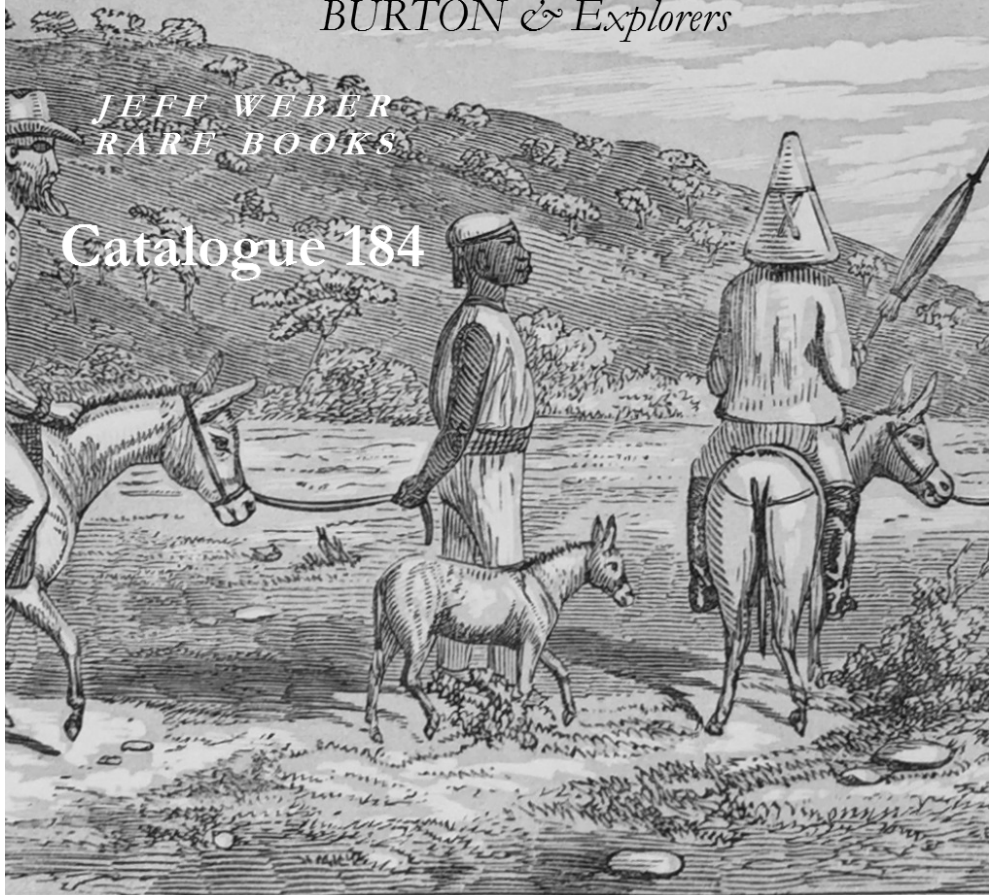


RICHARD FRANCIS
BURTON & Explorers

JEFF WEBER
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Catalogue 184



RICHARD FRANCIS BURTON & *Explorers* Catalogue 184

2016

THIS IS THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF CATALOGUES that are topically "Orientalia" inclusive of all Asia, with special emphasis on the Middle East, and in particular the history, literature, culture, exploration, history, art, achievement, and accounts of the peoples that are Persian, or today, Iranian. This catalogue contains a private collection of Burton, widely famous for his accounts of travel, his mastery of a myriad of languages, and his themes of Sufism, religion, myths, sexology, and anthropology, etc. Highlighted are such books as his *Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah*, or Doughty's *Arabia Deserta*, both excellent copies of the first editions in original cloth bindings.

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COVER: #24 BURTON. *THE LAKE REGIONS OF CENTRAL AFRICA*.



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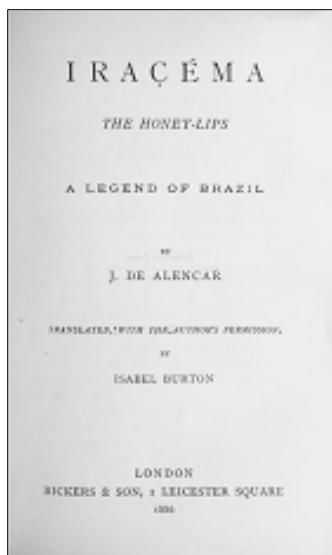
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1. **ALENCAR, Jose Martiniano de; Joao Manuel PEREIRA DA SILVA.** *Iracema, Or Honey-Lips & Manuel de Moraes The Convert. Translated from the Brazilian by Richard and Isabel Burton.* London: Bickers & Son, 1886. ¶ Two works in one. Sm. 8vo. vii, [1], 101, [1]; viii, 138 pp. Original full pebbled morocco on flexible-styled boards, floriated endleaves, with original upper printed wrapper bound in; mild rubbing. Near fine copy.

\$ 475

Jose de Alencar is Brazil's major novelist and its best exponent of Indianism and regionalism. Born in Ceara on May 1, 1829, Alencar completed his early schooling in Rio de Janeiro. In 1850, he graduated from law school in Sao Paulo and then went on to practice law in Rio while teaching business law at the Instituto Comercial. Alencar adored his people and his native land. Alencar's profound love for anything Brazilian inspired much of his work, including the descriptive embellishments found in his poem-like novels *Iracema* (1865) and *The Guarani* (1857). *Iracema*, the only work available in translation, is the love story of an Indian princess and a Portuguese officer. Its theme of two races uniting to form a new American people is also found in other works by Alencar.



☼ Penzer, p. 149.

2. **BASILE, Giambattista; BURTON, Sir Richard F.** (trans.). *Il Pentamerone; or, the tale of tales. Being a translation by the late Sir Richard Burton ... of Il Pentamerone, overo, Lo cunto de li cunte, trattenimento de li peccerille ...* London: Henry and Co., 1893. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xvi, 282; vi, (283)-562 pp. Original black gilt-stamped cloth; extremities a bit worn, joints frayed, offsetting to free-endleaves. Bookplate of John H. Rossall. Good. \$ 75
3. **BERCOVICI, Alfred.** *That Blackguard Burton!* Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1962. ¶ 8vo. 284 pp. Green cloth boards, dust-jacket; jacket rubbed, edge worn, else Very good. Novelized biographical account. \$ 7
4. **BRODIE, Fawn M.** *The Devil Drives; a life of Sir Richard Burton.* New York: W.W. Norton, 1967. ¶ 8vo. 390 pp. Plates, index. Rouge gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket rubbed. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR on half-title.

\$ 65

First edition. An often complemented biography which the reviewer, Caroline Oliver, for *The Journal of African History*, Volume 9 , Issue 04 , October 1968, called "brilliant"; superseded only by later scholarly work.

5. **BURTON, Isabel Lady; W.H. WILKINS.** *The Romance of Isabel Lady Burton; The Story of Her Life. Told in part by herself and in part by W.H. Wilkins.* New York: Dodd Mead, 1897. ¶ 8vo. xv, 374; vii, [3], 375-778 pp. 2 frontispieces, plates, index. Black cloth with four blue ribbed lines, gilt-stamping, incl. Burton's sig. on covers; joints reinforced with kozo, corners worn. Small address labels (2) and signature of John S. Mayfield, Syracuse University. Good. \$ 30

6. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *Sir Richard Burton's Travels in Arabia and Africa. Four lectures from a Huntington Library Manuscript. Edited by John Hayman.* San Marino: Huntington Library, 1990. ¶ 8vo. 109 pp. Illus. Green gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. SIGNED & DATED ON THE TITLE BY THE EDITOR. Fine.

\$ 40

First published edition of these lectures that were originally presented in Brazil while the author was serving as British consul. The lecture titles are: The Visitation at El Medinah; The Pilgrimage to Meccah; First Footsteps in Eastern Africa; A Mission to Gahome.

On ANTHROPOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS from the HOLY LAND. By RICHARD F. BURTON (late her Majesty's Consul at Damascus). With NOTES on the HUMAN REMAINS. By Dr. C. CARTER BLAKE, F.G.S.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—Before proceeding to the business of the evening, I may perhaps be allowed a few words of personal explanation, and briefly render to you all an account of my stewardship as your representative during the last two years in Syria and Palestine, the so-called Holy Land. Firstly, allow me to express my satisfaction at finding myself again standing in this room,

“Where, girt by friend or foe,
A man may speak the thing he will.”

But the two years have brought with them many a change. I miss an old familiar face and the cheery presence of the founder and president of the Anthropological Society, my energetic and indefatigable friend, the late Dr. James Hunt. The newspaper press throughout the world has borne such testimony to his efforts in the cause of anthropology, that nothing remains to add to his fame. Secondly, I must congratulate you upon what the *Court Journal*, when announcing a marriage *à la mode*, is apt to term the uniting of two ancient families—in other words, the amalgamation of two Societies, which always should have been one. This happy union has been successfully effected,

7. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.; Charles Carter BLAKE** (1840-c.1887). [Four papers by Burton]: [I] “Anthropological Collections from the Holy Land. By Richard F. Burton; With notes on the Human Remains.” By Dr. C. Carter Blake, pp. 300-345; Burton is mentioned in a paragraph on vol. 2 p. 9, relating to a paper given by Mr. George Harris on hereditary transmission of endowments ... [relates to Francis Galton]; [II] “Anthropological Collections from the Holy Land No. III. Notes on the Hamah Stones, with reduced transcripts,” pp.41-63; [III] “On Human Remains and Other Articles from Iceland,” pp. 342-4; [IV] “The Primordial Inhabitants of Minas Geraes, and the Occupations of the Present Inhabitants,” pp. 407-23. London: Trübner, 1872-3. ¶ Series: *The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, vols. 1+2. 2 vols. 8vo. [ii], 427, [1], clx; [iii], 455, [1], 24 pp. Plates (some folding). Contemporary half black calf, marbled boards, gilt spine titles; rubbed. Set placed within a 2-part

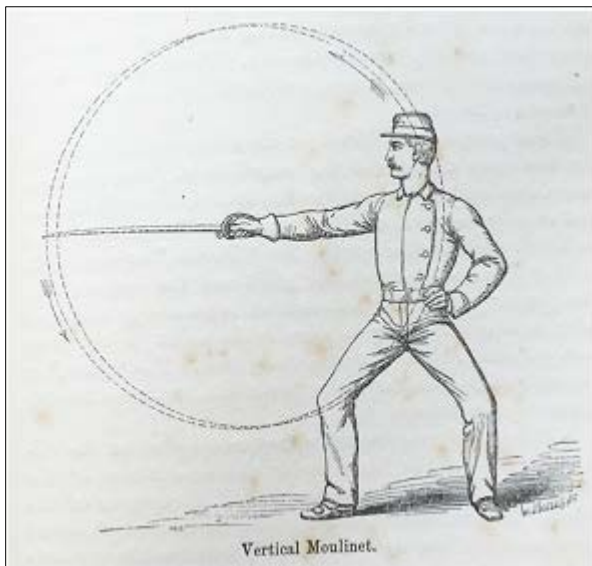
compartmentalized brown cloth felt-lined box with navy blue leather edging to the spine-side. Very good.

\$ 850

This contemporary half-calf two-volume collection of scientific papers on anthropology includes four papers written by Sir Richard F. Burton. Two papers relate to the Hamah [Hama] Stones of the Hittite period. "The stones were first spotted by J. L. Burckhardt in 1812 without paying much of an attention. In 1870 they were also noticed by American travellers J. A. Johnson ve S. Jessup, but locals believed the stones had mystical powers and would not tolerate anybody moving them. They were finally moved to the museum in Istanbul by Dr. W. Wright in 1872 with the help of the new governor of the area." – J. David Hawkins, *Corpus of Hieroglyphic Luvian Inscriptions*. 2000. Burton also contributed to the discussions following these two papers. "Burton's paper on the Hamah (or Hamath) Stones led to numerous discussions, letter and suggestions. *The Anth. Inst.* published various notes on the subject, particularly on the origin and analogy of the phallic nature of certain of the Hamath Characters." [Penzer, p.221] The third paper, "In the summer of 1872, [Burton] went to Iceland and forwarded thence for exhibition a collection of human remains and other articles, which were described by Mr. Carter Blake." – "Obituary" *The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, Volume 20, (1891), p. 297. The fourth paper, relating to native tribes in the Brazilian state Minas Geraes.

Charles Carter Blake was a Fellow of the Geographical Society, served as Librarian and Curator to the Anthropological Society of London. *The Anthropological Review*, Vol. 5, No. 18/19 (Jul. - Oct., 1867), pp. 369-376, reports his heading to Nicaragua to study both people and objects of interest to anthropology and report back to the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

☼ Casada 154 [incorrectly puts the pagination at pp. 300-63, whereas 345 pp. is correct], 155, 162; Penzer pp. 220-23.



8. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *A New System of Sword Exercise for Infantry*. London: Printed and Published by William Clowes and Sons, 1876. ¶ Sm. 8vo. 59, [1] pp. Half-title, figs. Later half black calf, red marbled paper covers boards, gilt spine title, new endleaves. Fine.

£ 3500

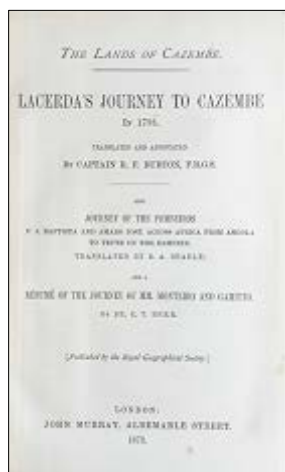
First edition. "A programme designed for infantry training with a number of exercises being described in detailed illustrations." – Casada.

☼ Casada 48; Penzer, p. 93: "Very rare."

9. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *Abeokuta and the Camaroons Mountains. An Exploration*. London: Tinsley Brothers, 1863. ¶ 2 volumes. xvi, 333, [1], [2]; v, 306, [2] pp. Vol. I: Original photographic mounted photo as frontispiece plate, 1 plate (facing p. 149); vol. II: frontispiece engraving, folding map of "The Camaroons Mountains", 2 plates (facing pp. 128, 136). Total plates: 4. Ads included at rear of both vols. Partly unopened. Original blind-embossed dark green cloth, neatly rebacked with matching cloth and with original back-strips mounted to restore the original binding as fine as possible, retains original endleaves; upper corner dented (v. I). Very good +.

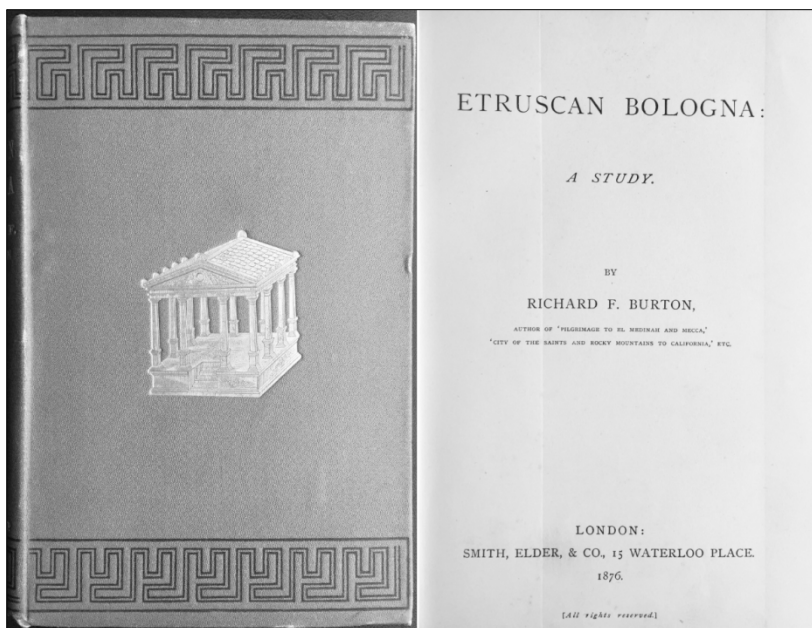
£ 1400

First edition. Burton wrote this two-volume work, first published in 1863, while working as the British consul in Fernando Po (modern-day Equatorial Guinea), West African coast. The area is known as "the white man's grave" [referring to the high mortality rate among white missionaries and colonists in Africa, due to the tropical climate, diseases, and sanitation]. Burton describes his journey to Abeokuta, the capital of the Egba tribe of the Yoruba nation (which was located in the south-west of present-day Nigeria). Burton gives detailed descriptions of the people he meets – including the king – and considers the relationship between the Egba and England in the context of British ambitions in West Africa. Burton tells of his expedition to the mountains on the Cameroon coast, where he climbed Mount Cameroon, an active volcano. Perhaps his most important contribution is his description of the native condition of Africans, their character, description, societal conditions, attitudes, etc. "... he abhorred West African Creole culture, regarding it as no more than an inauthentic, offensive, comic mimicry of its British counterpart. As ever, Burton's opinions of early abolitionist hopes and policies." – See: T.C. McCaskie, "Cultural Encounters: Britain and Africa," within: Andrew Porter, (ed.), *The Oxford History of the British Empire: Volume III: The ...* 1999, p.675. This narrative also includes extensive appendices, being lists of plants collected on his expeditions, notes about the wildlife living in the mountains, and meteorological observations about the climate and temperature of the region.



"The forest swarmed with 'tigers,' hyaenas, and other bugbears, the fevers were mortal in the lower regions, the cold would be intense, snow having just been seen in the upper heights, and the Krumen – the only servants in these regions – would certainly die or desert, perhaps do both." v. II, pp. 69-70.

☼ Casada 25; Penzer p. 70.



10. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *Etruscan Bologna: a study.* London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1876. ¶ Sm. 8vo. xii, 275, [1] pp. Folding pull-out frontispiece printed in sepia, wood block illus. throughout, index. Errata. Original gray/lavender black-stamped Etruscan decorative motif to upper and lower edges of front & back covers (Penzer calls this a first issue point) cloth with gilt Temple of Misanello on upper cover, gilt spine title, coated black endleaves. Bookplates of Flodden W. Heron, San Francisco; Mills College Library (withdrawn). Very good +.

\$ 300

FIRST EDITION. Between the years 1869 and 1871 the ancient Bolognese Certosa, or tombs, were discovered. Six years later Burton has written a study. Further he took an interest in the dialects used in this region. A great deal of the book describes archeological artefacts, ancient monuments and similar structures. He is clearly interested in the anthropological, geographical and societal groups found in the region. He gives attention to the Ketls, the Aryo-Palasci, Scandianavo-Teuton, and the Lithuano-Slavs. Section III is on craniology, from a study of skulls from the palaeolithic period. Section IV contains his interview with Professor Commendatore Luigi Calori (1807-1896), physician and Professor of human anatomy, taught at the University of Bologna for over 50 years. He was very interested in human anatomy, teratology, and comparative anatomy. Section V is Burton's study of Etruscan language. What follows is his text on the ancient inscriptions he collected and studied. Section VIII studies modern language in Bologna.

Provenance: Flodden W. Heron (1877-1952), born in Illinois, was former President of the Book Club of California (1945-46). He was interested in Robert Louis Stevenson and Lewis Carroll, the latter of which is represented by his collection at the University of Illinois. He wrote widely in support of books and bibliography.

☼ Casada 32; Penzer pp. 92-3.



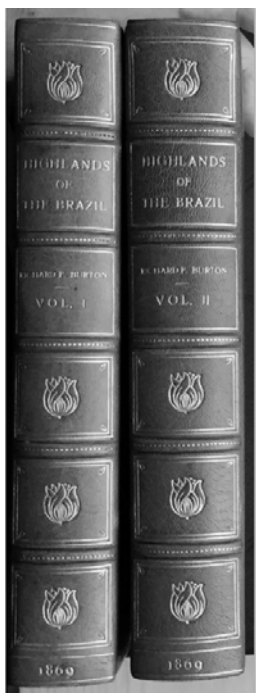
11. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *Exploration of The Highlands of the Brazil; with a Full Account of the Gold and Diamond Mines. Also, Canoeing Down 1500 Miles of the Great River São Francisco from Sabará to the Sea.* London: Tinsley Brothers, 1869. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xii, 443, [1]; viii, 478 pp. 2 frontispieces, half-titles, title-vignettes, folding map, index; lightly foxed throughout. Later half green crushed morocco, green cloth sides, gilt rules, raised bands, gilt compartments; spine faded. Very good.

\$ 1200

First edition, first issue, with the folding map and frontispieces. A remainder issue, without illustrations was also published.

Appointed in 1865 as Consul at Santos, the port São Paulo, Burton sailed to Rio de Janeiro. This work gives Burton's account of the gold and diamond mines, also his trip by raft and canoe down 1,500 miles of the great Rio São Francisco, via Tres Barras, the River Velhas, Penedo, and the Paulo Afonso Falls, from Sabará to the sea. He and Isabel stayed in Brazil for three years, though this was also a low point in his life and one during which the couple struggled financially, "his future seemed bleak." – Farwell.

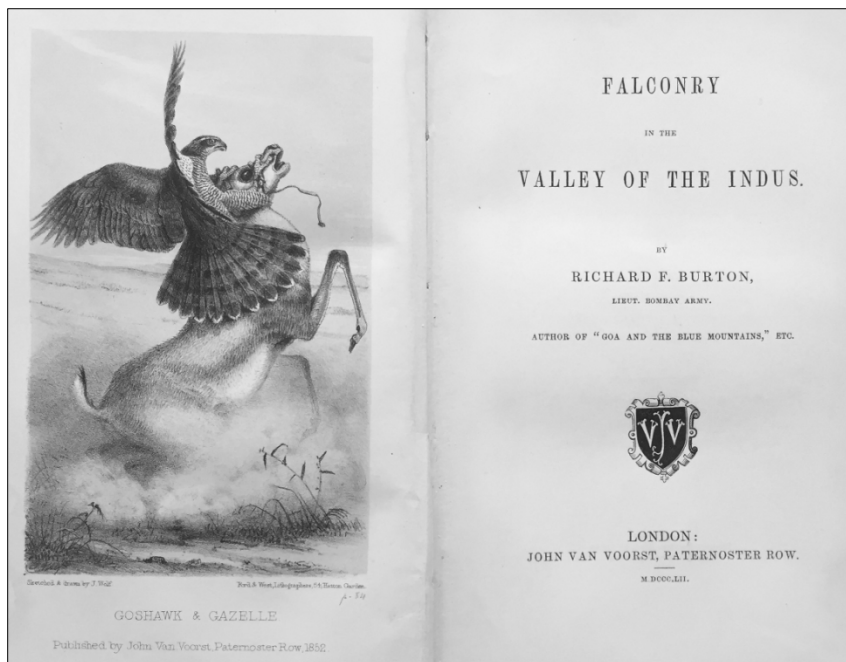
Farwell outlines Burton's accomplishments in Brazil, which he calls "multifarious": Burton wrote three books at this time; invented the carbine pistol; explored the São Paulo province; inspected the diamond and gold mines in Minas Gerais during an expedition; traversed the São Francisco River by raft (1,300 miles); visited Argentina and Paraguay; crossed the pampas and Andes in order to see Chile and Peru; took interest in a Brazilian lead mine (this got him into trouble "since paid consuls were not allowed to engage in trade," and discovered rubies. – Byron Farwell, *Burton, a biography*, (1963), p. 251.



Howgego adds details relating to this history: “A serious illness, contracted in April 1868 and diagnosed as ‘congestion of the liver combined with inflammation of the lung, where they join’, forced Burton’s temporary resignation from the consular service but, instead of returning to England, he set out to observe the killing-fields of the bitter and bloody Paraguayan War. Leaving São Paulo, he arrived at Montevideo on 6.8.68, crossed to Buenos Aires after ten days, then ascended the Paraná to Rosario. Three days later he continued upstream to Humaitá, in Paraguay, the scene of one of the great battles of the war. He then made his way slowly back to Buenos Aires, arriving on 20.9.68.” – Ray Howgego “Richard Francis Burton - English Explorer, Scholar, Soldier and Diplomat (1821-1890),” ILAB.org.

☼ Borba de Moraes I, 137; Casada 33; Penzer, *An Annotated Bibliography of Sir Richard Francis Burton*, pp. 78-80; Sabin 9498. See: Alfredo Cordiviola, *Richard Burton, a Traveller in Brazil, 1865-1868*, Lewiston, New York: EMP, 2000.

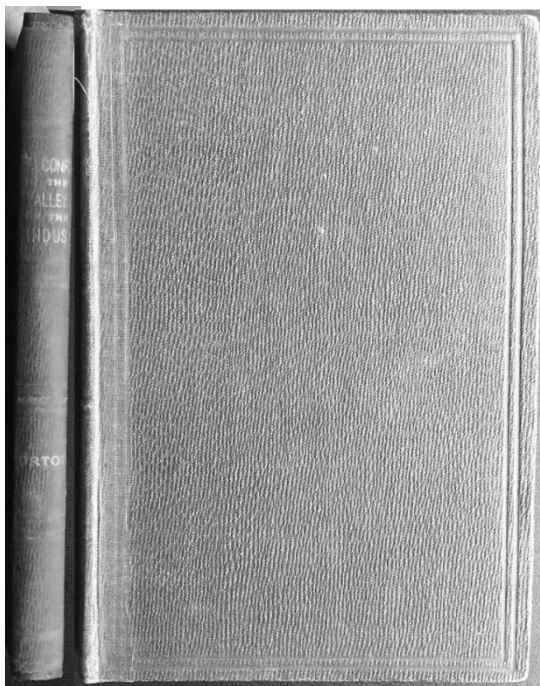
12 BURTON - *Falconry*



12. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *Falconry in the Valley of the Indus*. London: John van Voorst, 1852. ¶ 8vo. xii, 107, [ads.] 8 pp. 4 half-tone lithographic plates drawn by Joseph Wolf; frontispiece with minor spot stain. Original blind stamped brown cloth, gilt spine; neatly rebacked with original spine laid down. Very good. QUITE SCARCE.

\$ 3500

FIRST EDITION, printed in an edition of 500 copies, but attracted little notice amongst readers. "This book is today considered a classic, although it created little fanfare at the time of its appearance. Much in demand among collectors of Burtoniana, it is an intriguing excursion into a pastime which almost predictably appealed to a man of Burton's temperament. The work is set in the Sind during 1845 and 1846, when Burton enjoyed many happy hours hunting with the region's accomplished falconers." – Casada.



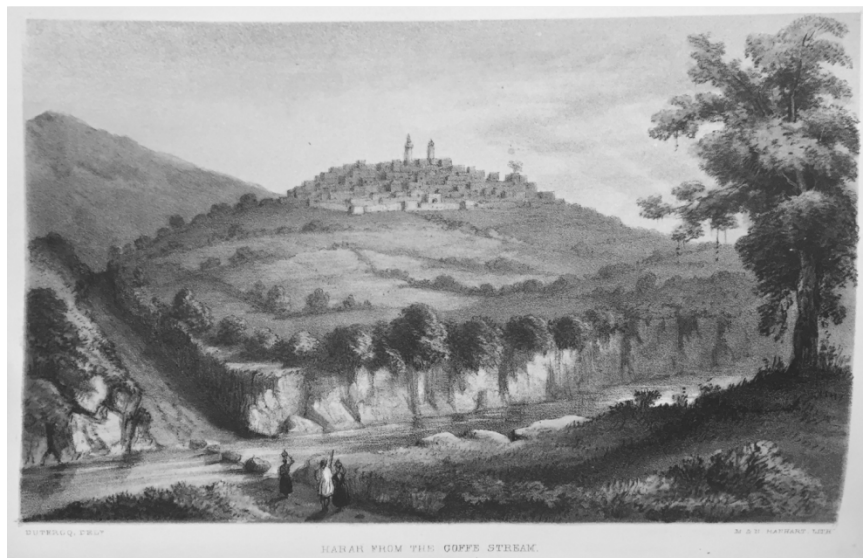
"In 1852 Burton brought out *Falconry in the Valley of the Indus*. This sport (he called it an art) had interested him since, as a boy, he had starved a hawk to death trying to train it. He had studied the literature on the subject while at Oxford and he had practiced falconry in Sind. But more than falconry was included in the thin ... volume. Burton added a brief autobiography and an interesting postscript, in which he deplored the low taste of the British reader (his first three books had not sold) and he told how he had been cautioned ... against 'extreme opinions' and condemned for his 'disregard of those well-established rules of moderation which no one can transgress with impunity': advice he never took..." After 25 years on the market the publisher inventory of this book still have 257 copies unsold. "Curiously enough, the book was never remaindered and nearly sixty years after its publication ... it could still be procured from the successors of the publisher." – Farwell, pp. 54-55.

This is the author's fourth book. Brodie states: "[this is] a short hunting book, with ethnological overtones, valuable today especially for the autobiographical material in the appendix." – Brodie, p. 73.

The illustrations by Wolf are particularly fine and depict the thrill of the hunt magnificently. The often admired frontispiece portrays a goshawk dramatically taking down a gazelle. Only 500 copies of the first edition were published, and it is rarely seen for sale, especially a nice copy in the original cloth.



☼ Casada, *Sir Richard F. Burton, A Bibliographical Study*, no. 34; Penzer, *An Annotated Bibliography of Sir Richard Francis Burton*, p. 41. See: Fawn M. Brodie, *The Devil Drives*, (1967); Byron Farwell, *Burton; a biography of Sir Richard Francis Burton*, (1988).

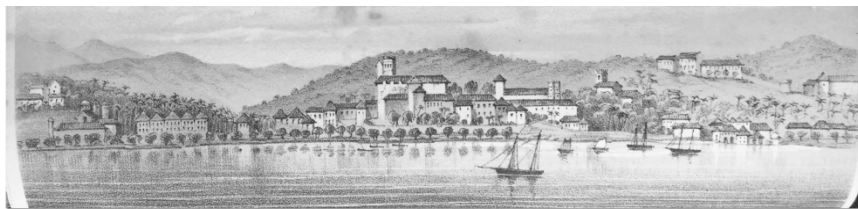


13. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *First Footsteps in East Africa; or, an exploration of Harar*. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1856. ¶ 8vo. xl, 590, [595]-648 pp. 2 engraved maps, 4 chromolithographed plates, 7 figs., index. Early navy blue gilt-stamped calf, brownish/red spine label, all edges marbled. Bookseller's labels: R.J. Bush, 32 Charing Cross; Jake Zeitlin, Los Angeles [ca. 1932]. Inscribed: "Arthur Vickris Pryor with the best wishes of his friend Edmond L. Hanbury, on his leaving Eton, Election 1864."

\$ 2000

FIRST EDITION. The appendix skips section IV as usual, which due to its discussion of female circumcision, and thus omitted during the print run. Pryor and Hanbury owned a brewery in England: Provenance: Arthur Vickris Pryor with the best wishes of his friend Edmond L. Hanbury, on his leaving Eton, Election 1864. Arthur Vickris Pryor, JP, DL, Leics (1846-1927), 1s. Arthur, of Wandsworth, Surrey, arm. CHRIST CHURCH, matric. 18 May, 1864, aged 17; B.A. 1867, a partner in Truman and Hanbury's brewery. See Eton School Lists. From Foster, Joseph. *Alumni Oxonienses: The Members of the University of Oxford, 1715-1886* and *Alumni Oxonienses: The Members of the University of Oxford, 1500-1714*. Oxford: Parker and Co., 1888-1892 (ancestry.com). Robert Pryor and his brother Thomas Marlborough Pryor were members of a family which ran a brewery and malting operation in Baldock, in Hertfordshire. "On July 10 1866 the Brick Lane brewery was visited by the 25-year-old Prince of Wales, who was met by a delegation of three Hanburys, three Buxtons, one Pryor, the brewery manager, Alexander Fraser, and Henry Villebois, who still owned a substantial slice of the business, as the great-great grandson of Sir Benjamin Truman." – "When Brick Lane was home to the biggest brewery in the world," by Martyn Cornell, 2013.

☼ Penzer pp. 60-63.



14. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *Goa, and the Blue Mountains; or, Six Months of Sick Leave.* London: Richard Bentley, 1851. ¶ Sm. 8vo. viii, 368 pp. Half-title, frontispiece color-tinted lithograph, folding map of Goa, India, 3 lithographic plates (pp. 60, 265, 339); map tear mended on verso. Original brown blind-stamped publisher's cloth, gilt spine titles; read endleaf with corner clipped (removing ownership signature), soiling to covers, corners showing. Very good.

\$ 2000

FIRST EDITION OF THE AUTHOR'S FIRST BOOK. Penzer describes a first issue (same as this copy, "light fawn cloth" etc., second issue (light blue cloth - he calls a remainder issue, with the frontispiece now taking position as pl. facing p. 60), and a school prize binding (red cloth).

☼ Casada 37; Penzer pp. 37-9: "rare".

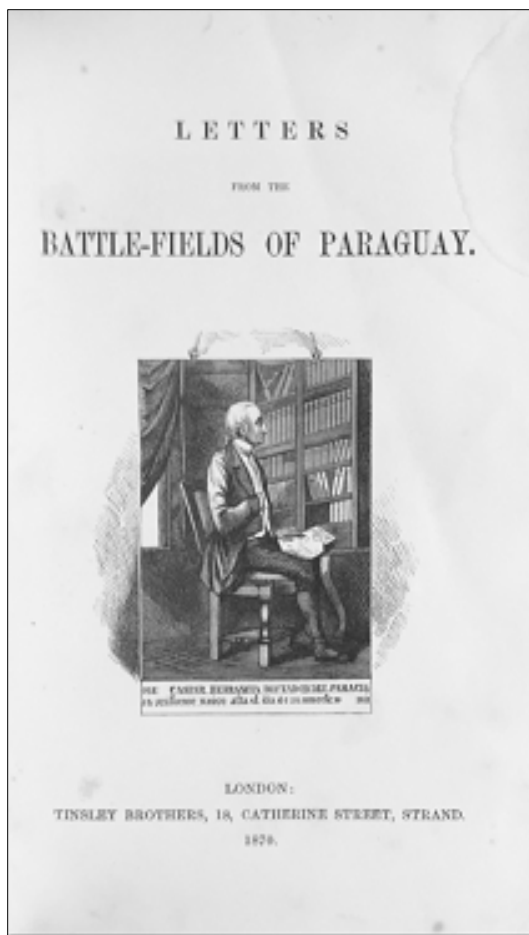


15. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *Letters from the Battle-Fields of Paraguay.* London: Tinsley Brothers, 1870. ¶ 8vo. [ii], xix, [1], 491, [1] pp. Frontis., half-title with vignette, folding map of Paraguay, index. Modern half red crushed morocco, red cloth sides, bound by Brian Frost & Co., Bath. Fine.

\$ 900

FIRST EDITION. This is considered one of the primary source books for the history of The Paraguayan War, "one of the most bitterly contested struggles in the annals of

South American warfare.” Over a million people of that population died, attributed to disputes about boundary lines. – Farwell p. 259. This was one of the three books Burton wrote while in Brazil.



Due to ill health Burton took a respite from Brazil and resigned temporarily from his consular service appointment in Brazil. It was at this juncture that Burton was asked by the British to look into the situation in Paraguay which was in the midst of a devastating war with its neighbors. Burton was to report back, playing the role of both a spy and diplomat. The Paraguayan War, also known as the War of the Triple Alliance was fought between Paraguay and the Triple Alliance of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay during the years 1864 to 1870. Burton wrote: “My sympathies are with the Brazil, as far at least, as her 'mission' is literally, to unlock the great Southern Mississippi (sic), to keep open and develop the magnificent water system of the Paraguay-Parana-Plate, and to sweep away from the shores of its main arteries, the 'guardias and piquetes', the batteries and ridiculous little stockades which served to keep its waters comparatively desert, and to convert a highway belonging to the world into a mere monopoly of Paraguay.” – Burton, p. x.

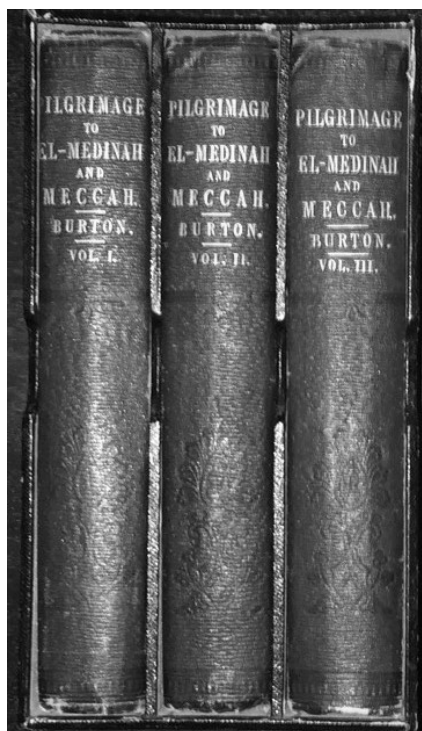
Burton's account is largely based on interviews he had with Triple Alliance generals and admirals, as well as visits to battle sites, though not experiencing any actual combat. He also wrote of his visit to Argentina, including Buenos Aires. The desperation of the locals might have been evidenced by Burton's stating that Paraguayans “invariably cheated or robbed me.” Desperate times! – Farwell, pp. 264-5.

☼ Casada 45; Penzer pp. 84-85: “This is a rare book”; Spink 45. See: Byron Farwell, *Burton*, (1988), p. 259.

16. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah & Meccah.* New York: Dover, 1964. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. Printed wrappers. Very good.

\$ 15

Facsimile of the Memorial Edition of 1893. Complete.



PERSONAL NARRATIVE
OF A
PILGRIMAGE TO EL-MEDINAH
AND MECCAH.

BY RICHARD F. BURTON,
CAPTAIN, BOMBAY ARMY.

"Our copies of Meccah must be drawn from the duplicate; no one traveller is permitted to enter the city, our travellers are often" — London, 1855.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.—EL-MISR.

LONDON:
LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,
1855.

The Author requests to reserve the right of illustration in illustration of this work.

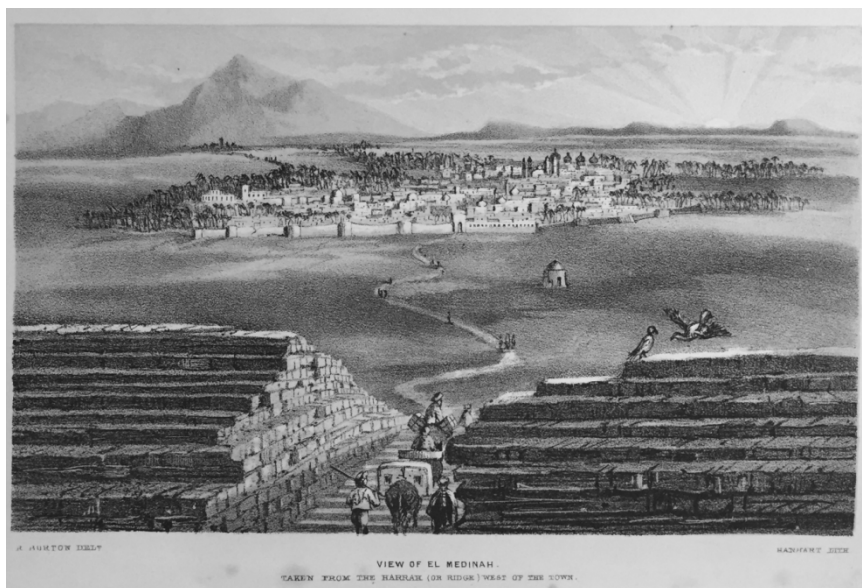
"... PERHAPS HIS GREATEST TRAVEL BOOK."—Lovell

17. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to el-Medinah and Meccah.* London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1855-56. ¶ 3 volumes. 8vo. xiv, [2], 388, ads. 24; [2], iv, 426; x, [ii], 448 pp. 3 folding maps, 13 lithograph plates (9 tinted, 5 chromolithographs), plus 1 wood-engraved plate, vol. I with errata, vol. III with half-title, index; lightly foxed. Original deep blue cloth black-stamped with an ornamental motif surround, gilt spine titles, binder's ticket at rear of Edmonds & Remnants, London (2), orange endleaves printed with ads on pastedowns "WORKS by Contributors to the EDINBURGH REVIEW"; "THE TRAVELLER'S LIBRARY"; "BOOKS ON NATURAL HISTORY, BOTANY, &c."; "HISTORICAL WORKS"; "WORKS ON THE Arts, Manufactures, and Architecture." Extremities rubbed. Set placed within a 3-part compartmentalized blue cloth felt-lined box with navy blue leather edging to the spine-side. Very good.

\$ 8500

FIRST EDITION IN THE ORIGINAL PUBLISHER'S CLOTH OF ONE OF THE GREATEST OF ALL TRAVEL ACCOUNTS, as stated by Burton's bibliographer, Norman Penzer: "Burton's *Pilgrimage*, and Doughty's *Arabia Deserta*, are two of the greatest works of travel ever published." — Penzer, p. 49.

"In 1853 Burton travelled in disguise as an Indian Moslem on a pilgrimage to Islam's two most sacred shrines, Mecca and Medina. The publication of his account of the journey brought him fame as an adventurer and also as a man of considerable knowledge about Arabs, their customs and way of life. ... this is by far his best work." — Ghani, p. 62.



Burton studied Oriental customs and manners extensively in preparation for what became his penultimate achievement, his records of travel through the Arabian desert. He gained the lukewarm sponsorship of the Royal Geographical Society to fund the expedition, but not as much as he needed. Lovell states that the RGS did not want to put any of its officers “in certain danger” but it was Burton’s position of the Anglo-India misrule and certain remarks he penned relating to the situation, including a prediction of native insurrection, this was really why the RGS would not support Burton fully. What seems quite remarkable today is Burton’s going to Arabia in character, in disguise, and – knowing the danger he put himself in – managed to pull the whole charade off. It was thus, by pretending to be a native, that Burton was able to write his narrative with such detail and insight to local customs, people, etc. – Lovell, pp. 116-7.

☼ Abbey, *Travel*, 368; Casada 53; Ghani 62 (later ed.); Penzer pp. 44-50. See: Cyrus Ghani, *Iran and the West; a critical bibliography*, (1987), p. 62; Mary S. Lovell, *A Rage to Live*, p. 116-7.

18. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *Selected Papers on Anthropology, Travel & Exploration. Now edited with an Introduction and Occasional Notes by N.M. Penzer.* London: A.M. Philpot Ltd., 1924. ¶ 8vo. 240 pp. Half-title, index; foxed. Original full tan gilt-stamped bevelled buckram, t.e.g.

\$ 700

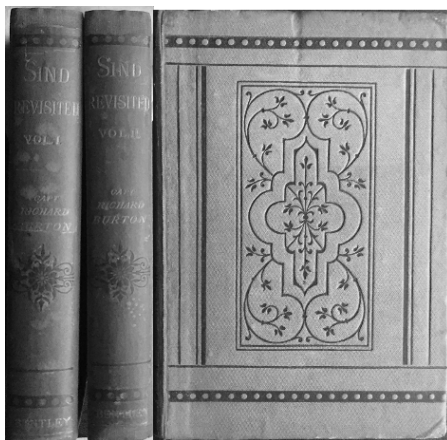
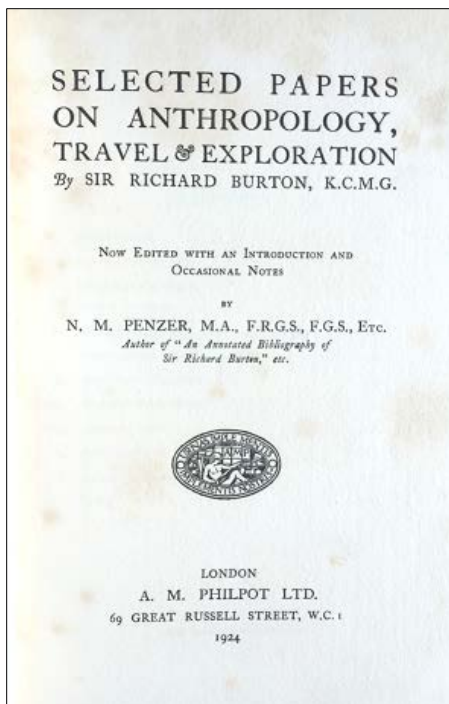
LIMITED EDITION of 100 copies printed on handmade paper, each hand-numbered (#63). This work supplements Norman Penzer’s broadly reaching bibliography of the works of Sir Richard Francis Burton. Many readers found that the bibliography referenced items so rare that they were unable to obtain copies. Penzer, recognizing this need, selected these papers both for their rarity and for their being representative of Burton’s character. Thereby Penzer interjects comments relative to each of these ‘chapters’ – adding to his bibliographic narrative. Contents: Early Days in Sind; Guide-

Book to Mecca; A Trip to Harar; Notes on Scalping; A Day Amongst the Fans; Notes on the Dahoman; Chapters from Travels; Notes on Rome; Spiritualism in Eastern Lands; and his study of Italian Egyptologist Giovanni Battista Belzoni.

19. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *Sind Revisited: With notices of the Anglo-Indian Army; Railroads; Past, Present, and Future.* London: Richard Bentley and Son, 1877. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xii, 343; iv, 331, [1] pp. Half-title (vol. I as called for). Dedication page to the memory of General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers. Original mauve cloth stamped with black decorative pattern, gilt-stamped spines; neatly rebacked to match original, preserving original spines. Bookplates of George Merryweather. Very good.

£ 1750

FIRST EDITION. This is essentially an annotated reprint of Burton's 1851 book, *Scinde, or the Unhappy Valley*. For this edition he made a return pilgrimage back to the Karachi area on the coast of present day Pakistan.



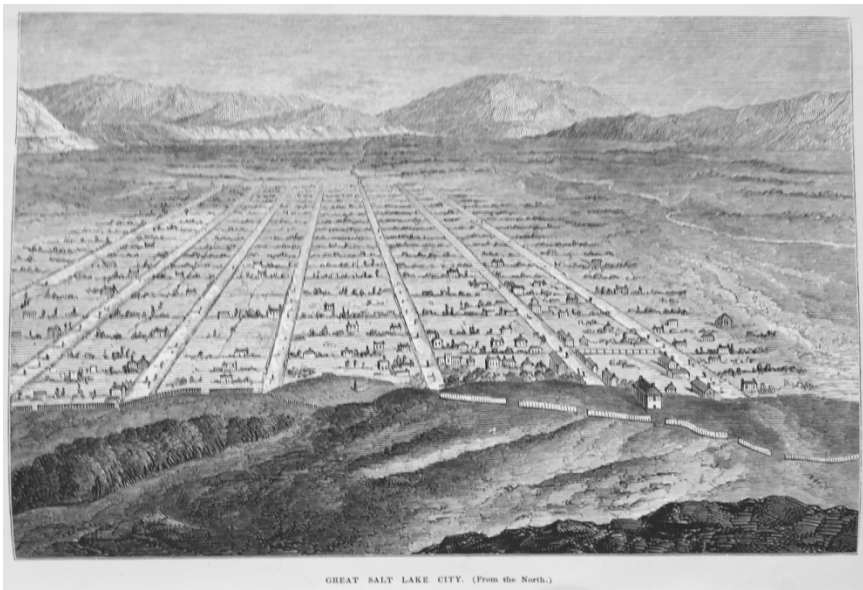
As with the first printing, this edition also includes the tale of the Persian girl (vol. I, pp. 119-123). The tale would be seemingly insignificant save for Georgiana Stisted tells that the romance was true. Lovell seems to be correct in interpreting a poem written by Burton, previously unpublished, telling of the beauty and tragedy befalling this Persian princess. Lovell's position is that the story is fiction and the poem seems to support that theory it is not autobiographical because Burton never visited Persia "or other places mentioned in the poem", nor was he old when he wrote the piece.

Seemingly he was interested in the process of story-telling and adding elements that imitated a Persian classic tale, using their own traditions, ideals and consequences. See: Lovell, pp. 59-64.

Farwell reports "... there is an interesting footnote in *Sind Revisited* relating to Charles Darwin. Darwin's *Descent of Man* had been published in 1871 and in the great controversy provoked by Darwin Burton was one of his defenders. Burton's footnote

says that ‘almost the only point on which I dare to differ with the learned Dr. Darwin’s theory of development’ is the question of female beauty among the races of man; Burton maintained that only white women are beautiful and appear so to all races.” An unfortunate remark by Burton that is clearly false! Farwell continues with a more amusing tale of a conversation with an archbishop with whom he discussed Darwin’s theories. Writes Farwell, “Spotting some monkeys scampering about, the archbishop said, ‘Well Captain Burton, there are some of your ancestors.’ Burton [retorted], ‘Well, my lord, I at least have made some progress. But what about your lordship, who is descended from the angels?’” – Farwell, pp. 323-4.

☀ Casada 61; Penzer p. 94-95 note: Penzer erroneously records the title as “Scind” rather than the correct “Sind”. See: Farwell, *Burton*, (1988), pp. 323-4.



20. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *The City of the Saints and Across the Rocky Mountains to California*. London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts, 1861. ¶ 8vo. x, [2], 707 pp. Frontispiece city view of SLC, folding 3-part map of the Route from the Missouri River to the Pacific; North America; Salt Lake City, 8 plates (1 folding), 9 figs, index. Later half navy blue crushed morocco, marbled boards, t.e.g., raised bands, gilt compartments and spine title, bound for H. Sotheran, London. Armorial bookplate of Sir George Stephen, Bart. Near fine.

\$ 800

First edition. Fawn Brodie, noted for her edition of this title, says *The City of the Saints*, whose tone most certainly reflect the journal entries, is one of his most cheerful books. This journey was the speediest of all Burton’s explorations; he spent three weeks on the coach to Salt Lake City, arriving on August 28, 1860; he spent another three weeks among the Mormons and then was off to California. He left San Francisco by steamer for Mexico and Panama on November 15, 1860. Yet in a hundred days in the west he amassed enough material to full 700 pages ... he was curious about the polygamous empire ruled over by Brigham Young.” She describes Burton’s work as “sagacious and

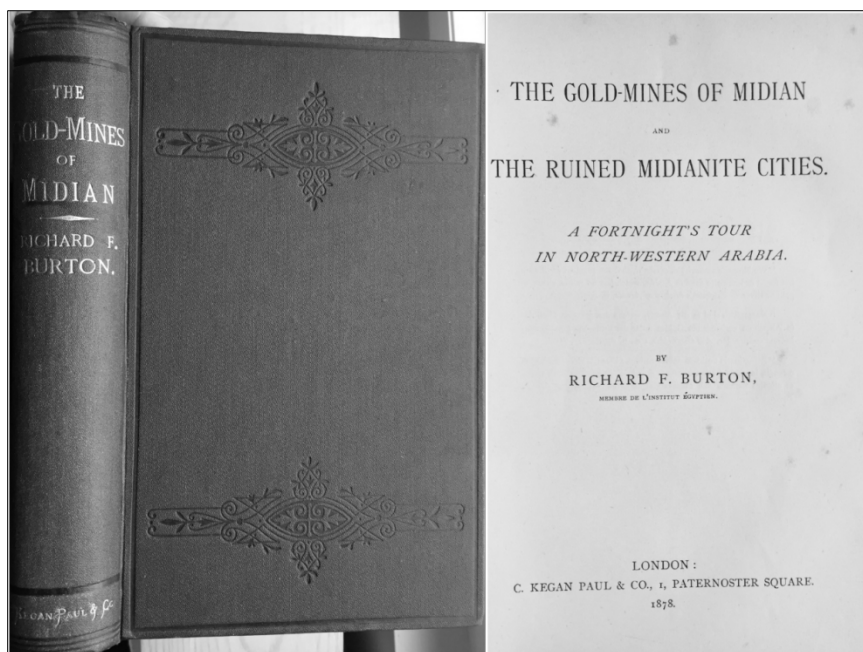
thorough.” She also points out that Burton was very interested in the American Indian ethnology, sign language, and wrote a paper on the art of scalping.

Farwell also gives the book high praise, “Burton’s excellent account of Mormon life was, and is, one of the best unbiased accounts of the religion. Being himself a man of all religions and of none, Burton was able to view polygamy with an Olympian detachment.” – Brodie, p. 189.

Provenance: Sir George Stephen, Bart, (1829-1921), born in Scotland, financier, was President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and known at his time as being the richest man in Canada. Note: a large portion of Stephen’s Burton collection is now at McGill University. It is interesting to find that Sir George Stephen wrote a paper, “The Negro Trade,” [unknown publisher, date] that Burton himself cites in *A Mission to Gelele, King of Dahome*, (1864), p.138. Burton didn’t like the tone of the paper, calling it “offensive.”

☀ Casada 28; Penzer p. 68. See: Brodie, *The Devil Drives*, p. 189; Farwell, Burton, (1988), p. 189.

21. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *The City of the Saints and Across the Rocky Mountains to California. Edited, with an introduction and notes, by Fawn M. Brodie.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1963. ¶ 8vo. xlv, 654, xxii pp. Illus., index. Blue red and gilt-stamped cloth, printed dust-jacket. Fine. First edition as edited by Brodie. \$ 35
22. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *The City of the Saints and Across the Rocky Mountains to California. Edited, with an introduction and notes, by Fawn M. Brodie.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1963. ¶ 8vo. xlv, 654, xxii pp. Illus., index. Blue red and gilt-stamped cloth. Fine. \$ 13

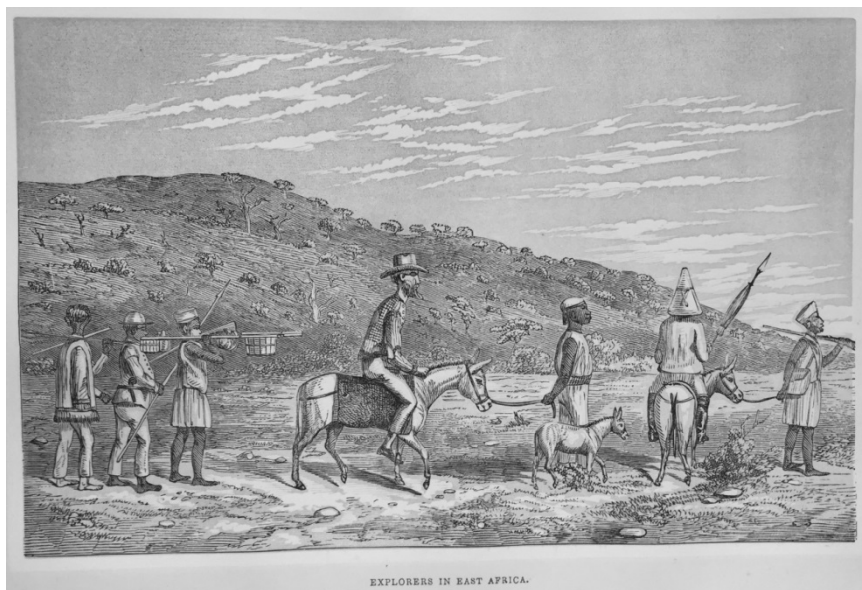


23. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *The Gold-Mines of Midian and the Ruined Midianite Cities. A fortnight's tour in north-western Arabia.* London: C. Kegan Paul & Co., 1878. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 395, [5] pp. Half-title, large folding map of North-western Arabia, numerous figures, index; occasional foxing. Original carmen red black-stamped cloth, black borders, two matching ornamental devices placed as bars across the upper (in black ink) & lower (in blind) covers. A remarkably well-preserved copy, clean and fresh.

\$ 1250

FIRST EDITION. There are at least two different states of the binding; each is designed differently, but both use the same cloth and black stamping with gold. The binding "A" As the present copy, being carmen-red, stamped in black in the pattern named, gilt spine and "Kegan Paul & Co" at the book of the spine, covers straight-edged, not bevelled. Binding variant "B" [no known priority], covers bevelled, a wide black board that includes corner pieces, the 2 decorative/ornamental devised for binding "A" are not present, but it features the title of the book stamped on the upper cover.

☼ Penzer pp. 95, 96.



Choice Copy in Original First Issue Cloth

24. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *The Lake Regions of Central Africa. A picture of exploration.* London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts, 1860. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xvi, 412; vi, [2], 468, ads. [2], 2 pp. 12 chromoxylographs, 22 woodcuts, 1 tinted folding map (facing p. ix), index. Beautifully preserved copy in the original dull violet/mauve blind-stamped publisher's cloth, gilt spine title; careful repairs to spine heads. Bookbinder's label (rear pastedown) of Bone & Son, London. Binding matches Penzer "first issue" (p.65). Fine.

\$ 6,000

FIRST EDITION, first impression, in the favoured publisher's first issue cloth (second issue cloth is red). Casada states that the remainder issue cloth is far more common.

Penzer states “This issue was rather a failure, very few copies being sold. Hence it is very rare, and fetches a large price whenever it turns up, which is very seldom.”

Sir Richard Burton was the first European to venture to central Africa in search of the source of the Mountains of the Moon and the source of the Nile. Having returned from the Crimean War (1855/6) Burton’s next venture was to explore Africa. Burton’s adventure is chronicled in *The Lake Regions of Central Africa* (1860) and starts in 1855, when Burton and John Hanning Speke traveled from Zanzibar to Lake Tanganyika. They were the first Europeans to see the lake. Too sick to travel further, Burton stayed behind as Speke pressed on to find another lake, which he named Lake Victoria and which is fact the true source of the Nile, though other tributaries join it to make the Nile.

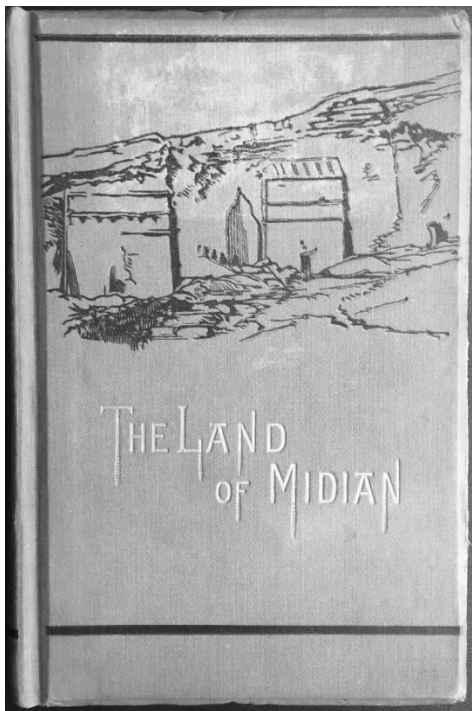
The Royal Geographical Society approved the project to find the limits of “Sea of Ujiji,” granting £1000 and the East India Company gave Burton two years’ leave on full pay. Speke and Burton started in Zanzibar, explored the coastal regions near Mombassa, returning to Zanzibar. They reached Ujiji [the western edge of modern day Tanzania], where they first reached the shore of Lake Tanganyika in 1858. “Then, in 1857, from Bagamoyo on the Indian Ocean, Burton, Speke, and African guides and porters followed the traditional route to Tabora, where they arrived 10 months later. Burton had begun to suffer intermittent bouts of fever, but he proceeded westward to the trading town of Ujiji, where, early in 1858, he became the first European in modern times to view Lake Tanganyika; what Burton saw was but one of the three components, Lakes Victoria and Nyasa being the others, of the Sea of Ujiji. This was the conclusion of Burton’s greatest African performance, appropriately expressed in the lavishly written, intellectually expansive pages of *The Lake Regions of Central Africa* (2 vols., 1860). There are copious notes on the peoples with whom Burton had become acquainted, on the Arab and Indian traders of the interior, on the topography of what was to become Tanganyika, on its flora and fauna, and on a vast miscellany which Burton—a true encyclopedist—had recorded.” – Encyclopedia.com.

“[Burton] was dismayed to find that Speke had lectured before the Royal Geographical Society, had proposed another expedition to Africa, and was claiming by far the greater share of credit for his and Burton’s accomplishments. Speke became the hero of the moment and continued to extol his own achievements in speech and print; Burton, though usually an avid controversialist, made no public attack against Speke for several months. Not until early 1860 did he set forth his position with the publication of *The Lake Regions of Central Africa*” – ODNB.

“In this two-volume work, published in 1860, Burton discusses geographical and ethnological matters, while also giving space to the ‘picturesque points of view which the subject offers’ in recounting his journey to Zanzibar and around the lakes in present-day Tanzania. In Volume 1 Burton begins his expedition on the island of Zanzibar before moving inland to explore the Kingani and Mgeta Rivers. He crosses the Usagara mountains and ends the volume in Unyamwezi, ‘the far-famed land over the moon’. Volume 2 sees Burton arrive at Lake Tanganyika, and much of this volume is dedicated to his exploration of this freshwater lake and investigation of the way of life of the inhabitants of its shores. He also includes an appendix of commerce in the region.” – Cambridge University Press.

☼ Abbey Travel 275; Casada 42; Howgego, IV B96; Penzer p. 65.

25. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *The Land of Midian (revisited)*. London: C. Kegan Paul & Co., 1879. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xxviii, 338; vii, [1], 319, [1], ads. 31, [1] pp. 2 chromolithographic frontispieces by Thomas Keel, vol. I: 2 chromolithographic plates (pp. 50, 176), 4 hieroglyphic plates, 2 pls. (facing pp. 71, 320); vol. II: 2 chromolithographic plates (pp. 158, 174), 4 pls. (facing pp. 156, 222), large folding map of Midian (corner torn), index. Plate total: 16 pls. (6 chromo-lithographs, 10 black & white), 1 map. Original pictorial black-stamped orange/brown cloth, beveled edges, with gilt title stamping on spines and covers, neatly rebacked, preserving original spine and endleaves, all to match; rubbed. Restoration by Bruce Levy. Bookplates of George Merryweather. Very good +.

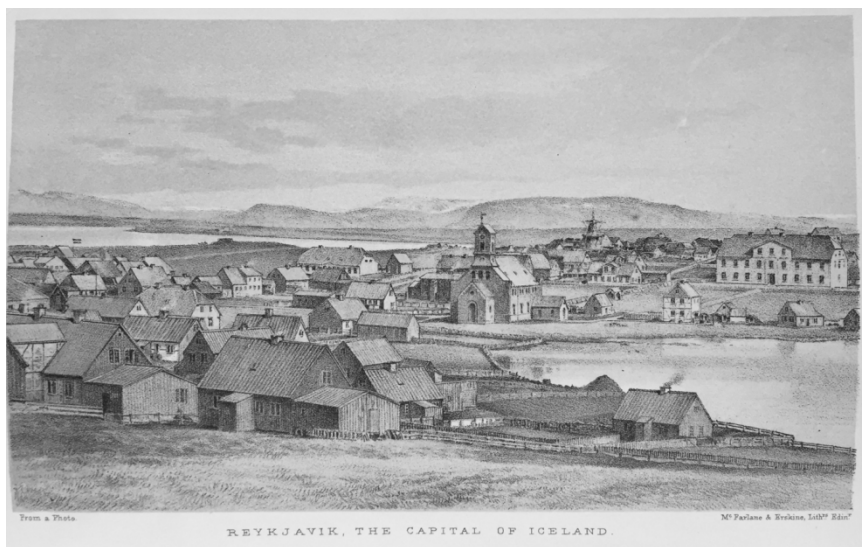


\$ 1200

FIRST EDITION. Midian is a region roughly associated with northwestern Arabia, including part of Egypt, Sinai and the land neighboring the northern reaches of the Red Sea. Burton traversed Midian through a 600 miles journey, visiting ancient cities, seeking gold, finding evidence of crude oil, and studying the possibilities of mining, especially of gold mining. What they did find was copper, tin, lead, zinc, sulphur, chloritic slate, tourmalines, and turquoise. In addition "he spent much time examining ruins and ancient inscriptions, inquiring into local tribal customs, collecting botanical specimens, pickling reptiles and making collections of local insects and 'other creeping things'." – Farwell, p. 330.

"All his life Burton had looked for gold: as a young student interested in alchemy, on convalescent leave in the Neilgiri Hill of India, in California and in Brazil. Gold never lost its fascination for him. Its allure increased as he grew older and this interest absorbed more and more of his time and energy." – Farwell, p. 327.

✧ Casada 44; Penzer, *An Annotated Bibliography of Sir Richard Francis Burton*, pp. 96-7. See: Byron Farwell, *Burton*, (1988), pp. 327, 330.



26. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *Ultima Thule; or, A Summer in Iceland. With historical introduction, maps, and illustrations.* London: William P. Nimmo, 1875. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xix, [1], 380; vi, [2], 408 pp. Half-titles, 2 color-tinted lithographic frontispieces (from photographs, with facing tissue guards), 2 folding color maps of Iceland and 32 illus., (incl. 2 color tinted-lithographs, each from a photograph: vol. I: 283, 298; vol. II: 1 tinted-lithograph from a photograph (p. 88), 1 folding "inventory" (p. 70), folding map "My-vatn & Vatnajökull District" (p. 314), index. Early full deep blue calf, double gilt rules, elaborate gilt stamped gilt, dual gilt-stamped spine leather labels, all edges marbled; vol. I upper joint mended preserving original spine, labels chipped, spine faded, corners worn. Very good.

\$ 1100

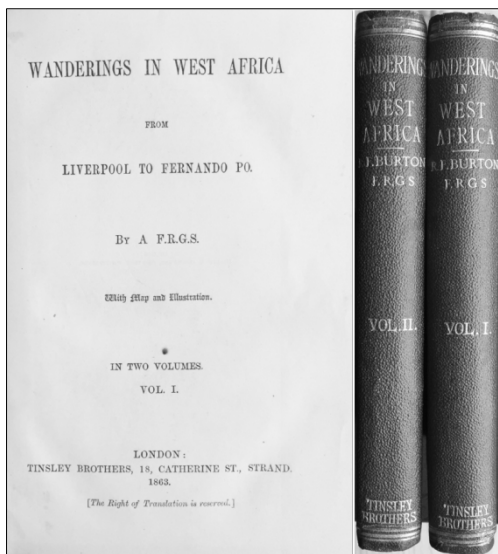
First edition. Burton petitioned to go to Iceland in search of mining prospects for a British agent who funded him expenses and £2,000. Iceland does have sulfur but it was difficult to extract. This work is drier than his usual writings, and he is notably unkind to the landscape, monuments of nature and even the people of Iceland, describing them as unwashed and generally unfriendly. See: Brodie, p. 267.

"Richard [Burton] arrived in Reykjavik on 8 June 1872 and spent seven weeks travelling and exploring, by canoe, on foot and riding one of the sturdy little Icelandic ponies." This text was long used as a standard source for Icelandic history, economics, hydrography, fishing industry, population, character of the people, climate, physical geography, flora, fauna, education, animals, weights & measures, chronometry and geology. Some have complimented Burton for his detailed "catalogue raisonné" of no less than 50 Modern Travels in Iceland. "*Ultima Thule* criticized and debunked all previous books on Iceland. Nothing was a grand or interesting as he had been led to believe. The 'giddy, rapid rivers' proved to be only three-foot deep; 'stupendous precipices' were easily scaled by the ponies, the 'fierce and dangerous polar bears' appeared starved, rangy specimens who bolted at the first sight of man, and the geysers merely bubbled and hiccupped with no fiery display." According to Lovell, reviewers of Burton's work "were not kind..." He wrote a "brilliant" nine-page response in the *Saturday Review*, showing himself to be sensitive to criticism. —Lovell pp. 584-5, 631.

“Capt. Burton thus nearly accomplished the circuit of the island, and it is impossible ... to give any adequate idea of even his personal narrative. His lively pictures, sketched with the hand of a master, of Icelandic character and of social life among all classes, are specially attractive. Nothing worthy of note escapes his observation, and both the scientific and the ‘general’ reader will find the work to abound in interest and instruction. As a corrective to the usual indiscriminating narrative of Icelandic travel, it is invaluable. ...the work as a whole will give a better idea of the country from all points of view than any other single work hitherto published.” – *Nature*, Oct. 14, 1875, p. 512.

☀ Casada 67; Penzer, p.91.
See: Fawn Brodie, *The Devil Drives*, p. 267; Mary S. Lovell, *A Rage to Live*, (1998); *Nature*, Oct. 14, 1875, pp. 509-12.

27. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *Wanderings in West Africa from Liverpool to Fernando Po.* By a F.R.G.S. London: Tinsley Brothers, 1863. ¶ 2 volumes. Small 8vo. viii, [2], 303, [1]; [vi], 295, [1] pp. Half-titles, folding map of “The West Coast of Africa”; some edge tears. Original publisher’s dark maroon blind-stamped cloth, gilt-stamped spine titles, author cited as “R.F. Burton F.R.G.S.” on spine. Bookplates of George Merryweather. Near fine.

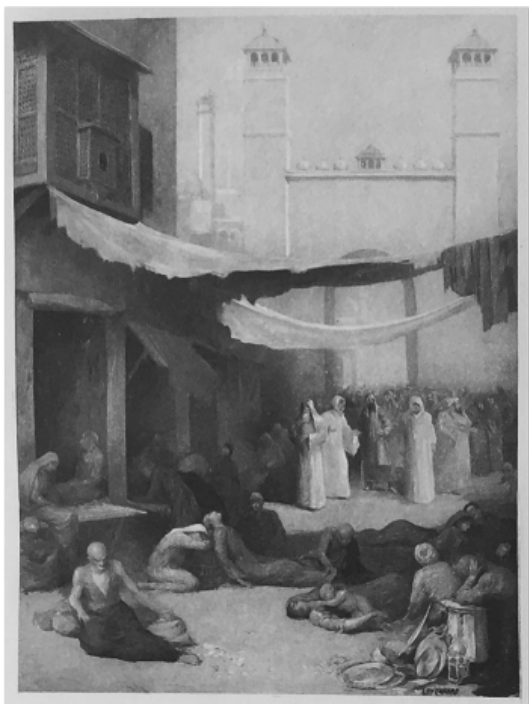


\$ 1,850

First edition; second issue binding [with Burton’s name on the spine]. The first issue binding does not any author’s spine, just the title. “This may have been a slap at the Royal Geographical Society, for Burton was at odds with the organization’s leadership at the time over the matter of the Nile’s sources. The acerbic dedication was ‘to the true friends of Africa- not the ‘Philanthropist’ or ‘Exeter Hall’.” – Casada.

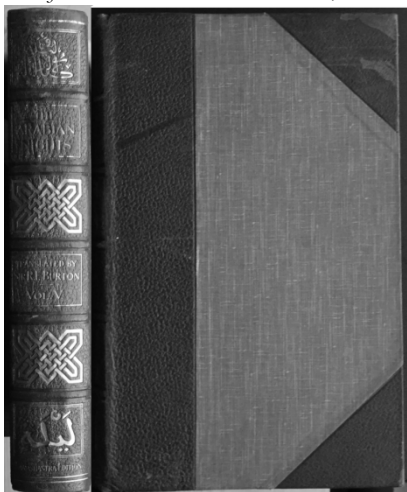
“Newly married and needing employment, Burton approached the Foreign Office for a consular position, hoping for the post at Damascus. Instead, he was offered the consulship at Fernando Po, a small, unhealthy island in the Bight of Biafra on the west African coast. When he accepted the position on 27 March 1861 he requested to retain his commission in the Bombay army, but he was struck from the list, thereby losing not only his half pay but also any prospect of a pension or sale of his commission, an action about which he always complained bitterly. Burton did not permit Isabel to accompany him to Fernando Po, which he described as ‘the very abomination of desolation’. He slipped away from the post at every opportunity for excursions on the African mainland or to meet Isabel in the Canaries or England. Although he loathed Fernando Po, he worked continuously at his writing with *Wanderings in West Africa* and Abeokuta and the Cameroons Mountains both appearing in 1863.” – *DNB*.

☀ Casada 70; Penzer pp. 71-72.



12 Volume Set of *The Arabian Nights*

28. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** (trans.). *The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night*. Translated from the Arabic by Captain Sir R. F. Burton ... Reprinted from the original edition and edited by Leonard C. Smithers. Illustrated by a series of seventy-one original illustrations reproduced from the original pictures in oils specially painted by Albert Leitchford. London: H. S. Nichols, 1897. ¶ 12 volumes. Large 8vo. Approx. 5,000



pp. Titles printed in red & black. 71 heliogravure plates (with facing tissue guards), including a portrait of Burton; v. III tissue guard facing pl. 18 torn (missing some text), lacking printed tissue guard facing p. 216, pl. 23 tissue guard torn, v. VI title-page margin torn, title-page of v. X top corner missing 4x2 inches (torn away), v. XII frontis. printed tissue guard lacking, occasional foxing throughout. Original half red large grained morocco, olive green cloth sides, raised bands, elaborate gilt spine compartments, gilt-stamped titling, t.e.g, foot of each spine gilt-

stamped "KAMASHASTRA EDITION"; rubbed, rear free endleaf top with a portion of top margin also torn away. Two ownership signatures: vol. I title signed in pencil: W. MacKobel [McKean?] Staurae[r] [?]; vol. IV signed 5 times in a child's hand, "Mirr McKean." Very good complete set.

\$ 1200

Second Nichols edition, the so-called "Illustrated Library Edition", with 71 original heliogravure plates, less partially edited (removing sensitive passages) than some earlier issues - the publisher proclaiming this to be "the most complete English edition ... that can ever be published..." [Intro.] "Nichols' second printing is a scarce and handsome edition, the first to include the illustrations by Letchford. In 1896, two years after their first edition of Burton's Nights, the Nichols-Smithers duo commissioned Burton's close friend, Albert Letchford, to paint 65 illustrations for another edition as well as a portrait of Burton, and soon after commissioned for five more. Burton and Letchford had met several years before when the latter was 18 and in Florence beginning his art education. They discussed the possibility of illustrating the Nights. Burton's suggestion of illustrating the Nights had appealed greatly to Letchford on account of the unlimited scope such a subject would give to an artist who loved the East and had a boundless imagination. Letchford commenced study of Eastern images for his paintings, though only one of the illustrations was painted in Burton's lifetime." - Wikip.

"Richard Francis Burton was a man of an exceptional range of interests and achievements; traveler, explorer, adventurer, soldier, and diplomat. Speaking European, Asian and African languages, he was a linguist, ethnologist and orientalist, as well as a writer and translator. Always outspoken, notorious for his interests in all matters of sexuality, never one to conform to conventional rules of social behavior, and, for what is known, possessed by an irascible temper, he was surrounded by rumors of scandal and violence, and thus never was promoted to military or diplomatic rank that would have fully matched his merits." Volume X contains two of the most famous stories, Aladdin, or the wonderful lamps, and, Ali Baba and the forty thieves. The original edition was 16 vols., however this edition contains all the stories, edited for content, thus 12 vols. in all, published by the Kama Shastra Society, founded by Burton and his partner Forster Fitzgerald Arbuthnot. The importance of the Kama Shastra Society was also representative of avoiding prosecution from obscenity laws in England [Obscene Publications Act of 1857].

Both Penzer and Casada acknowledge the complexity of the edition history of this monumental work. The first edition was issued from 1886 and beyond. Penzer "at his best" (says Casada) begins in with the Nichols-Smithers edition from p. 117 in his bibliography. "It was also in 1897 that the so-called Grolier Society (Smithers and Nichols) sent out a very elaborate prospectus of an edition of the "Nights" in twelve volumes, to be issued in numerous forms by the Grolier Society. All forms were to consist of twelve volumes royal 8vo..." The edition here seems to compare closest with Penzer's description of the "Library Edition" bound in morocco, with the Letchford plates, thus Penzer's note 3 on p. 122 - being "The illustrated 'Library Edition,' 1897."

☼ Casada 74 (note); Penzer, pp. 114-49, see specifically p. 122.

THE KASĪDAH
OF
HĀJĪ ABDŪ EL-YEZDĪ:

عبدو
حاجي
القصيد

A LAY OF THE HIGHER LAW.

Original Yellow Printed Stiff Wrappers

29. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** (trans.). *The Kasidah (couplets) of Hājī Abdū El-Yezdī: a lay of the higher law. Translated and annotated by his friend and pupil, F. B. [F.B.=Frank Baker, a pseud. of Sir Robert F. Burton].* London: Privately Printed [but - Bernard Quaritch], [1880]. ¶ 4to. iv, 34 pp. Original printed yellow stiff wrappers; spine split. Very rare. PRESERVED with a custom full crimson red crushed morocco Solander pull-off case, silk chemise, raised bands, gilt-stamp spine title. RARE. Beautiful!

\$ 3500

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE [without the date on the title] of this distillation of Sufi thought, generally considered to have been written by Burton, rather than just translated by him. Penzer speculates that the entire first edition, first and second issues, did not exceed 200 copies. “Very few of these copies were sold, and the remainder were returned to Burton”. – Penzer.

Edward Rice writes about the *Kasīdah*, noting that it appeared a few years after FitzGerald’s romantic *Rubāʾiyāt* of Omar Khayyām. FitzGerald and others were critical of the work. Burton was once again suffering from depression. Rice points out that Burton’s work here suffered in the circumstantial comparison to FitzGerald’s translation, but in fact “the differences are greater than the similarities. ¶ The history of the writing of *The Kasīdah* is vague. Burton’s friends, and especially his wife, claimed that he began it after coming out of Mecca in 1853, during his recuperation at Cairo, Aden, and Bombay. He let it lie more or less dormant ... until after the appearance of the FitzGerald *Rubāʾiyāt* in 1859... ” In fact FitzGerald’s work was unnoticed initially until Dante Gabriel Rossetti noticed it in a book sale bin. “It did not appear in final form, however, until 1880. It was a small work of thirty-eight pages, bound in stiff yellow paper, with the title in English and Arabic; however, because of the extreme length of the lines, the page was an outsized 8x10 5/8 inches (later editions after Burton’s death cut the lines in half to fit smaller pages). The quantity of copies was limited – not more than two hundred were run off, possible proof that Burton did not intend *The Kasīdah* as a commercial rival to the *Rubāʾiyāt* – and was distributed among Burton’s friends. Only one hundred copies went to bookstores, and not many of them were sold. Reviews were virtually nonexistent, and it seemed that *The Kasīdah* would be listed among Burton’s failures, but after his death it was reprinted over and over again, in various formats, to the extent that the bibliographer finds it difficult to assemble an accurate record of the many editions.” – Rice, *Captain Sir Richard Francis Burton*, (1990), (p. 437).

☼ Casada 84; Penzer, pp. 97-8.

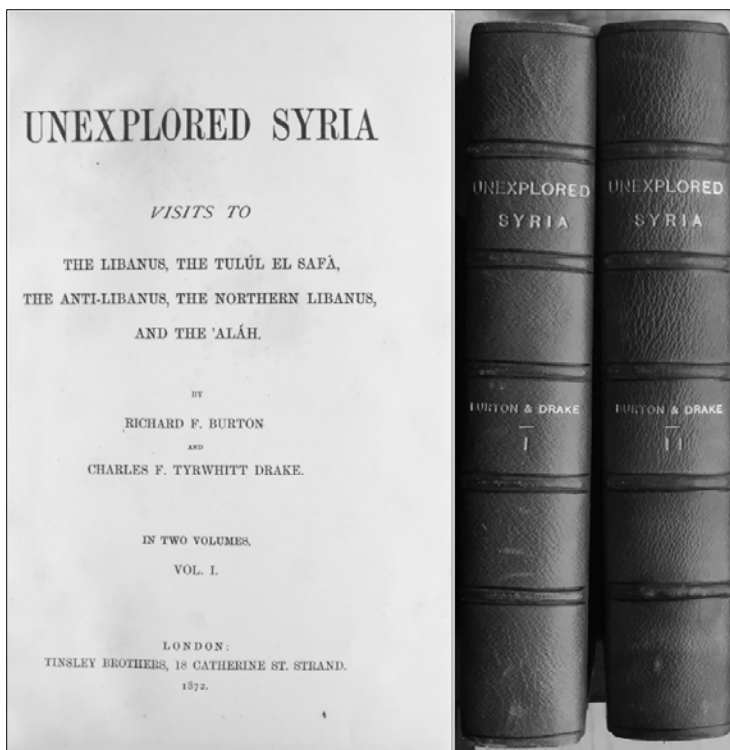
Burton’s Exploration of the Culture, Archeology, Geography of Syria

30. **BURTON, Sir Richard F.; Charles F. Tyrwhitt Drake** (1846–1874). *Unexplored Syria; visits to the Libanus, the Tulūl el Safā, the Anti-Libanus, the northern Libanus, and the ‘Alāh*. London: Tinsley Brothers, 1872. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xvi, [vii]–viii, [2], 360; vi, [2], 400 pp. Vol. I: Frontis., 10 figs., 1 folding map of Syria, 10 folding plates (at rear); vol. II: Frontis., 18 figs., 15 plates (1 folding), index. Later half brown crushed morocco, brown cloth sides, t.e.g., bound by C. Fox, Manchester Square, [London, U.K.]; corner bumped, some tiny nicks to covers, generally near fine.

\$ 800

FIRST EDITION. Drake went to Syria for the Palestine Exploration Fund. Burton was then consul at Damascus. The articles, written primarily by Drake and Burton, describe visits to Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon. In the appendices are some interesting additions, including a listing of 187 Syrian proverbs, both written in Arabic and translated as well as giving insight to their meaning.

Lovell writes that the publisher told Burton that this book “ruined him.” According to Penzer, and correctly so, the “lists of illustrations given in the two volumes are very faulty. The pages at which the plates are bound in accordingly vary widely in different copies.” (p. 85). He adds that copies are circulating with an incomplete set of plates, thus he inventoried all the plates. There were three issues of the binding (the present one not in the original cloth, thus undetermined) and any complete copy is considered by Penzer to be scarce. The plates for this copy match Penzer’s complete collation; i.e. vol. I: Frontis., 10 folding pls.; vol. II: Frontis., 15 pls. (1 folding). See: Frontis., p. 240 (3 pls.), 256, 263, 289 (3 pls.), 384 (7 numbered pls., incl. 1 folding).



“After his diplomatic sojourn in Syria as consul in Damascus, Richard Francis Burton (1821–90) published, in 1872, this two-volume account of nineteenth-century Syria. It is the result of collaboration with several partners with specific expertise, primarily Charles Frederick Tyrwhitt Drake (1846–74) but also Burton’s wife. Throughout his life Burton immersed himself in as many different cultures as possible. His natural aptitude for languages and disguise allowed him to frequently pass himself off as a native. The two years he was consul were eventful, including local uprisings, an assassination attempt and religious strife. This work reveals the unknown and extraordinary side of Syria.” - Cambridge University Press.

Extract: "During my twenty-three months of service - perhaps it might be called servitude - at Damascus I had twice inspected the most interesting features of this Jebel el Sharkí (the Eastern Mountain), the modern equivalent for the ancient Hebrew 'Lebanon towards the sunrising.' In August 1870 I had ascended successively the Haláim (or Paps) of Kárá, Kurrays, Zammarání, and El Kabú, taking angles, laying down their altitudes, and building Kakurs (or old men), to serve for a theodolite survey. Poor Jiryus Kátibah, father of the young schoolmasters who have been stationed by the Irish-American Presbyterian Mission at Yabrúd and Nabk, together with his "Asús," will not readily forget one day's work. In November 1870 we had pushed up the Nabi Bárúh block, but the snow had begun to fall before the work was finished: it was in Ramazan, and the little party of fasting Moslems, Shaykh Sálíh, and others who accompanied us from 'Assál el Ward, will long remember that walk and ride. Finally, on July 31, 1871, taking advantage of a visit from Mr. C.F. Tyrwhitt Drake, I resolved to connect the two excursions by a march along the backbone from Jebel el Shakíf to the northern end. My fellow-traveller had, as usual, sole charge of the mapping and of the route-sketching, whilst the humbler task of keeping the journal fell to my lot." – Burton & Drake, vol. II.

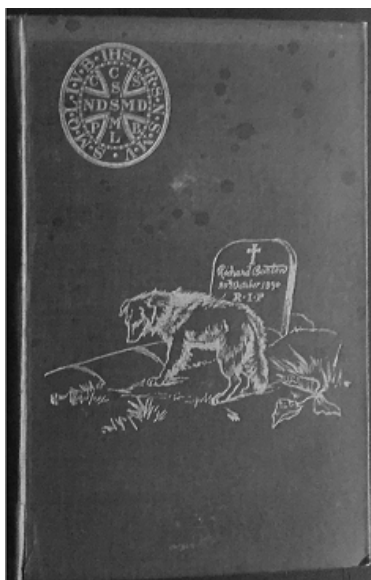
Contents: VOL. I: [1] Cartographic and other Notes on the Water-Shed of the Ba'albak Plain, on the 'Cedar Block,' and on the Northern Libanus; Part I. From Ba'albak to the Cedar Clump; Pt. II. From the Cedars of Lebanon to Zahlah Town; [2] Preliminary Tour in the Jebel Duruz Hauran – Exploration of the Umm Niran Cave and the Tulul El Safa – The Volcanic Region east of Damascus; Pt. I. Preliminary Tour in the Jebel Duruz Hauran; Pt. II. Exploration of the Umm Niran Cave and the Tulul El Safa ...; Appendix. [I] Observations taken with Eneroid and Thermometer ...; [II]. Proverbia Communia Syriaca; [III] On Writing a Roll of the Law; [IV] Notes on the Hamah Stones. VOL. II: [1] A Reconnaissance of the anti-Libanus – from B'lúdán village to the apex of the 'eastern mountain – and return march through the anti-Libanus to B'lúdán. Part I. From B'lúdán village to the apex of the 'eastern mountain' part ii. Return march through the anti-Libanus to B'lúdán; [2] Notes on the northern slopes of Lebanon chapter III. An exploration of the 'Aláh or 'Highland' of Syria. The 'Aláh; [3] an exploration of the 'Aláh or 'highland' of Syria; Appendix: [I] Anthropological Collections from the Holy-Land; [II] Suggestions of readings for the Greek Inscriptions ...; [III] Plants from the Lebanon in the British Museum herbarium.

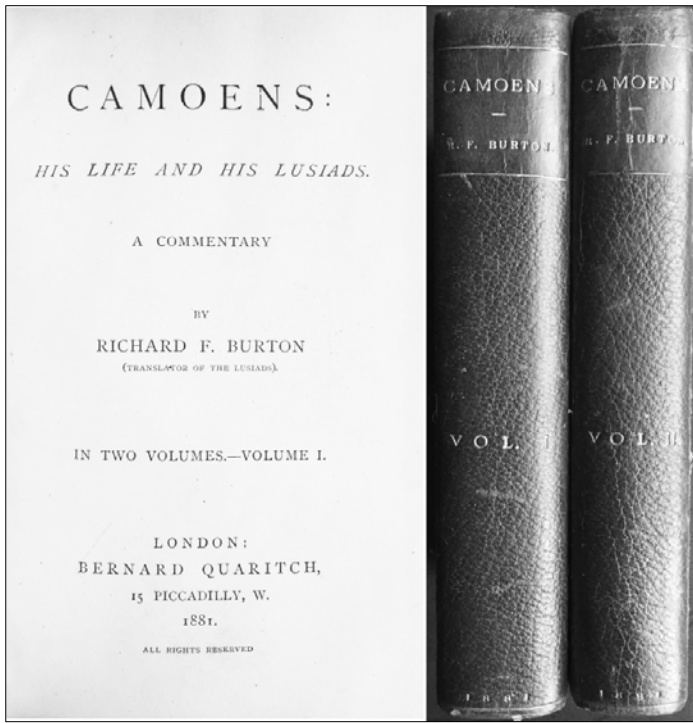
☼ Blackmer 247; Casada 68; Penzer pp. 85-8.

31. **[BURTON, Sir Richard F.] Isabel BURTON.** *The Life of Captain Sir Richd. F. Burton, F.C.M.G., F.R.G.S. By his wife* ... London: Chapman & Hall, 1893. ¶ 2 volumes. Large 8vo. Illustrated with color lithograph, numerous portraits, plates, maps. Original navy blue gilt-stamped cloth with image of a dog over Burton's grave, etc.; extremities showing a bit of wear, upper joint vol. I cracked and starting, some spotting. Generally Very good.

\$ 450

☼ Penzer pp. 308-9.





32. **CAMOENS, Luiz Vaz de** (1524/5-1580); **BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *Camoens: His Life and His Lusiads. A commentary.* London: Bernard Quaritch, 1881. ¶ 2 volumes. Small 8vo. vii, [1], 366; [367]-738 pp. Glossary. Early half dark brown crushed morocco, marbled paper over boards, blind and gilt-edge rules, maroon gilt-stamped spine labels, t.e.g.; a bit rubbed, but a very handsome set. Bookplates of George Merryweather and Thomas Tarleton Hodgson. Very good+.

\$ 375

This is part of the six-volume series of books published by Bernard Quaritch, written by Burton, and offering a complete treatment of the works of Camoens, the *Lusiads*, his life, "Commentary" and "The Lyrics," in all were issued in 6 parts. Luís de Camões is the greatest poet from Portugal.

☼ Casada 76; Penzer, p. 104 [denotes two separate issues in different colored cloth bindings].

Inscribed

33. **CASADA, James A.; Sir Richard F. Burton;** *a biobibliographical study.* Boston: G. K. Hall, 1990. ¶ 8vo. xi, 187 pp. Frontis., index. Blue gilt-stamped cloth. Fine. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR on the title-page. \$ 45

34. **CATULLUS, Caius Valerius; BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *The Carmina of Caius Valerius Catullus. Now first completely Englished into verse and prose, the metrical part by Capt. Sit Richard F. Burton ... and the prose portion, introduction, and notes explanatory and illustrative by Leonard C. Smithers.* London: Printed for the Translators ... for Private Subscribers Only, 1894. ¶ 8vo. xxiii, [1], 313, [1] pp. Frontispiece engraving of Catullus (with facing tissue guard). Bound for Hatchards, London, in half navy blue crushed morocco, blue cloth sides, raised bands, gilt compartments, t.e.g.; a bit rubbed. Very good +.

\$ 150

Limited edition of 1000 copies.

35. **DAUMAS, General E.** *The Ways of the Desert. Ninth edition, revised and augmented with commentaries by The Emir Abd-el-Kader. Translated from the French by Sheila M. Ohlendorf.* Austin & London: University of Texas Press, 1971. ¶ 8vo. viii, 193 pp. Illus., index. Turquoise cloth, dust-jacket. Very good.

\$ 15

36. **DEARDEN, Seton.** *Burton of Arabia; The Life Story of Sir Richard Francis Burton.* New York: National Travel Club, 1937. ¶ 8vo. 334 pp. Plates. Black blind-line gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket edge worn, but very good.

\$ 20

37. **DODGE, Walter Phelps** (1869-1931). *The Real Sir Richard Burton.* London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1907. ¶ Small 8vo. 240 pp. Frontispiece, index. Original black blind and gilt-stamped cloth, t.e.g.; extremities rubbed. Bookplate of Felix O. Matton. Very good.

\$ 50

First edition. The author was a fellow of the Royal Geographic Society and member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Reform and Wellington Clubs of London.

Beautiful Copy

38. **DOUGHTY, Charles Montagu** (1843-1926). *Travels in Arabia Deserta.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1888. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xx, 623, [1]; xiv, 690 pp. Numerous figs., diagrams, folding plans and maps, index, large folding map (see box). Original dark green publisher's cloth, gilt-stamped cover vignettes; crease on upper cover; vol. I upper cover corner showing at lower edge. Beautifully preserved; modern cloth drop-back box with specially designed compartment to preserve the large folding maps that come in this edition and that might otherwise become damaged or lost; the large folding pocket-map of "North Western Arabia and Negd", linen packed, laid into a cloth chemise. Bookplates of J.J. Chapman; signature of Donald S. Maas. WELL PRESERVED – LOVELY COPY.

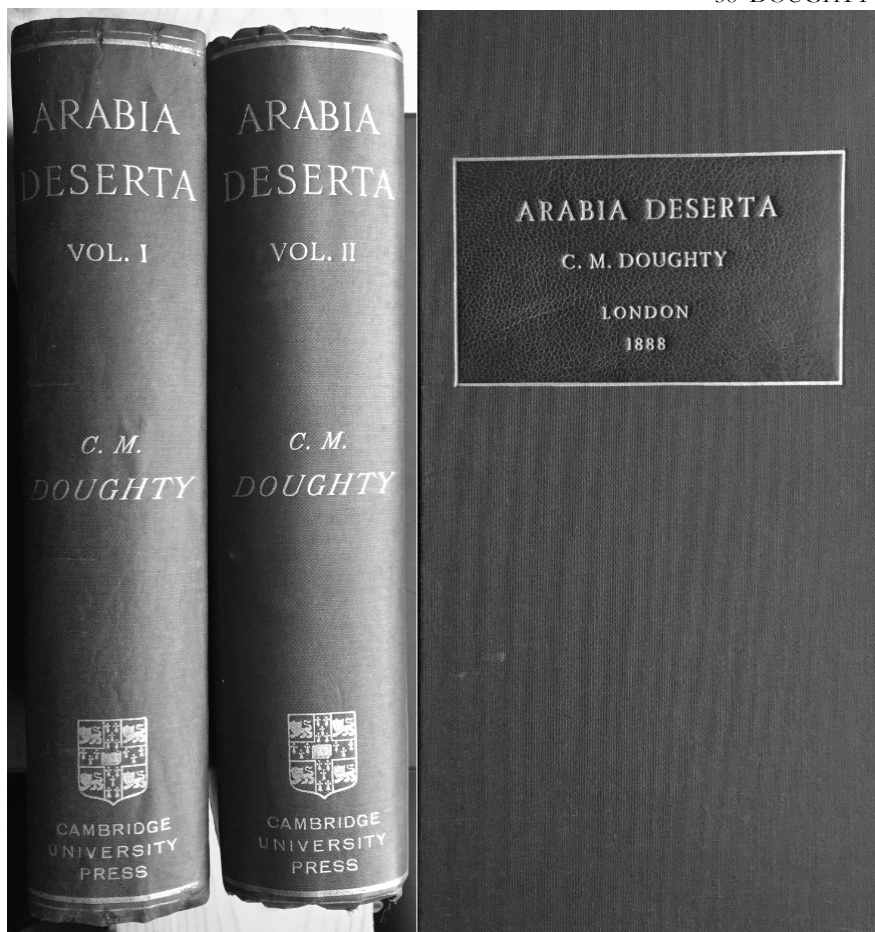
\$ 7,500

FIRST EDITION OF DOUGHTY'S GREAT CLASSIC ON ARABIA. 'In its authenticity, originality, and power, Doughty's English-Arabic style rivals the work of other Victorian prose masters such as Carlyle, Ruskin, and Pater. Poet Robert Bridges quickly recognized *Arabia Deserta's* uniqueness, and it was one of William Morris's favourite books toward the end of his life. W.B. Yeats, who read the work three times, may have based his desert poetry, including 'The second coming', on it. T.S. Eliot disliked Doughty's poetry, but found *Arabia Deserta* a "great work" (Eliot, 58). D.H. Lawrence, Leonard Woolf, Aldous Huxley, Herbert Read, Wyndham Lewis, Edwin Muir, Henry Green, Rex Warner, V.S. Pritchett, and the American writer Walker Percy were among the other literary admirers of Doughty's masterpiece' (Oxford DNB). T.E. Lawrence boldly writes in honoring Doughty's achievement with this book, 'I have studied [this book] for ten years, and have grown to consider it a book not like other books ... a bible of its kind... The book has no date and can never grow old. It is the first and indispensable work upon the Arabs of the desert; and if it has not always been

referred to, or enough read, that has been because it was excessively rare. Every student of Arabia wants a copy."

T.E. Lawrence wrote of Doughty: "It is to [those] willing to read a great prose work, the record of the wanderings of an English poet for two years among the Beduins, ... I have talked the book over with many travellers, and we are agreed that here you have all the desert, its hills and plains, the lava fields, the villages, the tents, the men and animals. They are told of the life, with words and phrases fitted to them so perfectly that one cannot dissociate them in memory. It is the true Arabia, the land with its smells and dirt, as well as its nobility and freedom. There is no sentiment, nothing merely picturesque, that most common failing of oriental travel-books. Doughty's completeness is devastating. There is nothing we would take away, little we could add. He took all Arabia for his province, and has left to his successors only the poor part of specialists. We may write books on parts of the desert or some of the history of it; but there can never be another picture of the whole, in our time, because here it is all said, and by a great master.

38 DOUGHTY



There have been many well-endowed Englishmen travelling in Arabia, and most of them have written books. None have brought away a prize as rich as Doughty brought, and the merit of this is his own unaided merit.” – Lawrence, introduction to the 1910 edition of Doughty, pp. xxv-xxvi. ¶ “We set but a name upon the ship, that our hands have built (with incessant labour) in a decennium, in what day she is launched forth to the great waters; and few words are needful in this place. The book is not milk for babies: it might be likened to a mirror, wherein is set forth faithfully some parcel of the soil of Arabia smelling of sámnn and camels. And such, I trust, for the persons, that if the words [written all-day from their mouths] were rehearsed to them in Arabic, there might every one, whose life is remembered therein, hear, as it were, his proper voice; and many a rude bystander, smiting his thigh, should bear witness and cry ‘Ay Wellah, the sooth indeed!’” – Introduction. Provenance: John Jay Chapman (1862–1933), was an American author and lawyer, Harvard graduate. See: Bernstein, Melvin H. (1957). *The Mind of John Jay Chapman*, Monthly Review Press; Peel, Robin (2005). “John Jay Chapman, ‘Social Order and Restraints’: The Custom of the Country (1913).” In *Apart from Modernism: Edith Wharton, Politics, and Fiction Before World War I*, Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, pp. 197–224.

PROVENANCE: Bookplates of J.J. Chapman; signature of Donald S. Maas. Donald Sutter Maas (1895-1986), born in Wisconsin, lived in the San Francisco Bay Area and gave some books to Stanford University.

☀ See: Stephen E. Tabachnick, *Explorations in Doughty’s Arabia Deserta*, 2012; David George Hogarth, *The Life of Charles M. Doughty*, Oxford University Press, 1928; Andrew Taylor, *God’s Fugitive, The Life of Charles Montagu Doughty*, Harper Collins, 1999.

39. **FARWELL, Byron.** *Burton; a biography of Sir Richard Francis Burton*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1963. ¶ 8vo. xi, 431 pp. Illus., index. Quarter cloth, rouge boards, dust-jacket; jacket worn. Good. \$ 10

40. **FARWELL, Byron.** *Burton; a biography of Sir Richard Francis Burton*. New York: Viking, 1988. ¶ 8vo. 431 pp. Plates, index. Black cloth, dust-jacket. Black marking pen ‘remainder’ mark on top edge, else fine. \$ 25

Second edition. Extremely informative text. The author was well prepared to write this biographical account as he was also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, traveled to “more than one hundred countries”, examined all of Burton’s books, and he served in the army as a Captain, similar to Burton by rank.

41. **FORSTER, Rev. Charles** (1789-1871). *The Monuments of Assyria, Babylonia, and Persia: with a new key for the recovery of the lost ten tribes*. London: Richard Bentley, 1859. ¶ 8vo. [ü], 354 pp. Engraved figs. (some full-page). Modern black and maroon cloth, new endleaves. Very good. \$ 375

First edition. Includes cuneiform studies of the inscriptions at Behistun, the obelisk of Nimroud, medallions, etc.

“The reverend and scholar Charles Forster ... used ancient Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian monuments as keys to identifying the lost tribes in Asia.” – Zvi Ben-Dor Benite, *The Ten Lost Tribes: A World History: A World History*, Oxford University Press, (2004), p. 4.

Charles Forster was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, rector of Stisted in Essex, where he and his wife Laura Thornton (1808-69) lived, together they had ten children, and he is known as the grandfather of noted English novelist E.M. Forster. He wrote, *Mahometanism Unveiled*, 1829, *The Historical Geography of Arabia*, 2 vols., 1844; *The one primeval language traced experimentally through ancient inscriptions in alphabetic characters of lost powers from the four continents including the voice of Israel from the rocks of Sinai and the vestiges of patriarchal tradition from the monuments of Egypt, Eturia, and southern Arabia*, London, 1851-54.

42. **FRASER, James Baillie** (1783-1856). *An Historical and Descriptive Account of Persia. From the earliest ages to the present time with a detailed view of its resources, government, population, natural history, and the character of its inhabitants, particularly of the wandering tribes ; including a description of Afghanistan and Beloochistan. Second edition.* Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd; London: Simpkin & Marshall, 1834. ¶ Sm. 8vo. 407 pp. Folding engraved frontispiece map of Persia and Afghanistan, half-title, 12 figs. (7 full-page). Original red blind and gilt-stamped cloth; spine ends chipped, corners worn, upper joint reinforced by Kozo. Generally very good.

\$ 85

First issued in 1833 (345 pages); another issue of the second printing collates to 472 pages. The contents include: General Description of Persia; Account of the Provinces of Persia; Ancient History of Persia; Ancient Religion of Persia; Antiquities of Persia; History from the Fall of the Sassanides to the Rise of the Suffavean Dynasty; From the Rise of the Suffaveans to the Present Time; Resources and Government of Persia; Present State of Religion, Science, and Literature in Persia; Description and Character of the Persian People; Account of Afghanistan; Natural History of Persia.

James Baillie Fraser, born in Scotland, wrote about and traveled to Persia and India. All four of his brothers worked for the East India Co., thus leading him to follow after a failed attempt to manage the family sugar and cotton plantations in Guyana. He was prolific in writing about Persia, with accounts dating from as early as 1820 and extending some 10 books over thirty and more years. He also achieved some success as a painter.

AFRICA *from* SOUTH *to* NORTH

THROUGH MAROTSELAND

BY MAJOR A. ST. H. GIBBONS, F.R.G.S.



43. **GIBBONS, Major Alfred St. Hill** (1858–1916). *Africa, from South to North Through Marotseland*. London & New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head, 1904. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xix, 276; xxi, 297 pp. 2 frontispieces, 85 illus. on plates, index, 3 large folding maps (partly colored) in 2 rear pockets. Original pale green black, red and gilt-stamped cloth, t.e.g., “The Bodley Head” on foot of spine. A REMARKABLY FINE COPY.

£ 950

First edition, Bodley Head issue.

“Captain Gibbons hunted in Barotseland for about ten months, and he gives a full description of the regions of the Upper Zambesi, together with an account of the Marotse, Matoka, Mashikolumbwe, and other subjects of the Marotse king, Liwanika. The volume contains many views of the country, and of the Victoria Falls, together with illustrations of many hunting scenes. The map of the kingdom of the Marotse, and the appendices contain some excellent notes on the characteristics, climate, prospects, and fauna of the country.” This is “a graphic account of the difficulties encountered in the prosecution of the journeys, together with much valuable information respecting Marotseland, and other parts of the continent of Africa, which at this period were unexplored.” – Mendelssohn.

“To traverse Africa from the mouth of Zambesi to the mouth of the Nile, to discover the source of the former and otherwise add to our geographical and topographical knowledge of largely unexplored Central Africa, to gain a definite idea of the country’s climate, resources, and industrial and commercial possibilities, and to secure data for the route of the late Cecil Rhodes’s projected Cape to Cairo railway, were the principal objects of the expedition under Major ... Gibbons, whose travels during the years 1898-1900 form one of the most important chapters in the history of African exploration. The purely scientific results of the expedition have been almost altogether excluded from [this book] and the result is a graphic, swiftly moving narrative of unusual interest. The earlier part of the journeyings was by steamer and launch up the lower Zambesi, and the fact that navigation was found possible, even in the time of low water, for a distance of several hundred miles, has already stimulated commercial ventures that will undoubtedly result in the opening up of Marotseland, the vast interior plateau from twenty-five hundred to five thousand feet above sea-level and described by Major Gibbons as preeminently a white man’s country, an agricultural region par excellence. The greater part of the first volume is devoted to an account of the investigation of the author and his fellow officers in this inland empire, ruled over by a dusky monarch, Lewanika...¶ Leaving his comrades to pursue independent researches Major Gibbons pressed north, accompanied only by a few native ‘boys’. His route lay through the Congo Free State, through Uganda and the Soudan... That he was able, single-handed, to carry his venture to a successful termination, is a tribute at once to his endurance, daring, and tact and to the innate friendliness of the tribesmen, his experiences serving well to give point to his assertion that the ‘armed party’ system in the field of exploration can not hope to be productive of the best results. Unpleasant situations not infrequently developed, but even in districts peopled by barbarians of cannibalistic tendencies he found it unnecessary to place a guard about his camp...” *The Literary Digest*, Volume 30, June 24, 1905, p. 944.

Reviewed in *The Independent*, (Volume 58, pp. 499-500), the writer describes the account of Gibbons as important because he is an authority on African native life and African big game. His missions were to determine the British boundary line, to define the Congo-Zambesi watershed, finding the main source of the Zambesi River, making hydrographical and ethnological surveys, reporting on the economic and industrial potential of the region, advice the Rhodesian Railway Company of the best route north

from Victoria Falls. His travels spanned some 18 months from Marotseland to Khartoum “and constitute the best authority in print to-day concerning the country which is now a British protectorate and which must soon receive an inflow of immigrants from England and from the British colonies south of the Zambesi River.” He also wrote of “missionaries, ... and he is outspoken in his statements as to conditions as he found them in the Congo Free State...”

Major A. St. Hill Gibbons, a well-known African explorer, was born in Liverpool, commissioned in the Militia (East Yorks) and served in South Africa. He served as Major in the East Yorkshire Regiment. This is one of his principle works, including *Exploration and Hunting In Central Africa*, 1895-96. He also wrote two articles for the noted *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 11th edition, “Barotse and Barotseland” and “Lewanika”.

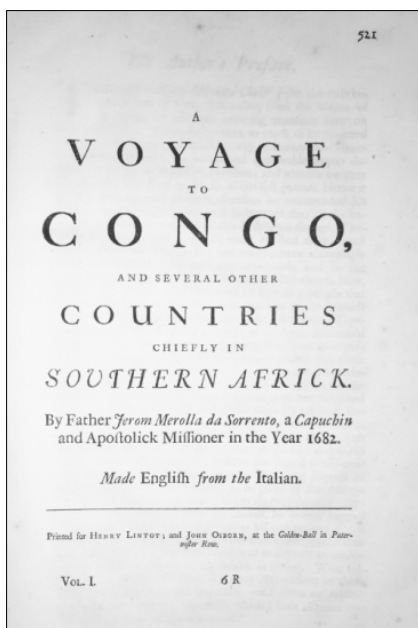
☼ Sidney Mendelssohn, *Mendelssohn's South African Bibliography. Being the Catalogue Raisonné of the Mendelssohn Library of Works Relating to South Africa*, I, 593.

44. **GUATTINI, Le P. Michele Angelo de (d.1668) [of Gattina]; Denis DE CARLI of Piacenza.** *A Curious and Exact Account of a Voyage to Congo, in the Years 1666-1667.* [London]: for Henry Lintot and John Osborn, [circa 1744]. Tall 4to. 483-519 pp. Printed in two columns; light foxing. Handsomely bound in period-style half calf marbled boards, five raised bands, gilt-stamped dark leather spine label. Near fine.

\$ 750

Extracted from: vol. 1 of Awnsham Churchill's Collection of voyages and travels, 3rd ed., 1744-1746.

The author's account of native attire and his own views: “He only wore a clout of the bigness of a handkerchief made of palm-tree leaves, for decency sake, to cover that which modesty requires should be cover'd, and a cloke of European cloth reaching down to the ground; it was blue, a colour much esteem'd among them; the rest of his body was naked. The *Blacks* that attended the *macolonte*, and who were his officers, had only one of those handkerchiefs, which they send to be dy'd blue at *Loanda*: The rest of the people had only leaves of trees, and monkeys skins; and those who live in the open country, and lie under the trees, whether men or women, wear nothing at all, but go quite naked without any sense of shame.” (p. 493). He describes musical instruments (“a piece of stake, which they tie and bend like a bow, and bind to it fifteen long, dry, and empty gourds, or *calabasbes* of several sizes, to sound several notes, with a hole at top with a little thin bit of board, somewhat lifted above the hole. Then they take a cord made of the bark of a tree, and fastening it to both ends of the instrument, hang it about their neck. To play upon it they use two sticks, the ends of which are cover'd with a bit of rag, with which they strike upon those little boards, and so make the gourds gather wind, which in some manner resembles the sound of an organ, and makes a pretty agreeable harmony, especially when three or four of them play



together.” (p. 493). The author then talks of drums, beats, extraordinary birds, the colla [kola = caffeine, often chewed in Africa] nut, the death reported of Fra Michael Angelo of Gattina (p. 502) – after a prolonged and unknown sickness which was treated variously including by bleeding, anointed with oil (to lessen pain), then the swelling increased, they stopped applying the oil (for fear it made matters worse), after fifteen days he died. Another account tells of “a useful monkey” – the author being bothered by rats, and a smell by some natives, and a remedy was called “infallible ... against those two inconveniences” was offered: a little monkey would protect him from rats by [the monkey] blowing on them [the rates], “when he spied them and would expel the ill scent by that of his skin, which smelt of musk...” Problems with ants, a voyage to Lisbon, and to Cadiz, a sea-battle of a Christian ship against that of Turkish origin. More voyaging, and a report that F. Philip de Galesia, a missionary, was killed and eaten by “Blacks”.

“Dionigi da Palacenza Carli was a Capuchin missionary in Africa, in the seventeenth century. He was one of a band of Franciscan friars of the Capuchin Reform, sent out to the Congo in 1666. One of his companions was Padre Michele Angelo Guattini da Rhegio, who wrote an account of the voyage of the missionaries from Genoa to Lisbon and thence to Brazil, Loanda, and the Congo, that being the route the missionaries had to take to get to their destination. Padre Michele Angelo died shortly after his arrival in the Conga, leaving his manuscript in the hands of Dionigi Carli, who, on his return to Italy a few years afterwards owing to sickness, wrote an account of his own experiences in the Congo and on his homeward journey. Carli gives a detailed description of the manners and customs of the natives and of the doings of the missionaries. He tells how the friars died in numbers, owing to the climate, and speaks with discouragement of the peculiar difficulties of the situation. He trusts that some of the 2700 children he baptized will reach Heaven and be to his credit as a missionary in the judgment book of God. Finally he gives some account of the various cities he passed through in Portugal, Spain, and France on his way home. Carli published at Rhegio in 1672 his own work together with that of Guattini under the title: “*Il Moro trasportato in Venezia ovvero curioso racconto de’ Costumi, Riti et Religione de’ Populi dell’ Africa, America, Asia ed Europa*”. A second edition appeared at Bologna in 1674. An English translation is published in Churchill, “Voyages” (London, 1704), I.” (*Catholic Encyclopedia*, 1913).

Michael Graves-Johnston, a British bookseller wrote a paper, “Early Africa Travel Literature”, identify the English translations as part of “Churchill’s Collection of Voyages and Travels of 1704 as *A Curious and Exact Account of a Voyage to the Congo in the years 1666 and 1667*. In the same volume was the work of another Capuchin; Father Jerome Merolla da Sorrento entitled *A Voyage to Congo, and several other countries chiefly in Southern-Africa, in the year 1682*.” – ABAA.org.

45. **[HAFIZ RAHMAT KHAN BARECH] Muḥammad Mustajāb ibn Ḥafīz Raḥmat Khān; ELLIOTT, Charles Boileau** (trans.). *The Life of Hafiz Ool-Moolk, Hafiz Rehmut Khan, written by his son, the Nuvab Moost'ujab Khan Buhadoor, and entitled Goolistan-I-Rehmut. Abridged and Translated from the Persian, by Charles Elliott, Esq.* London: Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund... 1831. ¶ 8vo. 144, ads. [8] pp. Half-title. Original brown boards, paper printed spine label; boards reinforced with Kozo (painted to match). Bookplate and inscription of the Bangor Theological Seminary.

First English language edition. "I have taken considerable pains to correct some chronological errors in the original." – Preface. The translator, Charles Boileau Elliott (1803-1875), attended the East-India College at Haileybury, was an English cleric and writer, employed by the East India Company, elected a Fellow to the Royal Society in 1832. He received an honor for his essay relating to Persia, "The effects of climate upon the manners and dispositions of people." 1821 [not published?].

Hafiz Rahmat Khan Barech (1723-1774) was Regent of Rohilkhand in North India, from 1749 till 1774. He was a Pashtun, ruling over Rohillas. Hafiz Rahmat Khan served honorably throughout the reigns of three Mughal Emperors: Ahmad Shah Bahadur, Alamgir II and Shah Alam II.

Contents: On Hafiz Rehmat Khan's Ancestors; Hafiz Rehmat Khan's Rise to Power in the Service of Ulee Mahomed and his Accession to Ruler of Kutheir; Consolidation of Power and Minor Battles; Battles and Events of Hafiz Rehmat Khan (ca. 1164/1750 to 1173/1759); On the Battle Between the Shah of Delhi and the Mahrattas; On Ahmed Shah; On the History of the Mahrattas; Battles and Events of Hafiz Rehmat Khan (ca. 1176/1762 to 1179/1765); More Encounters and Negotiations with the Mahrattas; The Rebellion and Defeat of Enayit Khan; Battle with Shooja-ood-dowla and the Death of Hafiz Rehmat Khan; On the Outstanding Attributes of Hafiz Rehmat Khan; On the Sons of Hafiz Rehmat Khan and the Political Climate Following his Death.

See: Reinhold Schiffer, *Oriental Panorama: British Travellers in 19th Century Turkey*. Rodopi, (1999), p. 370.

46. **HARRISON, William.** *Burton and Speke*. New York: St. Martin's/ Marek, 1982. ¶ 8vo. 420 pp. Quarter maroon cloth, boards, dust-jacket. Near fine.

\$ 45

First edition. "Harrison, known primarily for fiction of a feverish, melodramatic kind, makes a surprisingly sober historical novel out of the contrasting, intertwined careers of Nile explorers Sir Richard Burton and John Speke: while emphasizing Speke's supposed psychosexual hang-ups, the narrative sticks close to the year-by-year facts throughout—which, though conscientious, sometimes results in repetition, a slow pace, and a lack of dramatic shaping. They meet in 1854. Burton is the notorious explorer/rake/anthropologist, mingling with the natives, collecting sexual data first-hand, but steadily, patiently gathering evidence in his search for the source of the Nile. Speke is a colonial snob, a repressed, dyslectic young soldier-aristocrat, at first interested only in hunting. But after an initial, hapless expedition into Somaliland with Burton, Speke catches explorer-fever, of a sort: "I must have fame"—because "Speke felt he had to earn the right to be sexual and completely alive." In 1857, then, Speke joins Burton's great, illness-plagued trek into the interior, as the two men's utter dissimilarity creates increasing friction: Speke is disgusted by Burton's leisurely approach, his native-girl wenching ("a dabbler, a poet, a gregarious scholar who seemed to lack any single-mindedness"); Burton sees Speke as incompetent, impetuous, a fool ("he has a tendency to abuse himself physically instead of getting any job done"). But it is Speke who locates and names Lake Victoria—and, breaking a promise to Burton, he prematurely announces his find to the world. ("I discovered the source of the Nile by

myself while he stayed behind with some whores in an Arab slave camp.”) So the men are soon bitter enemies back in England: Speke is malicious; Burton is angry but reasonable in his attacks of Speke’s valid yet unproved discovery. Speke, now famous enough to become sexual (first with native girls, then with men), sets out to re-explore, to back up his theories with evidence. But, while Speke’s basic claims are in fact correct, his un-scientific sloppiness will result in horrid reviews for *Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile* ... and suicide. Harrison freely plays psycho-biographer here--with Speke’s relationships (repressed lust for Burton himself), the fame/sex interface, the suicide (called an accident by others), and Burton’s free sexuality (cf. Fawn Brodie), in and out of marriage. Still, most of this is reasonably convincing, never too sensationalized--though the dutiful historical digressions (Burton’s US travels, his palship with Swinburne, etc.) often detract from the central personality conflict. And, if the second half thus tends to drag, there’s a rich blend of speculative psychology and exotic travelogue in the first--as Harrison provocatively pits a liberated, humane explorer (the pro-Burton bias is marked) against a neurotic, fame-seeking opportunist. Sprawling, intermittently fascinating bio-fiction overall--seriously limited as exploration drama, however, by the absence of any maps whatsoever.” - Kirkus Reviews.

One of the Most Important Seventeenth Century Travels to Persia

47. **HERBERT, Sir Thomas**, 1st Baronet (1606-1682). *Some Years Travels into Divers Parts of Africa, and Asia the Great. Describing More Particularly the Empires of Persia and Industan: Intervoven with such remarkable Occurrences as hapned in those parts during these later Times. As also, many other rich and Famous Kingdoms in the Oriental India, with the Isles adjacent. Severally relating their Religion, Language, Customs and Habit: As also proper Observations concerning them.* London: Printed by R. Everingham for R. Scot, T. Basset, J. Wright, and R. Chiswell, 1677. ¶ Tall 4to. [viii], 399, [1], [xviii] pp. Historiated engraved title, 51 engravings, 4 engraved plates (3 folding, including view of Persepolis after W. Hollar), 5 engr. maps (pages: 21, 153, 186, 336, 361), index; fold-outs a tad frayed along edges, tiny burn hole pp. 195-200, margin torn away pp. 221-2, marginal tear p. 261, 310. Pencil marginalia on p. 41. Original paneled blind stamped brown calf, rebaked with five raised spine bands and gilt-stamped red spine label; extremities rubbed, nicked covers. Ink signature of John Moles-Worth, Pencarrow and numbers “3” and “7” in the same ms. hand on additional engraved title page. Very good.

\$ 3,500

FOURTH and “best” edition according to Lowndes who indicates that “many things are added” not in the former edition.¹ Herbert accompanied the mission led by Sir Dodmore Cotton to the court of the King of Persia, arriving in the Persian Gulf in January 1627-8. Cotton died in July of the same year, but Herbert continued, making an extensive tour of the kingdom and returning to England at the end of 1629. This early narrative contains accounts of Japan, Armenia, China, America, Madeira, Tenerife, India, Angola, Siam, Mauritius, and Borneo. “One of the most interesting and attractive of the earlier and more primitive accounts of the continent, and the illustrations are grotesque.” – Mendelssohn.

¹ Foster states that the original edition was made up of approximately 100,000 words and the fourth edition contained as many as 340,000 words – thus an entirely new work.

SOME YEARS
TRAVELS
INTO
DIVERS PARTS
OF
AFRICA,
AND
ASIA the Great.

DESCRIBING

More particularly the Empires of *PERSIA* and
INDUSTAN: Interwoven with such remarkable
Occurrences as hapned in those parts during these
later Times.

*As also, many other rich and Famous Kingdoms in the
Oriental INDIA, with the Isles adjacent.*

Severally relating their Religion, Language, Customs and Habit:
As also proper Observations concerning them.

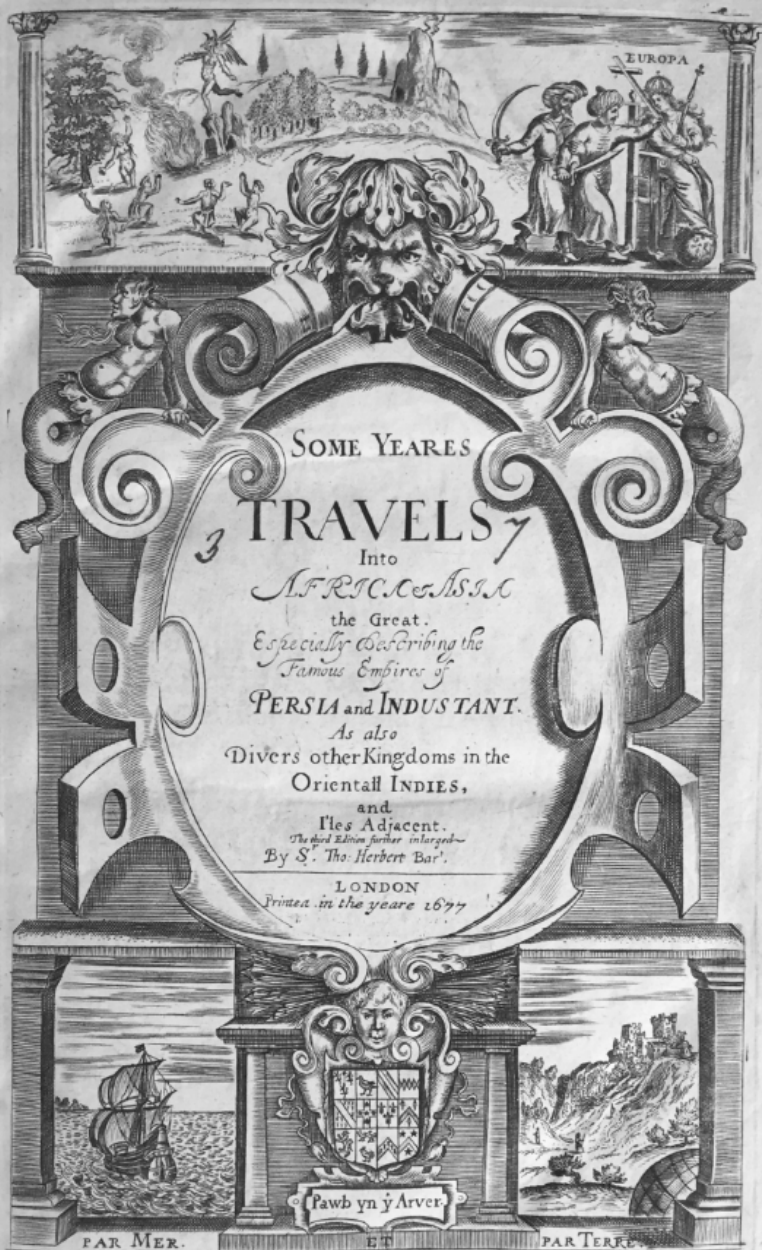
In this Fourth Impression are added (by the Author now living) as well many Additions throughout the whole Work, as also several Sculptures, never before Printed.

*Segnius irritant Animos demissa per Aures,
Quam quæ sunt Oculis subjecta fidelibus, & Quæ
Ipse Sibi præbet Spectator.* Horat.

L O N D O N,

Printed by R. Everingham, for R. Scot, T. Basset,
J. Wright, and R. Chiswell. 1677.

J. Hooleworth Pincarron

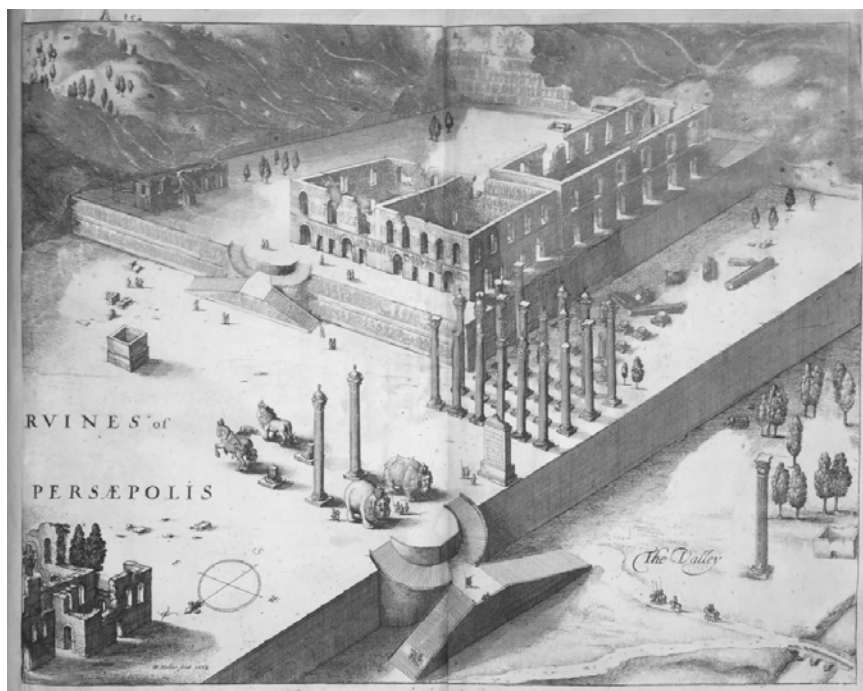


Herbert kept a journal during his travels that was later presented to English noblemen and by this he obtained funding to publish his account. The first edition was issued in 1634, four years after his return. It had 250 pages and elaborately embellished with engravings. The title (different than the fourth edition) was, *A Description of the Persian Monarchy now being, the Orientall Indyes, Iles, and other parts of the Greater Asia and Africk*. The engraver of the second title-page in the first edition, was W. Marshall, and Foster (1928) suggests that he was, in all likelihood, the artist for the other illustrations in the edition. Davies conjectures that the celebrated Wenceslaus Hollar illustrated the edition (the plate of Persepolis is signed with Hollar's name). Howard the remaining illustrations are not signed and thus it is all up to conjecture at this time. Foster states that the first edition of Herbert was highly successful, but it also included material copies from other sources. The second edition nearly doubled the length of his original work. After 27 years he succumbed to a third edition in 1665 and then in 1677 the present edition. "In both issues he further amplified his original version, besides giving additional illustrations in each case." – Foster, p. xi.

This is one of the best records of 17th-century travel. The detail offered about Persia is remarkable. Among its illustrations are remarkable sketches of the dodo, cuneiform inscriptions and Persepolis. Also complete with early maps of India (p. 336), South-East Asia (p. 361), and the Persian Empire (p. 155). Other engraved plates include: various persons in their costume ("A Persian Coozelbash" p. 302), Armenia (Armenians in costume), Babylon and Temple of Belus, dolphin, whale (p. 390), flying-fish, the island of St. Helena ("one of the most isolated islands in the world"), rice, etc. One section describes the Zoroastrian burial practices for the dead, later there is a Hindu practice described where "women burn with dead husbands" (p.344). Coffee and tea are described (p. 311-312), Noah's Ark... (pp. 201-02), Elephants are described "but Swine, Serpents and Mice displease them; Cock-crowing also doth offend them. The Persian call him the Symbol of Fidelity..." (p. 362-3), a musk cat (or civet) with its long muzzle, sharp teeth, is found also (p. 363). The text mentions Mexico, Mayans, America, and China, etc. Various flus are mentioned by name, palm trees (p. 25, etc.), Persian humor, silk-worms (p. 183-4), rice (p. 396), wine from Shiraz (pp. 134, 302-3, 152, 190), whales (pp. 12, 390).

PROVENANCE: John Moles-Worth, Pencarrow, in Cornwall, U.K. This could either be the fourth or fifth Baronet Sir John Molesworth. The fourth lived 1705-1766 and started building Pencarrow. On his death the fifth finished the estate – which had its own library. Best guess is this is the fourth Baronet.

☼ Sir William Foster (ed.), *Thomas Herbert: Travels in Persia 1627-1629*, (1928); Ghani p175-76; Lowndes ["best edition"]; Sidney Mendelssohn, *South Africa Bibliography*, I, 705-76; Sabin 31471; Wing H-1536.



47 HERBERT – plate showing the Ruins of Persepolis

48. **Huntington Library; Alan H. JUTZI** (editor). *In Search of Sir Richard Burton; Papers from a Huntington Library Symposium*. San Marino: Huntington Library, 1993. ¶ 8vo. 141 pp. Frontis., 8 illus. Printed wrappers. Fine.

\$ 15

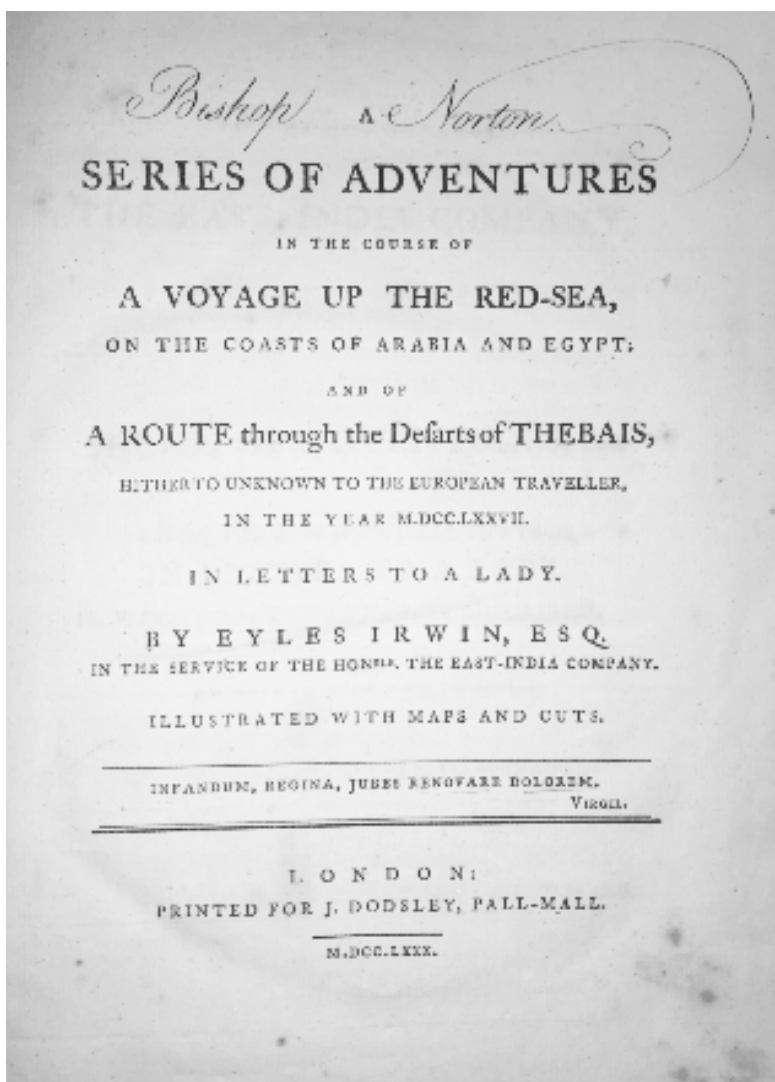
With contributions by the editor, Donald A. Young, John Hayman, Stephen Tabachnick, M. Guy Bishop, Burke E. Casari, Quentin Keynes, Jim Casada.

49. **IRWIN, Eyles** (1751-1817). *A Series of Adventures in the Course of a Voyage up the Red-Sea, on the Coasts of Arabia and Egypt; and of a route through the desarts of Thesbais, hitherto unknown to the European traveler, in the year MDCCLXXVII in letters to a lady*. London: Printed for J. Dodsley, Pall-Mall, 1780. ¶ 4to. xv, [1], 400, [2 blank] pp. Half-title, errata, 3 engraved plates (facing pp. 11, 49, 237), and 3 folding engraved maps (facing pp. 69, 291, 355); foxed throughout. Original gilt-stamped calf with black spine label; worn, upper joint reinforced with Kozo. Several ownership ink signatures of Bishop Norton, including on title. Very good.

\$ 1000

FIRST EDITION. The *Critical Review* reports regarding Irwin and this work, "The author ... seems to be an active and spirited young man, of good sense and understanding, with a tender and benevolent heart, who has performed the disagreeable task allotted him by his masters, the East India Company, with great zeal and intrepidity; met with many hair-breadth scapes, and braved innumerable dangers amongst a set of unlettered, barbarous, and perfidious savages, though dangerous and uncultivated desarts, hitherto

unknown to the European traveler." – *The Critical Review*, v.49, 1780, ed. Tobias George Smollett, p.405 [405-412].



49 IRWIN

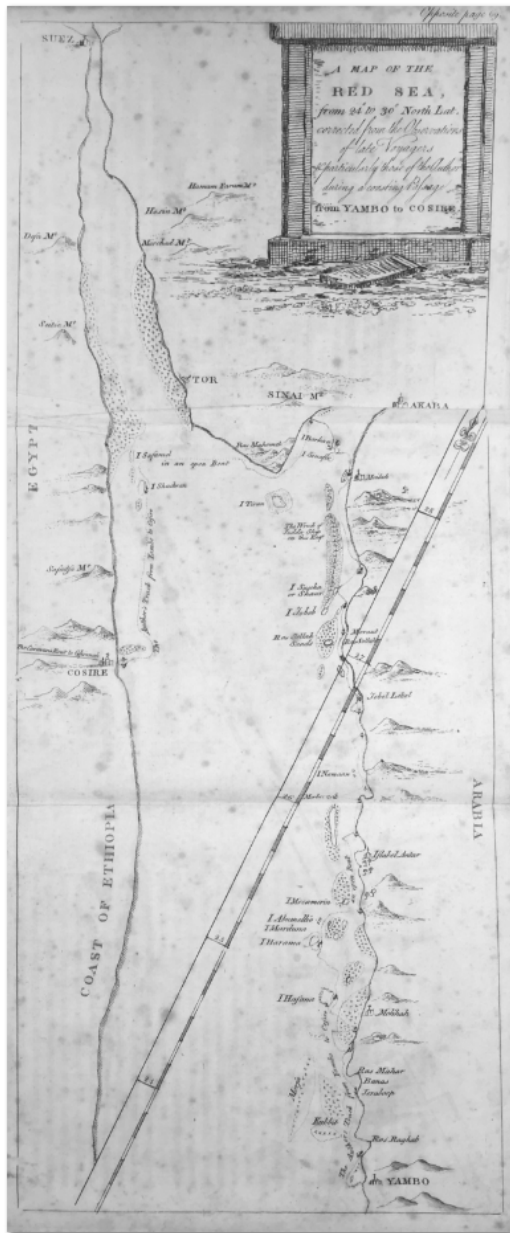
The East India Company servant Eyles Irwin, born in Calcutta in 1751, was appointed to survey the Black Town in 1771 and "was made superintendent of the lands belonging to Madras [...]" In 1776 he became caught up in the political storm that overtook the governor of Madras, George Pigot, who was placed in confinement by members of his own council. Irwin supported Pigot, and in August he was suspended from the company's service. Early in 1777 he left

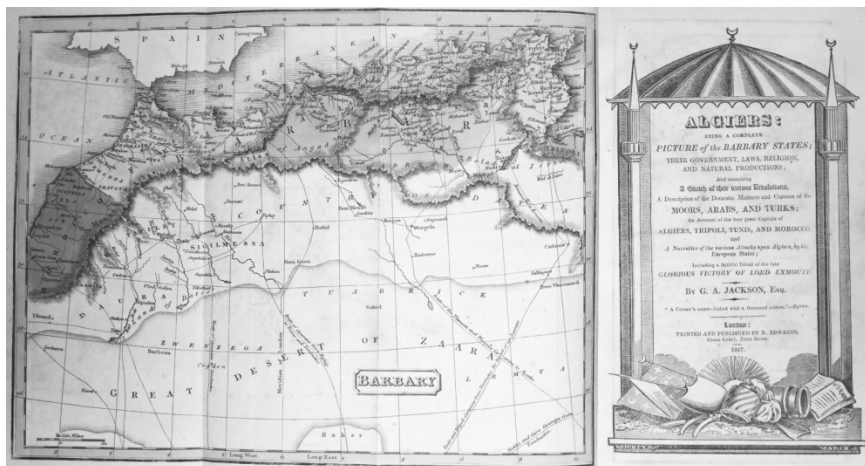
India in order to seek redress in England. Irwin later published an account of his journey home, which was entitled ‘A series of adventures [...]’. In this he displayed his classical education and described his experiences and observations during the journey, which lasted eleven months [...] Irwin returned to India in 1780 as a senior merchant and his route was again overland, but this time via Aleppo, Baghdad, and the Persian Gulf” (ODNB). The author recounts his imprisonment in Yanbu, Arabia, and further voyage to Jeddah, as well as his adventures in Egypt, his journeys through the Peloponnese and Balkans as well as Persia. He includes an “Ode to the Persian Gulf”, which extols the beauties of Bahrain. - In 1802, Irwin produced a musical play, “The Bedouins, or Arabs of the Desert: a Comic Opera in Three Acts” (1802), which played in Dublin for three nights.

The second edition was also issued in 1780. A third edition, 1782, was expanded with an appendix.

PROVENANCE: Signed “Isabella” and several signatures of “Bishop Norton, 1785”. Under Norton’s signature is another “my grandfather ...”

☼ Blackmer 865; Tobias George Smollett, *The Critical review; or, Annals of Literature*, Volume 49, 1780, pp. 405-412.





[JACKSON - Folding map of Barbary]

9 Hand-Colored Plates & Folding Colored Map

50. **JACKSON, George Anson.** *Algiers: being a complete picture of the Barbary States, their government, laws, religion, and natural productions, and containing a sketch of their various revolutions, a description of the domestic manners and customs of the Moors, Arabs, and Turks, an account of the four great capitals of Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco, and a narrative of the various attacks upon Algiers, by the European states; including a faithful detail of the late glorious victory of Lord Exmouth.* London: R. Edwards, 1817. ¶ Small 4to. iv, [2], 411, [1] pp. Folding color map (frontispiece), decorative title woodcut border, 9 hand-colored plates; some offsetting of plates. Modern gorgeous half gilt-stamped black calf over dark marbled, new endpapers. Fine.

\$ 2,500

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of this fascinating study of North Africa by G. A. Jackson (unknown in biographical literature). He describes the inhabitants (Berbers, Arabs, Moors, Turks, Muslims and Jews of the Barbary States) and the many aspects of their customs and manners including details of daily life, the way they dress, their history, religion, etc. Of particular interest is his accounts of slavery in such areas as Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and New Sallé. His interviews of captured Christians and a seamen who were made slaves, and their cruel treatment, especially in the midst of the normal, daily events of the city.

☼ Abbey Travel 300; William Gallois, *A History of Violence in the Early Algerian Colony*, Macmillan, 2013; Thomas K. Park, Aomar Boum, *Historical Dictionary of Morocco*, Scarecrow Press, 2006, p. 556; Gillian Weiss, *Captives and Corsairs: France and Slavery in the Early Modern Mediterranean*, Stanford University Press, (2011), Pages, 151, 316.

51. **LACERDA E ALMEIDA, Francisco José de (1750-1798); BURTON, Sir Richard F.** *The Lands of Cazembe. Lacerda's Journey to Cazembe in 1798. Translated and Annotated by Captain Sir R. F. Burton, F.R.G.S. Also Journey of the Pombeiros, P.J. Baptista and Amaro José, Across 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: John Murray, 1873. ¶ Sm. 8vo. vii, [1], 271, [1] pp. Large folding map (as frontispiece), index; fore-edges foxed, else clean. Original blind and gilt-stamped cloth. Very fine copy with a freshness that defies its age. Fine.

Dr. Francisco José de Lacerda e Almeida was a Brazilian-Portuguese explorer, spending the last ten years of his life exploring south-central en route to Kazembe, Africa. He died prior to completing his intended journey. His journals were received by his chaplain, Father Francisco João Pinto, and later came to Burton who translated the account into English. This was not his first sojourn into Africa. However the journey undertook, he kept a diary, which Burton describes as “a drama with the catastrophe of a tragedy. Well worth perusal, it is what every African explorer should be taught to expect, and should learn to thank his lucky stars if he live to tell the tale.” p. 4. Casada states that Burton originally had two appendices to publish with this book, but both were rejected by the Royal Geographical Society, thus the two added works here supplanted the intent of the translator.

☼ Casada 85; Penzer p. 89.

52. **LIVINGSTONE, David** (1813-1873); **Horace WALLER** (1833-1896). *The Last Journals of David Livingstone, in Central Africa, from 1865 to his death. Continued by a narrative of his last moments and sufferings, obtained from his faithful servants, Chuma and Susi*. London: John Murray, 1874. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xvi, 360, ads. 6; vii, 346, ads. 20 pp. 2 frontispieces incl. a portrait and a color lithographic plate (v. II), [vol. II]: 13 plates, 6 figs., folding map of Africa; [v. II]: 6 plates, 18 figs., large folding map showing the author's discoveries. Original blind and gilt-stamped mauve cloth featuring a gilt scene of Stanley and his porters crossing a river; a couple of small nicks. SUPERB COPY.

\$ 1000

First edition of the record of Livingstone's storied seven years of travels that involved scientific and geographical study, resulting in new discoveries. Livingstone exposed the horrors of slavery and sought to see an end of the slave trade. Livingstone had studied medicine for two years at the University of Glasgow, finishing in London. He was allowed to enter as a licentiate (non-resident or country doctor) to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, November 1840. He initiated the use of quinine [taken with resin of both jalap and rhubarb, tincture of cardamom] as a remedy for malaria. His travels explored central Africa, starting from Zanzibar in 1866 where he set out to seek the source of the Nile. In 1871 he witnessed a massacre of Africans by slavers and thereafter no longer searched for the source of the Nile. Livingstone was lost, very ill, and many presumed him to be dead, under Henry Morton Stanley reported finding him in 1871. Livingstone died from malaria and dysentery at Illala, April, 1873.

53. **LOVELL, Mary S.** *A Rage to Live; a Biography of Richard & Isabel Burton*. New York: W.W. Norton, 1998. ¶ 8vo. xvii, 910 pp. Plates, index. Cloth-backed boards, dust-jacket. Very good.

\$ 15

Based on a new discovery of letters written by Isabel Burton (previously thought burned), etc.

54. **MALCOLM, Sir John** (1769-1833). *Sketches of Persia. From the Journals of a Traveller in the East*. Philadelphia: Carey, Lea, & Carey, 1828. ¶ Two volumes in one. Sm. 6to. xii, (13)-316 pp. Foxed or stained throughout. Original half calf, plain boards, gilt ruled spine, black leather spine label; top corner bent, affecting some pages. Early ownerships name, dated 1841, excised, so one cannot read the name [“W. A---er”]; title with the initials “T.C.” and author's name penned on title in an early hand.

\$ 175

First American edition, which was published in London originally in 1827 and issued in two volumes containing 21 chapters. This one-volume edition is reset, repaginated, but contains the same information. Note: The dedication to John Fleming, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., says “these volumes are inscribed...” but in fact it is complete in one volume. Printed by Adam Waldie & Co., Printers.

The text is lively and thus engaging, giving anecdotes that tell of the character of early nineteenth century Persia. In fact it is jam-packed with stories. The fable of the two cats is recounted as well. Being familiar with Indian literature, Malcolm saw parallels in Persian literature and poetry. Page 216 tells of “Jack the Giant Killer” and two other tales, one he relates, being the story of “the Goat and the Lion”. This leads to introducing the reader to the best known Persian classics of Firdusi’s *Shah-nameh*, Sa’adi, and Hafez. The treatment is cursory but nonetheless beneficial.

Malcolm was sent on a mission to Persia three times: “A mission led by Captain John Malcolm (q.v.) was sent to Iran to enlist Fath-‘Ali Shah’s support against Zamān Shah of Kabul and to prevent the spread of French influence in Tehran.” “The treaty concluded by Captain Malcolm and Ḥājji Ebrāhīm Širāzi (4 January 1801) stipulated that Iran would attack Afghanistan if the Amir invaded India. Moreover, the Shah promised not to admit the French to Iran... Thus from the British point of view Captain Malcolm’s mission was a complete success.” For the second mission Malcolm was not permitted to speak to the court in Tehran, not to even go to the city. The third visit was met with much more enthusiasm and thereby the British sought to strengthen the Persian army with ‘modern’ training – F. Kazemzadeh for *Encyclopedia Iranica*, “ANGLO-IRANIAN RELATIONS, ii. Qajar period.” See also: J. W. Kaye, *The Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm*, London, 1956, I, pp. 133f.

“Sketches of Persia, although published anonymously in 1827, is attributed to Sir John Malcolm (1769–1833). Malcolm was a diplomat and administrator in India: arriving at the age of fourteen in 1783 to work for the East India Company, he was known during his long career as ‘Boy’ Malcolm. He swiftly moved into more political and diplomatic roles. He became fluent in Persian and was despatched to Persia for part of his career, though he would eventually return to India and become Governor of Bombay (1827–1830). In Volume 1 of *Sketches*, Malcolm starts the journey from Bombay, sailing into the Persian Gulf, arriving at Abusheher, where he stays many weeks. From there his party moves inland into the mountains, and finally reaches Shiraz and then Persepolis. Throughout his journey, Malcolm fills this work with his observations about the people he meets, and recounts Persian folk stories and fables.” “Volume 2 begins on the edge of the desert in Cashan and ends in Sennah. Along the way, Malcolm observes Persian life and customs, and describes his many encounters, which give a vivid picture of society in Persia during this period, including a magnificent reception at court in Tehran where he meets the king, who is dripping with jewels ‘of an extraordinary size’.” – Oxford University Press.

Contents: Introduction: [Part I] 1. Voyage from Bombay to the Persian Gulf; 2. Muscat; 3. The Persian Gulf and Abusheher; 4. Camp at Abusheher; 5. Hunting and hawking; 6. Elchee’s lectures; 7. Mountaineers; 8. Principal characters of the Mission; 9. Importance of forms; 10. Fable of the two cats. Preamble to Persian treaty; 11. Shiraz; 12. Persian servants; 13. Travellers and antiquaries. [Part II] 14. Cashan; 15. Arrival of Koom; 16. Departure from Koom; 17. Distant view of Teheran; 18. Terms of reception at court; 19. Progress of the Russians; 20. Departure from Sooltaneah; 21. Maraga.



VOL. I.

Frontispiece.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE,
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY THOMAS ANNAN,
OF HAMILTON AND GLASGOW.

55. **MEROLLA da Sorrento, Jerom [Girolamo].** *A Voyage to Congo, and several other Countries chiefly in Southern Africk.* By Father Jerom Merolla da Sorrento, a Capuchin and Apostolick Missioner in the year 1682. Made English from the Italian. [London]: for Henry Lintot and John Osborn, [1744?]. Tall 4to. 521-616 pp. Printed in two columns; light foxing. Handsomely bound in period-style half calf marbled boards, five raised bands, gilt-stamped dark leather spine label. Near fine.

§ 800

THIS AN IMPORTANT WORK ON THE EARLY EXPLORATION FOR CONGO, a translation of *Breve e succinta relatione del viaggio nel regno di Congo*. Extracted from: vol. 1 of Awnsham Churchill's Collection of voyages and travels, 3rd ed., 1744-1746. Includes a single-leaf table of words from the Congo language "Conghese" – such as, "Cariabemba" = the devil, "Cacazumbu" = wizard, and "Pompero" a buyer of slaves, etc. The journey begins in Brazil and crosses the Atlantic to the Congo and Ethiopia.

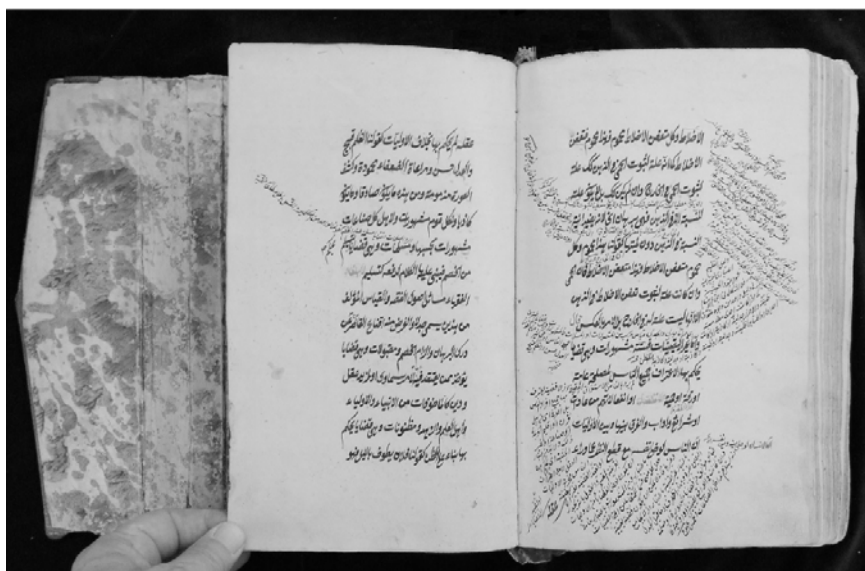
Brazil, as mentioned, being where the voyage started, the text relates of some international trade, as Portuguese ships export tobacco and sugars, "To uphold the sugar-works a vast number of slaves is required as well to plant and cultivate the canes, as to provide sufficient fuel for the prodigious furnaces that are employed both night and day: Some there are who have no less than five hundred slave for this purpose, and whose labour is so hard, and their sustenance so small, that they are reckoned to live long if they hold out seven years." (p. 529). The text mentions fruits and spices: figs ["which Arabs and Persians call mouz" p.530] – "one leaf whereof serves for a table-cloth at a feast", nicesi, candied citron-peel, cinnamon, of apes and "monkies" – for importing ["they are called sagoris, or sagorini, are no bigger than dormice, and are kept in cotton in muffs..."], sharks, birds, monsters (p. 535) – not specifically described, but seemingly human, at port to repair damage to a ship – the writer makes a tale of collecting an unknown herb by these "sea-monsters" and "carrying them ashore." One can only wonder at what is being said here ...

"It's a nice coincidence that printing with movable type was being introduced in the same century as European travellers were setting out to explore Africa and the New World. The three areas first discovered and hence written about in sub-Saharan Africa were west Africa – the Guinea coast; the Congo... literary interest was still taking place in the Congo region.... Michael Angelo and Denis de Carli, again both Capuchin missionaries were writing of their experiences. These were translated into English and published as part of Churchill's Collection of Voyages and Travels of 1704 as *A Curious and Exact Account of a Voyage to the Congo in the years 1666 and 1667*. In the same volume was the work of another Capuchin; Father Jerome Merolla da Sorrento entitled *A Voyage to Congo, and several other countries chiefly in Southern-Africk, in the year 1682.*" – Michael Graves-Johnston, bookseller, 2002, revised 2010, "Early African Literature," – ABAA.org.

Arabic Manuscript on Islamic Logic & Philosophy

56. **NAJM AL-DIN AL-KATIBI.** Referencing the full title: [*Tabrir Al-Qawaid Al-Mantiqiyah Fi Sharh Al-Risalah al-Shamsiyah* (1203 or 4-1276 or 7)]. [*Principles of Logic; commentaries on*] Commentary on "Al-Risalah al-shamsiyah," a book on Islamic philosophy regarding the basis of logic and rhetoric. Complete commentary with glosses on this classic thirteenth century text. The commentary starts on page 8 and discusses Islamic philosophy, logic, and metaphysics. Largely written in black ink with additional notations in red throughout. The main body of the work relates the logic phrases of Al-Risalah al-Shamsiyah. One part on geometry may be from Ptolemy's

Almagest. The last leaf in the book is a receipt of accounts paid. [place of origin unknown]. Written ca. 1675-1800.



17 x 27.5 cm. [526] pp. Arabic language manuscript with a few minor additions in old Persian. This manuscript, probably written ca. 1675-1800, with no date found within. The calligraphic hand [naskh] in this book is apparently written by the same hand throughout. This book is dedicated to Amir Ahmed. It is signed by the scribe Mohammed Mehdi. The owner of the manuscript, whose name was written on the same page, is blacked-out hiding his identity. There is a sentence that says “225 coins was given” for the contract of writing this work “on the first month of “Mirzan”. Later the accounting states that 100 coins were paid in the month of Safar. Binding: old brown calf with red-stained calf spine and flap, endleaves are early marbled papers (or possibly hand-painted in a decorative pattern); endleaves are trimmed at gutter, edges of binding scuffed. Very good. [S11531]

\$ 2,500

Al-Risalah al-Shamsiyah is the most celebrated Islamic book on logic. The Islamic philosophical text of Najm al-Din al-Katibi is still taught today in the Middle East. Texts like the present commentary are very useful to understand what was being taught by religious scholar at the Hawzah (a religious circle). The scribe's work might refer to other commentaries and thereby one can see the influences of the period.

The original logic treatise [*Al-Risalah al-Shamsiyah*] is divided into three books. The FIRST is in four sections 1) On Words; 2) On Simple Meanings (Predicables) 3) Five Inquiries on Universals and Particulars 4) On Definitions (the ways of defining). The SECOND book is “on propositions and rules regarding them,” also divided into *three* sections and an introduction: “Definition of proposition and its primary division; Section I: – 1) Its parts and kinds; 2) On the four fenced Propositions; 3) On Privatives and Attributives; 4) On Modal Propositions. Section II: On the different kinds of hypothetical Propositions; Section III: Rules Concerning Propositions – 1) On Contradiction; 2) On even Conversion; 3) On Conversion by Contradiction; 4) On the Cohesion of Hypotheticals. THIRD book: On Syllogism – Definition and division of

Syllogism; third section: Conjugate Syllogism containing hypothetical premises; fourth section: On the Interpellative Syllogism; fifth section: Pendants of the Syllogism. Conclusion – first inquiry: On the matter of Syllogisms; second inquiry: On the parts of which Sciences consist. – This contents derived from Sprenger.

This student's/scholar's manuscript is very rich in commentary, with massed marginalia written throughout. There are even additional notes saved on pasted tab-inserts.

Najm al-Din al-Qazwīnī al-Katibi (died AH 675 / 1276 CE), “was a Persian Islamic philosopher and logician of the Shafī'i school. A student of Nasir al-Din al-Tusi, he is the author of two major works, one on logic, *Al-Risala al-Shamsiyya*, and one on metaphysics and the natural sciences, *Hikmat al-'Ain*. His work on logic, the *al-Risala al-Shamsiyya* (Logic for Shams al-Dīn), was commonly used as the first major text on logic in Sunni madrasahs, right down until the twentieth century and is “perhaps the most studied logic textbook of all time.” See: Mohaghegh.

PROVENANCE: Ricardo and D'Ancona families [a descendent of Isaac Ricardo²] who lived variously in the Netherlands, and possibly with roots in Spain or Portugal. The family came to the US ca.1892 to settle in New York. They were Sephardic Jews and tried to make a living here, but that was difficult. Their heritage was buried and so were some precious pieces, including an oil painting and this manuscript and some other items. The piece has been with the family after moving to Cambridge, St. Louis and Santa Monica. This was in the possession of Judith Koffler and now purchased by Jeff Weber.

☼ References: See: Parviz Morewedge (ed.), *Islamic philosophical theology*, 1979, p.235; Brockelmann, Carl. *Geschichte der arabischen Litteratur*. Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1937-1949, 2 vols. plus three supplementary volumes. [See: al-Katibi's *al-Risalah al-Shamsiyyah* - Vol. I, p. 612 (466) and Supplement I, pp. 845-847]; For information on *al-Risalah al-Shamsiyyah*, read Tony Street's essay on logic in: *The Cambridge Companion to Arabic Philosophy*, edited by Peter Adamson, Richard C. Taylor, Cambridge University Press, 2005. (pp. 247, 250). [*Cambridge Companion*; Tony Street (2000), “Toward a History of Syllogistic After Avicenna: Notes on Rescher's Studies on Arabic Modal Logic”, *Journal of Islamic Studies* 11 (2): 209–228; M. Mohaghegh article on “al-Katibim Najm al-Dīn Abu'l-Hasan 'Alī b. 'Umar,” *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, second edition, Leiden: Brill, 1986-2000, Vol. IV, p. 762a-b. [*Encyclopaedia of Islam*; In addition there is an edition and translation into English of al-Katibi's *Risalah Shamsiyyah* in the *Appendix* to A. Sprenger's *Dictionary of the Technical Terms used in the Sciences of the Mussalmans, the logic of the Arabians, original Arabic, with an English translation*, Calcutta, 1854. [See: “*Risalah Shamsiyyah*”]; Alāī ibn Muḥammad Jurjānāī, Muḥsin Bāidāarfār, Alāī ibn Umar Qazwāināī – have written a 480 page book commentary on *Al-Risalah al-shamsiyyah*, published by Intishāārāt Bāidāār in 2003 [ISBN: 9789647155151].

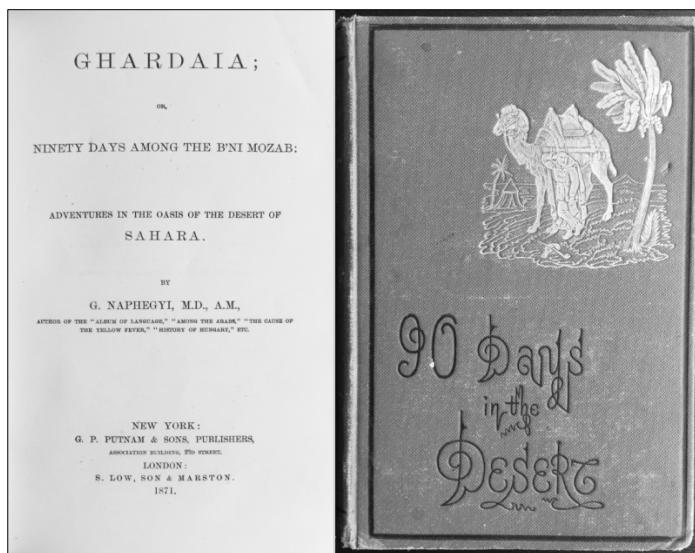
57. **NÂMEH, Mirāj.** *The Miraculous Journey of Mahomet. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (Manuscript Supplément Turc 190). Introduction and Commentaries by Marie-Rose Séguy.* New York: George

2 Isaac Ricardo arrived at Ellis Island in both 1894 and 1921, claiming to be from Speyer [Spire] is a city of Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. He came on the ship *Leopoldina*. His ethnicity was described as Dutch, married and he departed from Le Havre.

Braziller, (1977). ¶ 4to. 158 pp. 57 color plates. Navy blue gilt-stamped leatherette, dust-jacket.

\$ 10

“This sumptuous fifteenth-century manuscript of the Mirdj, translated into eastern Turkish by the poet Mir Haydar, was calligraphed by Málík Bakhshi of Herát, in the Uighur script.” The images are replete with angles as well as demons “who torture the damned, with special torments devised for every sinner...” – jacket.



58. **NAPHEGYI, Gábor** (1824-1884). *Ghardaia; or, ninety days among the b'ni Mozab: Adventures in the oasis of the desert of Sahara*. New York: G.P. Putnam & Sons; London: S. Low, Son & Marston, 1871. ¶ Small 8vo. 348 pp. Frontispiece [“The author in the desert”], steel-engraved half-title. Original green black-stamped cloth with gilt-stamped pictorial image matching the frontispiece. Early ownership inscription.

\$ 45

This is the personal account of the author’s journey through the Sahara desert. The chapter headings are: The Caravan en Marche; The B’ni Mozab; The Gate of the Desert; The Sahara; Mirage; The Simoom; The Well in the Wady; In Sight of the Atlas; Preparation for the Attack; The Bandits of the Sahara; An Unlooked-For Change; The Guard of Honor; Arab Free-Masonry; The Beautiful Captive; The Desert Foe of Abdel-Kader; The Rescue; The Grave of the Rume; On the Atlas; The Escape; a Night of Horror in the Atlas; The Doomed Caravan; Bedouin Hospitality; Search for the Caravan; On the Route Again; The Renegade; The Bagne; The Ostrich-Hunt; Ghardaia; The Grave.

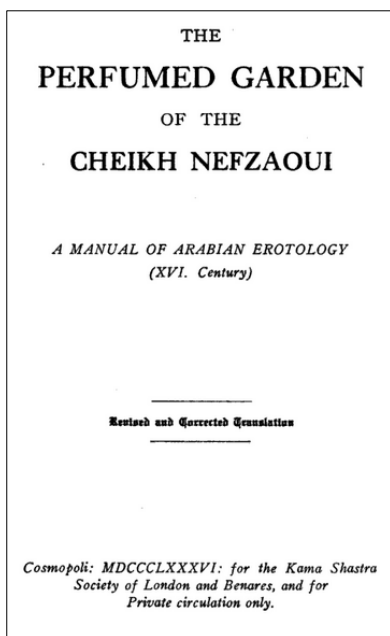
“Naphegyi, born in Budapest, became a naturalized United States citizen and later moved to Mexico City. By the 1850s he was involved with his wife, Maria Amalia Kurezyn, in various enterprises, including the Santa Anna Mine, resulting by 1860 in financial difficulties. In 1865 the Naphegyis returned to the United States and settled in New York City, where Naphegyi was employed as director of the Mexican department of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. The following year, when Santa Anna arrived in New York, Naphegyi acted as his financial and legal agent. It is unclear what

previous acquaintance the two men had, but Santa Anna speaks in his autobiography of Naphegyi as 'a Hungarian I had befriended in Mexico.' Santa Anna came to New York on May 12th, 1866, from St. Thomas, where he had been in exile since 1855, to arrange American aid through Secretary of State William H. Seward and others to regain control of Mexico. He appealed, among others, to the Fenian Brotherhood; a draft of his speech may be found in Folder 23. He soon discovered, however, that his supposed supporters Darío Mazuera and Abraham Báez had swindled him and left him in grave financial straits. He hoped to improve the situation by arranging mortgages and selling bonds; they were, however, illegal and led to his increasing legal difficulties in the United States. Naphegyi acted as his agent throughout this period and was later accused by Santa Anna of defrauding him. According to a newspaper clipping in the collection (Folder 36), Naphegyi was briefly arrested and then countersued. Santa Anna sailed for Vera Cruz with a motley crew of Mexicans and Germans on May 6, 1867, but was prevented from landing by the U.S. Navy acting in support of Mexican President Benito Juárez, was eventually arrested, tried for treason, and again sent into exile." – Yale University Library (author's archive).

59. **NEFZAOU, Cheikh [Muhammad ibn Muhammad al-Nafzawi]; Sir Richard F. BURTON.** *The Perfumed Garden of the Cheikh Nefzaoui. A manual of Arabian Erotology. Revised and corrected translation.* London: Cosmopoli for the Kama Shastra Society of London ... and for Private circulation only, 1886. ¶ 8vo. xv, 256 pp. Reprints the 'appendix' (to the Autograph edition of 1876). Publisher's parchment covered beveled boards, gilt stamped borders, gilt spine title, sp. edges ruled; some discoloration to the spine, rubbed, else a solid, very good + copy.

\$ 400

Burton's translation is the first English translation, preceded only by a French translation, apparently in an edition of 25 copies issued in 1876. There are two issues also of the 1886, one using the spelling of "Cheikh" (as in this copy) and the other "sheikh," this latter printed in violet ink. It was this text Burton had in manuscript at his death, that he was reediting and that Penzer records as being destroyed by Burton's widow.



From the introductory note: "The 'Perfumed Garden' was translated into French before the year 1850, by a Staff Officer of the French army in Algeria. An autograph edition, printed in the italic character, was printed in 1876, but, as only twenty-five copies are said to have been made, the book is both rare and costly. An admirable reprint has, however, been recently issued in Paris, with the translator's notes and remarks, revised and corrected by the light of the fuller knowledge of Algeria which has been acquired since the translation was made. From that last edition the present translation (an exact and literal one) has been made, and it is the first time that the work, -one of the most remarkable of its kind, -has appeared in the English language."

"The work is an expanded version of the translation [Burton] had made in 1886, the expansion probably taking the form of more lengthy annotation. While we can never know the precise contents of the 'anthropological notes', the nature of the work itself, a sixteenth-century manual of Arab erotology, said to have been written by one 'Sheikh Nefzawi' ... Ostensibly it is a book of sexual advice and information, sprinkled with Arabic versions of old wives' tales." – Farwell p. 400.

That this is a work of erotica is at once evident from the contents: (for example) Relating to the act of generation; Concerning everything this is favourable to the act of coition; Of matters which are injurious in the Act of Generation; The Sundry Names given to the Sexual Organs of Women; Concerning the Organs of Generation of Animals; On the Deceits and Treacheries of Women; Description of the Uterus of Sterile Women, and Treatment of the same; Concerning Medicines which Provoke Abortion; Concerning the Cause of Impotence in Men; Prescriptions for increasing the Dimensions of Small Members, and for them splendid, etc.

☼ Casada 89; Penzer pp. 173-4. See: Byron Farwell, *Burton*, (1988), pp. 400-1.

60. **NORTHROP, Henry Davenport.** *Wonders of the Tropics: or, Explorations and adventures of Henry M. Stanley and other world-renowned travelers, including Livingstone, Baker, Cameron, Speke, Emin Pasha, Du Chaillu, Andersson, etc., etc., containing thrilling accounts of famous expeditions ... the whole comprising a vast treasury of all that is marvelous and wonderful in the dark continent; embellished with more than 200 striking illustrations.* [S.l.]: J.R. Jones, 1891. ¶ Thick 8vo. 848 pp. Illus. Original blue gilt- and black-stamped cloth; extremities showing some wear. Paper brittle, browned. As is.

\$ 10

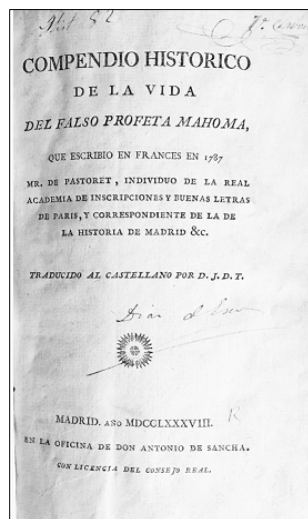
Also issued in Paris, Ontario, Canada, by John S. Brown & Sons and others [Philadelphia: Lyceum Publishing; Richmond, VA: Franklin Publishing Company; Chicago and Philadelphia: L.P. Miller; Cincinnati: Lyceum Publishing; M.J. Downing and Co].

61. **PASTORET, Claude-Emmanuel Joseph Pierre, marquis de Pastoret.** *Compendio Histórico de la Vida de Falso Profeta Mahoma...* Madrid: Don Antonio de Sancha, 1788. 8vo. 124 pp. Contemporary mottled calf with gilt spine, edges red; lacking spine label, rubbing, minor soiling, rear cover chipped or showing wear. Light scattered foxing throughout. Early ownership signatures on title [?]. Clavero and another]. Very good.

\$ 125

First edition in Spanish, after the original French of 1787. The author writes of the life of Muhammad, he views as a "false prophet" of which there is much theological discussion and many views expressed on both sides. He has also written, in the same year, a comparison of religious thought and leadership involving Zoroastrianism, Confucius, and Muhammed (Islam).

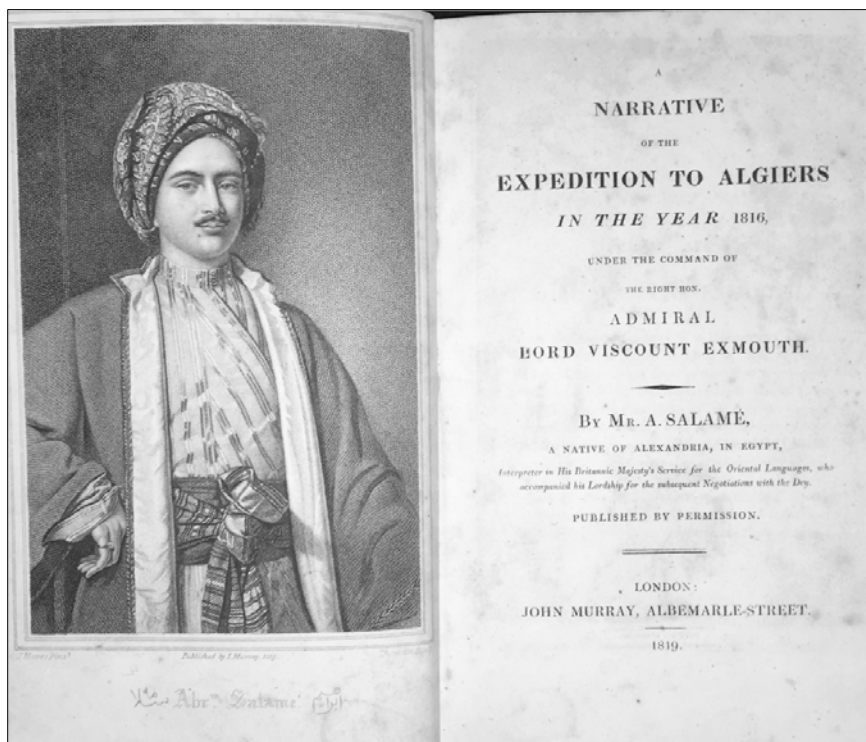
Claude-Emmanuel Joseph Pierre, marquis de Pastoret (1755-1840), born in Marseille and studied in Lyon and Aix, author and politician, Freemason and was elected member of the *Académie des*



Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, was fairly active during the French Revolution. He was against slavery.

See: Daniel Ligou ed., *Dictionnaire de la Franc-maçonnerie*, Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1987.

62. **RICE, Edward.** *Captain Sir Richard Francis Burton: the secret agent who made the pilgrimage to Mecca, discovered the Kama Sutra, and brought the Arabian nights to the West.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1990. ¶ Sixth printing. 8vo. xviii, 522 pp. Plates, index. Quarter black cloth, boards, dust-jacket. Fine. \$ 6

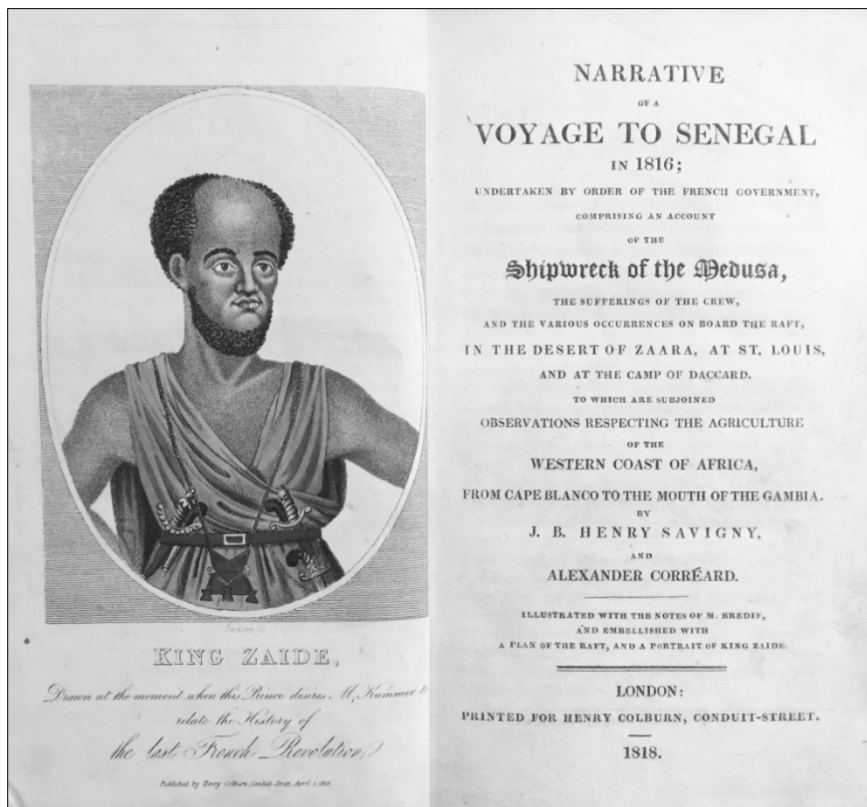


63. **SALAMÉ, Abraham V.** (1788-). *A Narrative of the Expedition to Algiers in the Year 1816, under the command of the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth. Published by permission.* London: John Murray, 1819. ¶ 8vo. [x], cxli, [3], 230, [2] pp. Errata, binder directions, 3 (of 4) engraved plates: portrait frontis. of Salamé, folding plan of attack route by Lord Viscount Exmouth (facing p. 34), folding color plate showing women's dress (facing p. 129), other small figs.; MISSING PLATE (facing p. 83), lightly foxed. Original gilt-stamped maroon textured calf, raised bands, a.e.g.; extremities worn, slightly stained covers. Gilt-stamped PRESENTATION LABEL on front pastedown, "Presented by the author to Mrs. D. Bensarat" and bookplate of "Livreria Castro" depicting a castle with small Portuguese royal arms; around the borders on four sides is printed "se queres ve / ncer des / perta e luta / Olisipo". Very good.

\$ 300

An exciting narrative about how Lord Exmouth led a successful expedition to free 1000 Christian slaves from Algiers. Author was “*A native of Alexandria, in Egypt, Interpreter in His Britannic Majesty’s Service for the Oriental Languages, who accompanied his Lordship for the subsequent Negotiations with the Dey*”. – Title.

☼ Lowndes 2172.



64. **SAVIGNY, Jean Baptiste Henri (1793-1843); Alexander CORRÉARD (1788-1857).** *Narrative of a Voyage to Senegal in 1816; Undertaken by order of the French Government, comprising an account of the Shipwreck of the Medusa, the sufferings of the crew, and the various occurrences on board the raft, in the desert of Zaara, at St. Louis, and at the camp of Daccard. To which are subjoined observations respecting the agriculture of the western coast of Africa, from Cape Blanco to the mouth of the Gambia.* London: Printed for Henry Colburn, 1818. ¶ 8vo. xii, 360 pp. Chromolithographic frontispiece of *King Zaïde*, engraved plate showing *Plan of the Raft of the Medusa*, appended notes from several journals, mainly Mr. Bredif's. New beautiful period style half calf over marbled boards with gilt-stamped spine, red spine label, and four raised bands. Near fine.

\$ 500

Second and preferred edition with advertisements and notes appearing for the first time. Still read, published, written and painted about to this day. "A painting by Jean Louis Gericault has kept a horror story alive for close to 200 years. Now the editors of Marlboro Books have published a written narration of the event, as told by two survivors. Their account releases Gericault from any lingering suspicions that his "Raft of the Medusa" suffers from emotional indulgence.

It is a memoir of mutiny, murder, cannibalism, suicide and starvation that turns all the more chilling as told by its cool-headed narrators, the surgeon J. B. Henry Savigny and the naval officer Alexander Correard. French loyalists and pragmatists, they claimed their only reason for reporting the disaster was to set the record straight.

Gericault's painting now stands as an art-historical landmark where classic and romantic styles clashed, and the co-authored book is a landmark as well. It dramatizes a heroic struggle between humane and inhuman urges acted out by 150 victims of a shipwrecked frigate.

The book was first published in September, 1816, three months after the French governor-designate of Senegal, identified by the authors as Schmalz (a misspelling of his name, Chemals) and 243 passengers set sail for the French colony. Their frigate, the Medusa, went aground off the coast of Mauritania, west of their destination. The authors drew on their own and others' experiences in their reconstruction of the disaster that followed.

They describe a flimsy raft put together by members of the crew and passengers from pieces of the larger frigate lashed together with rope. The author's remark that those assigned to the raft were the most frail or least socially significant people on board the ship. The others, including the governor and his family, the ship's captain and crew, and the most able-bodied passengers took to the Medusa's five lifeboats. Everyone set out for Senegal's northern port of Saint Louis together. But the seaworthy lifeboats pulled ahead and quickly disappeared from view. For 13 days, the authors' raft baked in tropical sun. At night, high winds sent mountains of water breaking across the "fatal machine." The weakest on board were dragged off by the sea. Mutineers stabbed others to death. In the morning, everyone ate the flesh of those they found dead. And when they were thirsty, they drank each other's urine instead of sea water.

For all its grisly elements, this nightmare trip is told without drama. Neither author has an ear for language nor a gift for the narrative form. But their abilities as reporters of broad facts as well as intimate details give this gruesome story its compelling energy.

The authors write that justice is not served once the 15 men who survive are rescued by a brig sent out to find them. Noble Correard, who became the captain of the raft, was promised promotions and medals of honor by Chemals, but these promises were not kept. The governor did, however, bestow the Legion of Honor on a merchant he sent out to rescue the ship's supplies. Rather than make amends or even apologize for abandoning them, Chemals ordered Correard and Savigny to retract their story and exonerate his name when their report was published in France and England. The authors refused.

There is no happy ending here. Both Correard and Savigny died in France--frail, forgotten men. Chemals lived on as governor of a rich African trade port, in an elegant French Colonial mansion. This book represents one form of justice. It gives the power of the last word to those who deserve it." -Los Angeles Times article Feb. 1, 1987 by Mary Rourke.

"Méduse's surviving surgeon, Henri Savigny, submitted his account to the authorities. It was leaked to an anti-Bourbon newspaper, the *Journal des débats*, and appeared on 13 September 1816. Savigny and another survivor, the geographer Alexandre Corréard, then wrote a book with their own account (*Naufrage de la frégate la Méduse*) of the incident, published in 1817. It went through five editions by 1821 and was also published with success in English, German, Dutch and Italian translations. A revision of the text in later editions increased the political thrust of the work. The matter became a scandal in French politics and officials tried to cover it up." – *The Times*, London, 24 March 2007, *Death and the masterpiece*.

65. **SAWKINS, James Gay** (1806–1878); **David W. Forbes**. *A Pictorial Tour of Hawaii, 1850-1852: watercolors, paintings, & drawings by James Gay Sawkins: with an account of his life & travels*. San Francisco: Book Club of California, 1991. ¶ Oblong 4to. 125, [1] pp. Color illus. (3 folding), frontis. Hawaii map. Beige cloth, paper printed spine label, plain wrapper (as issued). With prospectus. Nr. fine.

\$ 135

Limited edition of 400 copies designed by Jack Stauffacher at The Greenwood Press. Book Club of California publication number 197. Born in Britain, Sawkins' family moved to Baltimore, New Orleans, Mexico in 1830-5, then 10 years in Cuba, Peru, before he lived in Hawaii in 1850-1852 and made a journal with these fine drawings, here reproduced for the first time. Sawkins is also known for his miniature portraits. He is responsible for the book, *On the Volcanic Mountains of Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, 1855*, and another geological account of Jamaica dating from 1869, yet another on Trinidad, 1860.

See: *Jamaican Rock Stars, 1823-1971: The Geologists who Explored Jamaica* edited by S. K. Donovan, Geological Society of America, (2010), p. 33.

66. **STANLEY, Henry M.** *In Darkest Africa or the Quest, Rescue, and Retreat of Emin Governor of Equatoria*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1890. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xiv, 547; xvi, 540 pp. Illus., index; lacks 3 folding maps from rear pockets, v. II, pp.415-434 damaged at lower margin with related dent. Original dark green cloth stamped with black silhouette of Africa, gilt-stamping; upper joint a bit cracked, covers rubbed. Good. Noting 3 maps wanting.

\$ 25

67. **STISTED, Georgiana M.** *The True Life of Capt. Sir Richard F. Burton ... Written by his niece*. London: H. S. Nichols, 1896. ¶ Small 8vo. xv, [1], 419, [1] pp. Half-title, frontis. port., bibliographical list; rubber-stamp on title and ffep, lightly foxed. Original turquoise gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.

\$ 25

Georgiana Martha Stisted (1846-1903), daughter of Henry William Stisted and Eliza Maria, Burton's niece. She is the author of the 1897 revisionist biography *The True Life of Capt. Sir Richard F. Burton*, written as a rebuttal to Isabel Burton's biography issued in 1893. The Burton family felt her work unfairly represented her singular point of view of her husband; the battle between family and friends or other biographers continued for years. Much more work has been done in studying both Richard and Isabel Burton and thus scholarship has advanced beyond this initial stage.



Rare First Edition in English

68. **STRUYS, Jan Janszoon** (ca.1629/30 – ca.1694); [**Olfert DAPPER** (1639-1689).³ *The Perillous and most Unhappy Voyages of John Struys, Through Italy, Greece, Lifeland, Moscovia, Tartary, Media, Persia, East-India, Japan, and other places in Europe, Africa and Asia....* London: Samuel Smith, 1683. ¶ 4to. [24], 378, [10] pp. [various errors in pagination]. Engraved frontispiece⁴ (by Jacob van Meurs

³ Boterbloem writes that Dapper was likely the ghostwriter for this work, that Struys himself was illiterate. p. 4.

⁴ van Meurs' engraving shows 'evil' Eastern men in turbans, savages dressed in furs who

(ca.1619-before1680)), 19 double-page engraved plates, folding chart; plates laid-on to added sheets, directions to the binder [p. xxiv]; faint top-edge stain to first five pages (not affecting text), p. 79 small ink blot, plate 5 with repaired tear. Bound by J. Leighton (John Leighton, (1822-1912)⁵ Brewer St.) in 19th-century armorial English full calf, re-backed with original spine laid down, five raised bands and gilt-stamped spine; extremities lightly rubbed, a few scratches. Bookplate of William Stirling. Very good.

\$ 6,000

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH of this quasi-fictional account of Struys' three voyages over a 26-year period. Translated by John Morrison. Dutch Sailmaker and sailor Jan Struys' (c.1629-c.1694) account of his various overseas travels became a bestseller after its first publication in Amsterdam in 1676, and was later translated into English, French, German and Russian. The text is representative of baroque tastes, offering a potpourri of writing genres, giving something for almost every contemporary reader: it contains original letters containing eyewitness accounts, "autobiography, travel literature, chorography, quasi-Biblical parable, early journalism, and odyssey," all are incorporated into this text while addressing Dutch interests and giving accounts that also show how the Dutch perceive other cultures, be they barbaric or otherwise, and thus giving great value to this narrative.⁶ To be sure the book is an important Dutch travel account, and it is widely regarded as a primary source for Russian history, but it contains numerous accounts of value to destinations found in the narrative: of Japan, Iran, China, the Caspian Sea, Africa (Cape of Good Hope, Barbary Coast, Madagascar), Batavia, Italy (Bologna, Florence, Genoa, Livorno, Pisa, Venice), the Mediterranean islands, Russia (Muscovy, Astrakhan), Poland (Rzeczpospolita), the Ottoman Empire, and the Indonesian Archipelago (etc.). Boterbloem makes clear that this book contains within it a clear representation of the Western European view of Asia, Iran, Islam, and Muscovy. This is clearly a work which anticipates the genre of travel literature and satire found a generation later with Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* (1719) and Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* (1726).⁷

Though this is the first legitimate English translation of Struys' work, it is preceded by an unauthorized 1682 translation of Struys' first voyage. That translation "appeared under the name of Glanivus, which must have been the

are firing arrows at the bearded St. Sebastian-like figure tied to a tree, additionally a man (St. Sebastian?) is shown being dragged by a horse a man with a spear is threatening to stab him, the title is within a cartouche of human skin (alluding to the story of the Polish slave in Persia, whose skin was removed by her husband – further depicted in the scene by the darkened figure laid on a bench, next to the turban-bearing men). The frontispiece promises in the text to offer tales of faraway places and of horror and adventure. The frontispiece itself depicts the East as savage, evil and cruel and the West as victim and closer to God. The European publisher's attitude is shown that they feel this frontispiece image will sell their book: giving the stereotypical image and text of intolerance towards others.

⁵ See: Weber, Jeff, *Annotated Dictionary of Fore-edge Painting Artists and Binders*, p. 189.

⁶ Boterbloem, p. 150.

⁷ Ibid, p. 153. Where reader's interests shift toward "novels set in exotic locales..." p. 157.

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” (Lach & Van Kley, p. 586).

As “the possibilities of tourism became more evident for the wealthier classes most especially in the later decades of the seventeenth century, the model which Pliny had adopted for his *Natural History* (detailing significant settlements and local customs) was widely taken up by writers targeting the emerging readership for travel narrative and for geographical primers.... Later in 1683, *The perillous and most unhappy voyages* of Jan Janszoon Struys were rendered into English ‘out of the Nether-dutch’” (Hiscock, pp. 19-20).



ISFAHAN, PERSIA

“Struys’ popularity was no doubt due to the lively series of adventures he recounts, most of which obviously took place in his imagination. It is clear from the book itself that he did not keep a diary. He first went to sea in [1647]⁸ as a boy of seventeen, and he traveled continuously for the next twenty-six years. During that time he endured typhoons, shipwreck, hunger, and captivity. He was sold as a slave several times and from one of his journeys he returned with a cross carved from the wood of Noah’s ark given to him by a hermit who lived on Mount Ararat. All this makes the book difficult to use. It is not always possible to distinguish the author’s fabrications from his credulity or confusion. There may even be a substratum of fact beneath some of his most outlandish adventures” (Lach & Van Kley, pp. 497-498).

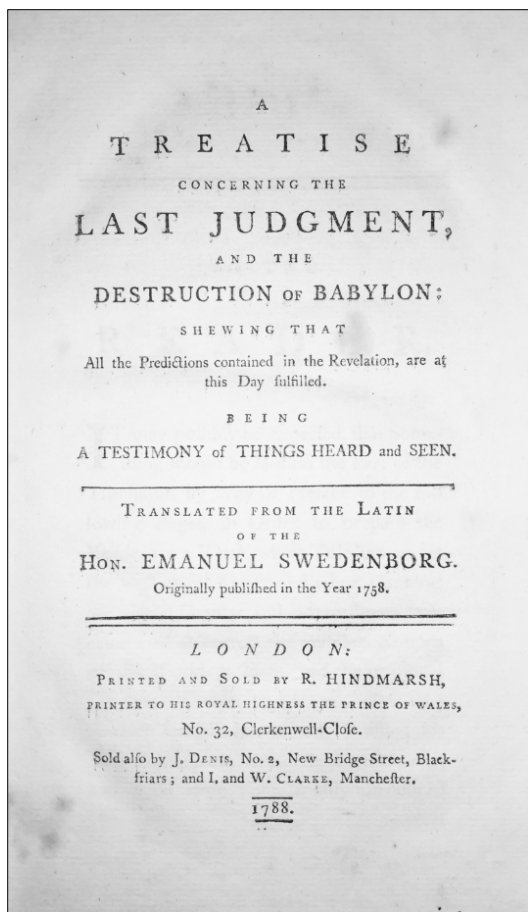
⁸ Lach and Kley state 1674, but this is a clear error as the author was not 17 years old in 1674, thus the number “74” must have been transposed.

In the account of Struys there are some harrowing stories. The most celebrated incredulous story in the text, depicted on the frontispiece, describes a Polish woman-slave taken by a Persian man for this wife (pp. 270-271). The woman registered a complaint (unexplained) with the Polish Ambassador and requested his protection. Instead she was delivered back to her husband (one of his many wives) and he was given permission by the Prince to “punish her at his own Discretion”, resulting in his lashing her naked to some boards and flaying her whilst still alive, skinning her as such and discarding the body into the “Fields, to be devoured of the Eagles, and other Birds of prey” and then he “took the skin and nailed it upon the Wall for a Monument and Warning to his other Wives...” A double-page engraved plate illustrates the horror of this account, be it either fact or fiction. What is clear is that this is how the west depicts the east in a time where they do not wish to depict the east (or the Americas) as “civilized”. The Dutch and European culture of the day sought to sensationalize a story even if untrue.

Howgego gives Struys’ dates as (1630-94) and tells of his journey beginning in 1647 and traveling from “Holland to Italy, Greece and Muscovy (=Russia), then down the Volga and through the Caspian Sea to Persia, then on to Siam (=Thailand), the East Indies, Formosa (=Taiwan) and Japan. He returned to Holland, by way of the Cape of Good Hope and Ascension Island, in 1672.” Howgego offers no biographical information on the author. It is somewhat interesting that critics of this account state that Struys is clearing recording an often fictional account of his voyage. Whereas Jonathan Swift, in *Gulliver’s Travels*, written in 1713-20 (published 1720-24), is pure literary satire and upheld thus as a monument of English literature, though controversial and knowingly issued at the risk of the author’s and publisher’s personal safety.

PROVENANCE: William Stirling-Maxwell (1818-1878) was a Scottish historical writer and art historian, politician, and virtuoso (*Wikipedia*). He was 9th Baronet of Pollock. His arms are born on both binding and bookplate. Maxwell cites Struys twice in a book he co-authored with George William Cox, *Don John of Austria* (London: Longmans, Green, 1883), recounting an attempted escape from captivity on a Turkish slave galley to a Venetian squadron, on pp. 103-104. Stirling-Maxwell’s taste in art and books, himself a remarkable collector, are well-known.

☼ Andrew, Hiscock. *Mighty Europe 1400-1700: Writing an Early Modern Continent*. Bern, Switzerland: Peter Lang, 2007; Boterbloem, Kees, *The Fiction and Reality of Jan Struys: a Seventeenth-Century Dutch Globetrotter*. 2008; Howgego, *Encyclopedia of Exploration to 1800*, S185; Lach, Donald Frederick, and Edwin J. Van Kley. *Asia in the Making of Europe*. Vol. III: A Century of Advance. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1998. See: *Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages*, 2nd ed., 1651 (1684 ed., the second English issue of this account).



69. **SWEDENBORG, Emanuel** (1688-1772). *A Treatise Concerning the Last Judgment, and the Destruction of Babylon; Shewing That All the Predictions contained in the Revelation, are at this Day Fulfilled*. [bound with:] *A Continuation Concerning the Last Judgment, and the Spiritual World*. London: R. Hindmarsh, 1788-1791. ¶ 2 vols. in 1. Small 4to. Collation: [-]², a⁴, b², A-Y⁴; A-K⁴. Pagination: [4], xvi, 154, [2 ads]; iv, 80 pp. Half-title; light occasional foxing. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards; worn, marbling rubbed off nearly entirely, covers reattached by Kozo. Very good.

\$ 850

First English translations by R. Hindmarsh and printed at his own expense. Originally issued in 1763, a second edition was issued in 1810.

Emmanuel Swedenborg led one of the most remarkable careers in the history of science and philosophy. He mastered natural science and mathematics in his youth, writing some 150 works on scientific subjects. He rigorously sought a comprehensive physical explanation of the world based on mathematical and

mechanical principles. Gradually his inquiries turned toward philosophical matters and after a profound mystical experience in 1745 he devoted his reasoning almost entirely to the interpretation of religion. In these later treatises, Swedenborg gives vivid descriptions of his experiences in the spiritual worlds beyond space and time which he was able to enter by consciously suspending bodily sensations. Despite its bizarre aspects, his theosophical system is characterized by logic and is obviously rooted in his previous concern with the sciences. Swedenborg attempted to explain reality in terms of psychic energy, in which matter, intellect, and spirit emanate from the world soul.

This work responds to the question as to whether the last judgment coincides with the final destruction of the world. It also collects reports from various sources of experiences of the next world. James John George Hyde, Rev. James Hyde, *A bibliography of the works of Emanuel Swedenborg*, 1168 & 1991.

Hobart prints the content of a letter from Kant relating to Swedenborg's beliefs of the spiritual world, which he denotes it is "sound reason to incline to the negative side" meaning that there is no proof of spirits and there is also numerous cases of deceit, "proofs of deception, that I have never [considered] if necessary to suffer fear or dread to come upon me, either in the cemeteries or the dead, or in the darkness of night. This is the position in which my mind stood for a long time, until the accounts of Swedenborg came to my notice." But having stated as much, he relates in detail an account involving figures of high repute, namely the Austrian ambassador, etc., and then relates, at great length, a proof of psychic feats by Swedenborg relating to the Stockholm fire of 1763, which was written in letter form to Charlotte von Knobloch, and another relating to the queen's secret. — Hobart, p. 68. See also: Gregory R Johnson, "Kant on Swedenborg in the Lectures on Metaphysics," *Studia Swedenborgiana* 1974-2006.

ESTC t137429 & t137428.

70. **WRIGHT, Thomas.** *The Life of Sir Richard F. Burton*. London: Everett, 1906. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xxix, [2], 32-291, [1]; ix, [4], 14-291, [1], xxv pp. Half-title, 64 plates, index. Some pages mis-numbered. Bound by Zaehnsdorf for Brentano's, NY, in full maroon calf; some edge wear. Very good. Scarce.

§ 225

Thomas Wright claimed Burton plagiarized his translation of the Arabian Nights from John Payne (1882-84). It is interesting that because both Payne's and Burton's editions dealt with sexual imagery and due to strict Victorian obscenity laws, their editions were published under subscription only. "He [Wright] made a comparison of the respective versions of the *Nights* by Burton and Payne. We know, not only from Richard's and Isabel's writings but from the statements of people who met him through the years, that Burton had been collecting manuscripts of the *Nights* stories and translating them, on and off, for over twenty-five years before he met Payne. So Wright's claim that Burton had not done his own translation, but had 'taken from Payne at least three-quarters of his entire work', is extraordinary." See Lovell, *A Rage to Live*, pp. 795-6.

71. **WEBER, Jeff.** *An Annotated Dictionary of Fore-edge Painting Artists & Binders (Mostly English & American). The Fore-edge Paintings of Miss C. B. Currie; with a Catalogue Raisonné.* Los Angeles: Weber Rare Books 2010.

10 x 7 inches. approx. 432 pages. Illustrated throughout, indexes. Cloth, dust-jacket. SIGNED by the author. New.

\$ 400

THE MOST IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO FORE-EDGE PAINTING HISTORY IN OVER 40 YEARS, BEING THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE ANNOTATED DICTIONARY TO CONTAIN THE IDENTIFICATION OF ALL KNOWN FORE-EDGE PAINTERS AND BINDERS. With this book one can identify many artists or binders who are involved with making fore-edge painted books.

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Arranged in three parts: the first is a series of topical brief essays relating to fore-edge history and problems. The second part will appeal to everyone with a fore-edge painting: a comprehensive annotated and illustrated dictionary of every artist and binder known to make and sign fore-edge paintings. This includes some additional binders and artists whose work can be grouped and identified, as well as including some binders who are suspect and possibly never made fore-edge paintings. An attempt is made to prove the work of every person and to give numerous examples. Included is the most comprehensive assessment of seventeenth century English fore-edge specimens up to the present. The third part is a full history of the mysterious Ms. C. B. Currie, one of the most important fore-edge artists from England in the twentieth century and the only artist to have numbered her editions. This project was challenging since no record of her entire fore-edge work exists and her identity had been unknown until recently.

