SIR RICHARD FRANCIS BURTON

From the insufficient details given in sale-room catalogues, it is, in many cases, impossible to ascertain for certain if an edition is one of the "catch word" issues or not. For instance, that sold in December 1914 at £17 17s. might be either of the first two issues of the Burton Club, or any of the "catch word" issues which were on the market by the end of 1914.

CATALOGUE PRICES.

**Burton Society. 16 vols. 1900-1.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 0 0</td>
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<td>17 17 o</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 16 o (Dec. 1921)</td>
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<td>18 18 o (June 1922)</td>
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</table>

**Burton Club. 17 vols. [1906.]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
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<tr>
<td>½ mor. Plates coloured 21 0 0</td>
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<td>½ calf 21 0 0</td>
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<td>½ morocco 50 0 0</td>
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<td>Cloth 12 12 0</td>
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<td>Cloth 15 0 0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Burton Club. 17 vols.**

**"Catch Word" Editions. 1908-20.**

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>12 0 0</td>
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<td>15 15 0</td>
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<td>Samara [1913] 18 0 0</td>
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<td>Luristan. 1920. 21 0 0</td>
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Luristan. 1920.

<table>
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<td>25 0 0</td>
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<td>17 17 0</td>
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<td>15 15 0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Most of the above prices are exorbitant.

This edition is so badly printed, owing to the electros being nearly worn out, that it is a disgrace to have in a good library.

The set of the cloth issue is more than its true value.

After Christmas, 1921, the prices began to go down, owing in the first place to the fact that the public had got over its most extravagant phase, and partly to the fact that by the beginning of 1922 English booksellers were flooded with the reprints.

1886.

/ Iraçema / The Honey-lips / A Legend of Brazil / By / J. De Alencar / Translated, with the Author's Permission, / By / Isabel Burton / London / Bickers & Son, 1 Leicester Square / 1886 /


Then follows:

/ Manuel De Moraes / A Chronicle of the Seventeenth Century / By J. M. Pereira Da Silva / Translated by / Richard F. and Isabel Burton / London / Bickers & Son, 1 Leicester Square / 1886 /


These two charming stories are bound together in light biscuit-coloured paper wrappers, with border in black on front cover, enclosing title for both stories.

Lettering on back in black.

4½" × 6½".

All edges trimmed.
SIR RICHARD FRANCIS BURTON

PRICES.

Until March 1920 “Incestsim” was still in print, and obtainable at the original price of £2- from the publishers. The remaining copies have, however, since that date passed through a Cambridge book-seller to a well-known London “remainder” firm, where they are still obtainable at, I believe, considerably reduced rates. It has never been sold at the sale-rooms separately.

Catalogues.—[2d., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 6s., 3s. 6d., 21/- (half calf, t.e.g.).

1890.


The word “Priapeia” is in red, the other lettering in black ink.

First Issue (withdrawn):—

Pp. xxviii + 167, with a frontispiece.
Bound in greyish-blue cardboard, with white paper back bearing four raised bands.
The lettering consists of “Priapeia,” which is printed in black direct on the back.
All edges uncut.
Pages xi–xv occur twice with slightly altered text.

Second Issue:—

Pagination and binding similar to that of the first issue.
The lettering consists of “Priapeia” [rules] [1890] and is printed in black on a white label gummed on to the back.
The corrected form of pages xi–xv is only found in this issue.

Some further detail of these four pages and the reason for the two issues is necessary.

Burton had for some time previously been in communication with Mr. Leonard C. Smithers, with whom he was collaborating in...
the publication of two or three works. The first of these was “Priapela,” and, as described in the preface of that work, the next issue, “Catullus,” was to appear in the same format.

When “ Priapela” was already in the hands of the publishers a certain friend called on Burton at his house in Trieste and dissuaded him from printing his name in the work owing to its very literal nature. The publishers were accordingly asked to make the necessary alterations in the text before publication. This was done, and it was found that by changing a few words and in no way disarranging the rest of the text the desired result could be achieved. Although only a few lines were affected, a whole sheet, consisting of four pages (xi to xiv), was reprinted. Some mistake, however, occurred, and after the four new pages had been inserted in their proper place the old ones were reinserted in front of the preface, and before this mistake was discovered a few (probably not more than half a dozen) copies had been sent out. These copies constitute the first issue.

A slight alteration in the lettering on the back of the cover was made (see the description already given above) and the rest of the edition was issued. This constitutes the second issue. It is highly probable that practically all of the original four pages abstracted from the copies before issue were destroyed. A very few, however, were apparently left, as I know of a case where they were inserted into the second issue.

Owing to the extreme rarity of these four original pages (I only know of two copies in existence), I will here produce the lines as they appeared both before and after alteration.

The Passage before Alteration:—

“English literary students have good reason to congratulate themselves on the collaboration of the talented translator of “The Book of The Thousand Nights and a Night,” the mention of whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the quality of the work. He has most kindly enriched the volume with a complete metrical version of the Epigrams, and this is, indeed, the principal raison d’être of this issue. . . . And here I may state that a complete and literal translation of the works of Catullus, on the same lines and in the same format as the present volume is now in preparation. . . . It will suffice to say that Sir Richard Burton’s metrical version will leave nothing for any future translator to accomplish, either on the score of poetical beauty or of fidelity to the original text.”

The Passage after Alteration:—

“English literary students have good reason to congratulate themselves on the collaboration of a certain talented littératuer, the mere mention of whose name would be a sufficient guarantee for the quality of the work. . . . The name of Sir Richard F. Burton, translator
of "The Book of The Thousand Nights and a Night" has been inadvertently connected with the present work. It is, however, only fair to state that under the circumstances he distinctly disclaims having taken any part in the issue. And here I may state that a complete and literal translation of the works of Catullus, on the same lines and in the same format as the present volume is now in preparation. . . . Of the merits of Catullus's poesy and the desirability of a trustworthy translation there is no need to speak.

It has often been doubted if Burton really did have any part in this translation of "Priapeia," but the evidence that such was most certainly the case is now absolutely conclusive.

Apart from the information above given, anyone at all acquainted with Burton's methods of annotation can continually detect his hand in "Priapeia."

In addition to this, I have seen a letter from Burton to Smithers speaking of the translation, besides which there are several other letters from Burton to his friends reporting progress of the work.

Finally, in both his introduction and foreword to "Catullus," Smithers actually refers to "Priapeia" as the work of Burton and himself, although not mentioning it by name.

In the foreword (p. x) Smithers says: "I reproduce below, a portion of his Foreword to a previous translation from the Latin on which we collaborated, and which was issued in the summer of 1897."

Then follows Burton's "Foreword," which is exactly the same as pp. [xxxv]-[xxxviii] of "A Word to the Reader," in "Priapeia." It is dated "July, 1890," and ends "Vos Plaudite, Richard F. Burton," while in "Priapeia" it is undated and ends "Nunc Plaudite, Oudinare."

In the Introduction (of "Catullus") Smithers says: "We had previously put into English, and printed privately, a body of verse from the Latin, and our aim was to follow it with literal and unexpurgated renderings of Catullus, Juvenal, and Ausonius from the same tongue."

Further proof of Burton's share in the work would be superfluous. I possess a copy of "Priapeia," which contains, besides the frontispiece, a set of five plates by Fragonard. They illustrate the text to a certain degree. It appears that they were originally bound into the book and not subsequently inserted.

They are placed altogether at the end of the volume. It is the only copy I have ever seen, and it is impossible to state its value.

Apart from the above the so-called Erotika Bibliion Society of Athens issued as their first publication an edition of "Priapeia," containing nearly exactly the same matter (although different in arrangement) as the 1890 work of Burton and Smithers.

WORKS, TRANSLATIONS, ETC.

Although dated 1888, this work did not appear till the summer of 1889, exactly a year before the 40th edition above described.

Details of this edition are as follows:

/Priapea or the Sportive / Epigrams of Divers Poets on / Priapus now First Completely / Done into English / Prose from / the Original Latin with Intro- /duction / Notes Explanatory and / Illustrative and Excursus: / to / Which is Appended the Latin / Text / Athens / MDCCCLXXXVIII / Imprinted by / the / Erotika Bibliion Society / For Private Distribution Only. /

Pp. [xxxv] + 231. Bound in grey boards, with white paper back. Limited to 230 copies, none of which were for sale.

All edges uncut.

It is hard to say what is the exact connection between this edition and the 40th, but a close comparison of the texts leaves little room for doubt that Burton also had a hand in the "Athens" edition.

Published Prizes.—£4 3s.

First Issue:—
Unrecorded. I only know of two copies, of which I own one and a friend of mine the other.

The value is at least £5.0.

Second Issue:—
Sals-Rooms.—50/-, Dec. 1893; 20/-, Dec. 1899; 25/-, Jan. 1910; 30/-, Oct. 1912; 45/-, June 1916; 45/-, Feb. 1919 (half mor.); 100/-, March 1920 (with Payne Knight's essay on Priapus); 45/- (half calf, bad binding), Nov. 1921.

Catalogues.—100/-, 150/-, 130/-, 100/-.

Erotika Bibliion Soc. Edt.:—
Sals-Rooms.—50/-, July 1897; 25/-, April 1910; 25/-, Nov. 1910.

Catalogues.—50/-, 100/-, 130/-, 130/-. 
WORKS, TRANSLATIONS, ETC. 155

PRICES.

2nd Edition:—
Published Price.—16d.—
Sale-Rooms:—Never sold separately.
Catalogues.—6d. 3s. 7d.

As the "remainder" edition was sold at 5/6, second-hand copies should be obtainable at about 2/6.

1893.


Vol. II.—Pp. vi + (ibid) + 462.

Bound in black cloth, with gold lettering on front cover, and back 2½" × 9½".
Top edges uncut, others trimmed.
Besides this edition, there was also a large paper issue limited to 165 copies.

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

Small Paper, 8vo:—

<table>
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<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Oct. 1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>May 1910</td>
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<td>(bad copy)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>July 1920</td>
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<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Oct. 1921</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CATALOGUES.
65/-, 75/-, 70/-, 60/-, 50/-, 45/-, 35/-, 25/-.

The two latter prices are ridiculous enough, but I hear it is catalogued this autumn (Nov. 1923) at even a higher figure.

An enormously over-priced book.

Burton would never have allowed this work to have been issued in the way it was—without sufficient revision and lacking all notes, both to the subject matter and those giving analogous tales in the folklore of other countries. The book has only gone up in price because it was considered to be a sort of "Neapolitan Arabian Nights" and the name savoured of Boccaccio.

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

Large Paper Copies. (1 of 165) —
4 2 0     Date.
2 14 0 Nov. 1894
1 20 0 Dec. 1895
1 13 0 Feb. 1897
(Mor.) 7 0 0 June 1898
1 7 0 Nov. 1899
1 13 0 March 1900
1 18 0 May 1910
2 2 0 Jan. 1914
3 10 0 Oct. 1916
2 9 0 Nov. 1916
3 0 0 Dec. 1917
6 0 0 March 1922

CATALOGUES.
84/-, 90/-, 100/-, 69/6, 84/-.

I have not seen copies for sale in quite recent catalogues, but, judging by the absurd prices of the small-paper issue, I suppose the price would not be very far off £10!

1894.

/ The / Carmina / of / Caius Valerius Catullus / Now first completely Englished into Verse / and Prose, the Metrical Part by Capt. / Sir Richard F. Burton,
298 SIR RICHARD FRANCIS BURTON

1898.

/The Jew The Gypsy and El Islam / By the Late
Captain / Sir Richard F. Burton / K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S.,
etc. / Translator of / "The Thousand and One Nights,"
and Author of / "The Book of the Sword," "My
Pilgrimage to Mecca," &c. / Edited with a Preface
and Brief Notes / by / W. H. Wilkins / London / Hutchison & Co. / Paternoster Row / 1898. /

The title, "Sir Richard F. Burton," "W. H. Wilkins" and
"Hutchinson & Co." are in red.

Bound in red buckram, bevelled edges with lettering in gold on
front cover and back.
6½" x 10½".
Top edges gilt, others uncut.

The three essays which comprise this work are divided up as
follows:

In the case of the essay on "The Jew" certain portions dealing
with Burton's knowledge of human sacrifice among the Sephardin
or Eastern Jews were omitted.

After the death of Wilkins there was a case brought before the
King's Bench Division connected with the publication of the complete
manuscript. This will be found on p. 286 of Part III in the list
of articles to "The Times."
See also p. 249 of the same Part.

PRICES.

Published Price.— 2½d.
Sale-Rooms.—Not sold separately.
Catalogues.— 17½d., 30½d., 21½d., 50½d., 42½d.

1901.

Wanderings in Three Continents / By the Late / Captain Sir Richard F. Burton, K.C.M.G. / Edited,

WORKS, TRANSLATIONS, ETC.

with a Preface, by / W. H. Wilkins, M.A., F.S.A. / Editor of the Burton MSS. / and Author of "The
Ro- mance of Isabel Lady Burton," Etc. / With
a Photogravure Portrait and / With Illustrations by
A. D. McCormick. / [Decoration] / London: Hutchin-
son & Co. / Paternoster Row 1901. /

The words "Wanderings in Three Continents" and "Hutchinson
& Co." are in red.

Bound in red buckram, bevelled edges, with lettering in gold and
stamped portrait of Burton on front cover.
Lettering on back in gold.
5½" x 8½".
Top edges gilt, side uncut, and bottom edges trimmed.

It is interesting to note that A. D. McCormick was one of the
five illustrators to the Newnes 1899 edition of the "Arabian Nights."

PRICES.

Sale-Rooms.—Not sold separately.
Catalogues.— 4 ½d., 10 ¼d., 7½d.

PRICES OF THE COMPLETE "MEMORIAL" EDITION. 1893-4.

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

## CATALOGUES.

100/-, 50/-, 50/-, 85/-, 100/-, 85/-.

It had been the original intention of Lady Burton to publish practically all her husband's work in the so-called "Memorial" Edition, but only seven volumes appeared.

These were:

- The Pilgrimage. 2 vols. 1893.
- Vikram and the Vampire. 1 vol. 1893.
- First Footsteps. 2 vols. 1894.

## PRICES OF MIXED LOTS OF BURTON BOOKS.

### SALE-ROOM PRICES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>£  s.  d.</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pilgrimage, Lake Regions, Saints, Brazil, Paraguay, Zanzibar, Syria, Inner Life, Ultima Thule, and Etruscan Bologna.</td>
<td>8 0 0</td>
<td>April 1887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scinde, Goa, Abeokuta, Wit and Wisdom, Gelele, Nile Basin, Wanderings in West Africa, and Vikram. 12 vols.</td>
<td>3 15 0</td>
<td>April 1887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abeokuta, Wit and Wisdom, and Nile Basin</td>
<td>1 1 0</td>
<td>June 1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Mines, Etruscan Bologna, and Ultima Thule</td>
<td>2 2 0</td>
<td>April 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abeokuta, and Gelele</td>
<td>1 2 0</td>
<td>Oct. 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorilla Land, and First Footsteps</td>
<td>1 1 0</td>
<td>Feb. 1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanzibar, and Syria</td>
<td>1 3 0</td>
<td>Feb. 1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilgrimage (1875), Scinde (2 vols. in one), and Goa</td>
<td>1 6 0</td>
<td>April 1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 5 vols. on Scinde</td>
<td>4 16 0</td>
<td>June 1903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Regions and Saints</td>
<td>3 10 0</td>
<td>Oct. 1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanzibar, and Syria</td>
<td>2 10 0</td>
<td>Nov. 1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scinde (2nd ed.), Goa, Pilgrimage, First Footsteps, Saints, Abeokuta, Prairie Traveller, Nile Basin, Gelele (2nd ed.), Guide Book—Pictorial Pilgrimage, Wit and Wisdom, Brazil, Paraguay, Vikram,</td>
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## WORKS, TRANSLATIONS, ETC.

<table>
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<th>Title</th>
<th>£  s.  d.</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Zanzibar, Cazembe, Ultima Thule, Gold Mines, Land of Eden, Syria, and Gold Coast, &quot;Life,&quot; by Hitchman. 34 vols. 3 mor.</td>
<td>22 10 0</td>
<td>June 1910</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pilgrimage, and Ultima Thule</td>
<td>2 10 0</td>
<td>Oct. 1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gorilla, and Gelele</td>
<td>3 15 0</td>
<td>Oct. 1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lake Regions, and Brazil</td>
<td>3 15 0</td>
<td>Oct. 1892</td>
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<td>Zanzibar, Land of Eden</td>
<td>1 12 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abeokuta, Gold Coast, and Goa</td>
<td>1 2 0</td>
<td>Oct. 1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paraguay, and Gold Mines</td>
<td>2 1 0</td>
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<td>The 3 Scinde (5 vols.)</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
<td>Oct. 1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Footsteps, and Saints</td>
<td>1 8 0</td>
<td>Oct. 1892</td>
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<td>Falconry, and Sword Exercises</td>
<td>1 4 0</td>
<td>Oct. 1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wanderings in three Continents, Jew, Gypsy, and El Islam</td>
<td>2 2 0</td>
<td>Oct. 1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abeokuta, and Gelele</td>
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<td>March 1913</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scinde, and Vikram</td>
<td>2 1 0</td>
<td>March 1913</td>
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<td>0 1 0</td>
<td>March 1913</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gold Mines, and Land of Eden</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
<td>Dec. 1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Footsteps, and Wanderings in West Africa (in 1 vol.)</td>
<td>0 1 0</td>
<td>Dec. 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abeokuta, Saints, Scinde, and Gelele</td>
<td>2 1 0</td>
<td>Oct. 1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gold Mines, and Pilgrimage (1837)</td>
<td>3 1 0</td>
<td>Nov. 1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa, and Scinde (2nd edition)</td>
<td>3 1 0</td>
<td>Nov. 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Footsteps, and Lake Regions (the first issue)</td>
<td>2 1 0</td>
<td>Nov. 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanderings in West Africa, Abeokuta (remainder), and Gorilla</td>
<td>2 6 0</td>
<td>Nov. 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scind Revisited, Gold Coast, and Gelele</td>
<td>2 1 0</td>
<td>Nov. 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikram, and Jew, Gypsy and El Islam</td>
<td>3 1 0</td>
<td>March 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanzibar and Unexplored Syria</td>
<td>2 1 0</td>
<td>March 1922</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## THE KĀMĀ ŚĀSTRA SOCIETY.

This so-called Society was formed by Burton and his friend Arbuthnot for the printing of various Eastern works, chiefly of an erotic nature.

The society only existed from 1883 until Burton's death in 1890, in which period the following works were issued:—
SIR RICHARD FRANCIS BURTON
1. Kâma Sûtra, 1883.
2. Ananga Rânga, 1885.
3. Perfumed Garden, 1886.
4. Behârîstân, 1887.
5. Gulîstân, 1888.

As already stated, the “Nights” also bore the name of the Kâma Shâstra Society, but here the title was used because Burton gave no publisher’s or printer’s names. Furthermore, his full name as author was given, whereas in the case of the “Kâma Sûtra,” etc., all names were suppressed, except that in some cases inverted initials were employed.

It was formerly intended by the Society to issue a translation of the “Nigâristân,” but Arbuthnot decided to publish it in the New Series of the Oriental Translation Fund, which he had recently revived at the Royal Asiatic Society. The work is still in manuscript, and is the property of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Of the above list of works of the Kâma Shâstra Society, the last two—the “Behârîstân” and the “Gulîstân”—were translated by Mr. Rehatsek, who was a friend of both Burton and Arbuthnot. He spent nearly all his life in India, and a list of his numerous writings is given in an article by Arbuthnot in the July number of the “Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society” for 1892, entitled “The Life and Labours of Mr. Rehatsek” (see p. 592).

Without counting the issues in parts, all the publications of the Kâma Shâstra Society were bound in full vellum. They all had a gold border on the front cover, with the exception of the “Behârîstân” and the “Gulîstân,” which were plain, and they also had gold lettering on the back with a gold line at the top and bottom, with the single exception of the third reprint of the “Kâma Sûtra.” Immediately above the bottom gold line is the date of publication also in gold. The only exceptions to this are the second edition of the “Perfumed Garden” and the second issue of the “Gulîstân,” where the date is omitted.

Full details of the different editions or issues of each work will now be considered in chronological order.

WORKS, TRANSLATIONS, ETC. 163

THE KÂMA SÛTRA. 1883.

1ST EDITION.

Pp. 198.
6½ x 9½".
All edges trimmed.

This original edition was issued in seven parts, in paper covers of varying tints of grey and fawn.
Each part has a title-page printed in black ink, which is also printed on the outer wrapper within a fancy border, with the addition of the words “For Private Circulation Only” below the date and just outside the border.
The impress of the first part bears “London,” while all the others have “Benares.”

Part III is without pagination.
Two different printers were employed. The total issue was 250.
At the end of Part VII is a title-page printed in black and red ink. It was supplied as a general title-page for the binding of the seven parts.
It is as follows:


The words “Kama Sutra,” “Vatsayana,” “Benares,” and the date are in red.
This edition in parts was soon exhausted, and is now practically unobtainable.
A reprint was made in the same year (1883), of smaller size, not in separate parts, but bound as a single volume in full vellum. This can be regarded as the second edition, and was issued in the format adopted by the Society for all its future publications.

There were at least four issues of this edition, all closely resembling each other.

They all bear the date 1883, but it appears that not more than two were issued in Burton's lifetime.

The others were pirated from the first or second reprints by unscrupulous publishers in Paris and Brussels, and also, it has been hinted, in the English Midlands.

They appeared at different dates between 1883 and 1885.

The following details will enable collectors to distinguish the different issues. I do not, however, guarantee that there were not more than four reprints.

My observations and deductions are arrived at by close examination of over twenty-five various copies, and expert advice from printers and paper-makers. Each of the volumes I examined was one of the four reprints, classified according to its "points."

First Reprint.

/ The / Kama Sutra / of / Vatsayana. / Translated from the Sanscrit. / In Seven Parts. / With / Preface, Introduction, and / Concluding Remarks. / [swell dash] Reprint : / Cosmopolit : MDCCCLXXXIII : for the Kama Shastra Society of / London and Benares, and for private circulation only. /

Pp. 181.

Bound in full vellum, bevelled edges, with border on front cover in gold, and on back cover in blind.

Lettering on back in gold.

5¾" x 7¾".

All edges uncut.

The verso of p. 181 is blank. This is followed by a page, also with a blank verso, advertising the next two issues of the Society (viz. the "Ananga Ranga" and the "Perfumed Garden"), the first of which is stated to be ready and the second "in preparation."

Points to notice about this first reprint are:
WORKS, TRANSLATIONS, ETC. 165

1. It is \(\frac{3}{4}\)" broader than those which followed.
2. It is printed on vellum paper.
3. The gold lettering on the back reads, "Kama Sutra of Vatsayana" without "The" before the word "Kama." Just above the gold line at the bottom is the date "1884."
4. The stamp used for the title on the back was \(\frac{1}{2}\)" in length.
5. The swell dash on the title-page is the same (only smaller) as that on the title-page used in binding the original seven parts.

Second Reprint.

Similar in every way to the first reprint, except that:

1. The breadth is \(\frac{3}{4}\)".
2. The gold lettering on the back reads, "The Kama Sutra of Vatsayana."
   Just above the gold line at the bottom is "Cosmopolis 1883."
   There are no stops.
3. The stamp used for the title on the back was slightly under \(\frac{1}{2}\)" in length.

It was actually published in 1885, as is proved by the watermark.
In all copies I have seen the watermark bearing the date is divided up between pp. 125 and 127.
The quality of the paper, the similarity of type and the fact that the swell dashes on the title-pages of these two reprints are exactly the same and correspond with that on the original title-page to the issue in parts, make it fairly positive that they are all the work of the same printer and are the only reprints which were issued in 1885 and 1885. I have, moreover, an original prospectus which corresponds entirely with the title-pages above described.

Third Reprint.

Similar in every way to the second reprint, except that:

1. The paper is thicker and resembles hand-made paper rather than vellum paper.
2. The date on the back is "1885."
   There is a full stop, and no mention of Cosmopolis.
3. There are no gold lines on the back.
4. The swell dash is different, being entirely filled with ink and not a hollow design.
5. The type has been reset. The notes in this reprint are in slightly larger type than that used in the previous reprints.
   It will also be noticed that occasionally a few words or a whole
line will be found on the next page to where they (or it) appeared in the previous reprints.
6. There is no advertisement page at the end of the volume.
I have seen a copy with all the above "points," but with its top edges gilt. This, I imagine, was an addition made by the owner and does not constitute another issue.

Fourth Reprint.
Similar to the previous reprints in every way except that:—
1. The paper is thicker still and obviously of much more recent date than 1883.
2. The type has again been reset, and the second reprint has been copied very closely.
3. The stamp used for the title on the back was fully 1". There is no mention of "Cosmopolis," only the date with a full stop.
4. The signatures are not in the same position as in the other reprints.

For details of the method used in translating the "Kāma Sūtra" and the difficulties attending it, see Arbutnet's account on pp. 453-460 of that rare and curious work "Catena Librorum Tascendorum," 1885, by Pisanus Fraxi [H. S. Ashbee], a friend of Burton and Arbutnet.
There is a most interesting copy of the first edition of "The Kāma Sūtra" in the Private Case of the Library of the British Museum. It originally belonged to Arbutnet, and contains numerous letters to Ashbee and others interested in the work, besides the original prospectus of the Society, etc.

SUBSEQUENT TRANSLATIONS, ETC.,
OF THE "KĀMA SŪTRA."

In July 1891 Dr. P. Peterson read an article before the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society entitled: "Courtship in Ancient India." (See the "Journ. Bom. Roy. As. Soc.," Vol. XVIII, 1890-4, pp. 109-21.)
This article deals entirely with the "Kāma Sūtra," and speaks of the recently (1885) issued text and commentary called "The Jayamangala of Pandit Durga Prasad." Slight reference is made to the date of Vatsyayana by showing that he is quoted by Bhavabhuti.
Then follows a literal translation, with useful notes, of

WORKS, TRANSLATIONS, ETC. 367
Book III, Chapter I, "On the acquisition of a wife." (See the Kāma Shāstra edition, pp. 77-80.)
The Sūtras are numbered in accordance with the Sanskrit text, which procedure, it is to be regretted, Burton did not follow. Peterson takes some of his notes from Burton (e.g., see the note to Sūtra IX on p. 113, and compare the Kāma Shāstra edition, p. 78). The article concludes with an interesting extract from Daśādī'īn's "Dasakumāracharita," showing a similar state of society to that described by Vatsyayana.
In December of the same year (1891) Dr. Peterson also read a paper before the Anthropological Society of Bombay entitled "Vatsyayana on the Duties of a Hindu Wife" (see the "Journ. Anth. Soc. Bom.," Vol. II, 1890-2, pp. 459-66).
In this paper Peterson shows that Vatsyayana is quoted by Kālidāsa (A.D. 400), which fact, as we shall see later, is most important in the fixing of Vatsyayana's date.
The rest of the paper is taken up with a literal translation of nearly all of Book IV, Chapter I, on the duties of a wife (see the Kāma Shāstra edition, pp. 97-102), and a small portion of Book IV, Chapter II, on the re-marriage of widows (see K. S. Soc. edit., p. 104). The various notes are well worth reading. Peterson makes no attempt to give the botanical names for the various trees and flowers mentioned, and invites assistance for a correct rendering.
This was given by Dr. Dymock, whose list is printed on pp. 467, 468, of the same journal.
It is interesting to see that Burton does translate the names, and they coincide almost exactly with the Latin equivalents given by Dymock.
Apparantly nothing further of importance relating to the "Kāma Sūtra" was published until 1921, when a complete English translation appeared in India.
It is the work of K. Rangaswami Iyengar, Librarian and First Pandit, Government Oriental Library and Palace-Vidvan, Mysore. Further details are as follows:—
Published by the Punjab Sanskrit Book Depöt, Lahore, 1921.
PP. [60] + 238.
of light on the political and social conditions of ancient
India. It is therefore gratifying to know that recent
research, largely of a numismatic nature, has done much
to solve the query.

The whole question is most ably discussed in an article
published in Calcutta in 1927. It is entitled "Vatsyayana
—the Author of the 'Kāmasūtra': Date and Place of Origin,"
by Haranchandra Chakravarti, M.A., "Journal of the Depart-
ment of Letters of the University of Calcutta," Vol. IV,
pp. [85]–122. As this journal is very hard to find, and is
not even obtainable at the India Office, I will perhaps be
excused for summarizing briefly the conclusions arrived at
in this most interesting article and comparing with the
estimates of date as given by Iyengar and Burton.

Vatsyayana has quoted freely from the works of prede-
cessors, not only from those on the science of Kāma, but
in other departments of Sanskrit literature as well. We
shall therefore get the oldest date limit if we can fix the
date of the most recent of these references.

Apaśambha and Baudhāyana are quoted, and the date
of their Śūtra works is now given at about 500 B.C. But
Vatsyayana has embodied numerous passages from the
"Arthaśāstra" of Kauṭilya, who wrote about 300 B.C.

We have already seen that Iyengar uses this latter informa-
tion as his oldest date limit, but he is obviously wrong in
concluding that Vatsyayana must therefore have written about
the same time, for in another part of the "Kāma Śūtra"
a quotation is given from the "Mahābhūṣāya" of Patañjali.

Now the date of this author is known, viz. the second
half of the second century B.C. Thus our oldest date limit
is roughly 150 B.C.

This is as far as we can get towards A.D. We now start
from the other end and work backwards; this is naturally
done by finding references to his work, or obvious quotations
from it, in later Sanskrit literature.

Kālidāsa, in the Raghuvarṇa passage of his famous
'Sākuntalā,' shows unmistakable knowledge of the "Kāma
Śūtra," and quotes expressions of Vatsyayana.
SIR RICHARD FRANCIS BURTON

The passages chosen for comparison by Chakladar are different from those taken by Peterson, so that the evidence is doubly strengthened.

Kālīkā's date is about A.D. 400. Thus at this point in our discussion it can be stated with certainty that the "Kāma Sūtra" was written between 250 B.C. and A.D. 400. We can, however, get a little nearer the correct date on literary evidence, for in the "Tantārākhyāyika," which is considered to be the earliest recension of the "Pāñcachātana," the "Kāma Sūtra" is mentioned, although the actual name of Vatsyāyana does not occur.

The "Tantārākhyāyika" was composed about A.D. 300. We have now reduced our latest date limit by a hundred years.

We now leave literary and turn to historical data, which brings us much nearer the correct date.

Vatsyāyana mentions the names of various Ābhīra and Andhra kings, and his manner of description clearly shows the time described is that when the line of the great Andhra emperors had come to an end and the country was split up into numerous small kingdoms. The time when Vatsyāyana wrote was therefore when the later Andhra kings and the Ābhīras ruled simultaneously over different parts of South-Western India, i.e. after about A.D. 225 and before the fourth century A.D., because that date marks the beginning of the great Gupta rulers, of whom there is no mention in the "Kāma Sūtra." Thus it is most satisfying for the student to see that the literary and historical data coincide, and it is certain that the "Kāma Sūtra" was composed about the middle of the third century A.D.—say A.D. 250.

Considering Burton had not the advantage of recent epigraphic and numismatic discoveries, his estimate of the date is extraordinarily accurate, for, as has now been shown, the "Kāma Sūtra" was written between the first and sixth centuries A.D.

It would be superfluous to dwell on the great importance of a work describing the manners and customs of Indian society of A.D. 250. In conclusion, therefore, I would merely refer readers to the numerous references given in Chakladar's article, and also to the "Cambridge History of India," Vol. I, pp. 537, 535, et seq., and the chronology on p. 699. (So far only the first volume has appeared.)

ANANGA RANGA. 1873, 1885.

This work was originally issued in 1873 under the name of "Kāma Śastra" or the "Hindo Art of Love."

Very few copies were printed—either four or six.

Burton ("Nighty." Vol. III, p. 93, 93) states:—

"A literal translation of the Ananga-rama appeared in 1873 under the name of Kāma-Śastra; or the Hindu Art of Love (Ars Amoris India) but of this only six copies were printed. It was re-issued (printed but not published) in 1885. The curious in such matters will consult the Index Librorum Prohibitorum (London, privately printed, 1879) by Einarus Fraxi (H. S. Ashbee)."

Burton has here got the date of the "Index Librorum Prohibitorum" wrong. It was issued in 1877, while in 1879 appeared the second of Ashbee's trio, the "Centuria Librorum Absconditorum." The third and last has already been mentioned.

Turning to p. 282 of the former, we find the following:—

"Unfortunately only four copies ( proofs) exist, for the printer, on reading the proofs, became alarmed at the nature of the book, and refused to print off the edition."

The rough proof sheets of this exceedingly rare edition turned up in the sale rooms in March 1902, when they realized the absurdly small price of £3.

Details of this original issue are as follows:—

"Kāma-Śastra" or "The Hindu Art of Love (Ars Amoris India) Translated from the Sanskrit, and Annotated by A. F. F. and B. F. R. [two quotations] For Private Use of the Translators Only in Connection With a Work on the Hindu Religion, and on the Manners and Customs of the Hindoos/"

Roy. 8vo. Pp. xii + 84. N.D.

There were three distinct reprints of the "Kāma Śastra," which now dropped the generic name and was called the "Ananga Ranga." They were all issued in 1885.
First Reprint.

This I have not seen, but it resembled exactly the first reprint of the "Kāma Sūtra," and was slightly broader than the subsequent reprints. Bound in full vellum. Title-page in all probability exactly the same as that of the second and third reprints. It appears that this first reprint was exhausted rapidly, for in Vol. 10, p. 202 of the "Nights" Burton has the following note:—

"It has been translated from the Sanscrit and annotated by A. F. F. & B. F. R. Reprint: Cosmopolis: mdcclxxxv: for the Kama Shastra Society, London and Benares, and for private circulation only. The first print has been exhausted and a reprint will presently appear."

The above portion of the title-page quoted by Burton apparently is taken from the first reprint, but it also corresponds with a similar portion of the second and third reprints. Details of the second and third reprints are as follows:—

Second Reprint.

/Ananga-Ranga;/(Stage of the Bodiless One)/or,/ The Hindu Art of Love./ (Ars Amoris Indica)./ Translated from the sanskrit,/and Annotated/ by/ A. F. F. & B. F. R./ (rule) /Reprint /Cosmopolis: MDCCLXXXV: for the Kama Shastra Society of London/ and Benares, and for private circulation only./

Pp. xvi + 144. Bound in full vellum, bevelled edges, with border on front cover in gold, and on back cover in blind. Lettering on back in gold. 3½" × 2¼". All edges uncut.

On p. xiii there is a postscript to the preface signed by A. F. F. & B. F. W. The "W" is a misprint for "R," being, of course, Burton's initials inverted.

Third Reprint.

This is exactly the same as the second reprint in every detail as to binding, edges, pagination, etc. There are, however, three distinguishing features. The first is that the word "Ananga Ranga" on the title-page is twice as large as that in the second reprint.
Secondly, on p. xii in the second reprint the verse begins "Oh songster sweet begin the lay", while in the third reprint there is a comma after the word "sweet". Lastly there is no watermark (see pp. 110, 140 et seq. of the second reprint).

Burton makes several other references to the "Ananga Ranga" in the "Nights" besides those already mentioned. These will be found in Vol. 4, pp. 32 and 227, and Vol. 5, pp. 76 and 77. In the reference to Vol. 4, p. 227, Burton speaks of the trick of "Fi zaman-hi " as described on p. 137 of the "Ananga Ranga." This page is the correct one for both the second and third reprints, but as Burton was probably referring to the first reprint it is obvious that the pagination of all three reprints are the same. In the reference to Vol. 5, pp. 76 and 77, Burton speaks of the "practice of Jinsuk" as described on p. 27 of the "Ananga Ranga." This is apparently a mistake for p. 41. It is also interesting to state that the note on p. 41 of the "Ananga Ranga" is practically word for word the same as the last few lines of the note on p. 77 of Vol. 5 of the "Nights."

The "Ananga Ranga" has been translated into a number of European languages—I know of French and German, but there are probably others as well.

Cheep pirated editions are constantly arriving in England from Paris and Brussels.

WORKS, TRANSLATIONS, ETC. 173

THE PERFUMED GARDEN. 1886.

1ST EDITION.

This was issued in parts (seven or ten), exactly similar in size and "get up" to the parts of the "Kama Sutra." I have not seen a copy personally, but a certain Burton collector tells me he has had two copies through his hands, and a well-known London bookseller states that he has also handled a copy. The title-page appears to have been similar to that of the second edition, except for the omission of the words "revised and corrected translation."

2ND EDITION.

SIR RICHARD FRANCIS BURTON

Bound in full vellum, bevelled edges, with border on front cover in gold, and on back cover in blind.
Lettering on back in gold.
5½ × 7½.
All edges uncut.

There is no date on the back, as is the case with all the other works, except the second edition of the "Gulistan."

These two editions were apparently the only two truly issued by the Kama Shashtra Society.

On p. 133 of Vol. X of the "Nights" Burton speaks of Liseux's French translation of the "Perfumed Garden," and by mistake refers to it as being issued in 1866 instead of 1885. He then continues as follows: "... The "Jardin Parfumé" has been twice translated into English as "The Perfumed Garden of the Sheikh Nezaouei, a manual of Arabian etymology (sixteenth century). Revised and corrected translation, Cosmopolis: mdcclxxxi: for the Kama Shashtra Society of London and Benares and for private circulation only." A rival version will be brought out by a bookseller, whom the Committee, as he calls it, appears to be the model of literary pirates, robbing the author as boldly and as openly as if they picked his pocket before his face."

In the above extract the two English translations referred to must be Burton’s own two editions above described. For it will be noted that the title-page in the extract is exactly the same as that of the second edition quoted above. It will, moreover, be shortly seen that in the next edition we are about to describe the title-page is quite different, and the spelling of the word "cheikh" is altered to "sheikh," while the general "get-up" of the book is slightly different from anything produced by the Kama Shashtra Society. There is, therefore, no doubt that this is the "rival" version to which Burton refers.

This "rival" version was probably printed in Paris or Brussels by a very unscrupulous firm. It resembles the Kama Shashtra Society edition in every respect as far as the text is concerned, except for the addition of a few head- and tail-pieces and other decorations and the fact that the ink is violet instead of black. The binding is very similar, but has more gold decoration on the front of the cover.

Details are as follows:—


Bound in full vellum, bevelled edges, with border in gold and gold decorations at each corner on front cover.
Lettering on back in gold.
5½ × 7½.
All edges uncut.

The whole work is printed in violet ink, except the title-page, which is partly in violet and partly in red ink. The capitals of each chapter and the various floral head- and tail-pieces throughout the work are also in red. The word "Cosmopolis" and the date "1886" are stamped in gold on the back of the cover.

There are various other pirated editions of the "Garden" which occasionally turn up in the market.

There is one bound in grey silk cloth, published by a firm in Paris and bearing the name of the Society. This is one of three volumes, the second and third of which have not yet appeared, and it looks as if they never will appear. The edition has absolutely no right to use the name of Burton’s Society, and it is one which on inspection collectors and students will leave alone.

There is also an edition in paper covers of various kinds, which, I am told, is an American pirated edition. I have handled two copies. It is a very poor production—and quite unnecessary,—apart from any other considerations.

THE BURNT MANUSCRIPT OF THE "PERFUMED GARDEN."

In the latter part of his life Burton was working on a new edition of the "Perfumed Garden." It was this unfinished manuscript which Lady Burton burned. At the time there was a great outcry in the Press and by private correspondence against her action. She answered the accusations as best she could in her "Life" (Vol. II. pp. 438-45).

It is, of course, most dangerous and wrong to burn unpublished MSS. of an author, even if the person doing so be the man's own wife.
With regard to the work in question it is, I think, obvious that Lady Burton should have sent it (and any other similar works) to the Council either of the Royal Asiatic Society or the Anthropological Institute. In this way any MSS. would have been inspected by those best able to appraise their real value and determine whether it should or should not be published.

I have a very good notion of what exactly was in the MS. owing to the fact that my friend, Dr. Grenfell Baker, during the time Burton was writing this edition of the “Perfumed Garden” daily heard and discussed its content with Sir Richard himself.

He says that it was merely a greatly annotated edition of that issued in 1886. The “Nights” had contained many curious and extremely interesting notes, but there was still a large amount that had not been published, and such a work as the “Perfumed Garden” offered a good opportunity for putting on record what remained partly in Burton’s private note-books and partly in his great brain.

Thus, not only did anthropological customs, curious vices, and personal experiences connected with Arabia and the Arabs go into the work, but comparisons and similes were made with those of other Eastern countries, as also with some Western ones, in both classical and modern times, as for example, Babylonia, Egypt, China, and Central America.


This is a most interesting article, and, I believe, the only one of its kind ever written. The information contained therein was certainly new to Burton, and it is marked (in his copy in the Kensington Library) ready for amalgamation in the new edition of the “Garden.”

It is naturally a question for individual opinion whether the reading world has missed much by the burning of this manuscript, but I can definitely state that the work was one which would only have been of value to a small circle of genuine scholars of the East.

THE BEHÂRISTÂN. 1887.

I. The Behâristân (Abode of Spring) By Jâmi A Literal Translation from the Persian [rule] Printed by the Kama Shastra Society for Private Subscribers only [rule] Benares 1887

Pp. vi + 183 + [3].
Bound in full vellum, bevelled edges, with plain blind border on both covers.
Lettering on back in gold.
3½” × 7½”.
All edges uncut.

There is no gold line on the front cover, as in the case of the previous publications of the Society.

Burton refers to p. 178 of the above in the fifth Supplemental volume of the “Nights,” p. 45.

THE GULISTân. 1888.

1ST ISSUE.

I. The Gulistân or Rose Garden of Sa’di Faithfully Translated Into English [rule] Printed by the Kama Shastra Society for Private Subscribers only [rule] Benares 1888

Pp. vii + 282.
Bound in full vellum, bevelled edges, with plain blind border on both covers.
Lettering on back in gold.
3½” × 7½”.
All edges uncut.

2ND ISSUE.

This issue was exactly the same as the first issue in every respect, except that it has no date on the back of the cover, as is the usual case with all the other works.
PRICES.

PUBLISHED PRICE OF EACH VOLUME:—£2 10s. 0d.

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

THE KĀMA SŪTRA. 1883. (Irrespective of issue.)

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Kāma-Śīstrā, or the Hindu Art of Love. Translated and annotated from the Sanskrit by A. F. F. & B. F. R. The original rough proof sheets with corrections and additions in the handwriting of Sir R. F. Burton. Half bound. N.D. 8vo...

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SALE-ROOM PRICES.

THE ANANGA RANTA. 1885. (Irrespective of issue.)

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WORKS, TRANSLATIONS, ETC.

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SALE-ROOM PRICES.

BEHIJISTAN. 1887.
£ s. d. Date.
10 0 Jan. 1898
2 6 0 Feb. 1898
4 5 0 Jan. 1903
3 3 0 May 1903
2 16 0 April 1910
(half mor.) 5 7 6 July 1920

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

THE GULISTAN. 1888. (Irrespective of issue.)
£ s. d. Date.
2 6 0 May 1892
Also “The Gulistan” by Eastwick. 1852.
2 4 0 March 1898
2 6 0 March 1922

SALE-ROOM PRICES.

MIXED LOTS.

Gulistan, Beharistan
Kama Sutra, Ananga Ranga
Kama Sutra, and Garden
Ananga Ranga, and Garden (half morocco)
£ s. d. Date.
3 3 0 May 1892
2 2 0 Jan. 1895
5 12 6 Dec. 1895
4 14 0 Jan. 1900

CATALOGUE PRICES.

(Irrespective of edition or issue.)
Kama Sutra —
35/-, 40/-, 50/-, 60/-, 80/-.
Ananga Ranga —
30/-, 40/-, 45/-, 60/-, 65/-, 75/-.

WORKS, TRANSLATIONS, ETC. 18x

BEHIJISTAN:—
65/-, 85/-, 40/-, 50/-, 65/-.
Gulistan:—
40/-, 50/-, 60/-.
Perfumed Garden:—
40/-, 65/-, 100/-, 110/-, 140/-, 200/-, 120/-, 125/-, 135/-.

SIR RICHARD BURTON’S MANUSCRIPTS.

When Burton died there were left in his house at Trieste a very large quantity of unfinished books, essays, articles, etc. Of this large number hardly any remain, owing to constant bad luck which befell them from the very day of his death.

After the three separate funerals at Trieste, Lady Burton began to look through and classify her late husband’s manuscripts. In spite of many vigorous appeals from Miss Letchford (now Madame Nicastro), many poems, essays, and unfinished MSS. were committed to the fire.

Lady Burton seemed to lose all sense of reason in the presence of her confessor—a common and uneducated man—and at his slightest suggestion valuable papers were burned.

The fate of the “Perfumed Garden” is too well known to be related in detail here. I would merely say that in my opinion she should have sent it securely packed to either the Anthropological or the Royal Asiatic Society and let the Councils decide its fate. All the hateful publicity would have been avoided and the judgment of competent scholars would have been obtained.

My friend Madame Nicastro has written me many long and intensely interesting letters describing her surreptitious reading of many of the MSS. before they were burned, and the gems she found among them.

There is one thing above others I find it hard to forgive Lady Burton, and that is the burning of all his diaries. True they were hard to read, but perseverance might have easily deciphered them—apart from which they would well
have been worthy of the Museum of the Royal Geographical Society. Besides the diaries were a large number of note-
books (3½ x 4½). All these were burned by Lady Burton, excep one, which was preserved by Madame Nicastro.
It now forms the gem of my Burton collection, and will, I hope, find its way ultimately to some appropriate museum or
library. The more completed MSS. were not burned in
Trieste, but were taken to London, and in Lady Burton's
"Life," in Vol. II. pp. 454. 455, we find the following:—

LIST OF SIR RICHARD BURTON'S UNPUBLISHED
WORKS.

"Uruguay," translated from the Brazilian by Richard and
Isabel Burton.
"Ladislav Magyar's African Travels." These are quite
Pentamerone.
complete.
A Book on the Jews.
"Catullus" (almost complete).

In a semi-state of completion, or only materials and
notes, are:—
"More Notes on Paraguay."
"Personal Experiences in Syria."
"Lowlands of Brazil."
"North America."
"South America."
"Central America."
"A Book on Istria—more Castelli."
Materials for four more books on "Camões."
Materials towards another book on the Sword.
Materials for a book of Greek Proverbs ("Greek Anthro-
logy.")
Materials towards a book on the "Gypsies."
Ditto "Slavonic Proverbs."
Ditto "Dr. Wetstein's Hauran."
Ditto "Apuleius, or the Golden Ass."
Ditto "Ausonius (Epigrams)."

To this list made by Lady Burton in 1893 I would add
the following from the list made by her companion, Miss
Flomman (now Mrs. Guerra):

"A Study of the Wall."
"Akkas."
"A Trip up the Congo, 1863."
"Ober Ammergau."
"Vichy."
"Lectures and Poetry."
"The Eunuch Trade in Egypt."
"Akiks as Mirza Ali.
"The Ashantee War."
"Classics, Poetry, and Scraps."
"Inscriptions."
"Sind—Karachi."
"The Adelsburg Caves."
"The Neapolitan Muses."
"Syrian Proverbs."
"Pipay's Fables."
"An Essay on Islam."
"Four Cantos of Ariosto."

It will now be realized what a huge mass of subjects
Burton was engaged upon at the time of his death. The
"Parfumed Garden" was to be the last of books of that
nature, and it is quite certain that many of the works in
the above lists would have increased Burton's already very
large list of published works.

Lady Burton died in 1896, and for the second time
her husband's manuscripts got into hands which could
not discriminate. This time, however, matters were more
serious, for Burton's books nearly met the same fate as
the MSS. Mrs. Fitzgerald, Lady Burton's sister, was the
very last kind of woman who ought to have been allowed
to have touched Burton's papers and books. Of the above
lists nearly everything was flung into the fire in a mad
fit of wantonness. "The Pentamerone," "Catullus," and
the "Jew, Gypsy, and El Islam" had been published.
A few others, such as "The Uruguay," "Apuleius," and "Pilpay's Fables," escaped. Just as Miss Letchford had fought for the preservation of the MSS. at Trieste, so now did Miss Flowman fight for the remainder of the MSS. and the books. The former, as we have seen, were nearly all lost, but the books were luckily saved and dispatched to the tender care of Mr. Herbert Jones at the Central Library, High Street, Kensington.

Of the MSS which were saved, by some quite unexplained series of events, "Apuleius" found its way to a bookseller in Paris.

"The Uruguay" is now in the possession of a London bookseller, while "Pilpay" reposes at the Kensington Library.

Mr. Wilkins, who cultivated the friendship of Lady Burton and Mrs. Fitzgerald (in order to get some of Burton's MSS. to publish), had "Pilpay" typed all ready for publication. The typescript is now lying with the MS.

I have not seen the "Apuleius," but am able to describe the other two from personal knowledge.

THE URUGUAY.

A Historical Romance of South America.
An Epic Poem by Jose Basilio da Gama.

Translated Metrically (from the Portuguese) by Sir Richard Burton,

With notes, a biographical and critical notice of the author and an epilogue.

155 leaves.
Sm. 4to.

In the original half-binding.

I would date this manuscript at about 1878.

José Basilio da Gama, the Brazilian poet (1740-92), would appear to be the principal poetical genius of South American birth, to judge from the terms in which Burton speaks of him. "The Uruguay," comprised in five cantos

BURTON'S COPY OF "ARLEQUIN," ILLUSTRATED BY DORE, SHOWING THE FORMER'S METHOD OF TRANSLATION.

It was to be issued separately, but the work was never published.

(From the Central Library, Kensington.)
and about 5,400 lines, is his most inspired work. No English translation has ever been published, and this unprinted version by Burton is presumably the only one in existence.

**PILPAY'S FABLES.**

This manuscript is exceedingly interesting, as it is the earliest writing of Burton extant. Its date is 1847, the time he was travelling about India in the footsteps of Camoens, and rushing to Bombay occasionally to enter for some fresh Oriental language examination.

The MS. consists of fifty leaves, 200 pages in all, including the title-page, which is as follows:---

**AKHLAK I HINDI.**

OR

A TRANSLATION OF THE HINDUSTÁNI VERSION OF

PILPAY'S FABLES

By R. F. Burton, Lt. 18th Regt. Bombay, N.I.

With explanatory notes, and appendix by the translator.

Bombay. 1847.

The MS. is very clearly written, very unlike the almost indecipherable hand which Burton acquired on his explorations. The text is on the right-hand pages, while the notes are on the left. The paper measures 4¾" × 7½", is of a bluish tint, and appears to be ordinary notepaper, which has been very roughly sewn and bound with a strip of blue limp cloth.

Burton's own preface occupies two full pages, and that of the original author nearly the same amount.

The text itself takes up forty-five and a half pages, whilst the opposite pages are nearly full of notes.

The typescript made by Wilkins consists of seventy-eight folios in quarto sheets.
LIST OF WORKS OF SIR R. F. BURTON, ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY
SHOWING DETAILS OF EDITIONS, ETC.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>No. of Volumes</th>
<th>First Edition</th>
<th>Second Edition</th>
<th>Other Editions (Various)</th>
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<td>1. Goa, and the Blue Mountains</td>
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<td>2. Scinde; or the Unhappy Valley</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>1851</td>
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<td>3. Sindhi, and the Races that Inhabit the Indus</td>
<td>One</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<td>4. Falconry in the Valley of the Indus</td>
<td>One</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. A Complete System of Bayonet Exercise</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. A Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>1855-6</td>
<td>1857 (2 issues and remainder)</td>
<td>1874 (Taubnitz) 1879 (3rd, revised) 1883 (&quot;Memorial&quot;) 1898-1914 (&quot;Standard&quot;) 1906 (&quot;York&quot;) 1913-19 (&quot;Popular&quot;) Foreign partial reprints. (1860, etc. 1894 (&quot;Memorial&quot;) 1910 (&quot;Everyman&quot;)</td>
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<td>The Lake Regions of Central Africa</td>
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<td>Hans Stade of Hess</td>
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*This refers to the first edition, but in nearly every case all subsequent editions had a similar number of volumes.*