

Type & Forme

Charlotte Du Rietz

TRAVEL & EXPLORATION

*missionaries · women travellers · circumnavigators · pilgrims
explorers · tourists · plant hunters · photographers · diplomats*



May 1789

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MMXIX

TAVERNIER'S CELEBRATED *SIX VOYAGES*

1. TAVERNIER, Jean-Baptiste. *The Six Voyages ... Through Turkey into Persia, and the East-Indies. Finished in the Year 1670. Giving an Account of the State of those Countries. Together with a New Relation of the Present Grand Seigneur's Seraglio.* Three parts. London: 'printed for R.L. and M.P. and are to be sold by John Starkey, and Moses Pitt', 1678. [*Together with:*]

J.-B. TAVERNIER. *A Collection of Several Relations & Treatises Singular and Curious, ... Not Printed among his first Six Voyages.* London: A. Godbid and J. Playford for Moses Pitt, 1680.

2 works bound in one volume, folio. I: pp. [ii], 2, [xviii], 184, 195-264; [ii], 214, [2 (blank l.)]; [vi], 97, [viii], 107-119, [3]. 24 engraved plates and some text illustrations. II: pp. [xx], [2], 14, [3], 15-46, [2], 47-87; 66, [2]. 2 maps (Japan and Tonkin) on one folded leaf and 8 engraved plates. (Small tear to inner fold of map, occasionally some minor marginal staining, one leaf with small burn hole.) Contemporary calf rebacked, new calf spine with 5 raised bands and title label, marbled edges. Overall a very bright and handsome copy. *Provenance:* Donald George Mackenzie (bookplate on pastedown).

£7,300

First English editions of Tavernier's celebrated work *Six Voyages* and the Supplement, originally published in 1676-1677 and 1679 respectively. Jean-Baptiste Tavernier (1605-1689) was a French gem merchant who spent thirty years travelling in the East. His famous work covers his travels to Turkey, Persia, India, and the East Indies and includes information about the Caucasus, Armenia, Constantinople, Baghdad, Ispahan, Aleppo, Agra, Goa, Surat, Bhutan, Ceylon, Batavia, South East Asia, etc. The plates depict city views of Yerevan, Baghdad, Candahar, the Island of Ormus, two show Arabic script, and several Oriental coins and gems, reflecting the author's commercial interest. One chapter is devoted to the Ottoman court's Seraglio (Harem). The Voyages 'are rich in materials on routes, traveling conditions, trading practices, the mines of Golconda [in India], and the Dutch and English activities in the East' (Lach).

The supplement contains descriptions of Japan and Tonkin (today's North Vietnam); French negotiations in Persia and India which resulted in the foundation of the French East India company; commerce in the East Indies; and Tavernier's highly

critical remarks on how the Dutch manage their affairs in Asia. The eight plates are devoted to Tonkin, and depict ceremonial processions, pagodas, official costumes, and a theatre scene.

Howgego T14; Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe* III, i, pp. 416-418; Wing T-256.

PLATES FROM JOSEPH BANKS' FLORILEGIUM

The following four engravings (items 2-5) are from Alecto Historical Editions' Banks' Florilegium, the first printing of the complete set of 738 engraved plates created under Sir Joseph Banks' direction from the drawings made for him during Captain James Cook's first voyage on HMS Endeavour (1768-1771). The edition was limited to 116 sets including three sets for exhibition, from which these engravings come. Each engraving is printed on acid-free mould-made 300gsm paper by the Inveresk Paper Company (platemarks c. 457 x 305mm; sheets 724 x 556mm) watermarked 'AHE', and is blindstamped with the publishers' and printer's chops, the copyright symbol, and the date of publication. The initials of the individual printer, the plate number, and the edition details are in pencil.

2. PARKINSON, Sydney (artist). 'Cordyline fruticosa (Linnaeus), Chevalier, Dracaena terminalis (Agaraleae) Society Islands. Plate 671'. London: Alecto Historical Editions in association with the British Museum (Natural History), 1980-1990. Engraving by Gerald Sibelius, printed à la poupée by Alecto Historical Editions.

£630

Limited to 116 impressions, this no. 2 of 3 for exhibition and numbered 'EP 2/3'. In the decade prior to HMS *Endeavour's* circumnavigation, the British sent several Royal Navy vessels to the Pacific to explore the territories and trade opportunities. The



first European to visit Tahiti in 1767, Samuel Wallis, returned to England with news of 'King George the Third's Island', as he called it, before the *Endeavour* departed, and Cook would select Matavai Bay as the location for his observation of the transit of Venus in 1769. This woody-stemmed lily known as 'Ti' in Polynesia (P. Crawford, *Nomads of the Wind: A Natural History of Polynesia* (London, 1993), p. 28) was observed in Tahiti by Banks and his party on 13 April-1 June and 4 June-13 July 1769. Its leaves, roots, flowers and fruit have a variety of culinary, medicinal and other uses.



3. **PARKINSON, S. (artist).** 'Stigma-phyllon ciliatum (Lamarck), Adr. Jussieu in A. Saint-Hilaire, *Banisteria ciliata* (Malpighiaceae). Brazil. Plate 341'. London: Alecto Historical Editions in association with the British Museum (Natural History), 1980-1990. Engraving by Gabriel Smith, printed à la poupée by Alecto Historical Editions.

£630

Limited to 116 impressions, this no. 3 of 3 for exhibition and numbered 'EP 3/3'. After setting off from Plymouth, barring a stop for supplies, South America offered the first opportunity for exploration to the crew onboard the *Endeavour*. But, although Banks and Solander had been

looking forward to reaching South America, landings on the continent were few, and that at Rio de Janeiro in November/December 1768, during which this plant was observed, was particularly disappointing. The viceroy confined most of the expedition on ship – Cook complained that it was impossible for him to take full observations from the ship for an accurate survey of the coastline – and generally obstructed forays into the country by shifting the boundaries of forbidden areas on a daily basis.

This climbing plant, also known as the 'Butterfly Vine' or 'Golden Orchid Vine', was named for its regularly and persistently ciliate leaf margins, and occurs sporadically

in the Atlantic coastal lowlands. It was first described by Jean-Baptiste Lamarck (1744-1829) and named by Adrien-Henri de Jussieu (1797-1853), whose monograph on the family Malpighiaceae (*Monographie des Malpighiacées, ou, Exposition des caractères de cette famille de plantes, des genres et espèces qui la composent*) was first published in Paris in 1843. Joseph Banks and his party saw this species at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil between 13 November and 7 December 1768.

4. PARKINSON, S. and John Frederick MILLER (artists). 'Corynocarpus laevigatus, Forster & G. Forster, Merretia lucida (Corynocarpaceae). New Zealand. Plate 427'. London: Alecto Historical Editions in association with the British Museum (Natural History), 1980-1990. Engraving by Gabriel Smith, printed à la poupée by Alecto Historical Editions.

£510

Limited to 116 impressions, this no. 3 of 3 for exhibition and numbered 'EP 3/3'.

After observing the transit of Venus from the Society Islands, Cook had instructions to search for a conjectured southern continent. Due to difficult coastal conditions and unpredictably hostile encounters with the Maori a limited number of landings were made. Banks and his party consequently saw this plant in New Zealand at Teoneroa, Tegadu Bay, Tolaga Bay, Opoorage, Motu aro Island, and Totara nui between 8 October 1769 and 31 March 1770.

The plant name *Corynocarpus laevigatus* derives from the Greek kyrone ('club') and karpos ('fruit'), and was first published in Johann Reinhold Forster and Johann Georg Adam Forster's *Characteres generum plantarum* (1776).



5. **PARKINSON, S. and Frederick Polydore NODDER (artists).** 'Clerodendrum paniculatum, Linnaeus (Verbenaceae). Java. Plate 38o'. London: Alecto Historical Editions in association with the British Museum (Natural History), 1980-1990. Engraving by Daniel MacKenzie, printed à la poupée by Alecto Historical Editions.

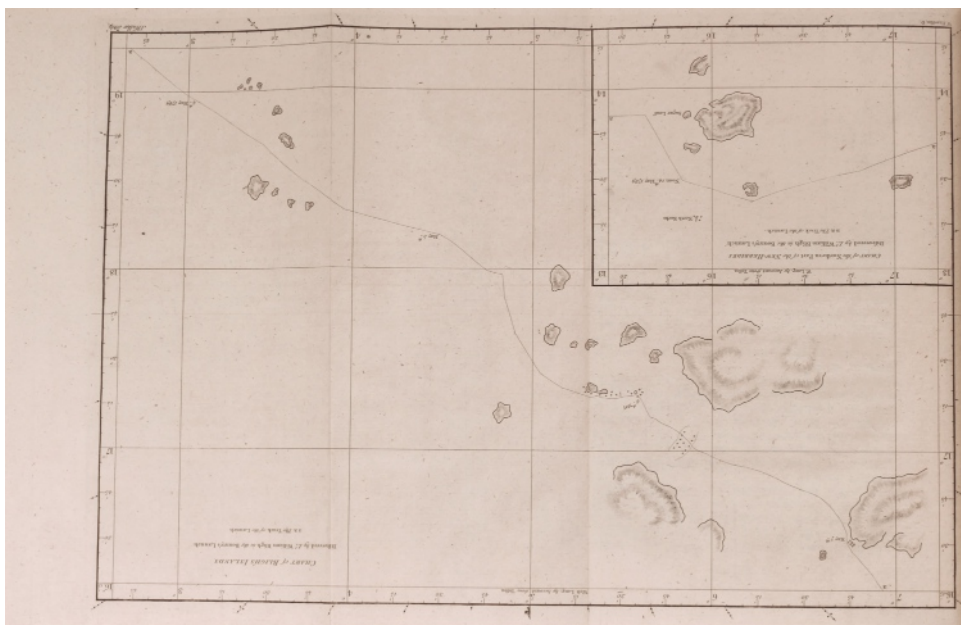
£1,050

Limited to 116 impressions, this no. 3 of 3 for exhibition and numbered 'EP 3/3'.

In 1770, after discovering Endeavour Strait and a close encounter with the Great Barrier Reef, the *Endeavour* required major repairs to her keel, in preparation for the long voyage back to England. The Dutch colony of Batavia (now Jakarta) on the island of Java had the provisions the expedition required, but this necessary stop would prove fatal for many of the crew, who contracted diseases including malarial fever, and were already in low spirits. Banks wrote in his journal on 3 September 1770: '[t]he greatest part of them are now pretty far gone with the longing for home which the Physicians have gone so far as to esteem a disease under the name of Nostalgia; indeed I can find hardly any body in the ship clear of its effects but the Captⁿ Dr Solander and myself, indeed we three have pretty constant employment for our minds which I beleive to be the best if not the only remedy for it' (J.C. Beaglehole (ed.), *The Endeavour Journal of Sir Joseph Banks 1768-1771* (Sydney, 1962) II, p. 145).

This shrub, now commonly called 'Pagoda Flower' and known to attract butterflies with its nectar, was first described by Carl Linnaeus in 1767 and is widespread in subtropical and tropical eastern Asia. It was observed by Banks and his party at Jakarta between 11 October 1770 and 24 December 1770, while the *Endeavour* was repaired, before the return journey which began on 26 December and reached England on 12 July 1771.





6. BLIGH, William. *A Narrative of the Mutiny, on Board His Majesty's Ship Bounty; and the Subsequent Voyage of Part of the Crew, in the Ship's Boat, from Tofua, One of the Friendly Islands, to Timor, a Dutch Settlement in the East Indies.* London: George Nicol, 1790.

Quarto (266 x 210mm), pp. iv, 88. 3 folding engraved charts after Bligh, and one engraved folding plate of *The Bounty's* launch. (Lightly washed, one chart slightly creased and with old marginal repairs.) Late 20th-century half red morocco over marbled boards in a period style, spine divided into compartments with gilt Greek-key rolls, gilt lettered directly in one. A very good copy.

£6,950

First edition. In 1787 William Bligh (1754-1817) received the command of the *Bounty*, 'then being fitted to transport breadfruit and other plants from the islands of the central Pacific Ocean and from south-east Asia to the West Indies. This proposed plant transfer was part of an elaborate scheme to increase British trade with Asia' via the cotton trade: 'for greater production of cotton goods, more raw supplies were needed; if plantation owners might feed slaves more cheaply, then large-scale cotton cultivation might become feasible in the West Indies; the breadfruit and other

fruits and vegetables which grew in great abundance in the eastern tropics might become cheap staples for the slaves' (ODNB).

The *Bounty* set off in December of 1787, reached Tahiti the following October, loaded 1,000 young breadfruit plants and set sail again when the famous mutiny took place. Bligh was set adrift by the mutineers in the ship's 23-foot-long launch, and undertook one of the most remarkable open-boat voyages, during which he also produced important cartographical and survey data for the unknown north-east coast of New Holland – 'an extraordinary feat of seamanship' (Wantrup, p. 128).

Bligh was anxious to ensure that his version of events was widely publicised, and *A Narrative of the Mutiny* is Bligh's own account of the mutiny on the *Bounty*, written and published within months of his return to England. Bligh explained the mutiny with 'the charms of Tahitian women: he, Bligh, did not cause the men to mutiny; they mutinied for their own evil and pathetic ends' (Gavin Kennedy, *Captain Bligh: The Man and his Mutinies* (London, 1989), p. 183).

ESTCT7185; Ferguson 71; Hill 132; Kroepelien 87; Sabin 5908a; Wantrup 61.

THE 21-YEAR-OLD BEECHEY ATTEMPTS TO JOIN ROSS'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION

7. ST VINCENT, John JERVIS, Earl of. Autograph Letter Signed ('St. Vincent') to Frederick William Beechey ('Dear Frederick'). Rochetts, [Essex], 30 December 1817.

One p. on a bifolium with integral address panel, quarto (238 x 187mm), watermarked 'Phipps & Sons 1816'. Folded for despatch, address, signature, black wax seal with crest, and postal ink stamp dated 31 Dec 1817 on l. 2v. (Some marking and marginal tear from opening on 2v, leaving seal intact.) Very good condition overall.

£750

This letter from the naval officer John Jervis, Earl of St Vincent (1735-1823), marks the beginning of the Arctic explorations of Frederick William Beechey (1796-1856). The end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815 had led to a resumption of naval expeditions for the purposes of exploration, and Beechey had apparently written to St Vincent in late 1817 with a request to be introduced to the naval officer Sir John Ross, who was preparing an expedition to explore the Northwest Passage – the first British Arctic expedition since Constantine Phipps' in 1773. St Vincent replies in this letter that, 'I

am not acquainted with Capt. Ross, nor have I any avenue by which I can approach him, and would not lose a moment in recommending you to him, the pursuit is very laudable, and I heartily wish you success’.

Beechey did not join Ross’ first Northwest Passage expedition of 1818, but did join the complementary expedition that left England just two weeks after he received this letter from St Vincent: on 14 January 1818 he was appointed to the brig *Trent*, as Lieutenant John Franklin’s second-in-command, and took part in the Arctic expedition, later publishing his account *Voyage of Discovery towards the North Pole, Performed in his Majesty’s Ships Dorothea and Trent, under the Command of Captain David Buchan* (London, 1843). Buchan’s expedition was ‘to fix with Captain Ross, to whom the other expedition is entrusted, upon a rendezvous in the Pacific’ (p. 13), but damage from the icepacks forced Buchan’s ships to return to England before they could meet Ross’ expedition. Like Ross, Beechey would play an important role in the Franklin search expeditions, attempting to discover the fate of Franklin’s third expedition which had set off in 1845, but was last heard from in 1847; from 1850 onwards Beechey ‘was consulted on all Arctic issues, including the search for Sir John Franklin by the Arctic council’ (ODNB).

‘A CORNERSTONE OF ANTARCTIC LITERATURE’ IN THE ORIGINAL CLOTH

8. ROSS, Sir James Clark. *A Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions, during the Years 1839-1843*. London: Spottiswoode and Shaw for John Murray, 1847.

2 volumes, octavo (222 x 137mm), pp. I: [i]-lii, [2], [1]-366; II: [v]-x, [2], [1]-447, [1], [1]-16 (publisher’s catalogue, dated January 1847). 20 inserted letterpress contents ll. preceding each chapter, 17 with wood-engraved illustrations. Ll. I, 18 and II, B3-4 *cancellantia*. Tinted lithographic frontispieces and 6 tinted lithographic plates, one plate double-page and folding, all retaining tissue guards (one guard torn), 8 engraved maps and plans, 2 folding and another double-page and folding, and wood-engraved illustrations and letterpress tables in the text. (Some variable, generally light spotting, some light offsetting from plates and maps onto text, one folding map with short tear.) Original dark-blue cloth by Remnant & Edmonds, London, boards blocked in blind, upper boards with central vignettes blocked in gilt, spines lettered in gilt and decorated in blind, uncut. (Some offsetting on endpapers,

spines faded (as often) and slightly chipped at heads, extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped, some slight cracking on joints.) A very good, uncut set. *Provenance*: James Frampton, Moreton House, Dorset (1769-1855, engraved armorial bookplate [Franks 11177] on upper pastedowns).

£4,950

First edition, with the first state of the publisher's catalogue. Described by Rosove as 'a cornerstone of Antarctic literature and a monument to one of mankind's greatest expeditions of geographical and scientific exploration', *A Voyage of Discovery and Research* was an account of Ross' expedition on HMS *Erebus* and HMS *Terror*, which was undertaken for Antarctic discovery and magnetic surveys. In the course of the expedition, Ross circumnavigated the Antarctic continent, discovered and named the Ross Sea, Ross Island, the Ross Shelf Ice, Victoria Land, Erebus and Terror Gulf, and Mount Erebus, and attempted to penetrate the Weddell Sea. The expedition also visited the Crozet Islands, Kerguelen Island, Tasmania, Australia, New Zealand, Campbell Island, and the Falkland Islands.

The first edition comprised 1,500 sets, which were apparently issued over a period of some years, and this set has the advertisements at the end of volume II in their earliest state, dated January 1847.



Conrad, p. 61;
Denucé 2467;
Ferguson 4636;
Hill 1487; NMM
I, 1084; NZNB
4927; Rosove
276.A1.a; Sabin
73367; Spence
993; Taurus 9.



9. LUDOLF, Hiob. *Historia Æthiopica, sive brevis & succincta descriptio regni habessinorum, ... I. De natura & indole regionis & incolarum. II. De regimine politico, regum successione &c. III. De statu ecclesiastico, initio & progressu religionis Christianæ & c. IV. De rebus privatis, literaturâ, æconomiâ, &c.* Frankfurt am Main: Johann David Zunner, 1681-1691.

2 volumes in one, folio, ll. [168]; pp. [vi], 30, 632. Titles printed in red and black, 3 engraved portraits, one engraved folding map, 17 engraved plates (of which many folding), and 2 folding tables. (One plate neatly restored on verso.) Contemporary vellum, title in manuscript on spine, red edges. *Provenance*: the Celsing library, Biby, Sweden – old inscriptions on upper pastedown.

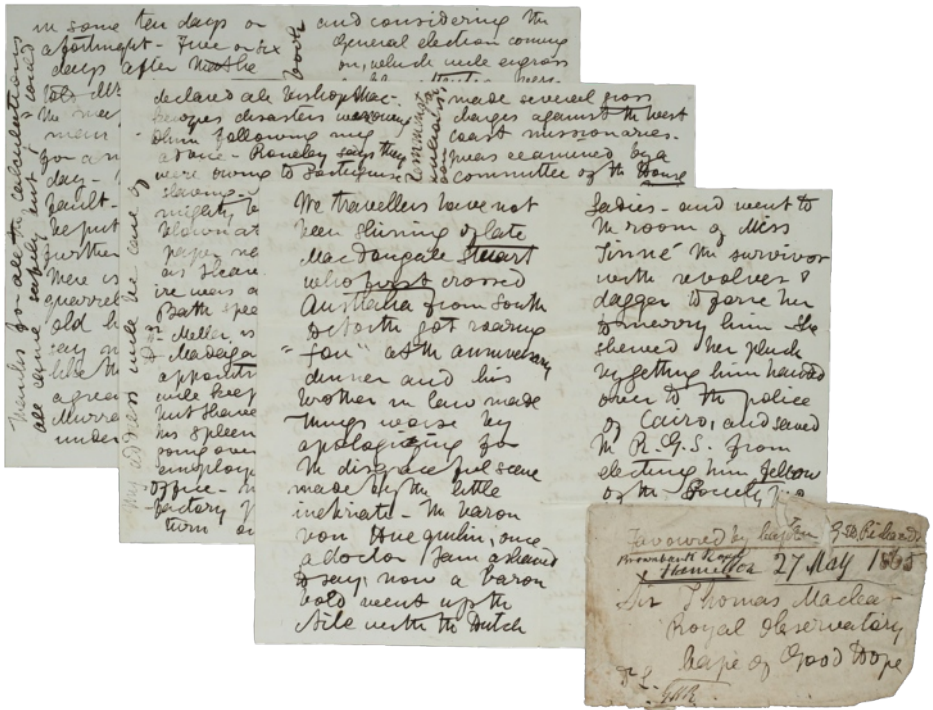
£5,850

First edition. A handsome copy of this monumental work on Ethiopia dealing with its history, inhabitants, natural history, language and literature. Hiob Ludolf (1624-1704), a German-born orientalist and linguist, was the founder of Ethiopian studies in Europe and compiled the first dictionaries and grammars of the Amharic language. His historical work is mainly based on Jesuit sources, but also on first hand

information supplied by an Ethiopian monk, Abba Gregory, whom he met in Rome. The beautiful plates depict different exotic animals, and a few show people. The large map by Christian Ludolf (issued in 1683) is the first published to show the true source of the Blue Nile, at Lake Tana. It was a landmark in the cartography of the region, and for a long time the mapmakers continued to show the source as the two Ptolematic lakes Zaire and Zaflan near the equator. Two appendices were published in 1691 and 1694 respectively (not present here). In the mid-17th century Ludolf spent a year in Sweden when he met with learned men at Queen Christina's court.

Brunet III, 1224; Ebert, *Allg. Bibl. Lexicon*, 12480; Gay 2658.

LIVINGSTONE ON HIS LATEST BOOK, AFRICAN EXPEDITIONS, BURTON ('AN AWFUL RUFFIAN'), & FAMILY MATTERS



10. LIVINGSTONE, David. Autograph letter signed ('David Livingstone') to Sir Thomas Maclear ('My Dear Friend'), Burnbank Road, Hamilton, 27 May 1865.

12pp. on 3 bifolia, octavo (185 x 114mm), watermarked 'A Pirie & Sons 1864'. Folded for dispatch. Retaining original autograph envelope addressed to Maclear and annotated by Livingstone and further docketed, with loosely-inserted newspaper clipping with a letter from Richard Burton. (A few light marks, folds slightly dusty and with very small holes at intersections and short split on one fold, envelope creased, marked, and torn.) Very good condition overall. *Provenance*: sale, Christie's London, 1 August 1962, lot 214 – **Quentin George Keynes** (1921-2003).

£12,500

Sir Thomas Maclear (1794-1879) was appointed the Government Astronomer at the Royal Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope in 1833, and had met Livingstone in 1852, becoming an 'intimate friend and consultant to David Livingstone' (ODNB). This letter was written while Livingstone was in the United Kingdom following his Zambesi expedition of 1858 to 1864 and working on *Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries*. It opens with the news of the book and the maps being prepared for it, the probable publication date, and other matters, before moving onto Richard Burton and Livingstone's low opinion of him. Stating that 'Burton is an awful ruffian', Livingstone repeats allegations made by the soldier Christopher Rigby, whose enmity towards Burton dated from the 1840s, and had taken Speke's part in the controversy over Burton and Speke's 1856-1859 expedition to the lakes of East Africa. Livingstone writes that 'Rigby informs me that [Burton] on purpose behaved wickedly – refused payments & did what he could to shut out every one else from his route to Tanganyika'. A remarkable attack follows: 'I don't believe that Burton was at Mecca. Col Rigby found a book written by an American who ran away & lived among the Sowahilis which Burton copied word for word in two months at Zanzibar. The fellow[']s wickedness cannot be put on paper and he is upheld by Lords Stanley & Houghton or else his atrocious attack on poor Speke after his death would have sunk him'.

After relating gossip about other explorers and the Royal Geographical Society, Livingstone turns to the American Civil War and his son Robert Livingstone, who had gone to fight with the Federal forces in America, where he had been wounded and captured, commenting '[n]o word whatever of Robert' (shortly afterwards he would learn that Robert had died in a hospital in Salisbury, North Carolina, aged nineteen). Livingstone adds in a postscript that 'I am here saying goodbye to my mother aged 82 & not long for this world I fear' (Agnes Livingstone would die on 18 June 1865), before discussing his forthcoming expedition, commenting of his recently-granted

honorary consulship at large that it 'is magnificent enough but no salary attached to it', before providing a forwarding address in Mumbai.

Some ten weeks after this letter was written, Livingstone would leave Britain for the last time and travel with his daughter Agnes to Paris, where she was to attend a finishing school, before journeying to Mumbai. From Mumbai Livingstone sailed to Zanzibar and then to the mainland in 1866, where he searched for the Nile, was relieved by Henry Morton Stanley, and died six years later on 30 April 1873.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER TO APPEAR IN MADAGASCAR

11. MADAGASCAR — *Teny Soa* (*The Good Word*). Tananarive [Antananarivo]: London Missionary Society, 1870, 1876-1879, 1880-1887, and 1900.

14 volumes. Text in romanised Malagasy throughout. Bound in original blind-stamped cloth (eight volumes) and in contemporary calf, half calf, or cloth. (Variably worn.)

£1,000



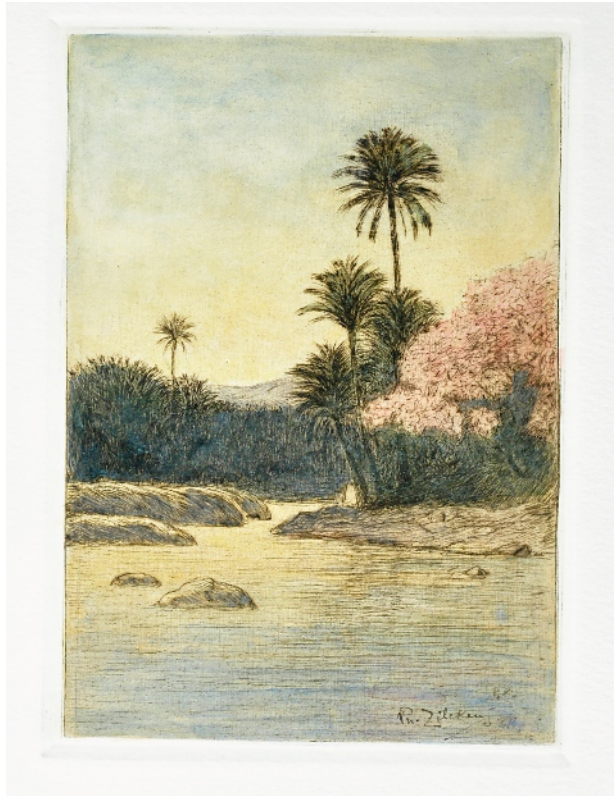
A collection of fourteen volumes of the Protestant journal *Teny Soa*, which was published by the London Missionary Society from 1866. The major part of the Malagasy literary heritage was oral, and the development of the native literature was hampered by colonialism.

Teny Soa was the first newspaper to appear in Madagascar (bimonthly from 1866 to 1869, and monthly from 1870). In the 1870s and 1880s the Protestant missionary press grew through the British and the French Missionary Societies, which proselytised widely via periodicals like the *Teny Soa* and the government gazette *Ny Gazety Malagasy*.

12. ZILCKEN, Charles Louis Philippe. *Impressions d'Algérie*. Paris: H. Floury, Editeur, 1910.

Large quarto, pp. xii, 119, [4]. Wide margins. Preface by Léonce Bénédite. 30 (15 doublets) dry point etchings of which 15 are water-coloured, signed by Zilcken, all protected by tissue guards. (A few quires starting to loosen, a few leaves with tiny marginal stains.) Original printed wrappers, slipcase. Overall a lovely and crisp copy of a very attractive work.

£4,300



No. 3 of 8 copies on Japon with a suite of etchings hand-coloured by the artist from a total edition 120 copies.

A gorgeous collection of etchings depicting views, landscapes, houses, and people from different parts of Algeria.

Philippe Zilcken (1857-1930) was a Dutch printmaker, painter and writer. He was taught by Klinkenberg and Anton Mauve at the Drawing Academy in the Hague. As a graphic artist Zilcken achieved considerable fame, especially through his reproduction etchings of works by seventeenth-century masters like Vermeer. He travelled to Algeria and Egypt on several occasions. In this work he presents an exotic country with appealing and harmoniously colourful images.

The interesting introduction was written by Léonce Bénédite, who highly praises the work ('Il nous dit lui-même son enchantement en mettant le pied dans cette "Cabah fantastique"').

E.M. FORSTER'S RARE HISTORY OF AND GUIDE TO ALEXANDRIA,

WRITTEN WHILE A RED CROSS VOLUNTEER IN EGYPT DURING WORLD WAR I

13. FORSTER, Edward Morgan. *Alexandria: A History and a Guide*. Alexandria: Whitehead Morris Limited, 1922.

Octavo (186 x 122mm), pp. [5 (preliminaries and frontispiece)], [1 (blank)], x, 227, [1 (blank)]. Frontispiece, 2 folding engraved plans and one folding, colour-printed lithographic 'Plan of Alexandria' loose as issued in pocket on rear pastedown. One double-page genealogical table and 16 full-page illustrations, maps, and plans in the text. (One folding map with short marginal crease.) Original beige paper-covered boards, upper board and spine lettered in dark blue, one quire partially unopened. (Light offsetting and small tear on front free endpaper, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, lightly marked, spine darkened.) A very good copy. *Provenance: Stephen John Keynes OBE, FLS* (1927-2017).

£795

First edition. A pacifist and conscientious objector, the writer E.M. Forster (1879-1970) was stationed in Alexandria from 1915 to 1918 as a Red Cross volunteer tracing missing soldiers. While in Egypt Forster wrote short pieces for the *Egyptian Gazette* and the *Egyptian Mail* as well as preparing *Alexandria: A History and a Guide*, which combines scholarly research and first-hand experience. The historical part covers the Greco-Egyptian and Christian periods (with an interlude on the Alexandrian pagan and Christian philosophy and religion), and the Arab and modern periods. The guide 'is intended to be used on the spot' (p. ii), and leads from the square to Ras-el-Tin, the southern quarters, to Nouzha, to Ramleh, and to Mex, before attending to Aboukir and Rosetta, and the Libyan desert. Both parts are illustrated with maps and plans giving a sense of historical and modern Alexandria. Forster notes that '[s]ince the bombardment of 1882, the city has known other troubles, but they will not be here described. Nor will any peroration be attempted, for the reason that Alexandria is still alive and alters even while one tries to sum her up' (p. 97).

Copies of the first edition of *Alexandria* are rare in commerce, due to the destruction of a large part of the print run in the years after its first publication. This copy is from the library of the noted bibliophile Stephen Keynes, nephew of Forster's friend and fellow Apostle John Maynard Keynes.

Kirkpatrick A8a.

illustrated on catalogue title page

14. BREYDENBACH, Bernhard von.
Peregrinatio in terram sanctam. Mainz:
Erhard Reuwich, 11 February 1486.

Part I, 2 only, folio (297 x 215mm).
Collation: [14-18⁸ 19²]. 43ll. (only, of 148,
l. 19/2r supplied in facsimile before
1976). 42-44 lines. Types: 2:149G
(headings), 1:93G (text) [= Schoeffer
7:149G and 8:93G]. 5 woodcut
illustrations and 6 woodcut alphabets in
the text by and after Reuwich. 3-7 line
initials, paragraph marks and capital
strokes in red. (Occasional light
spotting and marking, some light
damp-marking, one l. cropped at head
touching woodcut.) 20th-century
vellum-backed marbled boards, spine
lettered in gilt. A very good copy.

Provenance: annotations on ll. 14/2-15/5 in a contemporary [?Germanic] hand –
Maggs Bros, London (*Oriental Miniatures & Illuminations. Bulletin No. 25* (1976), item
148; acquired for £275 by: – **Stephen John Keynes OBE, FLS** (1927-2017).



£2,500

First edition. *Peregrinatio in terram sanctam* is an account of a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and the monastery of St Catherine undertaken by Breydenbach and his companions, who left Oppenheim on 25 April 1483 for Venice, where they joined a larger party of pilgrims and embarked for the Holy Land. On 11 July they reached Jerusalem and the pilgrims visited the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Bethlehem, Bethany, and the Jordan, before departing for Mount Sinai, where they viewed the relics of St Catherine at the monastery of Mount Sinai. On 27 September Breydenbach and his companions began their return journey, travelling via the Red Sea and Cairo to Alexandria, from where they sailed to Venice, arriving in January

1484. The *Peregrinatio* was written in 1485 with the assistance of the Dominican Martin Rath and illustrated with woodcuts by Erhard Reuwich, who had travelled with Breydenbach. It was the first illustrated travel guide and enjoyed great popularity, appearing in a total of twelve editions in different languages by 1522.

This fragment of the *Peregrinatio* comprises 43 leaves, the entirety of the second section of the first part, comprising a series of chapters on the peoples of the Holy Land, their religions and beliefs, and their languages, which discuss Muslims, Jews, Greeks, Syrians, Copts, Nestorians, Armenians, Georgians, Abyssinians, and Maronites. These passages are illustrated with five woodcuts by Reuwich (depicting Muslim men and women; a Jew and his debtor; a group of Greek men and a monk; a group of Syrian men; and secular and clerical Abyssinians), and six woodcut alphabet tables, showing the characters of Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, Syriac, Coptic, and Ge'ez, with their Latin names above. These six tables include the first representation of Arabic, Syriac, Coptic, and Ethiopic characters in a printed book.

BSB-Ink B-909; Bod-Inc. B-552; Davies, *Breydenbach*, no. I; Gay 3652; GW 5075; Ibrahim-Hilmy I, p. 87; ISTC ib01189000.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

15. LÖWENKLAU, Johannes. *Annales sultanorum othmanidarum, a turcis sua lingua scripti: Hieronymi Beck a Leopoldstorf, Marci fl. studio & diligentia Constantinopoli aduecti MDLI, diuo Ferdinando Cæs. opt. max. d.d. iussuque cæs. a. Joanne Gaudier dicto Spiegel, interprete turcico germanice translati... Editio altera.* Frankfurt am Main: the heirs of Andreas Wechel, Claude de Marne, and Johan Aubry, 1596. Folio, pp. 260, [26 (index)], [2 (blank l)]. One folding table. Second edition. Atabey 715; Blackmer 1014; Göllner II, 2203. [*Bound with:*]

Caelius Augustinus CURIO. *Sarracenicae historiae libri tres, ab autore innumeris locis emendati atque expoliti. In quibus sarracenorum, turcarum, aliarumque gentium origines & res per annos septingentos gestæ continentur. His accessere Wolfgangi Drechsleri earundem rerum chronicon, sive breuiatium. Item, Cæl. August. Curionis Marochensis regni Mauritania nobilissimi à Sarracenis conditi, descriptio, nunquam antea edita. Cælii Secundi Curionis, de bello Melitensi à turcis gesto, historia noua. Cum rerum & verborum in hisce præcipuè memorabilium copioso indice.* Frankfurt am Main: the heirs of Andreas Wechel, Claude de Marne, and Johan Aubry, 1596. Pp. 171, [9]. Third edition. Blackmer 431; Göllner II, 2190.

2 works in one volume, folio. Early 18th-century full calf, gilt spine with six raised bands. (Binding worn, spine ends chipped and hinges cracked.) *Provenance*: old inscription on upper pastedown.

£3,600

Second edition (first 1588) of Löwenklau's important work on the Ottoman empire, one of the few sources available to Europeans at the time. Löwenklau travelled throughout Turkey for about three years from 1582, learned Turkish, and later established himself in Vienna. The original manuscript of this history called 'Saadeddin' by Muhammed ibn Hasanhan was brought from Constantinople by Hieronymus Beck in 1551. It was translated into German by Joannes Gaudier or Spiegel, and from that version Löwenklau made this Latin translation.

The work is bound with the third edition of Curio's account of the Saracen (Muslim) history, first published in 1567. This edition is enlarged with Curio's account of the Moorish kingdom of Mauritania; his brother's account of the siege and capture of Malta by the Turks in 1565; and Drechsler's *Chronicle of the Saracens and Turks*.

RARE ACCOUNT OF A VOYAGE TO MOUNT LEBANON

16. MAGRI, Domenico. *Breve racconto del viaggio al Monte Libano di Domenico Magri Maltese. Nell' età sua d'anni 19.* Rome: Nicolò Angelo Tinassi for Giovanni Casoni, 1655.

Small quarto, pp. [iv], 52. Title page printed in red and black and with the arms of Cardinal Francesco Barberini. (Some light marginal staining.) Later (20th-century) half vellum, titled on spine. Overall a very good copy. *Provenance*: Giannalisa Feltrinelli (wife of Luigi Barzini).

£5,000



First edition. A rare account of a voyage to Mount Lebanon by Domenico Magri (1604-1672), the Maltese theologian and linguist who, for many years, served in Rome, and was the secretary of the Congregation of Propaganda Fide. He was in charge of the translation of the Bible into Arabic. Directed by Cardinal Virginio Orsini, this Oriental mission aimed to recruit new students for the Jesuit-run Maronite college in Rome. The expedition started out from Rome in December 1623 and sailed via Gaëte, Naples, Messina, Malta, Crete, Alexandria and Aleppo before it reached Mount Lebanon in June 1624. Mount Lebanon ('Jabal ad-Duruz') is a governorate of Lebanon with a large Christian population.

The expedition visited Tripoli, Beirut and Saïda, and returned to Rome in November that same year. Emir Fakhreddine II, ruler of the Druze part of Mount Lebanon 1590-1635, is known as the founder of modern Lebanon and renowned for his great religious tolerance. He opened the door to Christians (Maronites), in particular in the area of the Chouf mountains. This rare account gives prime information about Lebanon and the places visited along the route.

Röhricht p. 243; *Le livre et le Liban* pp. 187-188.

AFGHAN WARS WITH PERSIA

17. KRUSINSKI, Judasz Tadeusz and Johann Christian CLODIUS (translator and editor). (*Tarikh-i Sayyah*) *Hoc est: Chronicon peregrinantis seu historia ultimi belli Persarum cum Aghwanis gesti, a tempore primæ eorum in regnum Persicum irruptionis ejusque occupationis, usque ad Eschrefum Aghwanum, Persiæ regem continuata, ex codice turcico, ... cum tabula imperatorum familiæ othmanicæ, ex codice manuscripto turcico, in fine adjecta. Studio et opera Joh. Christ. Clodii.* Leipzig: Johann Friedrich Gleditsch II, 1731.

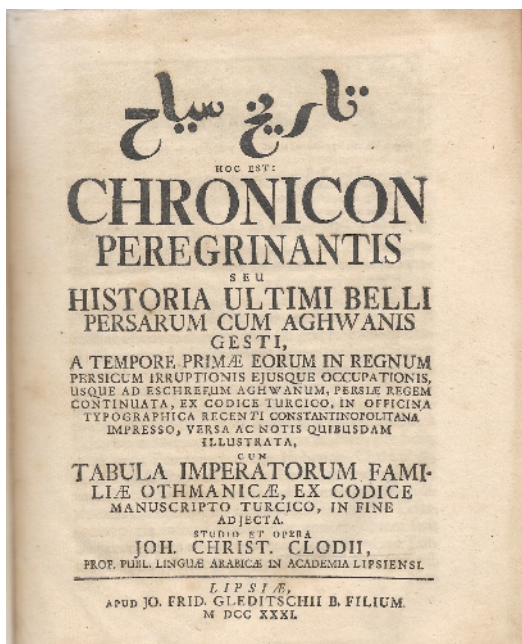
Small quarto, pp. [xx], 108, [12]. (Some occasional browning.) Contemporary calf, expertly rebaked, spine with six raised bands and title label, red edges.

£1,550

A scarce work about the Afghan wars with Persia. It was originally written by Judasz Tadeusz Krusinski, a Polish Jesuit who lived in Persia between 1707 and 1725. He was the secretary to the Bishop of Ispahan (Isfahan) and nominated advocate general of the mission in Persia.

His chronicle is certainly the most important report about the history of the Afghan invasion (the Battle of Gulnabad) and the fall of Ispahan in 1722, and further about the defeat at the Battle of Damghan in 1729 won by Nader Shah, which concluded the Hotaki rule in Persia. This version of Krusinski's work was translated into Latin by Clodius based on the Turkish edition published in 1729 in Istanbul by Ibrahim Müteferriqa.

Bibliothèque de Baron Silvestre de Sacy III, 5310; Ebert, Allg. Bibl. Lexicon, 4844.



THE FIRST SYSTEMATIC DESCRIPTION OF ASIA MINOR

18. LEAKE, William Martin. *Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor with Comparative Remarks on the Ancient and Modern Geography of that Country.* London: J. Murray, 1824.

Pp. xxx, 362. One engraved plate, 2 engraved plans of the Troad and one large folding linen-backed map. (Map foxed.) Contemporary full calf, spine decorated in gilt with five raised bands and green title-label, marbled edges. (Rubbed.)

£820

First scarce edition of the first systematic description of Asia Minor. William Martin Leake (1777-1860) was a British topographer and diplomat. He was sent to Constantinople in 1799 and served with the Ottoman army in Egypt. He kept an accurate journal of his travels through the central parts of Asia Minor (Anatolia or Asian Turkey). Leake travelled via Konia to Cyprus, and through Adalia (Antayla) and Shughut. He visited Telmessus in Lycia, Assus in Mysia, and many other ancient places along the route. The map is very interesting as it traces earlier travellers' routes.

Atabey 690; Blackmer 972; Navari, *Greek Civilization*, 388.

A GREAT RARITY, INSCRIBED TO THE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL BY THE AUTHOR

19. BUCKINGHAM, James Silk. *Fragments Relating to Travels in Mesopotamia, and the Trial for Libel, Buckingham versus Bankes* [titled thus on upper board]. [?London: the author, 1827]. A collection of three titles, issued together as one work and comprising: (i) *Travels in Mesopotamia. Including a Journey from Aleppo to Bagdad, by the Route of Beer, Orfah, Diarbekr, Mardin, & Mousul; with Researches on the Ruins of Nineveh, Babylon, and Other Ancient Cities*. London: D.S. Maurice for Henry Colburn, 1827. Pp. [i]-xv, [5], [61]-76, [1]-24. 27 wood-engraved plates bound between index and appendix. (Some plates cropped at foot with loss of vol. number.); (ii) *Opinions of Reviewers on the Travels in Mesopotamia, by J.S. Buckingham*. [?London: ?D.S. Maurice for the author, 1827]. Pp. [1]-16; (iii) *Verbatim Report of the Action for Libel in the Case of Buckingham versus Bankes, Tried in the Court of the King's Bench, at the Guildhall, in London ... on Thursday, the 19th Day of October, 1826*. London: 'Printed by Cheese, Gordon, and Co. ... and sold by all booksellers', 1826. Pp. [1]-91, [1 (blank)].

3 parts in one volume, octavo (210 x 132mm). (Scattered light spotting, purple ink marking on lower margins of early pages.) Original light-brown cloth, upper board and spine with applied printed paper title-labels, a few quires partially unopened. (Extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, cloth slightly marked and bubbled, skilfully rebacked retaining original spine and paper title-label, which is rubbed.) *Provenance*: **Nicholas Robinson, Liverpool, 12 January 1829** (1769-1854, presentation inscription from Buckingham on front free endpaper; by descent to:) – Nicholas Robinson (b. 1842, engraved bookplate on upper pastedown).

£2,950

First and only edition. The traveller and writer J.S. Buckingham (1786-1855) travelled from Mumbai to Egypt in 1815-1816, and this journey provided the material for four travel books, including *Travels in Mesopotamia*. On his return journey to Mumbai Buckingham stopped at Jerusalem, where he joined the English traveller and artist William John Bankes' expedition and reached Nazareth. Bankes read a prospectus for *Travels in Mesopotamia*, which he believed used some of his work, and circulated a letter to Buckingham demanding the removal of the offending material from the forthcoming book. Buckingham brought a libel action against Bankes in 1823, which he won, and prepared *Fragments Relating to Travels in Mesopotamia* in order to refute comprehensively the charges levelled against him. It

was presumably privately printed for him to distribute to those he thought would be supporters of his career as a Whig politician after his return to England, in which he particularly sought to limit the powers of the East India Company.

We have only been able to identify three other copies of *Fragments* (only one of which is inscribed and in the original cloth) and the work cannot be traced in either COPAC or WorldCat. This copy was given by Buckingham to Nicholas Robinson, the Mayor of Liverpool, during Buckingham's visit to the city to lecture on the need to reform the EIC, and Robinson then chaired a committee formed to achieve this goal and free Liverpool merchants from the restrictions of the EIC's monopolies. Four years later, the EIC would lose its remaining monopolies and in 1858 Indian administration would be transferred from the Company to the British government.

'NO AMERICAN WAS EVER A
RESIDENT IN THAT ANCIENT AND
CELEBRATED COUNTRY
BEFORE ME'

20. PERKINS, Justin. *A Residence of Eight Years in Persia, among the Nestorian Christians; with Notices of the Muhammedans.* Andover, New York, etc.: Allen, Morrill & Wardwell for Allen, Morrill & Wardwell, M.W. Dodd, et al., 1843.

Octavo in 4s (232 x 142mm), pp. xviii, [2 (illustrations and tables)], 512. Lithographic portrait frontispiece, retaining tissue guard, and 26 lithographic plates, 23 hand-coloured. One folding lithographic map. (Some variable foxing and spotting, a few light marks, map creased and torn.) Original brown cloth, boards blocked



in blind, spine lettered and decorated in gilt and blind. (Extremities rubbed and bumped causing small losses, spine chipped at ends and with abrasions.) A very good copy in the original cloth. *Provenance*: J.H. Tomlinson, June 1847 (dated presentation inscription on front flyleaf recording gift to:) – [?]M. Atherton – unidentified institution (traces of bookplate or labels on upper pastedown and front flyleaf, and of pressmarks on spine) – Stephen John Keynes OBE, FLS (1927-2017).

£875

First edition. Under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions the missionary Justin Perkins (1805-1869) and his wife Charlotte Bass (1808-1897) embarked for Persia in the autumn of 1833, reaching Tabriz about a year later. They were joined by the physician Dr Asahel Grant and his wife in 1835, and some months later the two missionaries and their wives founded a mission station at Urmiah. A school followed a few years later, and Perkins became an 'eminent Syriac scholar' (Smith) through learning the vernacular from Nestorian clerics. He developed an alphabet for the writing of modern Syriac using the classical Syriac script, and embarked upon a translation of the Bible into modern Syriac in 1839. A mission press was established with the arrival of a skilled printer and a hand-press in 1840, which enabled Perkins to undertake a remarkable programme of translation and publication: '[o]f the major contributors to the development of modern literary Syriac, most influential was Justin Perkins, who with an indispensable team of Assyrian translators, writers and printers, was responsible, *inter alia*, for the translation and publication of the Bible (New Testament in 1846, Old Testament in 1852)' (T. O'Flynn, *The Western Christian Presence in the Russias and Qajar Persia, c.1760-c.1870* (Boston and Leiden, 2017), pp. 631-632).

Perkins returned to America on furlough in 1842, and on the journey began to read through his notes of the past eight years: '[t]he result is this volume, which is made up of a simple record of facts and observations, given, to a considerable extent, as they were originally recorded, amid the scenes whence they were drawn. [...] The fact that no American was ever a resident in that ancient and celebrated country before me, and the position which the Nestorian church now occupies in the sympathies of Christendom [...] will, perhaps, tend to impart a somewhat special interest to this volume' (pp. v-vii).

Ghani, p. 300; Hiler, p. 699; Schwab 440; Smith P57.



21. STANHOPE, Lady Hester Lucy. *Memoirs of the Lady Hester Stanhope, as Related by Herself in Conversations with Her Physician; Comprising Her Opinions and Anecdotes of some of the most Remarkable Persons of Her Time.* London: Henry Colburn, 1846. 3 volumes, pp. I: xx, 344; II: vi, 342; III: viii, 319, [1], 8 (advertisements). 3 engraved frontispieces, of which one hand-coloured, and one folding table. Second edition. [*Together with:*]

Lady H.L. STANHOPE. *Travels of Lady Hester Stanhope; Forming the Completion of Her Memoirs. Narrated by Her Physician.* London, Henry Colburn, 1846. 3 volumes, pp. I: xx, 372; II: x, 400; III: viii, 424, [6 (advertisements)]. 3 engraved frontispieces and many wood-cut vignettes throughout. First edition.

2 works in 6 volumes, octavo. Uniformly bound in half morocco over marbled boards, spines stamped in gilt with five raised bands, marbled endpapers. (Some staining to the fronts.) Generally a clean and good set.

£1,900

Lady Hester Stanhope started to travel in 1810 when she sailed from the shores of England, never to return. She was looked upon as wildly eccentric as an unmarried woman of her rank to travel abroad at her own. Lady Hester travelled extensively in Turkey, Egypt, and the Holy Land. The following years she spent in the deserts of Syria and Lebanon, and she entered into Palmyra as the first white woman. Eventually Lady Hester came to rest in the old monastery 'Dar Djoun' in the foothills of Mount Lebanon. There she lived more or less as a hermit for twenty-five years before she died alone. Her physician, Dr Charles Lewis Meryon, who accompanied her on her travels, respected her wishes that the *Memoirs* should remain unpublished until after her death in 1839.

Not in Atabey; Blackmer 1117; Frank Hamel, *Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope*, [1913]; Robinson, p. 57.

22. JESSUP, Henry Harris. *The Women of the Arabs.* New York: Dodd & Mead, [1873].

Pp. [ii], x, 372. Frontispiece and 13 wood-engraved plates protected by tissue guards. (A few pages and the plates with some foxing.) Publisher's decorated brown cloth printed in gold and black. (Some very light wear.) *Provenance:* old ownership signature on upper pastedown.

£1,380

First edition, extremely rare. This work, dealing with the role of women in society and female education in Lebanon and Syria, is one of the earliest of its kind. Henry Harris Jessup (1832-1910) was an American missionary who came to Syria (now Lebanon) in 1855, where he stayed and worked until his death. He served as acting pastor of the Syrian Church of Beirut for more than thirty years. He functioned as secretary of the Asfuriyeh Hospital for the Insane from its establishment onwards, and also became the missionary editor of the Arabic journal, *El Nesrah*.

Jessup writes about the situation for women in the Mohammedan world in general, but he also explains the Druze religion; the extreme Shi'ite group Nusayriyyah; missionary schools for girls in Syria (and Lebanon); Druze women; Beduin Arabs; the cities of Homs and Aleppo; and, finally, there is a chapter written for children.

Smith J21.

THE CASTLE HILL PRESS PARALLEL TEXT EDITION OF THE
1922 AND 1926 TEXTS OF *SEVEN PILLARS OF WISDOM*

23. LAWRENCE, Thomas Edward. *Seven Pillars of Wisdom. A Triumph. 1922 and 1926 Texts.* Edited by Jeremy Wilson. Fordingbridge: Castle Hill Press, 2008.

2 volumes, folio in 16s (281 x 197mm), pp. I: [10], [1]-559, [560 (blank)]; II: [6], [561]-1064. Text printed in double columns. Original brown crushed morocco backed cloth by the Fine Book Bindery, spines lettered directly in gilt, top edges brown, cloth slipcase. (Very small indentation at bottom edge of slipcase, morocco on spines slightly cockled, apparently caused during binding). A very good set.

£895

Second edition of the parallel 1922 and 1926 text, limited to 50 sets, this set marked 'hors series'. Lawrence began making notes on his role in the Arab Revolt towards the end of World War I, and his third draft of the text was printed in 1922 in an edition of eight copies on the presses of the *Oxford Times*, of which only six complete copies survive. Following criticisms from friends who had read these copies, Lawrence cut the 1922 text of some 334,500 words by about a third to produce the 1926 text of c. 250,000 words. In 1997 Jeremy and Nicole Wilson's Castle Hill Press produced the first edition of the 1922 text to be published and also produced a parallel-text edition of the 1922 and 1926 ('Subscribers' Edition') texts, which was issued with the 20 specially-bound sets of the 1922 text.

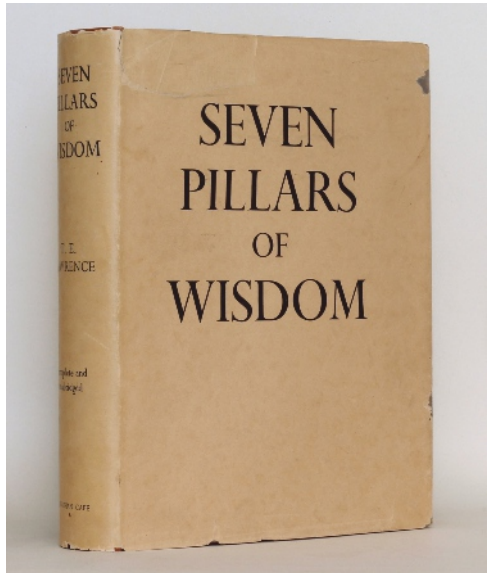
The sheets for the parallel text edition had originally been erroneously imposed in 32-page sections (rather than 8-page sections), and some of these rejected sections were rediscovered in 2008, together with some surplus 8-page sections, the camera-ready typesetting, and some of the original paper used. From these elements a new edition of 50 sets of the parallel text edition was produced, using rejected or surplus sections, supplemented with newly-printed ones and new title-pages. Of these 50 sets, 37 were bound in quarter goatskin (as here), and 13 sets (numbered i-xiii) were reserved. This set bound in quarter goatskin is marked 'hors series' and was not issued to subscribers.

Cf. O'Brien A034a (1997 ed. of 'Oxford Edition').

THE FIRST TRADE EDITION, FROM THE LIBRARY OF JEREMY WILSON

24. LAWRENCE, T.E. *Seven Pillars of Wisdom. A Triumph.* [Edited by A.W. Lawrence.] London: The Alden Press for Jonathan Cape, 1935.

Quarto (251 x 190mm), pp. 672. Frontispiece and 47 photogravure plates after Augustus John, Eric Kennington, *et al.*, 4 folding maps printed in red and black, and 7 illustrations in the text, 3 full-page. Original brown buckram gilt by A.W. Bain & Co., Ltd, upper board blocked in gilt with text and crossed sword design, spine lettered in gilt, top edges brown, others uncut, entirely unopened except where top edges cut or plates inserted (as issued), original beige dustwrapper printed in black, not price-clipped. (Extremities minimally rubbed, dustwrapper with a few light marks, some creasing and tears causing some losses, reinforced on the verso with adhesive tape.) A very good, unopened copy with the scarce dustwrapper. *Provenance*: Ireland & Allan, Ltd., Vancouver (bookseller's ticket on lower pastedown) – **Jeremy Michael Wilson** (1944-2017, booklabel on upper pastedown).



£750

Third English and first published edition, first impression with the illustrations on pp. 304 and 305 incorrectly located in 'Illustrations'. After Lawrence's death in May 1935 *Seven Pillars* was published in a trade edition by Jonathan Cape in July 1935 (there was also a limited edition of 750 copies). Although the print run of the trade edition was large, relatively few copies survive with the original dustwrapper, and fewer still in such fine condition as this copy, with all the quires unopened.

This copy was previously in the collection of the distinguished Lawrence scholar Jeremy Wilson, the editor of T.E. Lawrence's *Minorities* (London, 1971), the author of the National Portrait Gallery catalogue *T.E. Lawrence: Lawrence of Arabia* (London, 1988) and *Lawrence of Arabia: The Authorised Biography of T.E. Lawrence* (London, 1989), and the co-founder, with his wife Nicole, of the Castle Hill Press, publishers of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom. A Triumph. The Complete 1922 Text* (1997) and *Seven Pillars of Wisdom. A Triumph. 1922 and 1926 Texts* (see the previous item).

O'Brien Ao42.

25. MARTINI, Martino. *De bello tartarico historia*. Antwerp: Balthasar Moretus I, Officina Plantiniana, 1654.

Small octavo, pp. 156, [3]. One folding map 'Situs provinciarum imperii sinici 1654'. (A few ll. with marginal staining.) Contemporary or near-contemporary full calf, spine with five raised bands and red title label. (Rubbed, top of spine chipped.)

£2,600

Scarce first edition of this important work about the history of the Manchu invasion and the conquest of the Chinese empire in the first half of the seventeenth century. This work became enormously popular at the time, and was printed and translated many times.

Martini was an Italian-born Jesuit, historian and cartographer who spent many years in China, and during this time he travelled extensively throughout the country. Martini is considered to be the first European to study the history and geography of China with accurate scientific objectivity. On behalf of the mission he travelled to Rome in 1654, but returned to China after a few years. He died of cholera in the Hangzhou area in 1661.

Backer and Sommervogel V, 647; Cordier BS 623; Löwendahl 107; Lust 440; Streit (1929) 2232; Walravens (1987), p. 101.

26. MAGALHÃES, Gabriel de. *A New History of China, Containing a Description of the most Considerable Particulars of the Vast Empire.* London: Thomas Newborough, 1688.

Octavo, pp. [xxiv], 1-148, 193-352. One large folding engraved plan of Beijing and 2 illustrations in the text. Contemporary full mottled calf, expertly rebacked, spine richly gilt with five raised bands and red morocco title label, red edges. *Provenance:* Thomas Weld, Esq. (bookplate) – old ownership inscription on title.

£3,280

First English edition of 'Nouvelle relation de la Chine' published in Paris the same year, translated by John Ogilby. It is based on the Jesuit missionary Magalhães' Portuguese manuscript, which was carried back to Europe by Philippe Couplet in 1682. In Rome it was translated into French by Claude Bernou, who also made the plan of Beijing on the basis of information in Magalhães' manuscript. 'It is perhaps the most comprehensive and perceptive general description of China published during the second half of the Century' (Lach and Van Kley).

Of special interest is a chapter devoted to the Chinese language and its phonetic variations. It includes a fragment of Chinese text taken from Ta hsüeh (Great Learning), one of the Confucian Four Books, which was probably the first presentation of a fragment of Chinese text to a European audience (*cf.* Mungello).

Cordier BS 36-37; *cf.* Backer and Sommervogel V, 308; Lach and Van Kley III, i, pp. 362 and 424; Löwendahl 189 and 1583; *cf.* Mungello (1989), pp. 91-92 and 95-105, *cf.* Streit (1929), 2594.

AN IMPORTANT EARLY EUROPEAN WORK ON CHINESE ANCIENT HISTORY

27. MARTINI, Martino and Louis Antoine LE PELETIER (translator). *Histoire de la Chine, traduite de Latin.* Paris: Claude Barbin and Arnoul Seneuze, 1692.

2 volumes, duodecimo. I: pp. [xxii] (probably one blank leaf missing), 527. One engraved frontispiece (arms of de Beauvillier) and 9 engraved plates. (Some minor spotting.) II: pp. [ii], 462. 5 engraved plates. Contemporary full calf, richly gilt spines with five raised bands and red title labels. (Rubbed, weak joints, head of spine of vol. I slightly chipped.) Overall a very handsome set. *Provenance:* old ownership signature on front endpapers.

£3,000

Rare first French edition of this important early European work on Chinese ancient history mainly based on Chinese sources. First published in Latin in 1658. It treats of Chinese rulers from the beginning of Chinese history (about 3000 BC) until the Christian era (Han dynasty). Martini intended a continuation but he fell ill and died within a few years after this first part was published. 'One of the first works to outline the problem posed on Chinese history to the Biblically based chronology of Europeans and especially to that based on the Vulgate' (Mungello).

Martini (1614-1661) was an Italian born Jesuit, historian and cartographer, who went to China when he was young and became a successful missionary, ending his career as superior at the Hangzhou mission.

Cordier BS 187; Mungello (1989), pp. 124-133, Walravens (1987), p. 17; cf. Löwendahl 120 (Latin edition).

A CRUCIAL TURNING POINT IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHINESE CHURCH

28. MAILLARD DE TOURNON, Carlo Tommaso — *Relazione della preziosa morte dell'eminentiss. e reverendiss. Carlo Tomaso Maillard di Tournon. Commissario, e Visitatore Apostolico Generale, con le facoltà di Legato a latere nell'Impero della Cina, e Regni dell'Indie Orientali, seguita nella Città di Macao li 8. del mese di giugno dell'anno 1710. E di ciò, che gli avvenne negli ultimi cinque mesi della sua vita.* Rome: Francesco Gonzaga, 1711.

Small quarto, pp. 70. One folding engraved portrait. Contemporary vellum, spine with manuscript title 'relazione'.

£1,700

First edition of a biographical study comprising three works on cardinal Maillard de Tournon, who was the first papal legate sent to the Imperial court of China on behalf of Pope Clement XI. He was born in Turin in 1668 of a noble family of Savoy.

Tournon and his party sailed by way of Pondicherry, Manila and Canton, arriving at Beijing in December 1705. At first Emperor Kangxi received him kindly, but upon realising that he had come to abolish the Chinese rites among the native Christians he had Tournon imprisoned at Macau, where he later died, shortly after being informed that he had been created cardinal on 1 August 1707.

Maillard de Tournon's mission is considered one of the crucial turning points in the modern history of the Chinese church.

The two additional works are: 'Verba per ... Clementem Papam XI. Habita in consistorio secreto fer. IV.14. Octobris 1711' (pp. 39-47); and Carlo Majelli's 'Oratio habita in sacello pontifico V. Kal. Decembris A.D. M.DCC.XI' (pp. 48-70).

Backer and Sommervogel IX, 1285-1286, no. 206 (calling for 38 pages only = the first part); Cordier BS 913-914; Wing M-247.



29. [JONES, Sir William (editor)]. *Asiatick Researches: or, Transactions of the Society, Instituted in Bengal, for Inquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature, of Asia*. Volumes I-II. Calcutta: 'printed and sold by Manuel Cantopher', 1788[-1789]-1790[-1791].

Quarto, I: pp. xvi, 465, [1]. 34 engraved plates; II: pp. [iv], 502, [1]. 11 engraved plates and 2 folding tables. (Some browning along outer edges and partly with some minor staining.) Half calf over marbled paper boards, spines with five raised bands and title labels. Beautifully rebound to period style by Bernard Middleton.

£5,200

First edition. The first two volumes of the scarce Calcutta edition supervised by Sir William Jones (1746-1794), who also contributed several important papers. *Asiatick Researches* was the original journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal founded in 1784 by Sir William Jones under the patronage of Warren Hastings. Jones was made the

President of the Society and held the post until his death. He was a linguistic prodigy, and by the end of his life he knew thirteen languages thoroughly. His important paper 'On the Hindus' (included here) proposed the existence of a relationship among the Indo-European languages.

Other papers included are: Pearse's 'Astronomical Observations in Fort William, and Between Madras and Calcutta'; 'Some Account of the Sculptures and Ruins at Mavalipuram' by William Chambers; 'Translation of a Sanscrit Inscription, copied from a Stone at Boodha-Gaya by Mr. Wilmot, 1785' translated by Charles Wilkins; 'On the Antiquity of the Indian Zodiack' by William Jones; Turner's account on Tibet; and many more. A few papers are devoted to languages and include several linguistic plates.



PMM 235 ('On the Hindus'); Graham Shaw, *Printing in Calcutta to 1800*, 128 and 172.

A FINE, UNCUT SET IN THE ORIGINAL WRAPPERS

30. WALCKENAER, Baron Charles Athanase. *Le monde maritime ou Tableau géographique et historique de l'Archipel d'Orient, de la Polynésie, et de l'Australie.* Paris: chez Nepveu, 1818.

4 volumes, duodecimo, pp. I: xlv, 170; II: [iv], 251; III: [iv], 212; IV: [iv], 234. 4 frontispieces, one folding map and 33 engraved plates, of which 6 folding aquatints. (2 plates with small marginal tears, a few ll. with light minor staining.) Uncut copy in original pink marbled wrappers. (Faded and rubbed.) Half-morocco box. Overall a fine and unsophisticated set.

£2,400

Scarce first edition; a second edition in two octavo volumes was published the following year. Baron Charles A. Walckenaer was a French civil servant and scientist. The book is devoted to the islands of Indonesia: Sumatra, Java, Sumbawa, Flores and Timor. The description of Polynesia and Australia announced in the title is not included. A comprehensive work describing the inhabitants, their customs and manners, languages, religions, costumes, governments, agriculture, arts, trade, industry, etc. The plates depict costumes, views, weapons, music instruments and houses.

Not in Ferguson or Du Rietz. *Cf.* Brunet VI, 19731 (2nd ed.); *cf.* Chadenat 206.

EAST INDIA COMPANY MISSION TO CHINA AND KOREA

31. GÜTZLAFF, Karl Friedrich August, Hugh Hamilton LINDSAY, *et al.* *Ship Amherst. Return to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, Dated 17 June 1833; - Requiring, A Copy or Extract of any Despatch which may have been Addressed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Supra-cargoes at Canton, in Reference to the Voyage recently Undertaken by the Ship Amherst to the North-East Coast of China; together with a Copy of any Reports of Journals of the Said Voyage. [... signed] Sir. R.H. Inglis.* London: 'Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed', 19 June 1833.

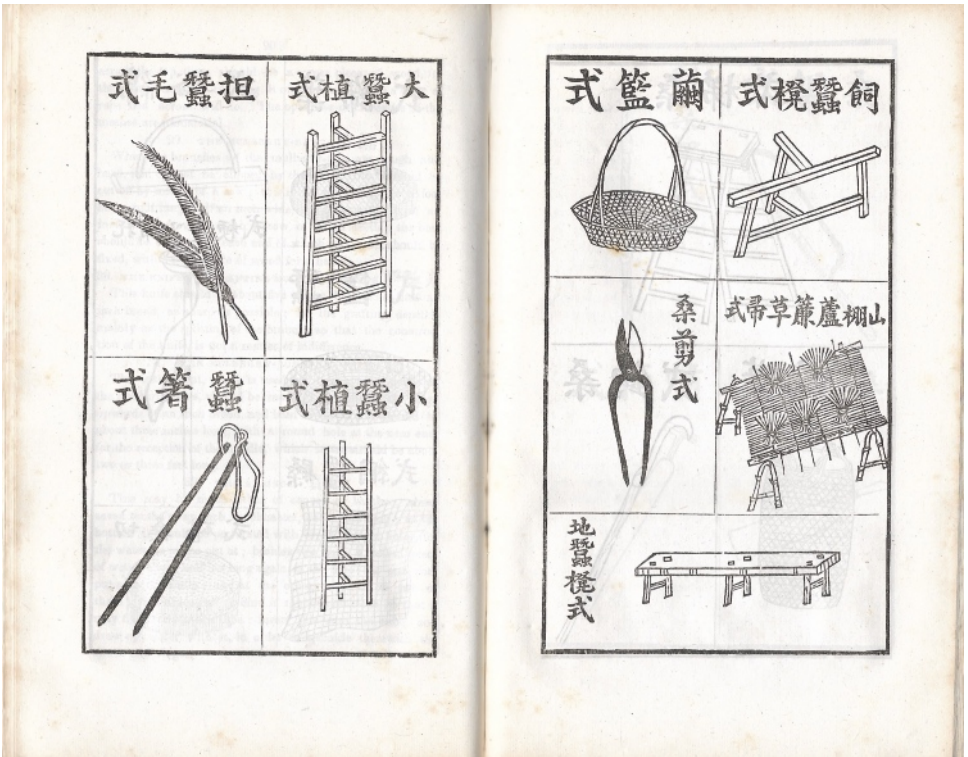
Folio, p. 108. Uncut copy. (Title and final l. browned, final l. restored at upper corner without loss of text.) Bound in modern half calf.

£860

In 1832 the British East India Company sent a commercial mission along the northern coast of China with the aim of opening up new markets for Britain. Lindsay was in charge of the expedition, and Gützlaff was the interpreter.

The reports give a description of the situation in the northern ports on the China coast and in Korea. The mission showed that the right to trade could only be permitted at Canton. The reports by Gützlaff (pp. 7-15) and Lindsay (pp. 16-106) are here published for the first time. They were republished in book form in 1833, and again in 1834.

Löwendahl 1732 (this copy); *cf.* Lust 619.



32. MEDHURST, Walter Henry. *A Glance at the Interior of China, Obtained during a Journey through the Silk and Green Tea Countries.* London: John Snow, 1850.

Pp. [ii], 192. Editor's note tipped in. 5 woodcut plates and 6 woodcut plans or maps, 8 full-page woodcut illustrations in the text. (A couple of the plates and plans with small tears, some occasional minor staining.) Original publisher's cloth, boards blocked in blind with a design of a pagoda within decorated borders, spine titled in gilt. (Small tear to upper front hinge, lightly rubbed and faded.)

£3,900

First edition, remainder issue of the sheets published in Shanghai in 1849 with a new title page. Rare. Medhurst (1796-1857), an English missionary who arrived at Malacca in 1817 and became responsible for the printing press there. In 1842 he moved to Shanghai, where he was one of the founders of the London Missionary Society Press. Medhurst became proficient in several Chinese dialects, and his

principal work for many years was the translation of the Bible into Chinese, together with Karl Gützlaff, Elijah Coleman Bridgman, and John Robert Morrison.

In the spring of 1845 Medhurst made an adventurous journey into the interior of China, through the provinces of Zheijang (Chekiang) and Jiangsu (Kiangsu or Chiangsu). This account opens with a travel guide with suggestions for dress, behaviour, food, transport, etc. It continues with a travel journal that includes an accurate description of the country, its inhabitants, and daily life. A significant part of the work is devoted to the silk-making process, with illustrations of different tools such as benches for feeding worms, reels, whisks, baskets, mulberry-saw, etc.

Cordier BS 2117-2118; cf. Löwendahl 1009 (calling for 10 plates only).

HIMALAYAS: AN UNPUBLISHED TRAVEL ACCOUNT

33. ROSSER, Richard Henry. [Drop-head title:] *A Journey to Shipki. A Frontier Village of Chinese Thibet.* 1872. [S.l.]: [s.n.], [ca 1875].

Small quarto, pp. 24. Text written in 2 columns, with corrections in ink. 3 hand-drawn maps rendered in black, red and blue ink. In addition there is a hand-written list (one-and-a half pp.) titled 'Voyages to & from, Marches, & Travels in India' (1866-1875). Contemporary half calf over pebble-grained cloth, spine ruled in gilt, front cover lettered in gilt.

£2,750

Presumably a printed proof of an unpublished travel account, perhaps an article for a journal, annotated by the author and with interesting cartographic material. This logbook describes Rosser's journey into Himachal Pradesh (north India), which started out on 12 April 1872 from Mian-Mir (close to Lahore) into the Himalayas across mountains, through remote lands and beautiful valleys, through faraway villages, and carried on right up to the Tibetan border. Parts of the journey were dangerous and difficult, especially when crossing frozen snow drifts. Rosser came to Lama settlements in the Himalayas (Murung and Nisung), which had not previously been visited by any Europeans. After 450 miles mainly on foot crossing seven snow passes of between 12,500 and 15,000 feet the journey ended in Simla on 5 June of the same year. At Simla he met with Robert Shaw, who just had been appointed British Minister at Lek in Ladak. The journal describes the route with detailed information about the scenery, wildlife, flora and fauna, the villages, the appearance of the

people, their clothing, food, the camps, etc. Rosser is a curious observer, and writes about the landscape and the natives in a very expressive and humble way. The three beautiful hand-drawn maps show the route, 1. From Gugret to Manglaor; 2. Along the Sutlej valley to the Chinese frontier; 3. From Jibi to Kot, and further to Simla.

Shipki, as mentioned in the title, is a frontier town on the Tibetan border in the Kinnaur (Kunawur) district, a remote mountain district in the valley of the river Sutlej. Shipki La is the border post on the old Hindustan-Tibet Road and also the very place where the Sutlej river enters India from Tibet. Several pages are devoted to the beautiful Kunawur district with its strong culture and old traditions. Rosser gives much detailed information about the geography, people, animals, climate, religion, diseases, begari, agriculture, etc. of this region.

Captain Richard Henry Rosser was born in 1843 in Meerut, India. Between early 1872 and 1875 he served at the British Army Fort at Lahore, during which time he made this journey. We have not been able to trace any published works by him.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM HEDIN'S LAST EXPEDITION



34. HEDIN, Sven – Paul LIEBERENZ (photographer). A collection of 33 original photographs taken during Hedin's Sino-Swedish expedition, 1927-1928.

30 albumen photographs of various sizes between 12-14cm x 8-10cm, and 3 photographs measuring 18 x 13cm. Annotations and numbers in pencil on versos of some of the photos. Custom-made paper-covered box.

£1,700

The photographs were taken during the first part of Sven Hedin's fourth and last expedition, 'The Sino Swedish expedition' (1927-1935). It commenced in Beijing and passed through the Gobi Desert, across Xinjiang (Sinkiang) to the capital Urumqi. The primary goal was to establish a chain of weather stations and survey the terrain for possible landing sites for the proposed German-Chinese air connection. Also archaeological, botanical, geological, and ethnographic studies were made.

The photos depict camel caravans and horse carriages travelling through the desert, mountain passes, campsites, horses at water holes, the pets (dogs and antelope Dicky), the Jollbar Khan's castle at Hami, etc.

Taken by the official photographer and cameraman Paul Lieberenz, who also made a film during the expedition. Some of the photos are reproduced in Hedin's work *Åter till Asien* and in Berger's *Mit Sven Hedin durch Asiens Wüsten* (both Stockholm, 1928).

ATHREE-VOLUME EARLY EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY GERMAN HERBARIUM:

C. 1,300 PLANT SPECIMENS, COMPILED IN PART FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES

35. RUPERT, A. (compiler). *Herbarium vivum ... 1698-1700 [-1700-Seq.]*. [Germany: c. 1698-1702]. 2 volumes, folio (c. 330 x 200mm), ff. I: [1 (title, blank)], [4 (blank)], [1 (repeated title, blank)], 194 [4 (blank)]; II: [1 (title, blank)], [2 (blank)], 189. Paper watermarked, foliated in a contemporary hand. 458 (I) and 463 (II) dried specimens mounted mostly on rectos with paste using a variety of techniques, specimens captioned and annotated in manuscript in one hand, mainly in Latin with some German and Greek. 9 loosely inserted and tipped-in slips of paper, including one with manuscript recipe and 5 with additional specimens; two paper discs impressed in relief from a memorial coin with ink sketches of the coin on slip pasted on II, f. 107. (Light browning and creasing with short marginal tears on first I. of II, small losses to individual specimens with fragments often retained loosely between the II., some worming, heavier in II.) Original pasteboards covered with patterned paper. (Some-

what shaken, boards somewhat rubbed and bumped, some surface losses, lacking spines, a few ll. in I detached, II disbound.) [With:] *Volum. 1. Index exhibens nomina plantarum [a Morisonis Caspar aut Johannis Bauhinis indita] [utilatiora Germaniae]*. [Germany: early 18th century]. 2 vols, quarto (250 x 170mm), pp. I: 8; II: 8. Written in one hand in ink. (Lightly creased with small marginal losses.) Original grey paper wrappers, interleaved. (Extremities lightly rubbed with small losses.) [and:]

[ANON.] Medicinal Herbarium. [Germany: early 18th century.] Folio (335 x 200mm), ff. [2 (index, blank)], [2 (α-β)], [1], [6 (γ-θ)], 143, [11 (blank ll.)]. Paper watermarked, foliated in Greek letters, arabic and roman numerals in a contemporary hand, notes on front pastedown and final blank l. 395 dried specimens mounted on rectos and some versos with paste, threaded through slits cut into the ll., occasionally with additional manuscript labels, specimens captioned and annotated in manuscript in one hand, mainly in Latin with some German and occasional Greek, some early reinforcement of ll. and slits. One loosely inserted sheet with a medicinal recipe. (Ll. lightly creased with light marginal browning, some specimens with small losses or missing, some worming throughout.) Original vellum over pasteboard, boards with triple blind-ruled frame within triple blind-ruled frame, upper boards with further triple blind-rules across the two, early rebacking with pigskin. (Boards somewhat rubbed and bumped with some loss, marking on upper board, lacking fore-edge ties, spine heavily worn with partial losses.)

The 3 folio volumes and 2 quarto indices contained in three uniform brown cloth Solander boxes by Stanley Bray of Sangorski and Sutcliffe, London (c. 1970), spines lettered in gilt. (Extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, box for II marked.) *Provenance*: **Rev. Dr Edward Burton, Christ Church, Oxford** (1794-1836, ownership inscriptions on boards) – [?]Sir William Rose Smith (1852-1934, KCVO 1922; loosely inserted typed letter signed of 2 October from Gavin Bridson to Douglas and Elinor Nest Cleverdon (*vide infra*); loosely-inserted letter from A.B. Renall at the British Museum (Natural History) of 9 February 1907 apparently to Rose Smith) – [?]Anthony Beach (c. 1930-2014) of D.M. Beach Books, Salisbury (acquired from him in 1965 for £40 by:) – **(Thomas) Douglas James and (Elinor) Nest Cleverdon**, London (1903-1987 and 1920-2003; 3 loosely-inserted booklabels, manuscript and typewritten notes about the set, including one from Gavin Bridson (*vide supra*); autograph note on letterhead postcard by Nest Cleverdon recording her purchase of the volumes, the making of boxes by Bray, and the set's subsequent sale by her on

25 July 1988 to:) – **Stephen John Keynes OBE, FLS** (1927-2017; Keynes' notes loosely inserted).

£7,950

europe/americas



A set of three herbaria, the first two compiled by a botanist by the name of A. Rupert at the turn of the eighteenth century, the third an addition by an unnamed medical practitioner likely of the following generation. Rupert, the compiler of the original set of volumes, appears to have been resident in the central northern area of Germany, and he identifies the plants on the titles as having been gathered near Halle and Celle, with further references to collecting activities in Wolfenbüttel and Brunswick within the herbaria. Rupert gathered household and medicinal herbs, flowers, plants, grasses, wood plants, ferns, lichen, grains/crops, etc., and preserved them with records of their known Latin and, often, German names, apparently with access to botanical literature: botanists referred to include the Italian Pietro Andrea Mattioli, the Swiss botanists Jean and Caspar Bauhin, the Frenchman Charles de

L'Écluse, and the Scotsman Robert Morison. The specimens, among them an entire sunflower and water lily with leaf, are arranged with an aesthetic eye as well as to represent the dried plant in as natural a state as possible, with between one and six plants sharing a page, and the captions and labels arranged accordingly.

It seems likely that the three volumes have been together from an early point in their history, and that a physician or medical practitioner of the early eighteenth century inherited or acquired Rupert's two-volume herbal, and then continued it in a third volume, likely over the course of several years. This third volume was compiled with a specific focus on the plants' medicinal uses; it continues to identify the plants by their Latin and at times German names, but also often adds notes on their efficacy in treating different illness and their preparation, and a recipe for a potion against dropsy is loosely inserted.

LYON SEEKS TO DEDICATE A BOOK, TO ACKNOWLEDGE 'THE MANY
KINDNESSES WHICH PUBLICLY, AND PRIVATELY, YOU HAVE SHEWN'

36. LYON, George Francis. Autograph letter signed ('Geo. F. Lyon') to John Taylor ('My dear Sir'), 19 Beaumont Street, Devonshire Place, [London], 12 April 1827.

One page on a bifolium with integral address panel, quarto (226 x 185mm), watermarked 'Whatman 1826'. Folded for despatch, address and traces of seal on l. 2v. (Small holes caused by removal of seal, later repairs, tipped onto album l.) Very good condition overall. *Provenance*: late-19th/early-20th-century manuscript label with description of the letter – late-20th-century typed description of the letter.

£850

Lyon (1795-1832) had travelled to Mexico on 8 January 1826 as a commissioner of the Real del Monte and Bolaños Mining Companies established by John Taylor, and he returned a year later, suffering the loss of his papers and mineral specimens when his ship was wrecked at Holyhead on 14 January 1827. Further bad news awaited him: his wife – whom he had married on 5 September 1825 – had died some four months earlier in September 1826. In this letter written some eight weeks after his return to England, Lyon states that '[w]e have had so many official conversations relative to the Mexican mines, that I think it quite fair we should now enter a little, into less important matters', before asking permission to dedicate his forthcoming *Journal of a Residence and Tour in the Republic of Mexico in the Year 1826* (London, 1828) to

Taylor, since 'it will enable me publicly to assure you of my gratitude for the many kindnesses which publicly, and privately, you have shewn [...] Geo. F. Lyon'. Taylor evidently acceded to the author's request – Lyon's narrative of his 'personal adventures during a residence of eight months in various parts of that country' (I, p. [v]) was published the following year with a dedication to Taylor. Lyon returned to South America after his book was published, but ill-health caused him to sail from Buenos Aires for England on *Emulous*; however, he died at sea on 8 October 1832.

Autograph letters from Lyon are rare in commerce.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LATE-NINETEENTH-CENTURY ITALY BY
FRATELLI ALINARI, SOMMER, AND OTHER LEADING STUDIOS

37. ITALY – FRATELLI ALINARI, Georgio SOMMER, Carlo NAYA, Roberto RIVE, Pietro POPPI, et al. (photographers). A late-nineteenth-century album of photographs of Italy, titled 'Italia' on the upper board. [?Rome], [circa 1881-1892].



Oblong folio (250 x 350mm). 58 large (c. 200 x 255mm) and 8 small (c. 155 x 100mm) black-and-white photographic prints mounted on the 30 ll. of the album and the flyleaves, many with a caption and order number. (Occasional light browning and marking of mounts, some variable, mainly marginal fading of prints, short splits on a few guards, one loosely inserted caption torn in half.) Original late-19th-century Italian full vellum gilt by Olivieri, boards with gilt roll-tooled borders within red rules, enclosing red-ruled panels with gilt floral cornerpieces, upper board titled in gilt, spine gilt, woven silk endleaves, all edges red. (Light offsetting on free endleaves and flyleaves, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, boards a little marked and slightly rubbed, small chip on spine.) Very good condition overall. *Provenance*: early [?]Italian retailer's note of contents and price pencilled onto verso of front free endpaper – two loosely inserted slips with manuscript captions in English in an early hand.

£750

This handsomely-bound album contains a collection of late-nineteenth-century views of Naples, Florence, Venice, Pompeii, Rome, Pisa, and elsewhere, and photographs of museums and artworks including the Uffizi, the Galleria Pitti in Florence, and Michelangelo's Last Supper. They include photographs by six highly-regarded studios and photographers: Fratelli Alinari, Florence, which enjoyed the

patronage of the Italian royal family and was praised by John Ruskin (16 photographs from Alinari's 1873, 1876 and 1881 catalogues); Giorgio Sommer, celebrated photographer of the archaeological excavations at Pompeii (6 photographs); Carlo Naya of Venice, a winner of London, Groningen and Dublin medals for his work at the exhibitions of 1862 to 1872 (6 photographs); Roberto Rive of Naples (8 photographs); 'Fotografia dell'Emilia', the studio of Pietro Poppi (2 photographs); and the Amodio studio in Naples (1 photograph).



ETCHINGS OF LATE-NINETEENTH-CENTURY CHELSEA
SIGNED BY THE ARTIST, THE EDITION LIMITED TO 110 COPIES

europe/americas



38. BURGESS, Walter William (artist). *Bits of Old Chelsea. A Series of Forty-One Etchings ... with Letterpress Description by Lionel Johnson and Richard le Gallienne.* London: Ballantyne, Hanson & Co. for Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 1894.

Folio (446 x 310mm), pp. vii, [1 (blank)], 84. Title printed in red and black, mounted etched additional title printed on Japanese vellum. Etched frontispiece and 40 etchings printed by Frederick Goulding on Japanese vellum and signed in pencil by Burgess, all tipped onto blank ll. and retaining paper guards. (A few very faint marks, soft creases on the margins of a few plates, frontispiece creased.) Original maroon buckram, upper board lettered and decorated in gilt, spine lettered in gilt, publisher's monogram on lower board, uncut, a few ll. unopened. (Light offsetting on endpapers, extremities slightly rubbed and bumped, foot of spine slightly chipped.) A very fresh, clean copy in the original buckram. *Provenance:* **David Enders** (1922-2000, actor, restaurateur, and bibliophile).

£2,950

First edition, limited to 110 copies, of which 100 were for sale. This series of etchings was executed by the British engraver and painter Walter William Burgess RE (1856-1908) – who exhibited at the Royal Academy from 1874 to 1903 and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers in 1883 – and printed by the master-printer Goulding (1842-1909), who worked for James McNeill Whistler, Auguste Rodin, *et al.* The etchings depict historic and picturesque buildings, sites, and monuments in Chelsea, including Chelsea Reach, Swan Walk, the Royal Hospital, Old Battersea Bridge, Cheyne Walk, Lindsey House, the Old Church, the More Chapel, the More Monument, Petyt House, Carlyle's House, Queen's House, George Eliot's House, Turner's House, Leigh Hunt's House, Belle-Vue House, Whistler's House, Franklin's House, the Physic Garden, Glebe Place, and Lordship Place. The accompanying text was written by two young poets who were highly-regarded figures in the 'decadent' literary circles of the 1890s – Lionel Johnson (1867-1902) and Richard Le Gallienne (1866-1947) – and both, with W.B. Yeats, Oscar Wilde, *et al.*, early members of the Rhymers' Club and contributors to *The Yellow Book*.



UPPER COVER IMAGES ADAPTED FROM ITEMS 6 (Bligh), 12 (Zilken), 14 (Breydenbach)

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