

# Jonathan Frost Rare Books Limited



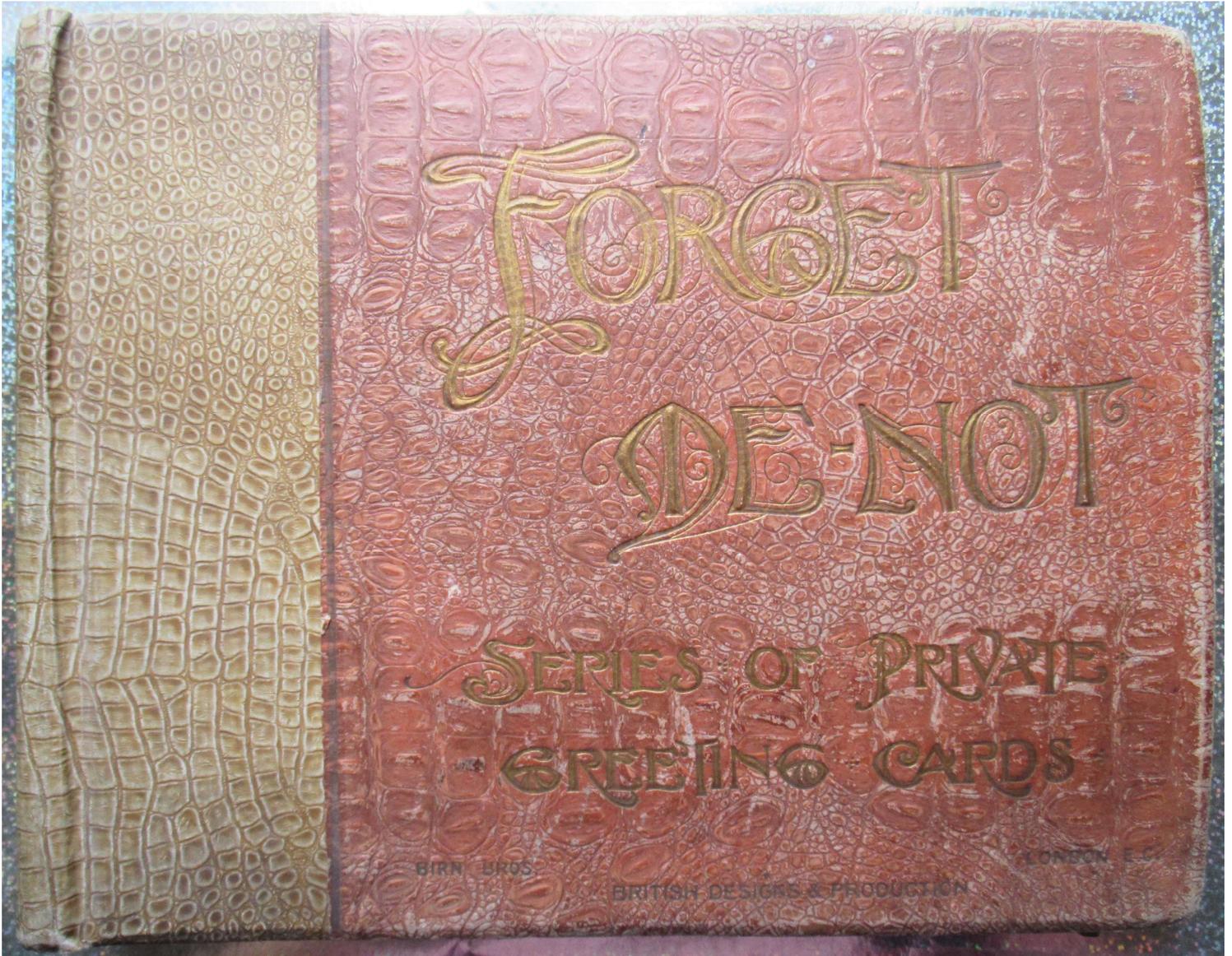
A Miscellany

1. **A Birn Bros. Edwardian trade catalogue of greetings/advertising and masonic cards, winter 1909/10.**

The catalogue is bound in two tone faux snake skin, lettered and decorated in faded gilt and black, the covers are rubbed and marked. A label to the rear pastedown identifies it as: "Book No. 536" and another label states that it was "Examined by L. T.", while a gummed on envelope indicates that the catalogue may have been originally intended for: "M. H. Rackstraw, General Draper, Upper Street, Islington, N.". The catalogue consists of 9 unnumbered preliminary pages, detailing sizes, prices and formats, using some designs as examples, followed by 64 numbered pages of thick grey paper with the cards tipped-on, each page interleaved with a tissue-guard, with the design Nos ranging from 460 – 646, and one rear blank. Approximately 20 cards have gone missing, a few others are detached but present, often loosely inserted in the wrong place. The cards are generally in very good order, though some are creased, the pages are slightly rubbed, marked and creased, and the tissue guards are quite toned and creased, with some minor loss or short closed tears. A flashy, faux-exotically bound trade catalogue from one of London's more famous publishing firms, containing some beautifully designed greetings cards for the luxury end of the market, as well as designs for well known brands, e.g. Hall's Distemper, Sunlight soap, Ripolin, OMO, Monkey Brand and one for the London Underground.



£450





## 2. A collection of 1920s orange wrappers.

Approximately 395 in total, including wrappers from Spain, Italy, Brazil, Argentina, Rhodesia and the U.S.A.. The collection is spread across five homemade string-bound books, constructed from wallpaper cuttings, which are in themselves fascinating, and one small drawing book. Two of the books are full, the other four have only a few in each, though that still leaves the wallpaper to admire. Most of the wrappers are gummed or tipped-in, some are loosely inserted, others have become loose. There are no definite clues as to who put the collection together, but a fairly young child from a wealthy family seems a reasonable guess. Four of the books have some form of drawing or decoration to the covers, pictures of boats, or oranges. I would estimate them to be from quite a narrow time period, perhaps 4 or 5 years. One wrapper is dated 1927 and topical

events are featured: Henry Segrave appears on a Spanish wrapper with a picture of him framed by a steering wheel, presumably inspired by one of his land speed records between 1926 & 1929, or his death in 1930. Amy Johnson's achievements are commemorated with an image of a plane marked "AMY" flying around a giant orange (her flight to Australia perhaps?). Minnie (I think, rather than Mickey) Mouse makes two appearances. The books are in varying degrees of dilapidation. The wrappers are quite creased, the majority remain bright though a few have faded, some are whole wrappers folded, but in most cases only the pictorial element of the wrapper is retained, cut around with varying degrees of refinement. Almost all are pictorial, one notable exception being a 'Sunny Jack and Sunny Jill' wrapper in red and gold, with a poem rather than a picture: "Follow their example if you will – Their branded oranges are rich and pare eat them once and you'll want your sahare" (typos as they appear on the wrapper, I assume it should be rare and share!). Many of the images and brand names revolve around dogs, birds, butterflies and lions. A substantial number of the images used on the wrappers are questionable or problematic, romanticised & idealised visions of working class & peasant life are for instance frequent. A gorgeous and highly evocative collection from the golden age of fruit wrappers, when oranges were still a luxury product for most people in Britain. Many of the wrappers with detailed multi-colour artwork of extraordinary quality considering their ephemeral nature, with the paper still retaining a faint aroma of long-ago consumed oranges.

£1,000



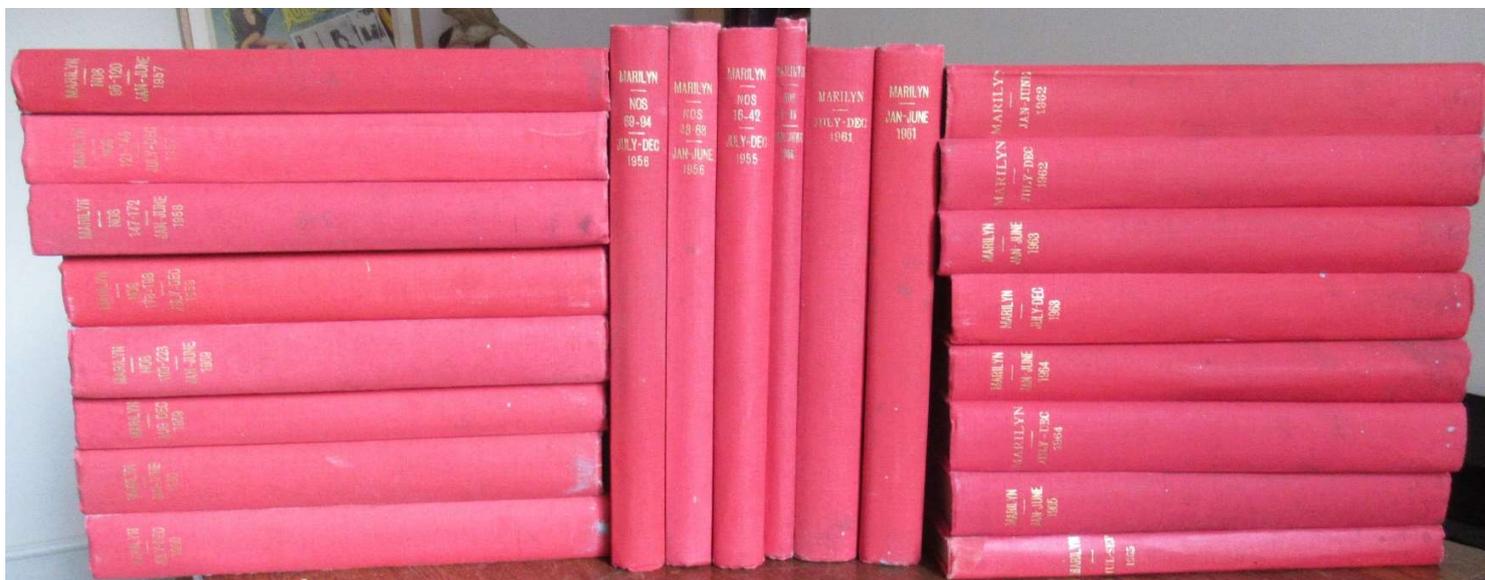
3. **Marilyn – Complete publisher's file archive, March 9th 1955 – September 18th 1965, in 22 volumes.**

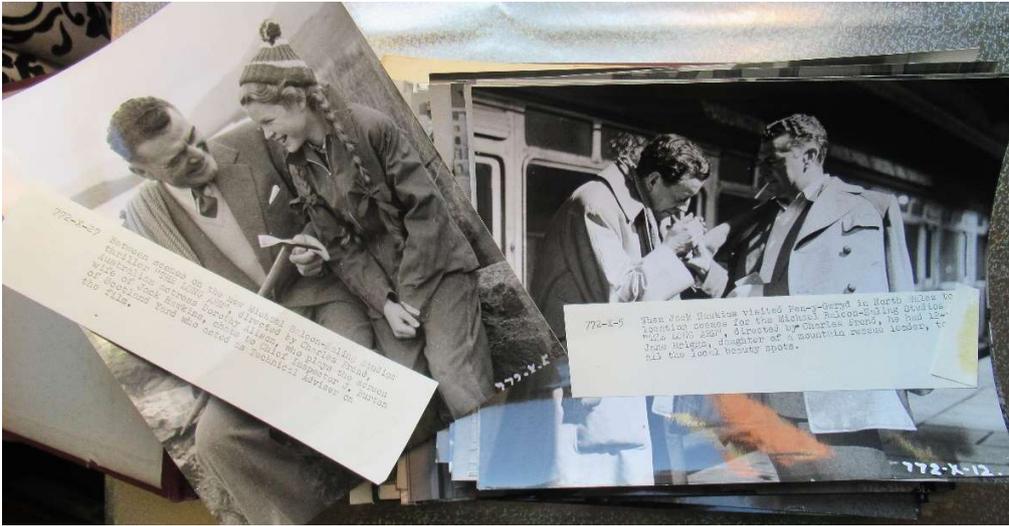
London: Amalgamated Press and then Fleetway.

Approximately 540 issues, or 536 comics. Marilyn was one of the first British romance comics, the choice of name apparently inspired both by Marilyn Monroe, and because Marilyn was a popular girls name. It was initially aimed at women in their late teens to early twenties, with advice on flirting with married men, how to treat your army boyfriend and drinking. The style of the comic changed significantly towards the end of the 1950s, with the emergence of the Spanish artists of the S. I. (Selecciones Ilustradas) agency, notably Jordi Longaron, Jose Gonzalez (of 'Vampirella' fame) and Joseph María Miralles. By the early 1960s the comic had changed again in style, and was increasingly geared towards younger teenage girls. The comics are distributed throughout the volumes as follows: 1 (15), 2 (27), 3 (25 (nos. 53 – 57 are a single comic, with 52 absent, but whether it is lacking or they cocked up the numbering is unclear)), 4 (26), 5 (26), 6 (26), 7 (26), 8(26), 9 (25), 10 (19), 11 (26), 12 (27), 13 (25), 14 (27), 15 (26), 16 (26), 17 (26), 18 (26), 19 (26), 20 (26), 21 (26) and 22 (12). Up to 218 they are numbered, after that only dated, so I may have missed some bumper or double issues among those that are dated. The first 51 are 20 pages per issue, this increases to 24 pages, then a mix of 24 and 28, No. 131 is the first 32 pager, then it fluctuates between 28 and 36 pages until 1960, in which year they went wild and had two 40 page issues, settling down to being a consistent 28 pages as the 1960s progress. The format becomes significantly smaller at No. 156, midway through vol 7. The volumes are uniformly bound in grubby, marked and toned red cloth with gilt lettering to the spine, mostly with either a label or a stamp indicating that they should be returned to the Bear Alley Stock Room ASAP, some have lost their labels. The text blocks are browned, with foxing to the edges, there are a few dog-eared corners and minor closed tears to some page edges, vol 1 has a page detached but present, vol 5 has wormholes to the lower left corners of the first 26 pages and vol 13 has archival tape repairs to tears on the front cover of the 4th February 1961 issue. There is a mixture of strip comics, serial comics, short stories, advice columns, horoscopes and fashion. Pop music is present from the outset but occupies an increasingly important role, particularly in the 1960s, with The Beatles an inevitable ubiquity, including a regular feature of a different Beatle each week answering letters, though the Rolling Stones, Elvis Presley and Cliff Richard all receive their share of attention, with Bob Dylan and Donovan coming later in the decade. A 6 hour superficial blitz though all the volumes indicated an unsurprising lack of racial diversity, the only regular non-white faces being those of dubious Arab princes intent on marriage even if it means kidnapping. A fantastic archive, individual issues of the comic are uncommon, so to have the complete 10+ year run to leaf through is a rare, if not unique, opportunity.



£6,800





4. A folder of 48 publicity photos for Ealing Studios film, *The Long Arm*.

J. Arthur Rank Productions Limited, 1956.

A police crime drama starring Jack Hawkins and Dorothy Alison, which was filmed in a documentary style. 27 of the photographs are loose, all stamped "J. Arthur Rank Productions Limited to the reverse, the majority come with a typed explanatory slug. These are photos showing between scenes activity, and interaction between the actors and the locals on location in London and North

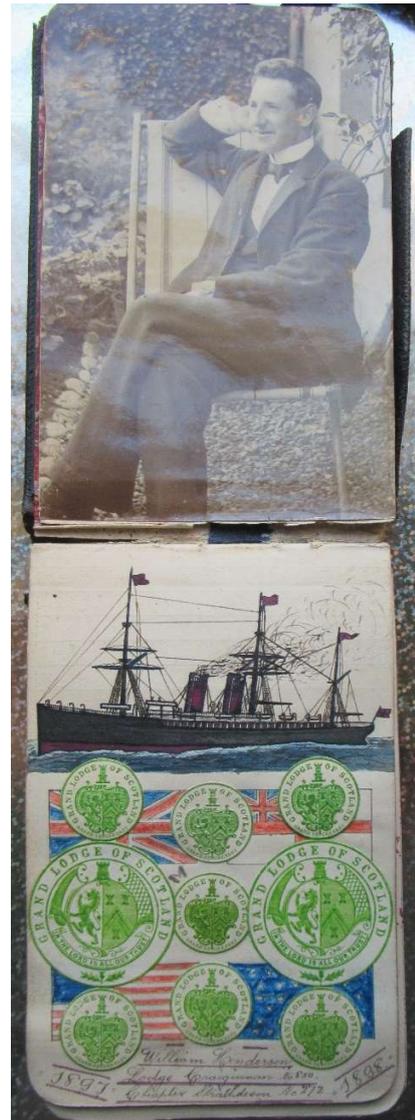
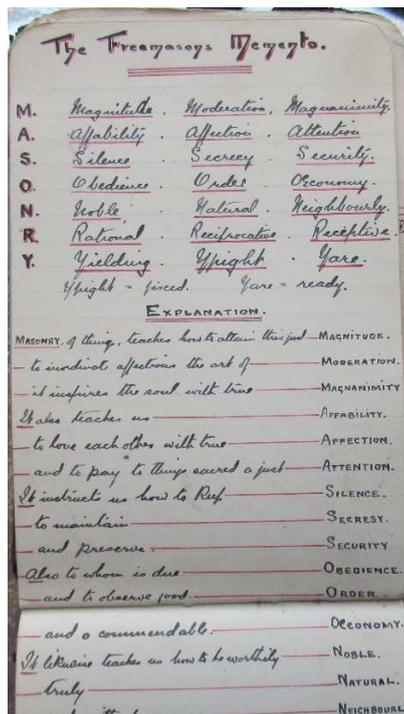
Wales. There are a further 21 mounted portrait photographs of individual actors in various poses. The photos are curling slightly, but in generally good order. They are loosely tucked into a marked and battered folder, covered in maroon coloured cloth, with the words "The Long Arm (Ports)" written in faded and grubby white to what would have been the spine. The folder has holes corresponding with those on the mounts for the portrait photos, and was probably originally either ring bound, or riveted to hold them in place.

£180

5. Henderson, William. Notebook of Scottish Masonic ritual, Lodge Craiginnan No 850, Dollar.

Approximately 138 pages. A small notebook bound in black cloth, with marbled endpapers and gilt to all edges of the text block. The notebook is full of masonic rituals, test questions, lectures, songs and values, neatly and stylistically written, in multiple colours, with an illustrated title page, a photograph (presumably of William Henderson), a booklet of bye-laws and two invitation tickets to events at the Institution Hall in Dollar tipped-in. The covers are slightly rubbed and marked with a few tears to the cloth. The binding is fragile, with some pages loose or detached, but the contents are in generally good order, with only light grubby marks and slight rubbing or creasing to the page corners. William Henderson may have had a Naval or at least nautical background, as the illustration to the title page is of a ship. A stylish insight into Scottish Freemasonry at the end of the Victorian period.

£300



6. **Johnson, Emma Mrs. William Jennens (The Miser of Acton) : Correspondence, manuscript material and clippings relating to a claim on the estate 1875 – 1917.**

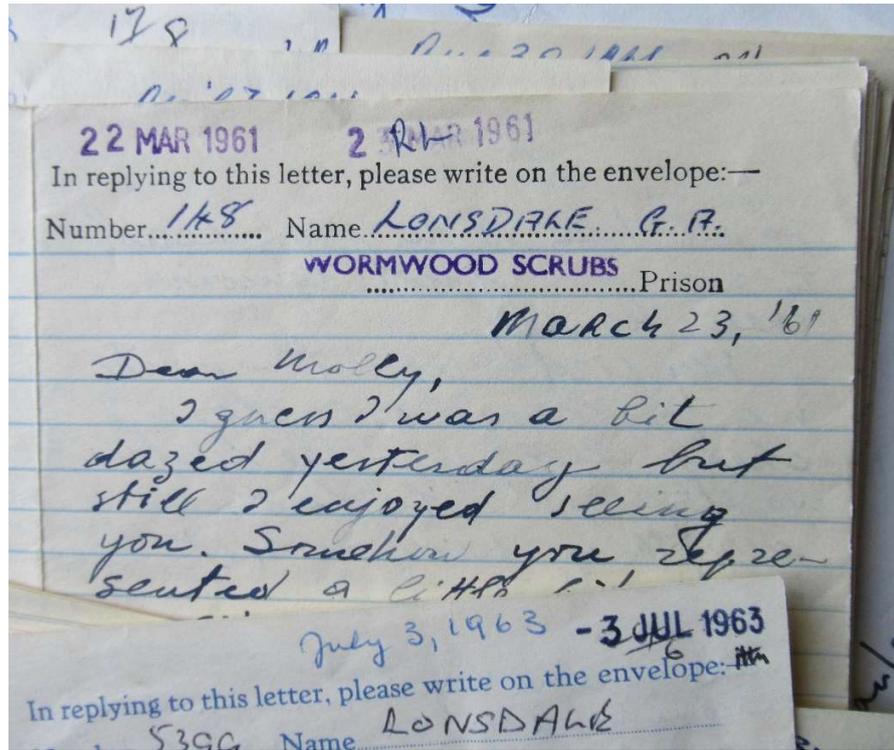


A collection of material, approximately 155 letters and documents, as well as a 210 page manuscript. Mainly written or compiled by a Mrs Emma Johnson, who seems to have spent a significant number of years, and a not inconsiderable amount of money, attempting to establish a claim on the Jennens estate, which was famously contested at various points between William Jennens' death interstate in 1798 and the final exhaustion of the estate in 1915. It chiefly consists of plaintive but feisty and determined letters to her children and grandchildren on the subject, with replies from churches and probate offices responding to requests for wills and records relating to the case, as well as replies from various relatives, manuscript accounts of the history of her pursuit of the claim, manuscript copies of newspaper articles,

newspaper clippings and assorted ephemera, including a card belonging to a Walter Johnson (Emma's grandson) from The Royal London Friendly Society, dated Nov 29 1875 assuring him of a sum of £8 on his death. At some point in early 1892, Mrs Johnson's husband dies and approximately 10 letters have a black border indicating that she is in mourning. There is a much older looking piece of paper, with a patterned border to one side, and a page of handwriting, possibly on the subject of architecture, to the reverse, which is perhaps relevant to the case. There is a 3 page letter from a Helen Hope in North Sydney Australia inquiring from Emma what she knows about the case. In addition to this abundance of material there is a fairly substantial notebook, bound in black cloth with red edges to the text block, with a prominent label to the front pastedown proclaiming it to have been sold (and probably made) by "Andrew Tasker Manufacturing Stationer [...] Manchester", which is a manuscript copy of a large proportion of 'The Great Jennens Case', a book published in 1879 especially for the numerous would-be claimants, it is filled front to back, covering approximately 210 pages, in a hand of varying neatness, ending in the sad sentence: "This book followed on in another book". Which I take to mean, as it is "followed" rather than follows and continues from a break in mid-sentence towards the top of the page, that that was all the writer had access to. The most concentrated period of activity seems to be between 1889 and 1902, particularly so in the first 3 years, with hopes flagging subsequently. A few quotes give a fair sample of the contents, this from Aug 31st 1890: "I must tell you I employed a solicitor to find the will at cost £1 /13.10 father is so particular about that little money he have left because he is so afraid it will not last out so I asked him to let me get 2£ for to buy some bedding which I must have so I spent all the money for the will I did not think it would cost so much you know their old trick they must rob you first before they will let you have the right one so they deceived the solicitor & gave him William of Acton's will instead of William Thomas Jennings of Shottle so you can see by that there is a right will. There is much about family history: "the book calls our Robert Jennings a Proscribed rebel as if he had to hide up to escape death according to what I see in dougals he died in Wilts I think if we get the will we shall know where he is buried". Over the 117 years the case embroiled many hundreds of people, in various countries, with consortiums of similarly situated people forming the better to pursue their claims, e.g. this suggestion in the letter from Helen Hope in Australia: "I have often heard my mother say, there was a great deal of money in the family and she fully expected the money to come to her before she died [...] she said as the money didn't come in her time it would be sure to come in mine. [...] I think between us all we might be able to employ a real good solicitor to work our case.". The Jennens case is ineradicably linked in the popular imagination with Charles Dickens' Jarndyce vs Jarndyce in Bleak House, and with good reason, as this dense mire of paperwork demonstrates. It represents the struggles of hundreds, if not thousands, of people who became ensnared over more than a century, a testament to how the legend of the case could enter a family and inspire a sense of mingled grievance and hope, which would cause them to spend what little fortune they had in pursuit of their perceived rights.

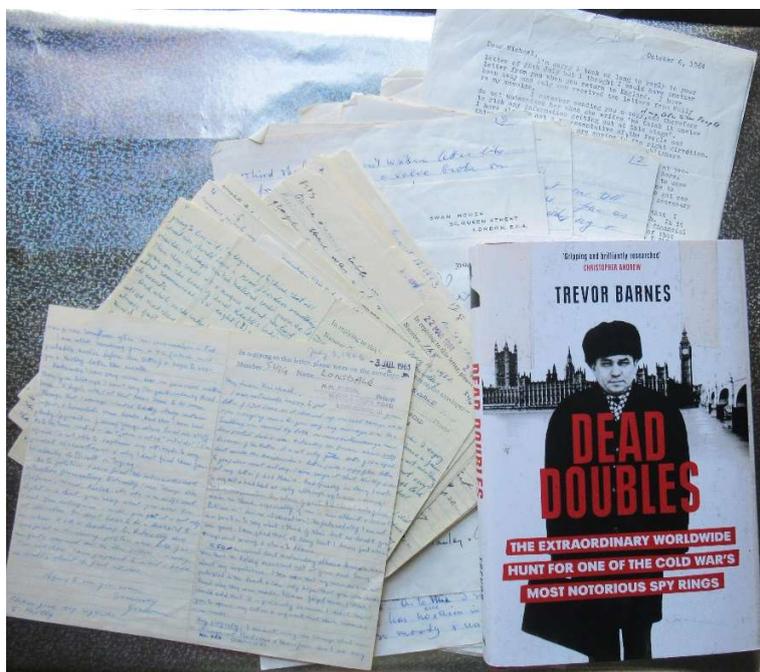
7. **Lonsdale, Gordon (Pseud. Konon Molody). Portland Spy Ring : Letters of an imprisoned KGB 'illegal', 1961 – 1964.**

41 letters written from various British prisons (Wormwood Scrubs, Strangeways and Birmingham), and six typewritten letters from Moscow following Lonsdale's release. With a further 9 copy letters and related documents. Lonsdale, the master-spy, was arrested in central London on January 7th 1961 in the act of receiving stolen documents from Harry Houghton and Ethel Gee, who both worked at the Royal Navy's Portland base. Peter & Helen Kroger (American communists trading as antiquarian book dealers under false Canadian identities, who smuggled the documents out of the U.K. for Lonsdale as microdots concealed in books) were arrested at their Ruislip bungalow shortly afterwards, the 5 being known collectively as the Portland Spy Ring. The majority of the letters are written to Lonsdale's friend, Molly Baker (Mrs Caroline Mary Mieville Baker), with the rest to his solicitor, Michael Hurd. Two of the three people who were closely connected to Lonsdale through



the legitimate U.K. business activities which he used as cover for his espionage work, the third being Michael Bowers, who appears as a character in the letters but who Lonsdale cut contact with following his trial, due to several betrayals of trust. One of the leading MI5 agents in the case, Charles Elwell, identified Molly as a potential bridge in negotiations with Lonsdale: "From studying intercepted phone calls and correspondence over the months, Elwell knew that the person who visited Lonsdale in prison regularly on Saturdays, and for whom he appeared to have most respect, was his former business partner, Molly Baker. She agreed to act as an intermediary to gain Lonsdale's trust. Lonsdale confirmed to her that he was prepared to provide

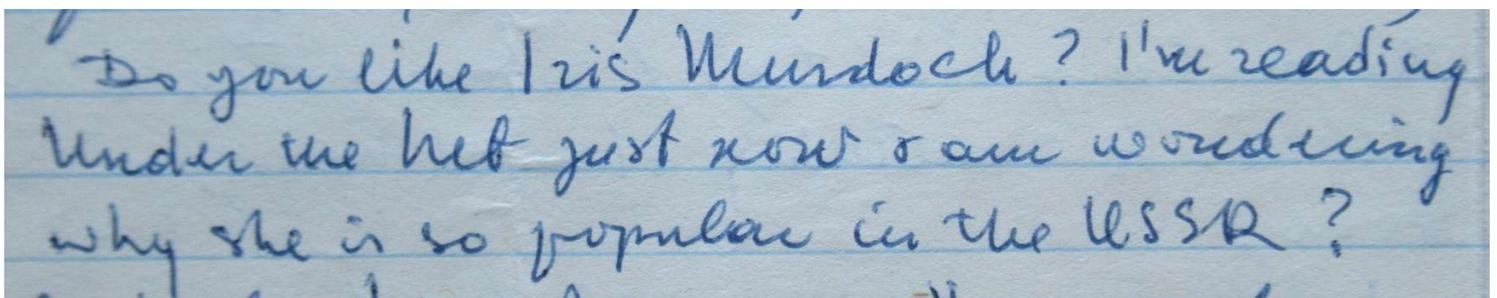
sensitive information in exchange for a 'substantial reduction' in his and the Krogers' sentences." (Barnes, Trevor – 'Dead Doubles', 2020). She was also present at the first meeting between Elwell and Lonsdale on May 31st 1961. Lonsdale had aspirations as a writer, translating 5 novels while in prison, and on his return to Moscow (following a spy-exchange with captured MI6 'courier', Greville Wynne in Berlin on April 22nd 1964) he commenced work on his memoirs, entitled 'spy'. The memoirs were edited by another notorious spy, Kim Philby, and the publishing deal was brokered by a book dealing friend of the Krogers (who also knew Lonsdale, Baker & Hurd), Oswald Frederick (Freddie) Snelling, already famous for his 1964 book analysing the James Bond phenomenon, which was written with the blessing of Ian Fleming. The correspondence reveals that both Molly and Michael nearly became part of these negotiations, and Snelling's name crops up frequently. Lonsdale is an engaging, intelligent and often humorous correspondent. He was brought up in the U.S.A. and made the



decision to reject western ideals and embrace those of communist Russia at 16, but having also spent a good deal of his espionage career in the west he recognises that he is "neither fish nor fowl". The letters convey his contradictory nature, long passages criticising capitalism and arguing the case for communism are juxtaposed with equally long passages regarding his western business interests and money. Lonsdale would have been sure that his mail was being read by MI5, so one wonders whether at times he was amusing himself by creating a caricature of a communist extremist for their benefit. Further details of the content of the letters below.

£15,000

Lonsdale's letters to Molly from prison are lengthy, chatty and revealing, the first three written during the trial, on March 18th/19th, 21st and 22nd 1961. Lonsdale's true identity was not discovered until mid-July 1961, and the first of the letters contains hints about his past, he writes re his capture: "In fact I think I was very fortunate that what has happened happened here. In other places, where I spent many a year, the penalty is death.", a clue that he was an experienced spy who had operated in more than one country. It is snippets such as this that must have convinced Elwell that Molly Baker was a potentially valuable asset in MI5's post-trial endeavours to extract information from him. Lonsdale's reputation as a womaniser is confirmed to be true, as is his regard for Molly: "I am very happy to hear about Maxine's feelings on the matter. Don't tell her but only fear of catching hell from you prevented me from starting an offensive in that direction. I know you don't believe in mixing business with pleasure: you are right of course. But I am only human." He then indicates that he had contemplated just such a mix with Molly in some sexist musings on women & espionage: "I often wanted to get to know you better & closer but decided against it because a woman with brains is very dangerous for my profession. The dangerous thing is intuition. Add brains to it & you've had it.". The second letter is from Tuesday 21st March 1961, the penultimate day of the trial, Molly was present, and Lonsdale gave his only statement. Trevor Barnes notes: "Elwell watched with fascination as Lonsdale accepted full responsibility [...] It was a brilliant performance. Not for the first time, Elwell admired Lonsdale's ingenuity and boldness." ('Dead Doubles', 2020). Lonsdale's letter reveals his feelings on the events: "Tell me what you thought of the court proceedings. Don't forget you were in real V.I.P. seats. I don't know if you knew but very big shots were practically next to you, including members of the government. Don't think I'm crazy if I appeared to be too cheerful. It's just that to me the whole performance is only a performance. We were going through the motions – with everyone knowing the result beforehand.". There is an indication of how long he has been an agent and the toll this has exacted: "while here I slept more & rested more than any time in the last ten years. It is so strange just to eat, sleep, read & nothing else. I believe I lost about 7lb & feel extremely well. The routine here relaxes me – I'm used to self-discipline – but it drives some people nuts.". The third letter, written on the day of the trial verdict, is fraught, Molly has evidently written regarding the previous day's revelations, and Lonsdale responds: "I will first reply to the part that hurt me. You ask: 'are you a human being with normal feelings'. Etc. Yes, Molly, I am a human with normal feelings.", further writing: "My life has been not exactly usual and most people would have found it very hard. I value certain things in life (perhaps I should have said ideals instead of things) [...] Where I differ from many people is in my attitude to money. [...] I hate the idea that 'everyone has his price', and no matter how hard I try I can't respect people who belong to that category.". Molly's business partner, Michael Bowers, was ordered to go through the Kroger's bungalow after their arrest and found a bag with false compartments containing forged passports and other documents, which he held for 2 days before passing to the police, regarding this Lonsdale writes: "And now to Mike. I do not for a second blame him for turning those things in. That action has nothing to do with my 'about face'. What did affect me is that he, whom I considered to be my friend, should snoop amongst my property looking for money. Did I ask him to? No!!!". Regarding his relationship with Molly, Lonsdale writes: "I must make it clear that my association with you was purely personal & business. As you say that's why you aren't in the dock today.". The letters once the sentence has been passed are calmer and more reflective: "Luckily for me I am cheerful by nature. [...] the old Latin saying 'DUM SPIRO SPERO' is true. I am sure that as long as one breathes one has a chance. In my case half a chance is good enough.". The letter of April 17th 1961 is a crucial one, revealing that Molly has told Lonsdale that she has been approached by the War Office: "I was thinking (there is nothing else to



Do you like Iris Murdoch? I'm reading Under the net just now & am wondering why she is so popular in the USSR?

do here Sundays) about our little discussion. As you know it was no surprise to me so even after thinking for a few hours I still can't add much to what I said at the time. Suggestion of money is really pathetic. In fact that's where most of the trouble starts in this world : both sides judge each other by their own standards.". He later writes: "Thanks to your new 'friends' we didn't get a chance to discuss any personal matters. [...] I only hope that on your next visit we'll get more time – if your 'friends' can't arrange even that – what can they arrange?!". In the next letter (22nd April), Lonsdale writes: "Thanks for digging up all that stuff re my appeal. I think I shall kiss you next time I see you. Might as well because local gossip says that last Saturday I saw my girlfriend & we fell into each other's arms. "Experts" say that although you look English it was obvious that you are a foreigner.", Molly appeared in various articles at the time and evidently suspicion was rife, at least in Wormwood Scrubs, that she was also a Russian spy. The end of this letter is an explicit confirmation of their situation: "You say that 2 months ago you

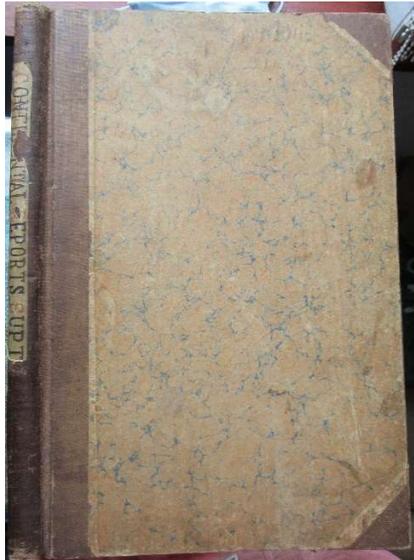
wouldn't believe it possible to be a 'go-between' for a 'master spy' & 'friends'. Well, now you know what the expression 'Life is stranger than fiction' means.". Lonsdale's appeal was rejected on May 8th 1961 and he first met Elwell on May 31st, a letter to Molly on May 12th indicates that in the intervening period she was trying to persuade Lonsdale to agree to the meeting, but he writes: "now to your 'friends'. [...] I am in no hurry. [...] Personally I can think of several good reasons for delay, some of them to my advantage, indirectly of course. I doubt that my interests are considered. Hey, how's that for British understatement?!". In a neat passage on June 1st Lonsdale manages to get in a dig about the Bay of Pigs invasion and Suez: "Kennedy should know better after the Cuban fiasco. I read that CIA spent \$75 million to train & arm the rebels. This really makes me laugh. I suppose that even Suez was cheaper (financially speaking – politically the two events are at least equally important.)". His attempts to convert Molly to the communist cause are frequent, this from August 7th 1961: "a new programme of the Soviet Communist Party has been published (1960 – 1980). [...] I hope you might glance through it yourself – then you'll see just what we stand for & whether you find our aims desirable.". Much space is devoted throughout the correspondence to the "Master Switch Company", referred to only as "Switch", which seems to be developing a new electronic lock, with details about shareholding, squabbles among the various participants, registering patents and possible names, re this Lonsdale writes: "(Elektro or Lectro-Lock etc) and/or register the style of writing. [with an arrow to Lectro-Lock] This is a bit too American but that might be a selling point these days."

Comparisons between the USSR and non-communist states are frequent, a passage written in May 1962 regarding nuclear fallout from the testing of atomic bombs in various countries ends with a sarcastic remark that: "the unbiased Western press knows that only Communist fallout is dangerous."

Fascinatingly, in a letter dated 2nd December 1962,

Lonsdale devotes a long paragraph to Greville Wynne, his arrest, extradition to the USSR and subsequent treatment, comparing it with his own experience in Britain: "Take the case of G. Wynne for instance. Lord Home protested to Hungary that his arrest & forcing into a car in a street in Budapest was a "breach of acceptable standards of civilised behaviour". Apparently Home is not aware that your secret police works exactly the same way. [...] Last but not least the Foreign Office made representations about Wynne's property. They should ask the Home Office what happened to my property & money.". Wynne gets another mention in a letter to Lonsdale's solicitor, Michael Hurd: "As to Mr Wynne it will probably surprise you to learn that we take a far more humane and practical view of such matters. Who knows, perhaps you will be in a position to see this at first hand.". There is a mention of the Profumo scandal: "As to politics I also find the international situation fascinating. Naturally I see things like Profumo, Ward, Keeler, etc. etc in a different light – in that you reap what you sow. You want "free enterprise" – well, you got it & not only at Cliveden.". Lonsdale's letter of July 17th 1964 from Moscow is "a short note to let you know that I have finally decided to write my memoirs." going on to say re publication contracts: "Your advice and help in this matter would be of great value to me, [...] I think it would be useful to discuss this matter in person. I could see you in Warsaw or Berlin whichever is more convenient for you.". There are letters discussing the contract made with the People, and a copy of this 2 page document, dated 2 February 1961, which stipulates that they will have the rights to publication, but Lonsdale is clear that this is not binding. There is an official original letter from Stanley & Co. to Michael Bowers dated 30th March with a note in what I take to be Michael Hurd or Molly Baker's hand: "This is the [something?] If you wish to answer you may!". Snelling and the Krogers receive frequent, mainly brief, mentions throughout. Much of the correspondence relates to Lonsdale's "property", which he regards as having been stolen by the British authorities, a Parker 5 pen, for instance, is pursued and eventually arrives broken in bits, MI5 presumably having dismantled it none to carefully.

8. **Mulvaney, Superintendent John Michael (1850 – 1916). Sidney Street Siege, a Confidential Police Report Book from Lemn St Station, 27th July 1910 – 14th August 1911.**



A 200 page folio, of which 56 pages have been used, with a further two pages (held together with a nail) and several contemporary newspaper cuttings on the problem of "Aliens" in the Whitechapel area loosely inserted. It appears to be a book containing the duplicates, possibly mimeographed, of the reports. Supt. Mulvaney was in charge of H (Whitechapel) Division during the Sidney Street Siege in London's East End, which involved several Latvian revolutionaries in a gunfight with the police and army, and a famous cameo appearance by then Home Secretary, Winston Churchill, who had authorised the military presence. The siege took place after the men who were suspected of being responsible for the "Houndsditch Murders" of December 1910, in which five policemen were killed, were reported to be residing at 100 Sidney Street. Mulvaney joined the Metropolitan Police in 1871, rising to his final position in 1895, he retired September 2nd 1911, and by December of that year prolific author George Sims was writing the 'Reminiscences of ex-superintendent Mulvaney'. The report book ends shortly before Mulvaney's retirement, his successor presumably beginning afresh in a new volume. The book is firmly bound in bowed, rubbed and marked marbled boards, with a brown cloth spine strip and corners, to the spine are the remains of a paper

label, lettered in red and black. The pages are slightly toned, foxed and creased, some with closed tears or loss to the edges. The early pages of the book contain much of interest pertaining to general policing matters, there is a five page report on the conditions in cells for prisoners in the Whitechapel area: diet, bedding, ventilation, and the "disinfection of verminous prisoners and clothing" all apparently leave much to be desired. Two pages are devoted to the police's role in "clothing neglected and destitute children". Four pages discuss: "the proposal to deal with male offenders under 21 years of age by undergoing a course of drill at Police Stations as an alternative to committal to prison.". Pages 39 – 41 consist of an undated 3 page account of the Sidney Street Siege, conveying the drama of the day: "the men at once fired through the window into the gateway of 111 Sidney Street, where the City Superintendents, Insp. Wensley, myself, Sergeant Leeson and other officers were standing; Leeson was shot in the chest and dropped saying "I'm done". [...] Superintendent Stark and myself discussed the situation and resolved to apply for Military aid, as these men dominated the situation by their position and superior weapons, [...] I proceeded to the Tower of London and requested Military aid which was granted.". The passage demonstrates the extent

of Mulvaney's involvement in both the action and the key decisions taken by the police on the day. A further 7 pages, with dates between 25th January and 20th April

wanted for the Houndsditch murders had been located and a conference was held as to the best means of effecting their arrest; it was known that they were desperate men and would not be taken alive. We decided to establish a blockade of the house, No. 100 Sidney Street, where they were believed to be, rather than sacrifice valuable lives in attempting their capture by rushing the place, which must inevitably

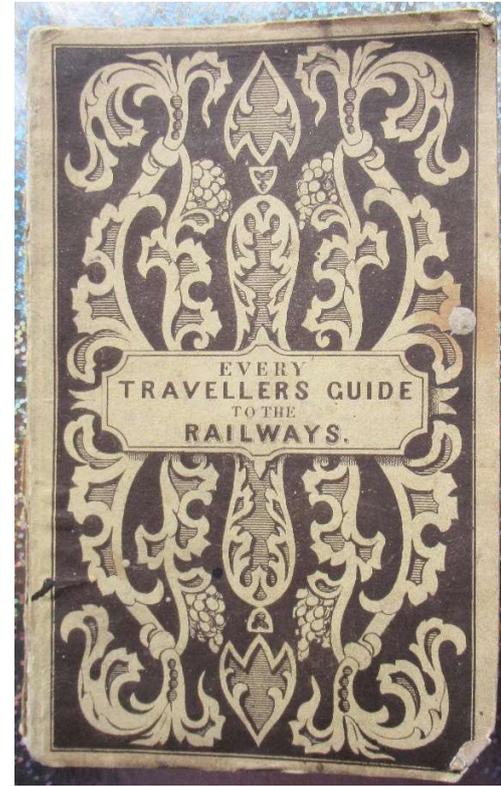
1911 deal directly with the detail of the siege, the final page being a table of the hours worked by each police officer on the day. There are also 7 pages between 9th January and 6th February on the subject of what would become the "Aliens Bill", which went through the House of Commons in April and May 1911, relating chiefly to reducing the easy access to firearms, in direct response to the events at 100 Sidney Street on January 3rd. A fascinating insight into the working practices of the Metropolitan Police pre-WW1, as well as a notorious event in the Capital's history, which shaped government policy on immigration and captured the public's imagination for decades hence, inspiring a film dramatization and two novels in the 1960s and '70s, as well as the final scene in Alfred Hitchcock's 1934 film, 'The Man Who Knew Too Much'. The book itself, in its much-handled original binding, providing a visceral connection to the East London of the Edwardian period and to one of the significant participants in the day's events.

9. **Tuck, Henry. Every Traveller's Guide to the Railways of England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, France and Germany.**

London: The Railway Times Office, 1843.

65 pages, bound in the original decorative wraps. With an illustrated frontispiece and nine maps, eight of them folding. The book is fragile, much of the spine has gone with the gatherings exposed, the front and rear covers are slightly marked, rubbed and creased with some minor loss at the edges. The text block is toned, dusty, foxed and creased, the maps are for the most part in good order, there is a small Bath bookseller's label to the inside front cover. The timetable pleasingly shows signs of use, "Every Traveller's" has been crossed through to the title page with the actual traveller's name written neatly above, some train times have been underlined and it has been annotated: "Coaches leave Reading for Basingstoke at 10.10am 4.5pm", presumably for clarification purposes. Loosely tucked into the book is a small quantity of ephemera and cuttings, circa 1901. A decidedly rare early railway guide, quite ambitious in its scope, claiming to cover European as well as British railways, though the map of Belgium is rather sparser than the others, so I am not sure how good Henry Tuck's "Original Sources" on the continent were!

£500



10. **Wallis, B. N. (Barnes Neville). Some Technical Aspects of the Commercial Airship.**

London: Lloyd's Register of Shipping, 1926.

First edition. 23 pages, including 9 pages of diagrams to the rear. Inscribed by Wallis to the front cover: "With the Author's love to his assistant. BNW." The recipient was his wife, Mary Francis Wallis (formerly Bloxham), and the inscription dates from the early period of their marriage, which took place in 1925. Their courtship was conducted chiefly by correspondence, initially on the pretext that Wallis was coaching Mary in mathematics, so I assume that she assisted him with the calculations for this paper. The paper is simply stapled, the staples have rusted, the pages are toned and the outer covers are heavily foxed, the inner pages less so, there is some creasing and rubbing at the corners. Barnes Wallis is best known for his role as the designer of the bouncing bombs used in Operation Chastise (the Dam busters raid), but was also influential in the development of

airships between 1911 and 1928. This paper was presented while he was working at the Airship Guarantee Company, designing the R100, which had been commissioned by the Labour government of 1924. It highlights the technical and safety advances, and the advantages of airship travel for keeping the various parts of the British Empire connected. There appears to be only one institutional holding, appropriately at the National Aerospace Library. This copy passed from Wallis to his wife and then to their daughter, Mary, and is from the estate of Harry Verdon Stopes-Roe (Marie Stopes' son) and Mary Stopes-Roe (formerly Wallis).

£2,500

