blue boards, spine gilt. £825

First edition. A presentation copy, the front flyleaf inscribed 'From the author to his excellency Sir Gore Ouseley Baronet' (in a rather laboured hand, possibly not Weston's). Weston's distichs are taken from Nizami, Hafiz, Jami and Sa'di, among others. 'The original in this specimen of Persian poetry is accompanied by its copy in as close a version as the two languages would admit, in order to enable the learned reader to ascertain what degree of poetical accuracy the translation possesses' (advertisement). At the end is a curious and often tenuous 'vocabulary of European words, which are the same in Arabic and Persian', which first appeared in the author's *A specimen of the conformity of the European languages*. It begins 'Abode . . . Abad. Persian. / Adze . . . Ads. Arabic. / Albeit . . . Albet. / Apricock . . . Bricock. P[er]sian]', and so forth. The prolific antiquary and classical scholar Stephen Weston (1747–1830) wrote travel books, translations from Chinese and other languages, poems, biography, theological treatises, philological studies, and pieces on antiquarian subjects.



This copy of Weston's work was presented to the diplomat Sir Gore Ouseley, Bt (1770–1844), 'a notable oriental scholar at a time when that subject was in its infancy' (*Oxford DNB*). Ouseley had travelled to India when he was seventeen, where he established a successful business producing and selling fine fabrics, and 'spent his leisure time studying Persian, Bengalese Hindi, Arabic, and Sanskrit [and] became an elegant speaker and writer of Persian' (*op. cit.*). In the early nineteenth century Ouseley embarked upon a successful diplomatic career, which concluded with negotiations between Britain and Persia, leading to a treaty in 1814, and the brokering of a peace treaty between Russia and Persia in 1813. He then retired from public life and devoted himself to his literary and antiquarian interests, helping to found the Royal Asiatic Society in 1823 and serving as President of the Society for the Publication of Oriental Texts.

93. [WEST AFRICA.] West Africa, showing the British possessions. *London, Edward Stanford, [c. 1910].*

Folding coloured map (515 x 716 mm), divided into 21 sections and linen-backed; some light spotting; original red cloth covers, printed paper label; lightly soiled, faded at foot of upper cover. £100

The scale is 1 inch to 94.34 miles.

Not in BM Maps.

THE TAKING OF QUEBEC

94. WILLIAMS, Eliphalet. God's wonderful goodness, in succeeding the arms of his people, to be acknowledged and celebrated with rejoicing and praise. A sermon, preached at East-Hartford, March 6, 1760. Being the day of public thanksgiving, for the signally favourable appearances of almighty God, in prospering His Majesty's arms: particularly by the defeat of the French army in Canada, and the taking Quebec, etc. *New London (Connecticut), Timothy Green, 1760.*

12mo, pp. 31, with a woodcut head-piece; half-title lightly soiled and stained and with small hole at head (not affecting text); two contemporary manuscript corrections of the text; an excellent copy, stitched as issued; contemporary ownership inscription of Anne Williams on half-title; early twentieth-century morocco-backed slipcase by Scroll Club, New York. £2750

First edition, very rare. A characteristically fiery sermon preached by the Hartford pastor Eliphalet Williams (1727-1803) to celebrate the British capture of Quebec, a turning point in the course of the Seven Years' War in colonial North America. Long on Jehovah, and short on King George, Williams nonetheless captures the sweep of British martial success between 1759 and 1760, naming the British officers who achieved victories from Canada to the Caribbean, and graciously encompassing the allied King of Prussia in his praises. He reserves a biting aside for the Quakers and their pacifism, preferring the British cause's forceful defence of 'valuable rights, commercial interests, and properties'. Unsurprisingly, the full force of his Puritan spleen falls squarely on the 'perfidious' (Catholic) French.

A prominent East Hartford pastor, Williams came from a large Connecticut family, and successfully weathered the revolutionary tumult which swept across his state and his family. Anne Williams, one of the daughters from his second marriage, was perhaps the owner and corrector of this copy. The Williams archives now at the Connecticut Historical Society include her correspondence.

Evans 8769; Johnson, *New London* 726; Sabin 104215; Trumbull, *Connecticut* 1669. Not in Lande or TPL. OCLC records nine copies, all of them in US libraries.

GOD'S wonderful Goodness, in succeeding the ARMS
of his People, to be acknowledged and celebrated with
Rejoicing and Praise.

A
S E R M O N,

Preached at *East-Hartford,*

March 6, 1760.

Being the Day of

Public **THANKSGIVING,**

For the signally favourable Appearances of
Almighty GOD, in prospering his Majes-
ty's Arms: Particularly by the Defeat of
the *French Army in Canada,* and the Tak-
ing *Quebec, &c.*

By *ELIPHALET WILLIAMS,* A. M.

Pastor of a Church in *Hartford.*

— *Thou hast saved us from our Enemies, and hast put them
to Shame that hated us. In GOD we will boast all the
Day long, and praise thy Name forever. Psalm 41, 7. 8.
Blessed be the LORD my Strength, which teacheth my
Hands to War, and my Fingers to fight. Psalm 144, 1.*

N E W - L O N D O N :

Printed and sold by TIMOTHY GREEN, MDCCLX.



95. [WILSON, Edward.] *Rambles at the Antipodes: a series of sketches of Moreton Bay, New Zealand, the Murray River and South Australia, and the overland route.* London, W. H. Smith & Son, 1859.

12mo, pp. iv, 219, [1, blank], 16 (advertisements), with 12 tinted lithographed plates and two folding lithographed maps by Petter & Galpin, hand-coloured in outline, one with routes also added in red; a very good copy in the original orange cloth by Westleys & Co., London, boards with borders blocked in blind, upper board with central gilt design, spine blocked in gilt, lemon-yellow endpapers; spine slightly dulled, extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped.

£450

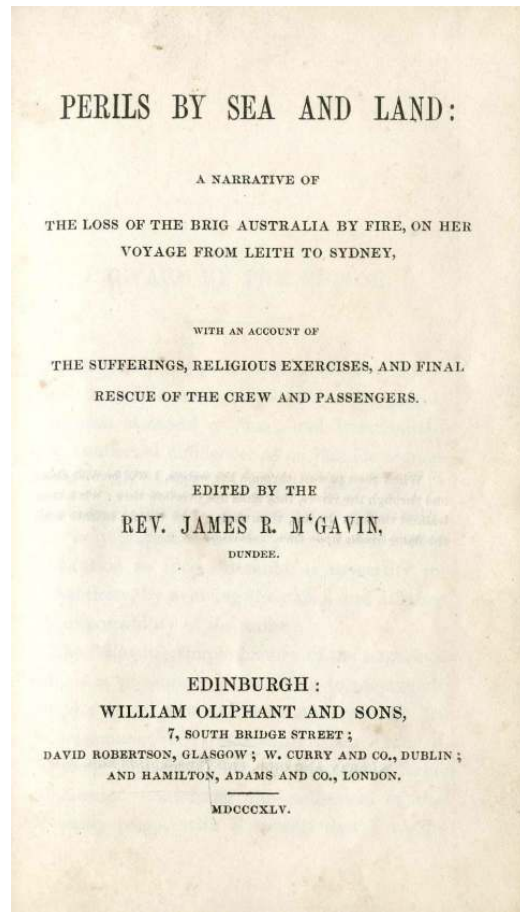
First edition. 'Prepared by a colonist, for the amusement or information of colonists, no attempt was made to adapt these sketches to the taste of British readers ;— they are but little fit to cope with British criticism. To others than those resident in the colonies some apology is, perhaps, due for the extreme tone adopted with reference to the treatment of the aboriginal populations. The remarks were especially designed to attract attention to the wrongs of the native races, and to stimulate legislation in their behalf' (preface). The splendid lithographed plates are by Samuel Thomas Gill; as Wantrup notes, 'Gill was at the height of his powers when Edward Wilson used twelve of his sketches to illustrate *Rambles at the Antipodes*' (p. 325).

Abbey, *Travel* 563; Ferguson 18649; Hocken p. 197; Bagnall 6132.

96. [YULE, Adam] (James Reid M'GAVIN, *editor*). Perils by sea and land: a narrative of the loss of the brig *Australia* by fire, on her voyage from Leith to Sydney, with an account of the sufferings, religious exercises, and final rescue of the crew and passengers. *Edinburgh, William Oliphant & Sons, 1845.*

12mo, pp. 81, [1], [2, advertisements]; small tear in upper margin of one leaf with small loss (pp. 77–8, not affecting text), very occasional light spotting; modern black half morocco, spine gilt and with red morocco lettering-piece, top edges gilt. £750

First edition in book form, rare. First published in the *United Secession Magazine*. The brig *Australia*, captained by Adam Yule and bound for Sydney, set sail from Leith on 2 October 1840 with a 'general cargo of merchandize', thirteen crew and fifteen passengers. On 29 December, about 600 miles off the Cape of Good Hope, the hold caught fire and Yule soon realised that the ship would have to be abandoned. The long-boat, however, 'had been converted into a stall for two live bulls, and in attempting to get them over the side, one of them, in the confusion, unfortunately got out of the slings, and ran frantic along the deck. This accident, as may be supposed, greatly increased the general consternation' (p. 16). The crew and passengers were eventually transferred to the long-boat and a small skiff, wherein seven days were spent at sea before making landfall on the South African coast near the mouth of the Olifants River. The party endured the deaths of two of their number and further days in the wilderness before civilization was eventually reached. The narrative is a gripping one despite Yule's attribution of every favourable turn of events to divine intervention.



Ferguson 4093. COPAC records only four copies in the UK (British Library, Cambridge, National Library of Scotland, and Oxford). OCLC records just one copy in the US (New York Public Library).

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