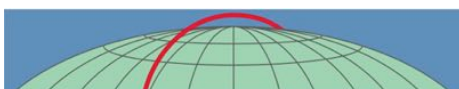


VOYAGES & SURVEYS

both

Naval & Maritime



MERIDIAN RARE BOOKS
- SPECIALISTS IN TRAVEL • EXPLORATION • SCIENCE -

Meridian Rare Books
PO Box 51650
London
SE8 4XW
United Kingdom

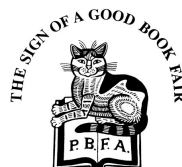
Telephone: +44 (0)20 8694 2168
Email: info@meridianrarebooks.co.uk
www.meridianrarebooks.co.uk
VAT Reg. No.: GB 919 1146 28

Our books are collated in full and our descriptions aim to be accurate. We can provide further information and images of any item on request. If you wish to view an item from this catalogue, please contact us to make suitable arrangements.

All prices are nett pounds sterling. VAT will be charged within the EU on the price of any item not in a binding. Postage is additional and will be charged at cost. Any book may be returned if unsatisfactory, in which case please advise us in advance.

The present catalogue offers a selection of our stock. To receive a full listing of books in your area of interest, please enquire.

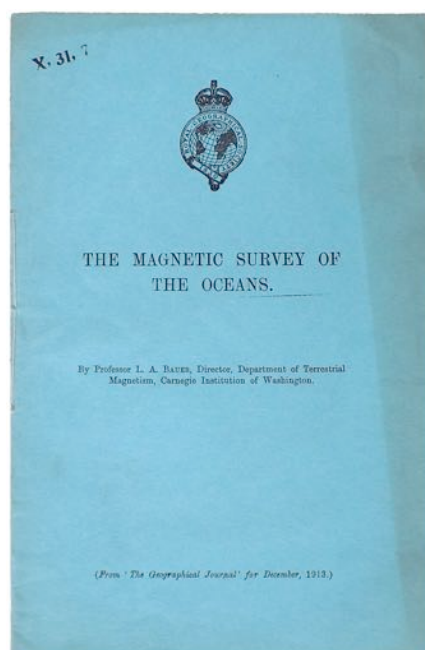
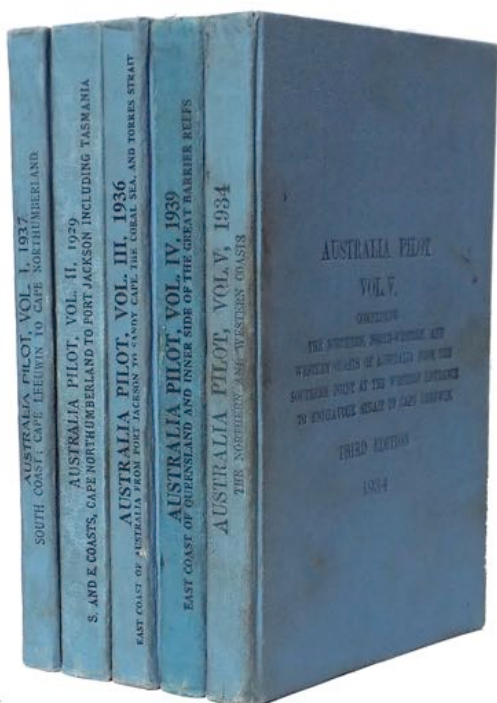
©Meridian Rare Books 2020



1 [Australia.] Souvenir of New South Wales Welcome to the British Naval Squadron at Sydney, 9th April, 1924. [*Sydney: Alfred James Kent, Government Printer, 1924.* £150

First edition. 8vo. pp. 48; extending frontis., numerous illu. to text; very good in the original coloured pictorial wrappers, map of Australia with NSW highlighted in colour to rear cover, partly split along spine.

In November 1923 HMS Hood, HMS Repulse, and other naval cruisers, sailed on a round the world tour, visiting countries of the dominion in Africa, as well as India, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. On its visit to Sydney, the present booklet was printed, possibly as a form of keepsake. Effectively a guide to New South Wales, it offers information about the state, Sydney, its history, manufacturing, agricultural and other industries, flora and fauna, and similar. The booklet is uncommon, with only four copies recorded on Worldcat.



2 [Australia.] Australia Pilot Vols. 1-5. London: Published for the Hydrographic Department, Admiralty, by HMSO, 1937/1929/1936/1939/1934. £150

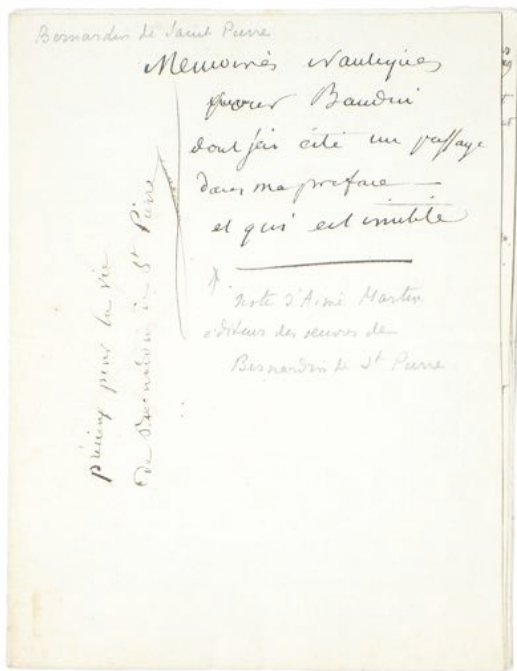
Third ed. (vols. I & III-V) or Second ed. (vol. II). 8vo. Index chart to each, depth signal charts to each, numerous small inset views or plates with headlands; upper outer margins of vol. III bumped, else very good in the original blue cloth, a little marked.

The several volumes cover: vol. I: The Southern coast from Cape Leeuwin to Cape Northumberland; vol. II: South & East coasts from Cape Northumberland to Port Jackson (inc. Tasmania); vol. III: the Eastern Coast from Port Jackson to Sandy Bay (inc. Southern coast of New Guinea); vol. IV: the Eastern coast of Queensland from Sandy Cape to Cape York; vol. V: the Northern, North-Western, and Western Coasts from Endeavour Strait to Cape Leeuwin.

3 Bauer, L. A. 'The Magnetic Survey of the Oceans.' From 'The Geographical Journal' for Dec., 1913. £15

First separate edition. 8vo. pp. [517]-530; sketch map, one leaf of photo. illu.; good in the original printed wrappers, soiled, RGS accession no. to upper cover.

In 1902 Andrew Carnegie endowed the Carnegie Institution of Washington to promote scientific research outside of existing disciplines. The Department of Terrestrial Magnetism was headed by Louis Bauer, who initiated a worldwide survey. This present paper outlines the history of the discipline going back to voyages by Edmund Halley, the modern survey, and initial findings from the cruises of the survey ships Galilee and Carnegie.



4 Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, Jacques-Henri (1737-1814). ‘Experiences nautiques et observations diététiques et morales proposées pour l’utilité et la santé des marins dans les voyages de long cours.’ The manuscript for an article that appeared in *La Décade philosophique, littéraire et politique*, 30 Vendémiaire an IX [22 October, 1800], pp. 141-5. **£2750**

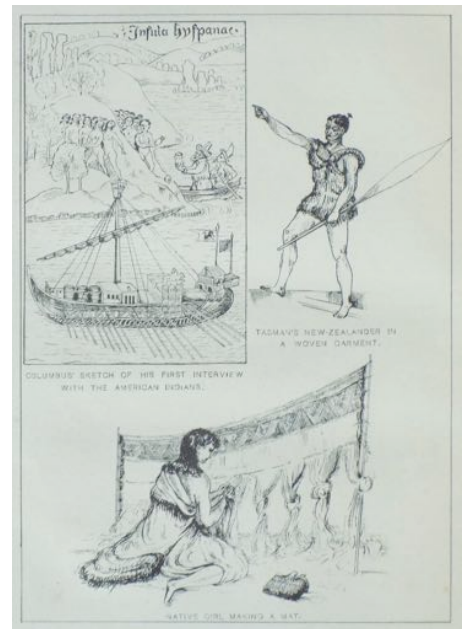
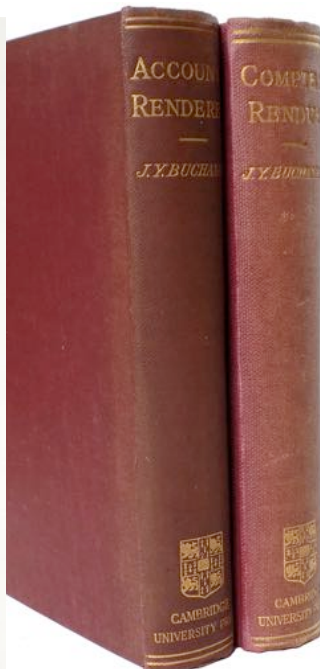
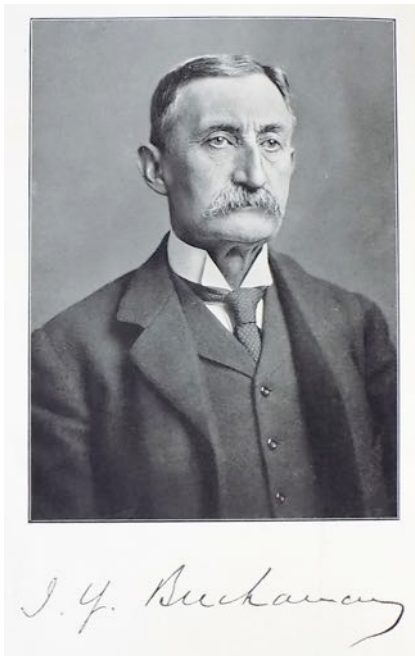
5pp. written on two bifolia in a neat clear hand, paper watermarked “PIGNON [?] VIVAT”, signed by the author at the close “De Saint Pierre” and with the note “pour la lecture publique du 15 vendemiaire an 9”, inscribed on the first leaf by Bernardin’s friend and pupil Aimé Martin “Memoires nautiques pour Bernardin dont j’ai cité une passage dans ma preface et qui est inutile” and then transversely “précieux pour la vie de Bernardin de St Pierre”, in very good condition, contained in a 19th c. paper chemise with an engraved 1828 portrait of Saint-Pierre.

Bernardin de Saint-Pierre is today remembered for his much reprinted novel *Paul et Virginie* (1787), influenced by the ideas of his friend Jean-Jacques Rousseau. His first published work, *Voyage à l’île de France* (1773), was based on his 2-year residence as chief-engineer on the island of Mauritius from 1768. He later published the successful *Etudes de la Nature* (1784), in which he first postulated the idea revisited in the present manuscript: the use of sea currents to carry empty bottles bearing notes - the so-called message in a bottle. In the article, Saint-Pierre cites three examples in which bottles were successfully sent and received, the third example being a bottle thrown into the sea just north of Mauritius that reached the Cape of Good Hope. He suggests that sailors trapped on reefs, or shipwrecked, might use such means to make contact with potential rescuers. The article goes on to recount some of his own experiences of travel by sea during his 1768 voyage to Mauritius, and Saint-Pierre recommends the need to provide sufficient water for the health of the crew, and the benefits of conversation and music for the crew’s mental health (he mentions the case of a ship which played bagpipe music for the amusement of the crew, and which reached Mauritius in a faster time than his own ship did without any incidence of ill-health among the mariners). The article closes on a poetic note: “Hommes, animaux, végétaux, métaux, éléments, tout est lié sur le globe par les chaînes de l’harmonie. Les gens de mer en sont les derniers anneaux. Par eux le genre humain est une famille dont tous les membres se correspondent et l’océan un grand fleuve dont les sources sont aux poles.” This manuscript was consulted by Amié Martin, Saint-Pierre’s friend who edited his *Oeuvres complètes* (1818); the notes by him on the front of the manuscript tell that the autobiographical information contained in the article was valuable (“precieux”) for the life of Saint-Pierre.

5 [Bligh.] Golden Cockerel Press. Bligh’s Voyage in the *Resource* from Coupang to Batavia together with the log of his subsequent passage to England in the Dutch packet *Vlydt* and his remarks on Morrison’s journal. All printed for the first time from the manuscripts in the Mitchell Library of New South Wales, with an introduction and notes by Owen Rutter, & engravings on wood by Peter Barker-Mill. *Golden Cockerel Press, 10 Staple Inn, London, 1937.* **£425**

One of 350 copies printed in Caslon on Van Gelder paper. Folio. pp. 160; 6 wood-engravings by Peter Barker-Mill, facsimiles of Bligh’s own map and of pages from the Log; previous owner’s bookplate, very good in the original blue and white ‘sail-type’ binding, gilt, rubbed, a very good copy.

NMMC I.625a; Pertelote 120. The first appearance in print of Captain Bligh’s *Voyage in the Resource*, with details of the events following the mutiny on the *Bounty* during the taxing journey to Batavia, and the return to Britain.



6 Buchanan, J. Y. *Comptes Rendus of Observation and Reasoning [with] Accounts Rendered of Work Done and Things Seen.* Cambridge: At the University Press, 1917 & 1919. **£150**

First editions. Together 2 vols. pp. xl, 452, [1] & lvii, 435; frontis. to each, thirteen photographic plates to first work, 4 plates, one table, one extending chart and numerous illusts. to second work; occasional spotting, very good in the original red buckram, gilt, marked, first work slightly faded on spine, slight water staining to upper outer corner of second work marginally affecting contents.

John Young Buchanan (1844-1925) joined the Challenger expedition as chemist and physicist, publishing results from the expedition and thereafter making contributions to oceanography via his journal articles. Some of these papers were collected in the present volumes. The first volume opens with a reprint of Buchanan's article for the *Quarterly Review* of 1906 on 'Recent Antarctic Exploration', followed by a reprint of the author's contribution to *The Antarctic Manual* of 1901, 'Chemical and Physical Notes'. Both volumes include details of observations made during the author's time on the Challenger expedition, and the second volume also includes several reports from the oceanographic cruises of Albert I aboard the *Princesse Alice*. Many of the reprinted papers include remarks added for this edition.

7 [Cook, Captain.] *Chapman's Centenary Memorial of Captain Cook's Description of New Zealand One Hundred Years Ago.* Auckland, New Zealand: Geo. T. Chapman, 1870. **£350**

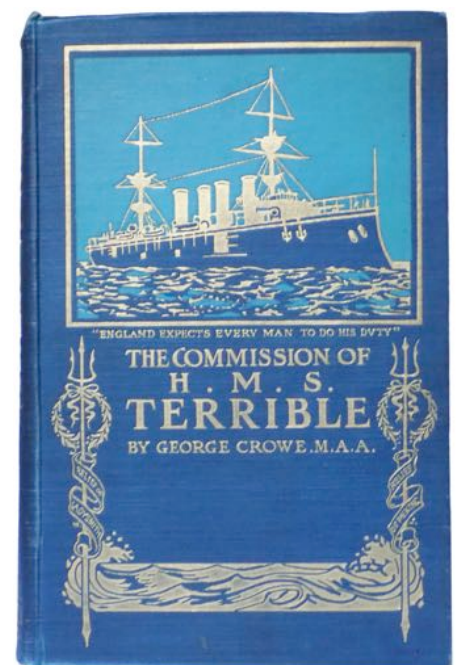
First edition thus. 8vo. pp. xx, [21]-160, [4, Index]; folding maps, charts, and illustrations, as per list; minor spotting, else very good in contemporary half calf, gilt, a little worn to extremities, boards discoloured.

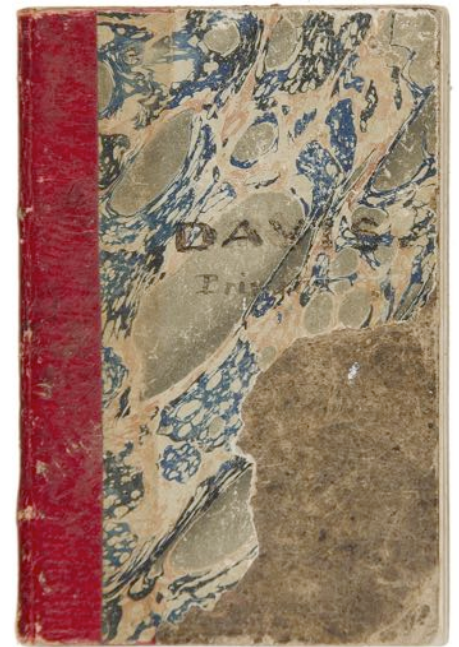
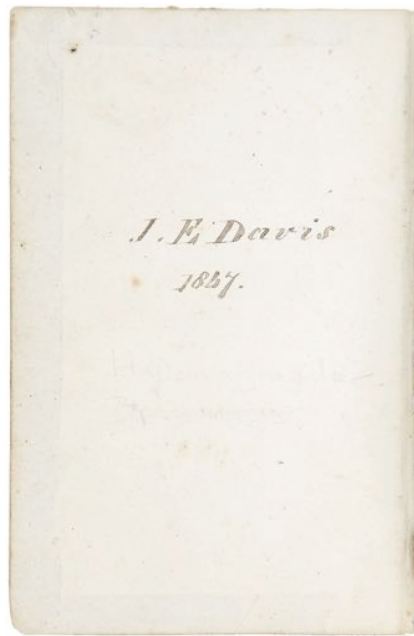
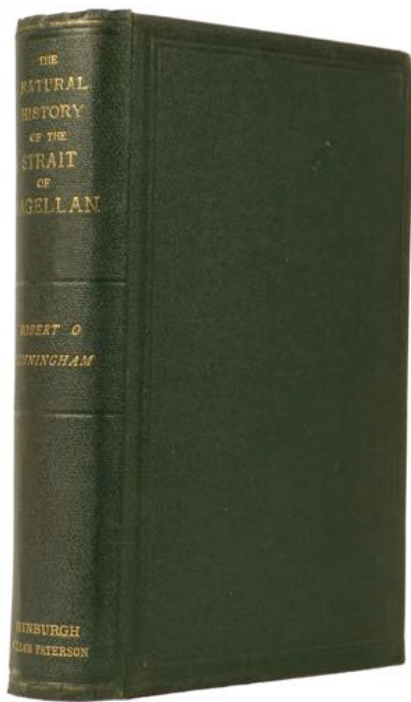
Beddie 167 & 2352: "A condensed account of Cook's three voyages, with a short biography and reprints of Cook's charts of New Zealand".

8 Crowe, George. *The Commission of H.M.S. "Terrible" 1898-1902.* London: George Newnes, 1903. **£195**

First edition. 8vo. pp. xvi, [2], 370; numerous plates of illusts. and maps, a few sketch maps; some foxing, previous owners' bookplate and inscription at front, very good in the original cloth, gilt, slightly rubbed.

H.M.S. *Terrible*, launched in 1895, was in 1899 proceeding to the China station when she was instead instructed to sail to South Africa. There her men played an important role in the relief of Ladysmith, with both marines and seamen being landed to assist in the military campaign. In mid-March 1900, *Terrible* proceeded to China via Mauritius, Sri Lanka, and Singapore, reaching Hong Kong on May 3. During her time on the China Station, she was engaged in another significant event of the period - the Boxer Rebellion. On June 16 1900, she departed for Taku, calling also at Chefu and Wei Hai Wei. Once again, men and guns from *Terrible* were disembarked for active service, joining the international forces ranged against the Chinese at Tientsin and Peking. Crowe, the ship's Master-at-Arms, here provides accounts of the *Terrible's* time in both South Africa and China.





9 Cunningham, Robert O. Notes on the Natural History of the Strait of Magellan and West Coast of Patagonia made during the Voyage of H.M.S. "Nassau" in the years 1866, 67, 68, & 69. *Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas*, 1871. **£475**

First edition. 8vo. pp. xvii, 517; folding map, frontis. and four other tinted lithos., 16 natural historical b&w lithos.; some heavy foxing to tinted lithos. (as usual), else VG in the original cloth, gilt, small dent to upper board.

Spence 331. The H.M.S. Nassau survey expedition of 1866-9, commanded by Richard Mayne, included the Scottish naturalist Robert Oliver Cunningham on the scientific staff. Recommended to the position by J. D. Hooker, Cunningham had a particular interest in birds, but also collected botanical specimens, and fossils at the request of Charles Darwin (who had himself visited the area on the Beagle in the 1830s). Cunningham's informal journal of the expedition includes details of the specimens collected, but also of his experiences of the expedition, with descriptions of the region and its peoples.

10 Davis, Lieutenant John Edward (1815-1877). A personal journal kept while serving on the survey of H.M.S. Iris on the West Coast of Ireland, 1st January 1847 to 29th July 1848. **£1250**

A small pocket book, approx. 7 x 11cm., 180pp. of which 132pp. contain Davis' journal written in a small neat hand, daily entries from 1st January to 15th November 1847, two leaves excised at this point, a 4pp. summary of the months following, continued by more daily entries from 6th April to 6th May and from 26th May to 29th July 1848, 3 additional leaves of entries on thin paper loosely inserted to complete the journal from 19th August to 21 September 1847; contemporary quarter roan with marbled boards, lettered by hand to upper board "DAVIS PRIVATE", paper loss to upper board. With the ownership inscription of J. E. Davis, 1847 to front pastedown.

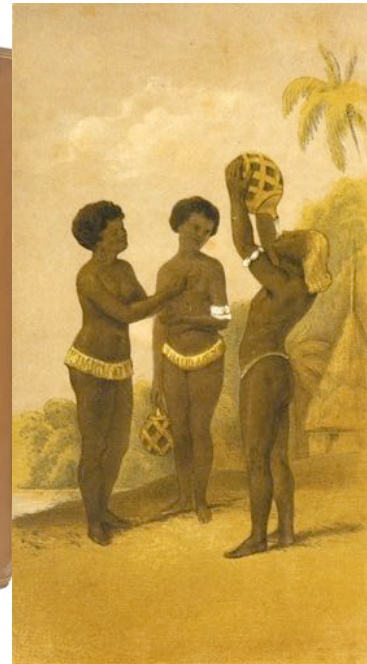
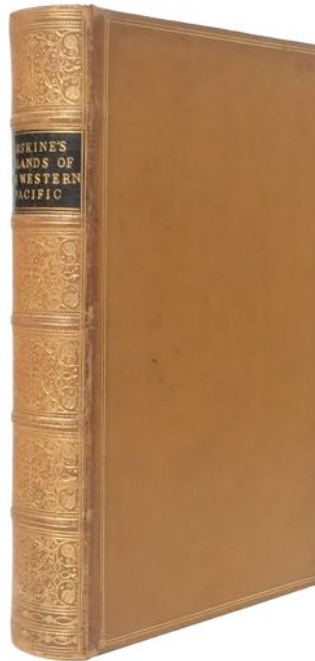
John Davis joined the Navy in 1828, training as a surveyor, and sailed on H.M.S. Blonde as master's assistant to South America (where he took part in Fitzroy's survey of Peru). He joined James Clark Ross's Antarctic expedition (1839-43) as second master of H.M.S. Terror, producing several accomplished sketches during the expedition, including one of the collision between the two expedition ships on the 13th March 1842 that was reproduced in his posthumously published *A Letter home from the Antarctic* (1901); some of his sketches also illustrate Ross's narrative of the expedition. In 1844, after his return from the Antarctic, Davis served under Commander George Bedford, the hydrographer, in the survey of the west coast of Ireland aboard various ships, including the Iris (Bedford continued with the survey until 1863).

Davis' journal dates from the early years of the Irish survey; the first entry reads: "New years day [1847]. Began this journal which I hope to keep up but do not expect I shall". There follow daily entries until 15th November, which closes with the words "Heard from Capt. Bedford about leave - granted". Four pages then summarise Davis' visit to London (at the beginning of this summary 4pp. have been excised from the notebook), and his diary begins anew with an entry for 6 April 1848 ("Left Galway. The Lily left before us. Anchored in Roundstone"), continuing to the end of July, which ends "Weighed and Stood out Sounded all day on the Vessel South and West of Scoltin (?) & Anchored in Roundstone Received 2 letters from my beloved wife Commenced a letter to her". Here the diary ends, the remaining leaves unfilled.

The entries vary from a single word to page-length, though the majority consist of a few lines. Several are of Antarctic interest. 23rd February 1847: "Anniversary of Reaching the highest Southern Latitude". On the 13th May, 1847, Davis writes: "Anniversary of the Collision of the Erebus & Terror 1842 and my escape from death May I ever be truly grateful

to my God for his mercy then vouchsafed.” On his visit to London at the end of 1847, Davis “Called at Reeve’s the Publisher for the remainder of the “Flora Antarctica” [Hooker’s botanical work on the Antarctic expedition] Paid him.” He lunched with Sir William Hooker at Kew, and a few days later “Went to Murray the Publishers saw Mr. Dundas was presented with a copy of Ross’s Voyage by Mr. Murray”. Shortly afterwards Davis returned home to Alvenstoke (near Gosport), and a note for the 9th February 1848 reads: “Had a party which went off very well - saw Pat McClintock who had just received his appointment to the “Enterprise” to accompany Sir J. Ross in search of Sir J. Franklin”.

Some entries towards the start of the journal provide a glimpse of the Potato Famine that affected large parts of Ireland in these years. The fourth entry notes “Bread 3d per lb. Soup Kitchens opened”; three days later Davis writes “Bread rising - Hundreds of Beggars - relieved a poor woman with 5 starving children”. The entries continue: “Rumours of a great rise in Meat”; “Heard Mrs. Daly was getting up a soup kitchen on Taylor’s Hill”. After a storm that washed boats ashore and ruined several properties, Davis “Went to see a poor Woman and her daughter found that part of their roof was blown off that they had pawned their bed and most of their furniture for food - Gave them some biscuit” (Jan 26 1847). In March Davis attended a concert by the band of “the 49th” to raise funds for the poor, with a 6d entry fee “they are but thinly attended more shame to the people of Galway”.



11 [Dumont D’Urville, J.] A prospectus for *Voyage au Pole sud et dans l’Océanie, sur les Corvettes l’Astrolabe et la Zélée*, issued by Librairie de Gide. [printed by A. Pihan de la Forest, imprimeur de la Cour de cassation, rue des Noyers, 37], n.d. c. 1844. £1250

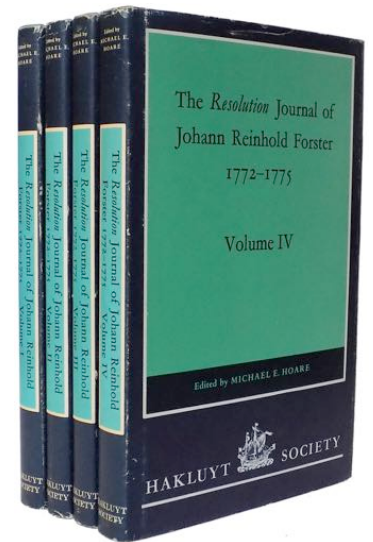
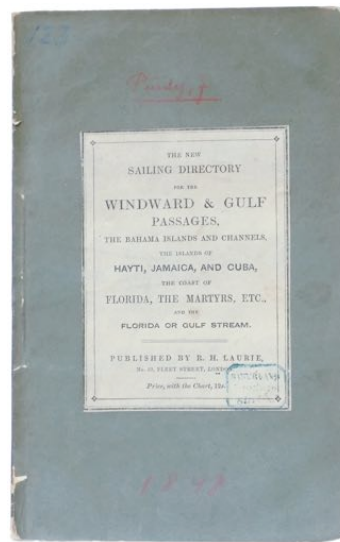
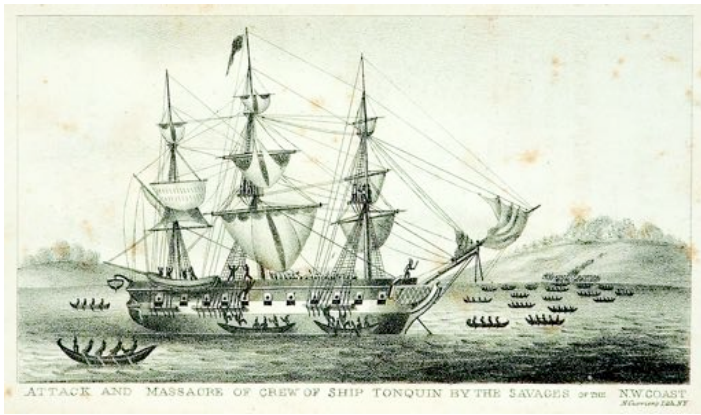
8vo. pp. 8; fine in self-wrappers as issued.

Dumont d’Urville’s account of the Antarctic and Pacific explorations of the *Astrolabe* and *Zélée* in 1837 -1840 was published between 1841 and 1854, much of the work appearing posthumously. This pamphlet prospectus, issued by the Librairie de Gide, announces the publication of the work, with a description of the contents on the first four pages, a more analytical presentation of the contents of the narrative on pp. 5-6, and a “Division de l’Ouvrage” on pp. 7-8. The final page also advertises the price to subscribers for the entire work, each part of which is to be sold separately, and the announcement that a few copies de luxe will be printed on “papier grand colombier vélin”. The publisher emphasises that appearance of the work will not be delayed by the death of Dumont D’Urville (in 1842), and a final note lists the parts of the work already available for purchase. Presumably this was not the first prospectus for the publication to appear, and there may have later versions, but this example is the first that we have seen.

12 Erskine, John Elphinstone. *Journal of a Cruise among the Islands of the Western Pacific, including the Feejees and others inhabited by the Polynesian Negro Races, in Her Majesty's Ship Havannah.* London: John Murray, 1853. £875

First ed. 8vo. pp. vi, [i, list of illu.], 488; 4 coloured plates, 3 uncoloured plates, other illu. to text, folding map; some foxing to plates, else good in contemporary full calf, spine gilt, bumped to lower outer corner, else a handsome copy, inscribed to front blank from Charles & Alfred Gathorne Hardy to Frederick Charles Kinglake on his leaving Eton, 1857.

Hill p. 98; NMMC I.681. In 1849-50, Erskine sailed from New Zealand to Samoa, then to Tonga, Fiji, the New Hebrides and finally the Solomon Islands before returning to New Zealand. His visits to islands among these groups gained him much ethnographic information concerning the islanders. Appendix A contains the narrative of the Englishman John Jackson, in 1840 taken prisoner by the islanders of the Samoan island of Manua for 2 years.



13 Fanning, Edmund. Voyages to the South Seas, Indian and Pacific Oceans, China Sea, North- West Coast, Feejee Islands, South Shetlands, &c. &c. With an Account of the New Discoveries made in the Southern Hemisphere, between the Years 1830-1837. Also, the Origin, Authorization, and Progress of the First American National South Sea Exploring Expedition. *New York: William H. Vermilye, 1838.* **£2500**

Second [i.e. first] Edition. 12mo in 6s. pp. xii, 13-324; lithographic frontispiece by Currier; some heavy foxing throughout (as usual), good in the original ribbed green cloth, gilt, slightly faded on spine, minor restoration to extremities. Pencil inscription to flyleaf: "Presented by the Author with his respects to Honorable Senator A. Robbins as a friendly token of regard." Robbins has signed and dated the front pastedown July 1, 1838, and signed it again on p. 22. Someone, possibly the author, has made pencilled corrections on pp. 49 & 269, and pencilled insertions on p. 185.

Renard 523; Rosove 120.A1. According to Stewart (*Antarctica An Encyclopedia*, p. 321), Edmund Fanning "is a seminal figure in early Antarctic History". In 1833, Fanning published a volume entitled *Voyages round the World*, in it relating details of 1820s expeditions to the South Shetland Islands and elsewhere. According to Rosove, "His 1833 book having been a success, Fanning followed it with this one, containing entirely new material. Part VI (pp. 195-216), "A Description of the New South Shetland Islands", by James Eights (1798-1882), is a thorough description of the South Shetland Islands ... based on experiences scientist Eights had during the voyage of the *Seraph* and *Annawan* under Benjamin Pendleton in 1829-30." The failure of the South Shetland Islands expedition led Fanning to believe that only a government-sponsored expedition could promote further exploration in the Antarctic. On this basis Fanning canvassed for what was to become the U.S. Exploring Expedition under Wilkes. Documents relating to Fanning's lobbying appear in part V of the present work. The book itself forms as it were a supplement to Fanning's *Voyages* of 1833, and perhaps for this reason all known copies bear on their title-page either 'Second' or later editions.

14 Findlay, Alex. G. The Sailing Directory for the Windward and Gulf Passages, the Bahama Islands and Channels, the Islands of Hayti, Jamaica, and Cuba, the Coast of Florida, the Martyrs, etc., and the Florida or Gulf Stream. To Accompany the Chart ... by John Purdy. *London: Richard Holmes Laurie, 1848.* **£475**

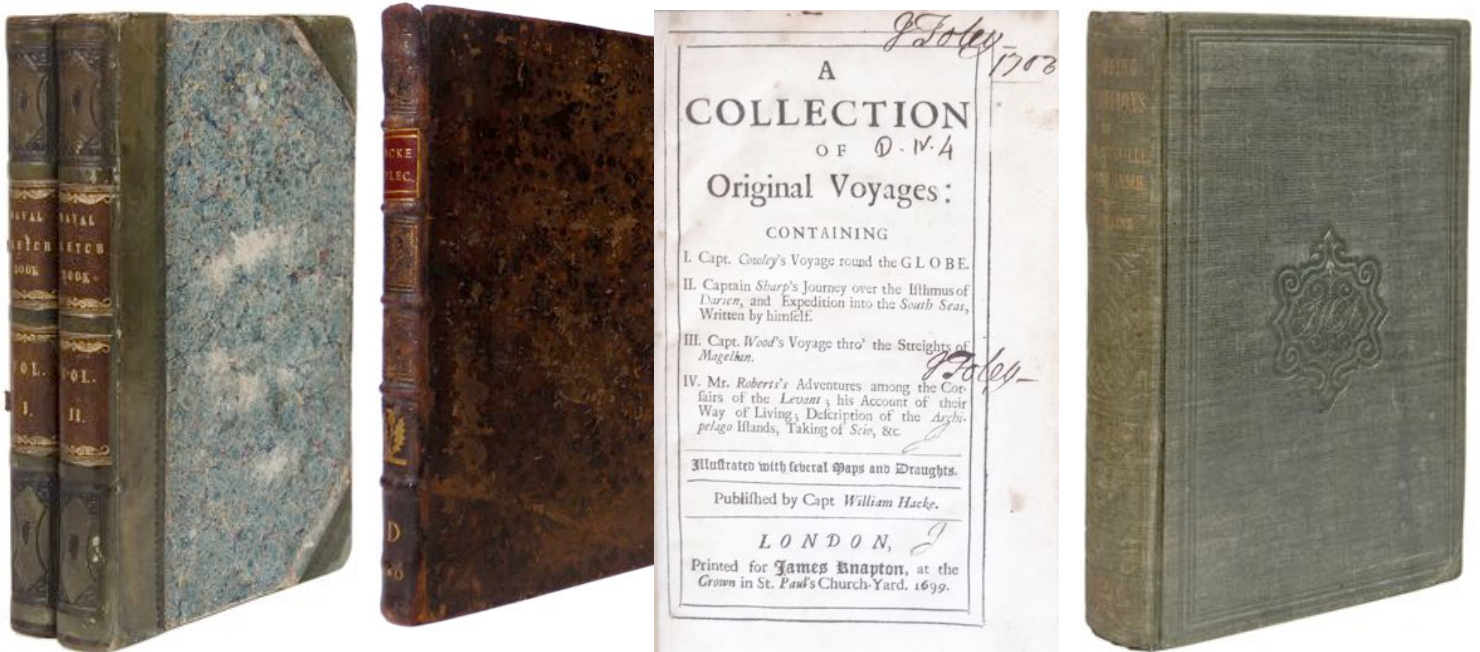
Fourth edition, "Revised and Corrected from Recent Authorities". 8vo. pp. vi, 160; a few illu. or plans to text; minor age-toning, ex library of the Marinens Bibliotek (Copenhagen) with inkstamp to title-page, else very good in contemporary (?original) wrappers with paper label to upper wrapper (titled "The New Sailing Directory"), worn to extremities, old inkstamp to label.

An uncommon sailing directory for the West Indies. Though issued for use with the chart mentioned in the title, most such directories were sold separately from the charts to which they relate, and in many instances both directories and charts are hard to find. This volume previously formed part of the holdings of the Danish Marinens Bibliotek, the centre for Naval and maritime research in Copenhagen.

15 Forster, Johann Reinhold. The Resolution Journal of Johann Reinhold Forster 1772-1775. Ed. Michael E. Hoare. *London: The Hakluyt Society, 1982.* **£60**

8vo. 4 vols. pp. xvii, 182; viii, 183-370; viii, 371-554; viii, 555-831; colour frontis. to vol. I, maps (some folding), reproductions of original documents, illu. ; a very good set in the original cloth, d.j.s, which are a little rubbed.

Renard 551. Hakluyt Society Second Series Nos. 152-155. This is Forster's account of Cook's second voyage, the first expedition to cross the Antarctic circle. Forster was the naturalist on the expedition. His eldest son, George, who accompanied him on the voyage, wrote his 'Voyage round the World' based largely on his father's journals.



16 [Glascok, William N.] *Naval Sketch-Book; or, the Service Afloat and Ashore; with Characteristic Reminiscences, Fragments and Opinions.* By an Officer of Rank. *London: Henry Colburn, 1826.* **£325**

Second ed. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. xxiv, 284 & iv, 304; very good in contemporary half calf, gilt, rubbed to extremities.

Sabin 27547 (first edition). Glascok (born c. 1787) joined the navy in 1800, rising to commander and captain. *The Naval Sketch-Book* first appeared in an 1826 edition printed for the author; this second edition appeared later the same year, with additional matter. The book contains sections devoted to works by Parry, Franklin, and others, and provides an identification of 'Scrutator', the pseudonymous author of the 1824 pamphlet *The Impracticability of a North-West Passage*. Glascok himself devotes a long chapter to the 'North-West Passage' at the end of the second volume.

17 Hacke, William. *A Collection of Original Voyages : Containing I. Capt. Cowley's Voyage round the Globe. II. Captain Sharp's Journey over the Isthmus of Darien, and Expedition into the South Seas, Written by himself. III. Capt. Wood's Voyage thro' the Streights of Magellan. IV. Mr. Roberts's Adventures among the Corsairs of the Levant his Account of their Way of living ; Description of the Archipelago Islands, Taking of Scio, &c.* *London: Printed for James Knapton, at the Crown in St. Paul's Church Yard, 1699.* **£5750**

First edition. 8vo. pp. [16], 45, [2, blank], 100, 53, [3, printer's book list]; five folding maps, one single-page map, two illu. to text; some spotting or browning, affecting several maps, marginal embrowning to endpapers, else good in contemporary panelled calf with private library shelf mark in gilt to foot of spine, a little wear, lettering piece renewed, ownership inscriptions of J. Foley, 1703, to prelims.

Sabin 29473; NMMC I.32; Hill 741: "This work is original source material for the history of the buccaneers. Hacke, who edited these voyages, had himself been a buccaneer before settling down to the somewhat more respectable work of publishing the journals of his former comrades. Ambrose Cowley was well known for his harassing ventures against the Spaniards in the West Indies. In his voyaging into the Pacific, he sailed further south than any of his predecessors, and he named some of the Galápagos Islands. Bartholomew Sharp, the elected leader of the buccaneers, plundered and looted all along the west coast of South America and weakened the Spanish domination in those seas by capturing some important maps in 1680, from which Hacke later made several highly important manuscript atlases. John Wood served on Narborough's expedition to the west coast of South America and gave an account of the Patagonians. Roberts adventured with Greek pirates, escaped from them, and was then involved with the Venetian fleet at the battle of Scio".

18 Jenkins, John S. *Voyage of the U. S. Exploring Squadron, Commanded by Captain Charles Wilkes, of the United States Navy, in 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842; Together with Explorations and Discoveries made by Admiral D'Urville, Captain Ross, and Other Navigators and Travellers; and an Account of the Expedition to the Dead Sea, under Lieutenant Lynch.* *Auburn: James M. Alden, 1850.* **£375**

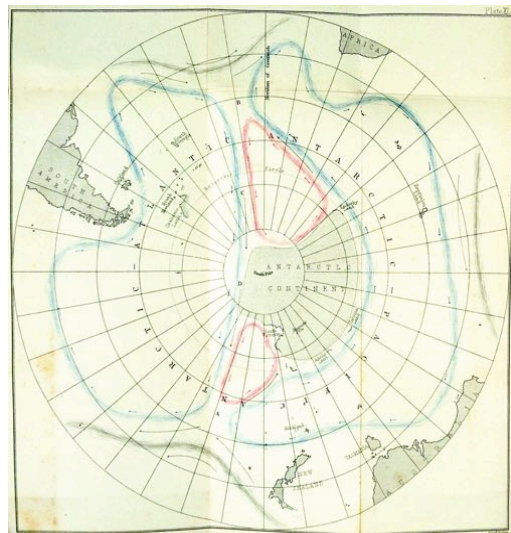
First edition. 8vo. pp. xxii, [23]-517; 8 plates, one sketch map; light marginal embrowning, else very good in the original blind-stamped cloth, gilt, inner hinges neatly repaired, expertly restored to extremities.

Renard 797; Haskell 161; Hill 154. "A condensation of Wilkes' Narrative and W. F. Lynch's Narrative of the United States' Expedition to the River Jordan and the Red Sea" (Haskell). The bulk of the book is devoted to the U. S. Exploring Expedition under Wilkes, and Jenkins gives an account of the Antarctic episode during the expedition in chapter 11.

19 Jordan, William Leighton. Remarks on Recent Oceanic Explorations by the British Government and the Supposed Discovery of the Law of Oceanic Circulation by Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S. [bound with] A Treatise on the Action of Vis Inertiae in the Ocean. *Buenos Ayres: Imprenta Inglesa [first work]; London: Longmans, Green, and Co. [second work], 1871 & 1868.* **£300**

First eds. 8vo. pp. 56, viii, [1], 212; 12 plates/charts to 2nd work inc 2 folding, two 4pp. Supplements to the second work bound at end (both pub. in Buenos Ayres, 1870); tear to inner margin of title to 1st work, minor spotting, good in contemporary full calf, gilt, upper joint a little worn, bookplate of Herbert J. Gladstone.

Jordan was an amateur scientist with an interest in oceanography. His central oceanographic principle derived from the idea that currents and tides were due to the rotation of the earth. In the first work contained in this volume, Jordan uses his ideas to attack suggestions of W. B. Carpenter, in charge of the oceanographic cruises of H.M.S. Porcupine in the years 1869-70. Jordan's *Treatise* (1868), the second work in this volume, sets out his theory on both pure and applied levels. Making reference to previous treatments by James Rennell and Major Maury, Jordan also cites the findings of Ross and Wilkes in the Antarctic regions, and Richards in the West Indies. In illustration of his theories, Jordan provides various schematic illustrations, as well as a folding chart of the Antarctic, and a large world chart showing currents. Each of these works are uncommon.



20 Lombard-Hobson, Samuel Richard le Hunte (1913-2000). Four log books and two photograph albums relating to Lombard-Hobson's early naval career c. 1926-1939. **£5000**

Log Books: Small folio. pp. 284, 92, 244 & 192 completed by Lombard-Hobson in a neat hand, 29 hand-drawn maps, 26 hand-drawn diagrams, drawings, and similar, 53 ephemeral items, 25 newspaper cutting to final album; very good in contemporary half buckram boards. Photograph albums: 1. Oblong folio. 146 photographs on 16ll, mostly snapshots but some large format, one signed programme, two cap tallies, all captioned by hand, and contained in a contemporary full leather album, somewhat worn. 2. "New Zealand and Australia" [so captioned to upper cover]. Large oblong folio. 183 photographs, some large format, and 7 newspapers cuttings, on 38ll., all captioned by hand, and contained in a contemporary full buckram album; together with 60 further photographs, similarly captioned, on 16 loose sheets.

Captain Samuel R. le H. Lombard-Hobson was described by Nicholas Monsarrat as "R.N., almost the naval officer of fiction: correct, resourceful, unfoolable, his handling of a ship a perpetual delight to watch" (*Three Corvettes*, 1945). Monsarrat served under Lombard-Hobson in the sloop Guillemot during the Second World War, and his experience of serving with him inspired his masterpiece *The Cruel Sea*. Lombard-Hobson - the double-barrelled name he was obliged to use through the exigencies of Irish law - entered Dartmouth in 1926 as a cadet. His first ship, HMS Queen Elizabeth in 1930, was flagship of the Mediterranean Fleet; in 1932 he joined Ardent, then Shropshire, a period covered by the first two log books. After a year's training in Gunnery, Torpedo and Navigation and on duty at Greenwich, he was appointed in July 1934 to HMS Suffolk on the China Station, sailing the trawler Barnet from Yarmouth, Norfolk, to Hong Kong, where he joined Suffolk in November; he later joined HMS Kent, returning aboard her two years later to Britain.

The two & a half years he spent on the China Station are covered in volume three. A few months' leave was followed by



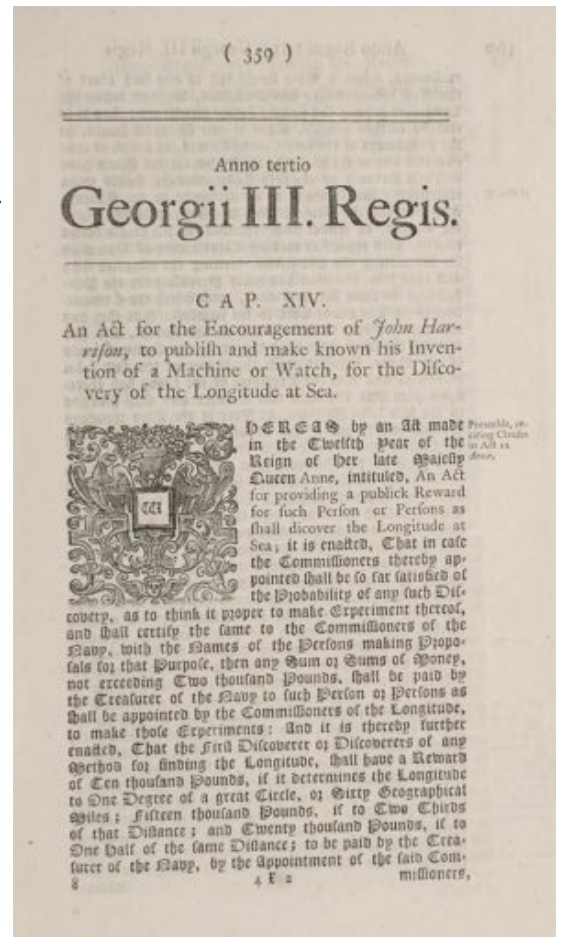
service as aide-de-camp to Viscount Galway, the Governor-General of New Zealand, whom he joined in December 1937. Lombard-Hobson's final log book records the two years he spent in New Zealand and Pacific islands. Lombard-Hobson's first photograph album contains images relating to his early years at Dartmouth from 1926 on, and his time aboard HMS Elizabeth and other ships to 1934; the second album relates specifically to his time in 1938 in New Zealand and Australia.

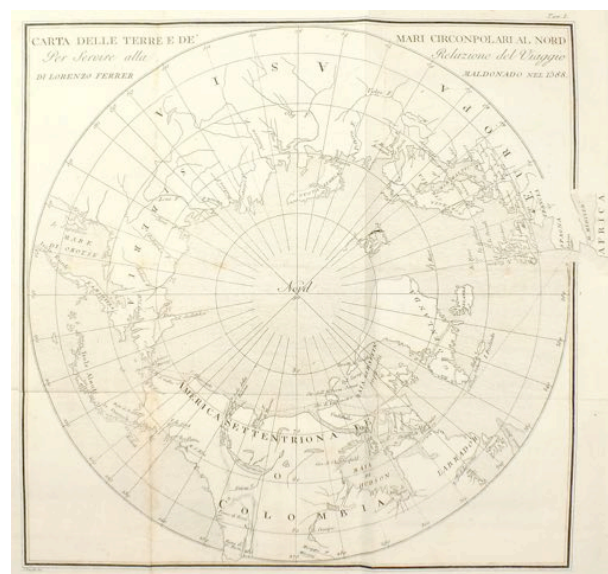
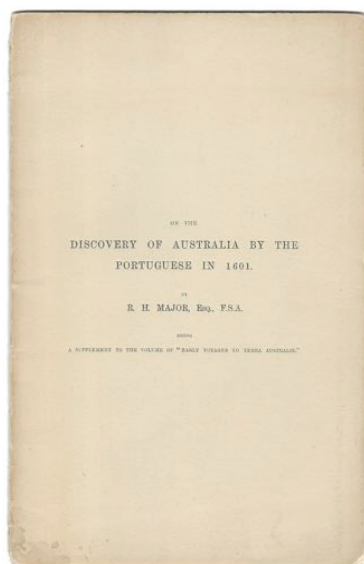
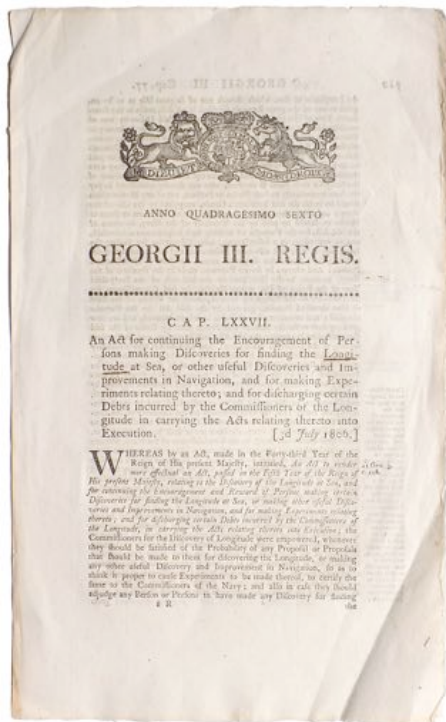
21 [Longitude. John Harrison.] Anno Tertio Georgii III. Regis. Cap. XVI. An Act for the Encouragement of John Harrison, to publish and make known his Invention of a Machine or Watch, for the Discovery of the Longitude at Sea [drop title] in: Anno Regni Georgii III Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ. At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the Nineteenth Day of May, Anno Dom. 1761, in the First Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third . . . And from thence continued by several Prorogations to the Twenty fifth Day of November, 1762; being the Second Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great Britain. *London: Printed by Mark Baskett, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty; and by the Assigns of Robert Baskett, 1763.*

£2950

First edition. Folio. pp. [ii], 359-363, [1, blank]; eng. crest to title-page, decorative initial to p. 359; minor age-toning, else very good in self-wrappers, recently resewn, now contained in a purpose made cloth portfolio with acid-free hand-made paper fold-ins, leather lettering piece to upper board, ribbon ties.

First edition of the 18th century British Parliamentary Act encouraging publication of the details of any mechanical machines for the discovery of longitude at sea, and limiting financial rewards to inventor John Harrison. The problem of longitude - the means to determine the westward or eastward path of a ship during its voyage - became increasingly acute during the development of maritime trade and exploration up to the 18th century. In 1714, the British Parliament offered £20,000, to the person who devised a means of accurately determining longitude at sea. John Harrison, a clockmaker without formal education, developed friction-free mechanical clocks that were unaffected by changes in temperature or movement, and which were extremely accurate. The first of Harrison's devices was successfully tested in 1735 and three other more accurate models were created over the next four decades. Though his device was clearly accurate and sea-worthy, Harrison was awarded only half of the promised prize; this present Act, and an Act published two years later, were the closest Harrison came to official Parliamentary recognition of his singular contribution to navigation and cartography. This copy is from the Sessional Volumes of Parliament, the earliest official printing available. Acts printed prior to 1796 are extremely scarce, since the maximum number printed "only slightly exceeded 1,100 copies," and those were distributed solely to Members of the Houses of Parliament, the great officers and offices of state, and the judiciary (see *Report of the Committee for the Promulgation of the Statutes*, 1796).





22 [Longitude.] Anno Quadragesimo Sexto Georgii III. Regis. An Act for continuing the Encouragement of Persons making Discoveries for finding the Longitude at Sea, or other useful Discoveries and Improvements in Navigation, and for making Experiments relating thereto; and for discharging certain Debts incurred by the Commissioners of the Longitude in carrying the Acts relating thereto into Execution. [3d July 1806.] [London: Printed by George Eyre and Andrew Strahan, 1806]. **£50**

Small folio. pp. [709]-711; disbound, somewhat creased, small wormhole to centre of text, good.

This act confirms the authority of the Commissioners for the Discovery of the Longitude to draw on the Treasury in making its awards for useful discoveries.

23 Major, R. H. 'On the Discovery of Australia by the Portuguese in 1601 ... Being a Supplement to the Volume of "Early Voyages to Terra Australis".' N.p. ?London, n.d. c. 1862. **£125**

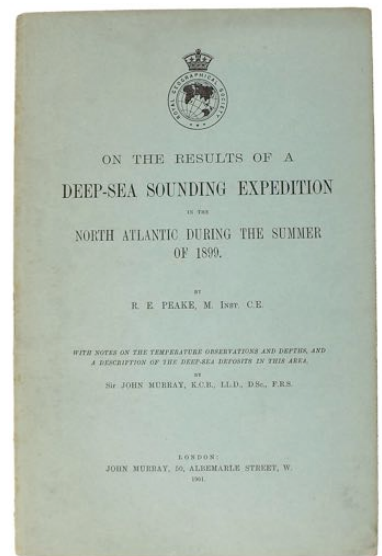
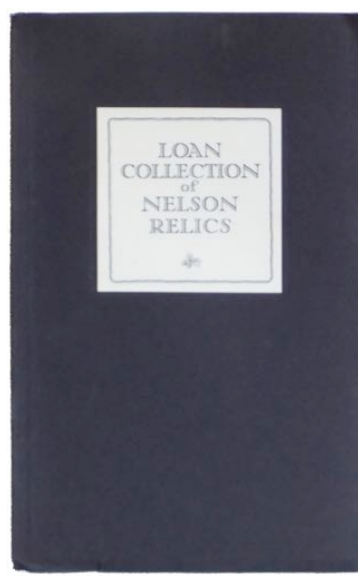
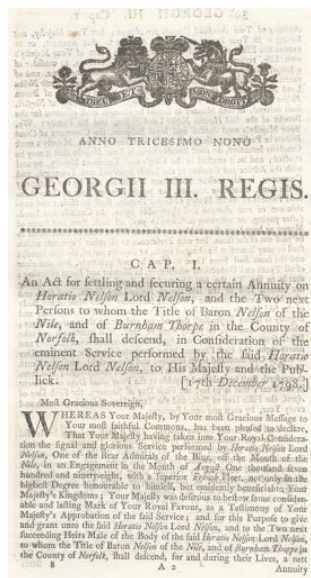
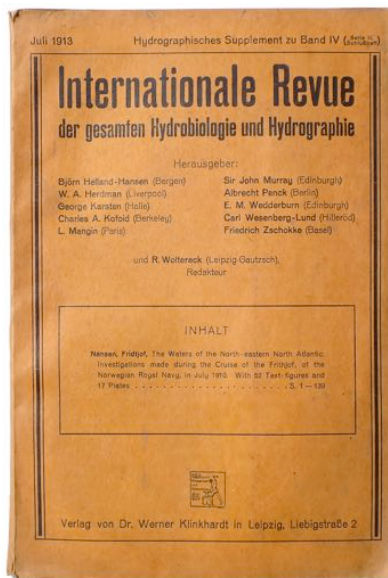
First separate edition. 8vo. pp. 14; folding map; good in the original printed wrappers, minor wear to spine.

An offprinted version of the author's paper to *Archaeologia*, vol. XXXVII, titled on the first leaf: "Extract from a letter addressed to Sir Henry Ellis "On the Discovery of Australia by the Portuguese in 1601, five years before the earliest discovery hitherto recorded; communicated to the Society of Antiquaries" ... now distributed to the Members of the Hakluyt Society for insertion as a Supplement to the Volume of 'Early Voyages to Terra Australis,' by the same author".

24 Maldonado, Lorenzo Ferrer. Voyage de la Mer Atlantique a l'Océan Pacifique par le Nord- Ouest dans la Mer Glaciale. Par le Capitaine Laurent Ferrer Maldonado l'An MDLXXXVIII. Traduit d'un Manuscrit Espagnol et suivi d'un Discours qui en démontre l'Authenticité et la Vérité par Charles Amoretti. Plaisance de l'Imprimerie del Majno, 1812. **£1750**

First edition thus. Small 4to. pp. [8], 84 [Relation pp. 1-19, Discours pp. 21-80, Index pp. 81-4], folding map of northern circumpolar sea + explanatory leaf, 1 folding sheet with 6 eng. coastal plans + explanatory sheet, 1 folding sheet with plates III-V + explanatory leaf, [1, errata]; occasional browning, else very good in modern period-style quarter vellum.

Sabin 44111; Chavanne 1425; not in the AB. According to this work, in 1588 Lorenzo Maldonado navigated the North West Passage via a route from the northern part of Hudson's Bay through to the Straits of Anian (Bering Straits). This is the first publication of Maldonado's account, translated into French by Charles Amoretti from the original Spanish manuscript. In spite of Amoretti's attempt to justify Maldonado using comparisons with accounts of voyages by Davis, Willoughby, Frobisher, Baffin and others, Maldonado's voyage is today regarded as a hoax. Indeed, John Barrow, who published an English translation of Maldonado as Appendix II of his *Chronological History of Voyages into the Arctic Regions* (1818), regarded the document as a forgery, speaking of the "spurious voyage" (p.128).



25 Nansen, Fridtjof. The Waters of the North-Eastern North Atlantic. Investigations made during the Cruise of the Frithjof, of the Norwegian Royal Navy, in July 1910. *Leipzig: Dr. Werner Klinkhardt, 1913.* £75

First edition. 8vo. pp. [vii], 139; diags. to text, 17 charts on 12 folding sheets; a little spotting, else very good in the original printed wrappers, which are slight creased, minor wear to extremis.

Published as a Hydrographisches Supplement to volume IV of the Internationalen Revue des gesamten Hydrobiologie und Hydrographie. Results of hydrographic observations in the seas between northern Scotland and Iceland.

26 [Nelson.] An Act for settling and securing a certain Annuity on Horatio Nelson Lord Nelson, and the two next Persons to whom the Title of Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe in the County of Norfolk, shall descend, in consideration of the eminent Service performed by the said Horatio Nelson Lord Nelson, to His Majesty and the Publick. 39 George III, Cap. 1. *London: George Eyre and Andrew Strahan, 1798.* £375

First edition. Folio. pp. [ii], 3-6, together with four further Acts relating to annuities for Nelson's wife and heirs from the years 1806, 1813 and 1818, pp. [49-50, 1273-1290, 953-5 & 869-78], and another Act conferring "certain Annuities on Cuthbert Lord Collingwood", from 1806, which mentions the "important Service performed ... in the ever memorable and decisive Victory obtained ... off Cape Trafalgar", pp. 113 -6, all disbound and extracted from bound volumes.

In recognition of his remarkable service to his country, the British Parliament voted to award Nelson a pension of £2000 a year for life and the lives of his two immediate successors, as recorded in the first Act offered here. After his death from a gunshot at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1806, Nelson's widow was granted a life annuity of £2000 a year (the second Act offered here). His title, Baron Nelson, was conferred on his elder brother, the Reverend William Nelson (1st Earl Nelson), and an annuity of £5000 settled on the Earl and his successors, plus a sum of £120,000 set apart for the purchase of an estate near Salisbury; a further £20,000 was conferred on Nelson's sisters Susanna and Catharine (as set out in the next three Acts offered). Lord Collingwood had taken over command of the fleet when Nelson was mortally wounded at the Battle of Trafalgar, and the final Act offered here confers upon him the title of Baron and an Annuity of £2000.

27 [Nelson.] In Aid of the Save the "Victory" Fund Loan Collection of Nelson Relics. Catalogue with a Foreword by Professor Geoffrey Callender. *London: Messrs. Spink & Son, Ltd., 1928.* £250

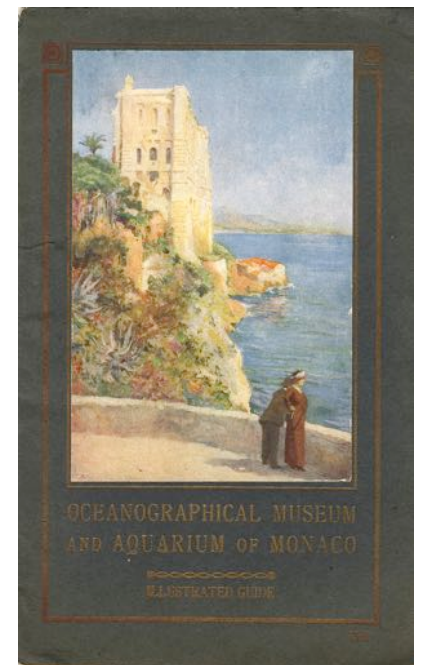
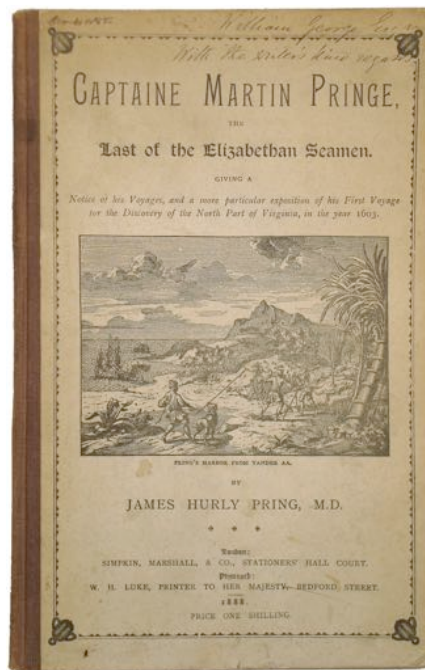
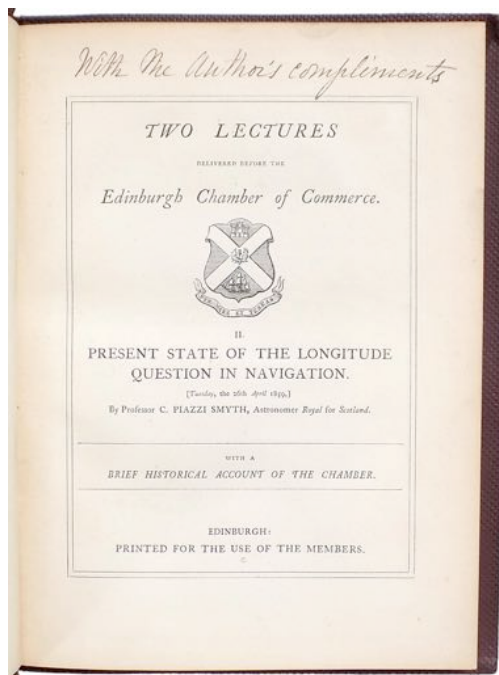
First edition. 8vo. pp. 47; very good in the original black paper wrapper with label to upper wrapper, minor chipping to extremities.

An exhibition catalogue of Nelsoniana, listing 182 items mostly from private collections. The profits from the exhibition were earmarked for restoration of Nelson's ship H.M.S. Victory, which in spite of the Admiralty's plans for scrapping her had been preserved due to popular protests. By the 1920s she was in a serious state of disrepair, but work on restoration did not reach completion until 2005.

28 Peake, R. E. On the Results of a Deep-Sea Sounding Expedition in the North Atlantic during the Summer of 1899 ... With notes on the temperature observations and depths, and a description of the deep-sea deposits in this area, by Sir John Murray. *London: John Murray, 1901.* £125

First edition. 8vo. pp. 44; one large folding map; some dust-soiling or browning to leaves adjacent to map, else very good in the original printed paper-covered boards, a few minor marks.

Findings from a survey conducted prior to the laying of telegraph cables between Europe and North America.



29 Piazz Smyth, C., et al. Two Lectures delivered before the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce. II. Present State of the Longitude Question in Navigation. *Edinburgh: Printed for the Use of the Members*, n.d. [1859].

£125

First edition. 8vo. pp. xxiv, 101; one illust. to text; ex-library with Glasgow University bookplate to front pastedown, upper hinge partly cracked, else very good in the original cloth, presented "With the Author's Compliments" inscribed at head of title-page.

Piazz Smyth, then Astronomer Royal for Scotland, lectured on the history of the longitude question, giving an overview of the theoretical and practical aspects of the matter, down to the 1850s. The illustration shows a compound free-revolver stand, the then latest development for the determination of longitude.

30 Pring, James Hurly. Captaine Martin Pringe, the Last of the Elizabethan Seamen. Giving a Notice of his Voyages, and a more particular exposition of his First Voyage for the Discovery of the North Part of Virginia, in the year 1603. *Plymouth: W. H. Luke*, 1888.

£195

First separate edition. 8vo. pp. 34; two illustrs.; some browning to endpapers, upper hinge partly cracked, else very good in the original cloth backed boards. A presentation copy from the author, inscribed on upper cover to William George, with two letters to George from the author pasted in along with newspaper cuttings of the book and obituaries of the author.

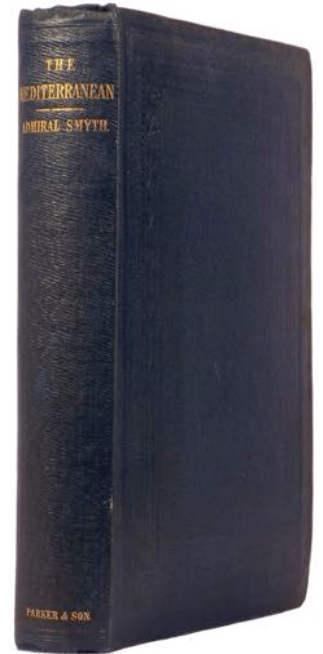
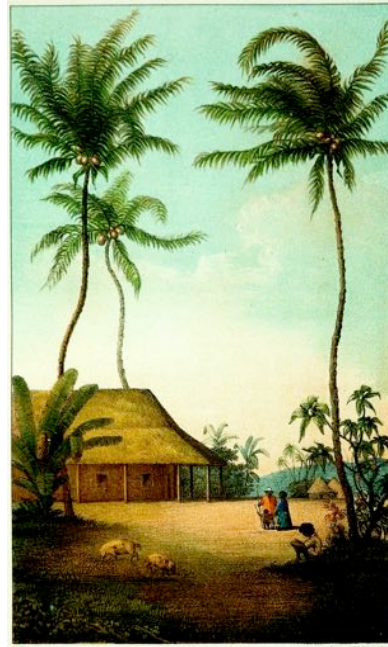
Martin Pringe, or Pring (1580-1626), like the Cabots, was a Bristol-based mariner who, urged on by Hakluyt, captained a 1603 voyage aboard the *Speedwell* to the north coast of America, landing at what is now Plymouth Bay, Massachusetts. There he collected sassafras, and experimented with grain and other seeds. The present account of Pring's voyage, with a notice of his subsequent 1606 voyage, was written by a descendant, and it reproduces an image of Martin Pring's monument in St. Stephen's, Bristol, and the view of "Pring's Harbor" from van der Aa.

31 Richard, Dr. J. The Monaco Oceanographical Museum. [*Cannes: Robaudy*], n.d. c. 1930s.

£35

13th edition. 8vo. pp. [iii, ads.], 56; photo. illustrs.; good in the original printed wrappers, coloured plate mounted to upper cover, slight wear to extremities.

The Oceanographic Museum was founded in 1910 by Monaco's Prince Albert I. This guide to the museum lists many of its exhibits, many collected during expeditions aboard the Prince's yacht (*Princess Alice*). Among them are specimens from the polar regions, notably from Spitsbergen and Weddell Seals presented by William Bruce and J.-B. Charcot.



32 [Robinson, Charles Gepp, 1805-1875.] A group of eight Admiralty Commissions, appointing Charles Gepp Robinson in various capacities, dating from 1830 to 1849. **£450**

Together 8 commissions, printed on vellum, approx. 32 x 28 cm. or similar, Admiralty seal affixed to each, all completed by hand and addressed to Robinson, and signed variously by John Barrow, M. F. F. Berkeley (both on four commissions), W. Gordon, Lord John Hay, H. G. Ward (all twice), Henry Hotham, T. M. Hardy, S. J. Brooke Pechell, George Eliot, W. Cowper, J. W. Deans Dundas, W. A. B. Hamilton (all once), and others.

Charles Gepp Robinson entered the Navy in 1819. From 1821 to 1826 he took part in the survey of the east coast of Africa under W. F. Owen, aboard the *Leven* (see Owen's account, *Narrative of Voyages to explore the shores of Africa, Arabia, and Madagascar*, 1833). In 1827 he returned to Africa, aboard the *Eden* under Owen again, to form a settlement on the island of Fernando Po. Both of these expeditions suffered severe losses among the crew due to disease, which perhaps left its mark on Robinson - his remaining time in the navy saw appointments to surveys around the coast of Britain. The present commissions record Robinson's appointments to the *Caledonia* (1831), *San Josef* (1831, 1833, 1848), *Gleaner* (1842), *Shearwater* (1843), *Royal William* (1846), and *Impregnable* (1849).

33 Skogman, C. *Fregatten Eugenie's resa omkring jorden åren 1851-1853, under befäl af C.A. Virgin.* *Stockholm: Alfred Bonnier, [1854-5].* **£325**

First edition. 2 vols. in one. 8vo. pp. vi, [i], 250 & v, [i], 224, [2]; 20 litho. plates (inc. 18 coloured), 6 wood-eng. plates, illu. to text, 3 folding maps; some occasional browning, else good in contemporary half calf, gilt, original upper wrapper to first vol. bound in.

Borba Moraes II.265; Hill p. 573. This is the official account of the first Swedish circumnavigation, from 1851 to 1853, led by Christian Virgin. The author, Skogman, served as expedition astronomer. The *Eugenie* sailed to South America, Panama, California, Hawaii, Tahiti, Australia, Hong Kong, Canton, the Philippines, Singapore, Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope. The expedition aimed to promote trade between Sweden and the countries of the Pacific rim, and included a scientific staff. They landed at the Galapagos Islands, a map of which adorns the volume. The beautiful coloured plates, mainly of costumes from Brazil, Hawaii, Honolulu and the Pacific Islands, are engraved after the author's drawings.

34 Smyth, Rear-Admiral William Henry. *The Mediterranean. A Memoir Physical, Historical and Nautical.* *London: John W. Parker and Son, 1854.* **£175**

First edition. 8vo. pp. xi, 519, 4 (pubs. list); previous owner's bookplate, else very good in the original cloth, gilt, with loosely inserted, a 2pp. Als from Smyth to "My dear Anglo-Saxon Proeses", dated 13 -8-'62.

Smyth (1788-1865) served in the East India Company's ship *Cornwallis* in the early 19th century, and took part in actions against the Seychelles, and service in Indian, Chinese and Australian waters. He later saw action in Europe, and from 1815 engaged in survey work in the Mediterranean until 1821, when he returned to Britain. A founding member of the RGS, he also joined the Society of Antiquaries and the Royal Astronomical Society. His surveys of the Mediterranean were the basis for the charts of the region used by the Royal Navy into the twentieth century. His experiences and findings also provided background for the present work, which contains information on the oceanography, topography, nomenclature, hydrography, and other aspects of the Mediterranean and its coastlines. The accompanying letter, to a Mr. Wright, concerns the etymology of certain English place names.